

*Final Study Report on KLIP-supported Activities from 2010 until Now*

**THE IMPACT OF KLIP-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES ON THE GOVERNANCE AND  
POLICIES OF COLLABORATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR  
ORGANIZATIONS: *FINAL REPORT***

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**About This Final Report**

This study was commissioned by Kisumu Local Interaction Platform (KLIP) as an independent analysis of the impact of KLIP-supported activities on the governance and policies of collaborating public and private sector organizations. The views and opinions expressed in this study are those of the collaborating organizations and of the general public and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the KLIP or the institutions with which the consultants are associated.

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The authors thank KLIP Trustees for this consultancy and undertake to maintain confidentiality in the entire process.

## **Acknowledgement**

The study team acknowledges Sida through Mistra Urban Futures for providing the financial support towards enabling us undertake the study and subsequent compilation of the report. The team also wishes to acknowledge KLIP Trustees, KLIP Secretariat and other stakeholders, for trusting the study team with their most important information on activities undertaken by the project in Kisumu City and its surroundings. We owe them an immense debt of gratitude, both for having the confidence in us and for the contribution they made towards our understanding of the study, its impact and the possible improvements necessary to provide the desired societal impact. Many of the Trustees, top County executives, key public and private sector individuals have given us a substantial amount of time for in-depth interviews. We owe all of them special thanks. We are extremely grateful to the Director, KLIP who reviewed the draft inception report and provided tremendous insights into the study in order to make it successful.

**Acronyms**

HIV/AIDS	–	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired immune Deficiency Syndrome
Sida	–	Swedish International Development Agency
M-UF	-	Mistra Urban Futures
KLIP	-	Kisumu Local Interaction Platform
LIP	-	Local Interaction Platform
ToR	-	Terms of Reference
JOUST	-	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
MoU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation

## **Executive Summary**

KLIP Trust is a consortium of organisations funded by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through Mistra Urban Futures (M-UF) with the sole aim of promoting sustainable urban development. KLIP therefore strives to achieve the set out goals of Fair, Green and Dense city of Kisumu by incorporating two thematic pillars:

- a. Eco-Tourism
- b. Market Places

The overall objective of this study is to provide an independent assessment of the impact of the project activities in Kisumu city and its surroundings. The study team combined several methods of data collection and analyses. The following were the visible findings from the interviews conducted:

KLIP activities are improving the livelihoods of the local communities and are successfully addressing urban challenges such as food insecurity, climate change, poverty reduction and urban insecurity within Kisumu City and its surroundings. To a large extent, the partnership between KLIP and the participating stakeholders is positively addressing the threats to food insecurity, urban insecurity, and skewed distribution of factors of production in a changing environment. New ways of helping vulnerable urban communities had been adjusted to global changes and had explored other factors of production than fishing along the adjacent beaches carried out in order to realise real urban development through KLIP initiative as outlined.

KLIP supports capacity building activities, administered by Zingira Community Based Project, on craft making, environmental conservation, and structured tour guiding, that have had considerable impact on the local community. Former fishermen had found craft making, tour guiding and other KLIP-supported activities as fulfilling engagements and alternative livelihoods to fishing, if not better. In December 2013, a test tour by nine tourists from Sweden was done. This opened the doors for both domestic and international tourism which has from then on been on the rise.

The activity involving separation of wastes at source in market places has had a positive impact. One such example is the Waste Management Project carried out with a CBO in Manyatta market, Kisumu City. The sorting out of the waste material into its various categories is done at the source, where each category is easily identified and collected by the

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users, while the remaining organic material is used as fertilizer. The latter activity encourages urban organic farming, both in the residential areas and along the beaches while encourage environmental protection.

At policy and implementation level of the County Government of Kisumu, KLIP has also had an impact. For ease of accessibility to the Dunga site, the County Government had improved the road with murrum and hinted that there were plans to tarmac the road in a period of two months. This had enhanced the activities at the beach. KLIP is, therefore, seen as an agent of intervention for the mobilisation of resources and the provision of direction in the implementation of County development plans.

