

# THE ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ELDERS DEVELOPMENT GROUPS IN LAKE VICTORIA REGION

**T.M.O Ayodo**

Kabarak University  
KENYA.

[osanoayodo@yahoo.com](mailto:osanoayodo@yahoo.com)

**Nelson Jagero**

Kampala International University  
KENYA.

[jagero66@yahoo.com](mailto:jagero66@yahoo.com)

## ABSTRACT

*The inclusion of all segments of our population in the process of national development is an important challenge of our times. A number of studies have affirmed the resiliency, legitimacy and relevance of African elders in the socio-cultural, economic, educational and political lives of Africans, particularly in the rural areas. This paper takes up the case of elders, defined as people aged fifty and above, and highlights their contribution to the economic, educational and social development of Kenyan communities. The paper argues that with low level of Human development index in Nyanza province, in terms of poverty, educational performance, health, environment, culture, agriculture, industries, it is important that the accumulated knowledge and expertise of the elders be tapped and channeled to address the above issues. The paper gives the example of how two Elders Development groups in the two divisions of Kabondo and Kasipul have been structured to achieve this goal.*

**Keywords:** Lake Victoria Region, Elders Development Groups, Economic, Educational and Social Development.

## INTRODUCTION

In Kenya and other developing African countries there is a steady increase in the numbers of persons aged sixty and above. Rising life expectancy is one of the humanity's major achievements and it is projected that the proportion of those aged 60 years and above will double from the current 10% to 21% by 2050 (UN, 2003). It is further projected that the number of older people will be more than children under the age of 14 years by that time (Help Age International, 2007).

According to economic Commission for Africa (2007), the roles that elders can play in a process of good governance is to improve social, economic value of the population and can broadly be separated into three categories. First their advisory role to the government, second, their development role, complementing government's efforts in mobilizing the population for the implementation of development projects, sensitizes them on health issues such as HIV/AIDS, promoting education, encouraging economic enterprises, inspiring respect for the law and urging participation in the electoral process. The third role is the conflict resolution role among the local communities (economic commission for Africa, 2007). According to UN-habitat (2009), the problems of human poverty and unemployment are widespread in the Lake Victoria region. The problems are compounded by rapid increase in population, public health, challenges posted by high incidence of HIV/AIDS and malaria, unplanned urbanization and environmental degradation. Other problems facing Luo Nyanza are high mortality rates, lack of employment, modern housing and low education standards and enrolments (Aharonovitz&Nyaga, 2008). How can Elder's Development Groups compliment the government in addressing the above challenges and development concerns?

## Theoretical Framework

Despite widespread skepticism about their relevance, Elders Development Groups have the potential to facilitate democratic, educational transformation and socio-economic development.

The role of fostering educational economic and social economic development depends on a number of factors, including the relationship between the development groups and the government, to advance their advisory roles. Secondly, their ability to mobilize the population for the implementation of

development projects. The third role is the improvement of human development index, and lastly the