The private sector involvement has been achieved through research based on programmes and projects developed in consultation with the private sector. An example of this effort is the introduction of Cage Fish farming intended to get fish in the right numbers, right quality and right size for improved revenue. This is piloted at the Miyandhe Beach.

The exportation of craft products from water hyacinth and other wastes is seen as a milestone towards community economic empowerment. Revenue is raised by the Zingira Community project, especially from ornaments made of recycled materials and craft items from water hyacinth being exported to the Scandinavian countries. In addition, the revenue realized from Eco-Tourism and trade activities at the Dunga Beach, trade in Kisumu City and the surrounding areas had reasonably increased.

The public in Kisumu City and its environs had been galvanised through KLIP Event Days, which are usually accompanied by road shows, sports targeting the youth for example football tournaments, entertainment by youthful comedians, music among other activities. The KLIP day is a public forum created to encourage dialogue with the political leaders, the private sector, individuals, the civil society, policy makers and for the purpose of general awareness.

KLIP had triggered the thinking of the stakeholders and had also helped to identify and exploit the rich resources which had remained untapped. The Western Kenya Tourism Circuit currently anchors on KLIP-supported activities, which have influenced policy making, giving a clear direction to county tourism initiatives. That approach is making KLIP an agent for value-addition and wealth creation in Kisumu County and its surroundings.

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## **1. Introduction and Background**

KLIP is a consortium of organisations funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) through Mistra Urban Futures (M-UF) with the sole aim of promoting sustainable urban development. The project was established to address socio-economic issues facing the people of Kisumu City and its environs.

The platform was formally established in 2012 in order to achieve the set goals of Fair, Green and Dense City of Kisumu, by incorporating two thematic pillars as follows:

- a) Eco-Tourism
- b) Market Places

The two themes, through the partnership between Kisumu LIP and participating stakeholders, seek to overcome the threats of food insecurity, urban insecurity, and skewed distribution of factors of production in a changing environment; exploring new ways of helping vulnerable urban communities adjust to global changes and explore other factors of production other than fishing along the adjacent beaches.

The purpose of the current impact assessment is to identify the societal impact that has been achieved so far, or has the potential to be achieved, through the support of KLIP project and capacity building activities. This will guide the further development of KLIP activities as the way forward for the project.

## **2. Approach and Methodology**

The assessment report comprises an analysis of the extent to which KLIP-supported activities have achieved the intended objectives according to project documents, provides an evaluation of the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the activities in relation to KLIP policy and suggests improvements on the plans for the future.

The study on the impact of KLIP-supported activities was conducted in line with the general guidelines from KLIP as was outlined in the ToR. The overall approach to the implementation of the study was divided into three linked steps:

- ❖ Overall analysis of the sustainability impacts arising from the implementation of urban futures by KLIP

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- ❖ Impact of KLIP activities on the two sectors
  - a) Eco-Tourism
  - b) Market Places
- ❖ Proposals for policy recommendations and accompanying measures.

The approach was based on the methodological elements of KLIP-supported activities as was guided by the following parameters:

- i. Engagement
- ii. Influence on policy
- iii. Individual learning
- iv. Institutional Learning
- v. Civic Use

The three steps were characterised by both quantitative and qualitative analyses and throughout the study, the engagement involved continuous feedback and consultation with key stakeholders in order to collect input and verify results, while complementing the analysis with their feedback.

Results of the overall analysis in the first step provided a basis and starting point for the in-depth impact analyses at sector level. The two sectors targeted here are the Eco-Tourism and the Market Places Activities. The second phase of the study confirmed the pattern of responses, verified their similarities and narrowed responses to the two themes being Market Places and Eco-Tourism including other areas of support by KLIP besides the two themes for example; environmental management, urban agriculture and institutional capacity building through funding given towards postgraduate studies, postgraduate student exchange programmes and research.

The following categories were interviewed by the Consultants: Academia, Private Sector, Public Sector, County Government, Civil Society, and the General Public.

The aim of the final step of the study was to provide policy recommendations that enhance the expected positive impacts of the KLIP activities and/or flanking measures that provide solutions to mitigate the expected negative effects of the activities. The consultant's methodology for formulating policy recommendations included measures that can be realised either through an economic (financial and non-financial) or legal approach.

### **3. Findings**

The key KLIP outcomes are summarised in the sections below. Specific recommendations have been proposed to address the findings. The findings, therefore, address the following key questions of the evaluation:

**Relevance:** The extent to which the KLIP-supported interventions address the Kisumu City and the surrounding development needs within the two thematic areas: Eco-Tourism and Market Places.

**Effectiveness and Efficiency:** To what extent the objectives of the various KLIP-supported activities have been met, in particular the state of the implementation of activities and the awareness of KLIP development agenda in Kisumu City and surrounding areas.

**Impact and Sustainability:** The results of KLIP-supported interventions in Kisumu City and its environs and the inclusion of the collaborating organisations as change agents, contributing to the promotion of sustainable urban development. In addition, whether or not the societal impact has been achieved, had the potential of being achieved through the project capacity building activities.

The findings of the current study are summarised under two headings;

- a) Findings under Eco-Tourism
- b) Findings under impact on the Market Places

#### **3.1 Eco-Tourism**

The main focus here was on how the KLIP-supported activities influenced the tourism sector in the region. Among those targeted, the following were included: researchers (students and their lead supervisors), the public and private sectors, County Government officials in charge of tourism and KLIP trustees.

##### ***Engagement***

1. Dialoguing with the community and their leaders for purposes of community development had increased. Capacity building, supported by KLIP and administered by the National Museums of Kenya, the Kisumu County tourism office had revolutionised the thinking of the communities around the archaeological and cultural sites. Through this effort, the communities living in the sites listed above have

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established Community-Based Organisations (CBO's) to structurally manage such tourist resources.

2. Through KLIP- funded research and subsequent findings, the Department of Tourism had re-defined its policies. It had influenced the County government to re-direct its development needs and activities, in order to assist the communities to make tourist sites visible, both locally and internationally. Through branding and creation of awareness, the following tourist sites are now well known:
  - a. Abindu site in Nyahera;
  - b. Kit Mikaye in Seme;
  - c. Seme Kaila –
  - d. Thimlich Ohinga, a pre-historic site (traditional fencing done using middle age stone);
  - e. Luanda Magere in Awasi.
  - f. Eco-Lodge at Miyandhe Beach
3. At Dunga beach, adequate awareness on activities of the two flagship projects and environmental management had been done. Twelve tour guides have been trained to improve the approach on the best practices on tourism. Security at the beach had been enhanced, better story telling techniques taught, community walks, which previously were not there, introduced and safer boat rides enhanced by the introduction of life-saving jackets purchased by KLIP.

#### ***Influence on policy***

1. The County had established a Tourist Information Centre at the Jomo Kenyatta Sports ground to provide information to visitors and the general public in Kisumu City and its environs. The Information Centre was officially launched during the world tourism day. The City is now receiving one hundred (100) tourists per week. The efforts mentioned, had increased linkages with the Kenya Tourism Board, Tourism Regulatory Authority, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Services and Utalii College, all aimed at enhancing tourism activities within the Western circuit.
2. The collaboration between KLIP and the County Government had enabled research recommendations from Eco-Tourism research findings to be factored into the development agenda for the department of Tourism in the financial year 2014/2015 including influence on budgetary allocation to tourism sector within Kisumu County.
3. For easier accessibility to the Dunga site, the County Government had improved the

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road with murrum and hinted that there were plans to tarmac the road in a period of two months. This had doubled the activities at the Beach. KLIP is, therefore, seen as an agent of intervention for the mobilisation of resources and the provision of direction in the implementation of County development plans.

4. Branding in order to identify the Dunga Tourist site, had been done by the use of three colours - yellow, green and blue, as designed by KLIP researchers on Eco-Tourism. Other sites were in the process of being branded.
5. The sites are properly marked and signage erected for clearer direction to visitors.

#### ***Individual learning***

1. Initially the tour guides worked independently, but currently the beach management unit comprising 16 members, worked as a group and shared resources at the end of each day, after ensuring that some funds are kept aside for managing and securing the beach activities on a day to day basis. The idea of sharing had come from KLIP.
2. The visitors received in a day had doubled, especially between Thursdays and Sundays of every week. For example initially the local and international tourists received numbered 100 per week which had since doubled to 200. The number of students on study tours had also increased from 2,500 to 5,000 weekly.

#### ***Institutional learning***

1. Dunga beach, as an institution managing beach affairs and the community around, initially operated up to 6 pm every day prior to the introduction of activities around the KLIP main flagship projects. Currently, both trade and Eco-Tourism activities close business by every midnight.
2. The private sector support is being achieved through research based on programmes and projects developed in consultation with the private sector. An example of this effort is the introduction of Cage Fish farming intended to get fish in the right numbers, right quality and right size for improved revenue. This is currently being piloted at the Miyandhe Beach.

#### ***Civic use***

1. The public in Kisumu City and its environs had been galvanised through KLIP Event Days, which are usually accompanied by road shows, sports targeting the youth for example football tournaments, entertainment by youthful comedians, music among other activities. The KLIP day is a public forum created to encourage dialogue with

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the political leaders, the private sector, individuals, the civil society, policy makers and for the purpose of general awareness.

2. Through Fish Night Event held at Dunga, the local community have been able to realize the potential of evening and night events in promoting the economy of the individuals and the larger community at large. This has therefore encouraged them to continuously organize similar events which need civilized participation to avoid mismanagement and spiralling of crime and related activities.

### **3.2 Market Places**

Under this theme, the interviews focused on determining how KLIP activities have influenced policies, for instance guiding the County Government and CBD activities with regard to trade and other traders outside the CBD. Women and the youth were also targeted through researchers and collaborating organizations. Their activities in relation to KLIP were also captured through various documentations and photographs.

#### ***Engagement***

1. KLIP's collaboration with key stakeholders had opened up business opportunities and encouraged business development in Kisumu City and the surroundings. That seemed to have improved the general welfare of the people, reduced alcohol consumption and criminal activities this has been achieved through constant training to the women and youths groups involved in trading activities.
2. KLIP had enabled communities to be trained in basic business management skills and sensitized communities along the beaches on the importance of alternative livelihoods. These appeared to have improved the lives of the former fisher-men, through their engagement in craftsmanship and the making of paper material out of water hyacinth, for commercial purposes. Various items made from water hyacinth and other recycled materials are exported to the Scandinavian countries, through the initiative of Co-group research students from Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden, JOOUST and Maseno Universities.

#### ***Influence on policy***

1. On the one hand, the County Government had carried out market analyses to encourage a 24 hour economy. On the other hand, mobile markets had been encouraged to trade with Kisumu through its linkages with the hinterlands such as

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Eldoret and Narok, since most of the agricultural produce consumed in Kisumu City especially, came from outside the county.

2. Infrastructure, such as raised market stalls, had been constructed for fish mongers.
3. Research had been done on how best the water hyacinth could be used as a building material, the production of sanitary towels and as driers for fish. Women making ropes from water hyacinth have since received payment totalling Kshs. 38,000. That seems to have improved the standard of living for the communities around the beach.

### ***Individual learning***

1. Other projects had been introduced. One such example is the Waste Management Project carried out with a CBO in Manyatta market, Kisumu City. The sorting out of the waste material into its various categories is done at the source, where each category is easily identified and collected by the users, while the remaining organic material is used as fertilizer. The latter activity encourages urban organic farming, both in the residential areas and along the beaches.

### ***Institutional learning***

1. Maseno University as the steer of the research study on market places had an opportunity to work with the County Government of Kisumu to help with the mainstreaming of trade activities. One trans-disciplinary workshop had been held to facilitate the core production of knowledge for purposes of enhancing trade activities.
2. Institutional capacity building/strengthening had been achieved through the KLIP funding, which is currently supporting 20 Masters and 23 Ph.D students. The latter had been achieved through the collaboration of the following institutions of higher learning: Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden, JOOUST, Maseno University, together with Kisumu City. That had also enhanced the northern and southern hemisphere interaction through promotion of joint research activities.

### ***Civic use***

1. The locations were targeted in their physical and virtual forms, both within and without Kisumu County. The exercise on waste management was done through sensitization, seminars, workshops, and focused group discussions.
2. KLIP Trust developed a proposal on land use in 2012 with the Kisumu City with the support of the Swedish Faculty and introduced prototypes on waste management by sorting waste at the source in collaboration with experts in environmental

conservation and management. Responsible waste management had enabled the beaches to have benches made from recycled bottles, glass and plastic materials.

#### **4. Conclusion Based on Thematic Focus**

The conclusion by the study team was as follows:

- ❖ That the stakeholders and other partners were working on issues across the two broad flagship projects of Eco-Tourism and Market Places in Kisumu City and its surroundings. The thematic areas were successfully addressing urban challenges, such as food insecurity, climate change, poverty reduction and urban insecurity.
- ❖ That all the project activities had an element of empowering the communities in Kisumu City and its surroundings, through capacity building to targeted groups. The capacity building provided covered research, proposal and thesis writing, craftsmanship, land conservation, environmental management, urban agriculture, business development, policy making processes, tour-guiding, storytelling and article writing. This was mainly done by resource persons at workshops, seminars, conferences, stakeholder meetings, and through the use of publications, newsletters, resource centres, KLIP open days, cultural days, road shows, football matches and other events.
- ❖ That empowering the poor, the marginalised and the vulnerable members of society, through the promotion of best practices in income generating activities aligned to the two thematic areas, seemed to have addressed urban challenges such as food insecurity, climate change, poverty, urban insecurity and environmental management.
- ❖ That, at Dunga beach, insecurity appeared to have reduced to a great extent and businesses had sprung up again, such as small and medium restaurants and bars, arising from the increase in Eco-Tourism and trade activities at the beach. Business at Dunga beach was slowly moving towards a twenty four (24) hour economy as was envisaged by KLIP. Some for example close at midnight. In addition, alcohol consumption and drug use by members of the community appeared to have greatly reduced, thereby reducing insecurity.
- ❖ That the introduction of land conservation efforts had ensured good waste management practices and diversified sources of income and opportunities for residents at Dunga beach. There was more disposable income from group activities and the pooling of resources that had realised real development.

## **5. Annexures**

### **Annex A: Recommendations**

For KLIP activities to make more impact, the project should ride on both the goodwill of the County Government and that of the public, currently on the ground.

The academia should work with both the private and public sector organisations, communities and the political class, in order to provide more action-oriented and meaningful solutions to the socio-economic problems faced by the communities of Kisumu City and its surroundings.

The academia should present its research findings and recommendations in a simplified manner for easy absorption by the consumers.

KLIP should work closely with the County Government in the effort to downscale and upgrade more Eco-Tourism and Trade activities in a more sustainable way in order to realise more visible impact. The involvement of women, youth, the elderly and disabled will result to more targeted beneficiaries easily identifying themselves with KLIP and replicating the activities in other areas outside KLIP's direct intervention areas.

Activities by Zingira should be harnessed and strengthened so that a cottage industry could emerge, supported by the County Government development agenda on industrialisation. That would contribute to real urban development and create the much needed jobs to cater for the unemployed population in Kisumu City and its surroundings.

Strategic Focus and Entry Points: There is a need for more strategic focus and entry points in order to align the supported activities with practioners. The main criteria for future support should address the unmet needs and compliment real urban development initiatives. In this regard, particular guidance should be extended to the County Government with regard to research findings and recommendations, to enable policies that would fast track socio-economic development in Kisumu City despite political dynamics and speed up the realization of support by KLIP towards the societal impact.

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**Annex B: Informants from Private Sector, Public Sector, Civil Society, Academia,  
County Government and Public**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Meeting with</b>
07/08/2014	Thursday	KLIP House	Kick of Meeting	KLIP Trust Steering Committee members
14/08/2014	Thursday	Kisumu Hotel	Interview	Mr. David Achieng (Academia/JOOUST)
14/08/2014		Kibuye	Interview	Evans Odhiambo (Private)
14/08/2014		Jomo Kenyatta Sports Ground	Interview	Mrs. Elizabeth Odiwuor (County )
14/08/2014		Maseno University City Campus	Interview Focus group discussion	Ms. Isabella Samba and Mrs Jennifer Otieno (Academia/Maseno)
14/08/2014		KLIP house	Interview	Mr. Joshua Wanga (Academia/JOOUST)
14/08/2014		Dunga Beach	Interview Focus group discussion	Mr. Nicholas Owiti (Public)
14/08/2014		JOOUST	Interview	Dr. Patrick Hayombe (Academia/JOOUST)
15/8/2014	Friday	Maseno Town Campus	Interview	Dr. George Wagah (Academia/Maseno)
15/8/2014	Friday	Lutheran Church Offices	Interview	Mrs. Betty Okero (Civil Society)
15/8/2014	Friday	Imperial Hotel Pool Side	Inteview	Mrs.MuniraGilani (Private)
15/8/2014	Friday	KLIP House	Desk Review	KLIP Secretariat
16/8/2014	Saturday	Imperial Hotel	Interview	Eng. Koderia (County Government)
17/8/2014	Sunday	Sunset Hotel	Desk Study, Discussions and Final Report Writing	Members of the Study Team
18/8/2014	Monday	KLIP Offices	Interview	Prof Agong-Principal Investigator and Alfred Otom coordinator KLIP activities.
18/08/2014	Monday	KLIP House	Consultations with KLIP Secretariat	KLIP Secretariat and Study Team

**Annex C: Sample of Pictures on Activities at Dunga Beach covering both market places and Eco-Tourism: Alternative Livelihoods**



Craft making from waste materials sold locally and internationally (to the Scandinavian Markets ), Courtesy of KLIP



The picture shows Mr. Isaac Otia formerly a fisherman from Osiri Beach. Currently earning Kshs. 240-300 per day from the craftwork.



**Making ornaments from recycled materials (bottles, cans, paper, bottle tops)**

**Eco-Tourism**



**Safety assured during boat rides through provision of life jackets purchased by KLIP**



**A picturesque of feeding stork, giving Dunga beach its unique natural beauty**



**Under their teachers guide, pupils admire and study the boats at Dunga Beach, Kisumu**



**Touring school children and their teachers inside a boat at Dunga Beach  
School children and their teachers on tour, ready to board a boat**



**Fishing Boats at Dunga Beach, Kisumu**



**A temporary beach fish restaurant at Dunga, Kisumu**



**Compacted road through the courtesy of partnership between County Government of Kisumu and KLIP**



**Fishmonger at Dunga Beach, Kisumu County**



**Environmental Management: A bench made of empty plastic bottles and other waste materials**



**A catch of fish being weighed at Dunga Beach**



**Locally made Rubbish Kits for separating waste at source and signage for ease of visitors direction at Dunga Beach**

**Annex E: A List of Documents Reviewed**

**List and areas of study by PhD students that have been funded either partly or fully, during 2010 to 2014**

**PhD students: Eco-Tourism**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Part of project/Title of PhD project</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Institution, University</b>
Omondi, Fredrick Owino	<i>Green City Planning as a Strategy to Transform Ecotourism</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
Achieng, David Omondi	<i>Branding Culture as an Attraction for Ecotourism Planning in Kisumu West District</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
Bwana, Maren Awoko	<i>Integrating Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture within Ecotourism: A Case of Indigenous Crops in Kisumu City and its Environs</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
Okungu, Jared O.	<i>Integrating Water and Sanitation as a planning approach to ecotourism promotion within Informal Settlements, Kisumu City</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology)
Ochieng, Diana Adhiambo	<i>Effect of Development Induced Displacement of Human Population on Ecotourism in Kisumu Municipality, Kenya</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
Otieno, Richard	<i>Ecotourism as strategy for climate change adaptation: A Case of Kisumu East District, Kenya</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
Ochieng Fredrick Apopa	<i>Eco-Tourism as a Strategy to Improve Environmental Quality in Informal Urban Settlement of Nyalenda, Kisumu City</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
Mogoria, Naomi Apali	<i>Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Environmental</i>	Kisumu	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology

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	<i>Management of Ecotourism Destination Sites, Kisumu City</i>		
Nyamweno, Isaac Mamboh	<i>Strategy for Transforming Kisumu-Bondo Corridor in Kenya into an Ecotourism Cluster for Sustainable Development</i>	Kisumu	JaramogiOgingaOdinga University of Science and Technology
<b>PhD Core Group:</b> Wanga Joshua Otieno	<i>Rethinking Community Participation in Ecotourism Sites Management, A Case of Dunga Beach, Kisumu City, Kenya</i>	Kisumu	JaramogiOgingaOdinga University of Science and Technology
<b>PhD Core Group:</b> Awuor,Fredrick Otiende	<i>Product Creation and Branding: The Case of Dunga Beach, Kisumu City</i>	Kisumu	JaramogiOgingaOdinga University of Science and Technology
PhD George ObareOdunga (NEW)	Spatial Analysis and Modeling of Land use Change Drivers in Yala Swamp Ecosystem: Siaya County	Siaya	JaramogiOgingaOdinga University of Science and Technology

**PhD students: Market Places**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Part of project/Title of PhD project</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Institution, University</b>
MarylinApella	Accessibility of Students with Physical Disability to Washrooms in Bungoma Bus Terminus, Kenya	Western Kenya	Maseno University
Susan Rabare	Utilization of mobile telephony and spatial planning for fishers in Lake Victoria Kisumu County, Kenya	Kisumu	Maseno University
<b>PhD Core Group:</b> Jennifer Otieno	Market Metabolism: Analyzing Rastrienebola <i>Argentea</i> (Omena Or Daga) Traders In The Dunga Market System	Kisumu	Maseno University
Helen Kamwele	Integrating Urban Agriculture Into Urban Landuse Planning Of Eldoret Municipality	Eldoret	Maseno University
Isabella Asamba	Role Of Community Based Institutions In Adaptation To Climate Change Within the Mara River Basin, Kenya	Mara River Basin	Maseno University

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<b>PhD Core Group:</b> Franklin Mwango	Connectedness Theory and Design Process in the Development of Renewable Energy in the Market place – Dunga Beach and Jubilee Markets	Kisumu	Maseno University
PerisTeyie	Drawing On Social Capital For Integrated Watershed Management In The Nyando Basin, Kenya	Nyando-Kisumu County	Maseno University
Jack Abuya	Spatial implications of urbanization on water resources in the Mara River Basin, Kenya	Mara River basin	Maseno University
Lillian Omondi	Social Capital for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Mara River Basin, Kenya	Mara River Basin	Maseno University
MathengeMwehe	Towards Citizen Centered Urban Governance: Applicability of Public Participatory GIS in improving Urban Management	Kisumu	Maseno University
Godfrey Osago Nyotumba	Access To Recreational Landscaping Development Along Public Beaches Of Lake Victoria, Kisumu Municipality ,1963 – 2011	Kisumu	JOUST
Alando Walter	Adapting urban transport infrastructure planning to cycling needs of medium-sized cities of the South: The case of Kisumu, Kenya	Kisumu	Dortmund University of Technology

**Publications**

	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHORS</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL (ARTICLE PEER-REVIEWED)</b>
	Upscaling Ecotourism in Kisumu City and its Environs: Local Community Perspective	Patrick Odhiambo Hayombe Stephen Gaya Agong Maria Nystrom Lena Mossberg Bjorn Malbert	International Journal of Business and Social Research

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		Fredrick Odede	
	Sacred Habitats at Got Ramogi Cultural Landscape: Opportunities and Strategies for Ecotourism in Siaya County, Kenya	Odede Fredrick Z. Argwege Hayombe Patrick Odhiambo Agong' Stephen Gaya Ananga George Ochienge	Journal of Arts and Humanities (JAH)
	Urban History and Cultural Heritage in the face of Modernisation	Stephen Agong' Fredrick Odede George Ananga	KENYA PAST & PRESENT
	The Nexus between environmental knowledge and ecotourism attitude among the local youths in co-educational secondary schools in BondomSub-	Joshua Otieno Wanga Patrick Odhiambo Hayombe Pius Ongoro Odunga Fredrick Z.A. Odede	International Journal of Business and Social Research
	Strategic Positioning of Marketplaces and Learning Institutions as Digital Village Centers for Rural Empowerment and Development in Bondo District	George Odunga Obare Patrick Odhiambo Hayombe Prof. Kefah Rabah	International Journal of Business and Social Research

3. M-UF Website

4. KLIP Website

5. Designing Development –students in Kisumu and Homa Bay, Malmo 2006

6. Reality Studio – students in Kisumu and Kabondo, Lund 2007

7. Reality Studio 2009/2010 Kenya: Kisumu, Shanghai 2010

**A guide to Interview Questions during the study**

**HOW KLIPP-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES FROM 2010 TO DATE HAVE INFLUENCED GOVERNANCE OF COLLABORATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR ORGANISATIONS.**

The general objective of the study is to determine the impact of various KLIP activities on the various groups of stakeholders in Kisumu City and how does this relate to different forms of governance, capacity and expertise? KLIP continues to track and inform changes in urban and regional policies, programmes and institutions with the aim of producing work designed to promote more effective responses to these question. We are undertaking this study in Kisumu City to produce critical insights and frameworks for action that are designed to improve the effectiveness of policy-making processes and governance arrangements.

KLIP activities mainly focus on having renewed political, economic and cultural significance in addressing the major challenges of the 21st century, from the need for global/local markets and improving ecotourism, to redressing the skills deficit, to combating climate change or providing test-beds for the development of innovative products, processes and markets.

Two critical areas of focus relate to the improvement in ecotourism and the trade activities. The capacity and capability of the activities and programmes to respond to such issues is inherently linked to governance structures and policy processes.

**Central questions which inform KLIP's work include:**

General Questions on Influence on Policy and Governance related to Eco-Tourism and Market Places of Public and Private Sector Organisations

1. What are the comparative contexts and cultures in which KLIP activities can make transitions to more sustainable, knowledge-based futures?
2. What are the appropriate governance structures, scales of action, roles and responsibilities for managing complex contemporary challenges?
3. How well are the activities and programmes differentially positioned in relation to national and international hierarchies?
4. How well do county policy-making processes incorporate KLIP programmes and perspectives?
5. What is the role of a wide range of County Government policies and expenditure choices, beyond specific urban and regional initiatives, in advancement of KLIP activities?

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6. How can the requirements of KLIP activities influence, or be reconciled with, the aims of social inclusion and sustainable development in Kisumu?
7. How would you rate the sponsorship being given to postgraduate students and how has it fostered their academic development and institutional capacity building.
8. To what extent has KLIP activities incorporated the old, women and youths in their two flagship project activities

#### **Specific Questions on Eco-Tourism**

9. Briefly explain the extent to which KLIP activities have encouraged Eco-Friendly solutions towards growth and development of urban dwellers in Kisumu City.
10. To what extent has KLIP activities promoted creation of employment activities in Kisumu City through Eco-Tourism activities?
11. To what extent has KLIP activities achieved a sense of cultural appreciation among the urban dwellers in Kisumu City.
12. To what extent has KLIP activities promoted tourism in the society thereby leading to increase in local GDP

#### **Questions on Environmental Management**

13. To what extent do KLIP activities promote environmental conservation in Kisumu City.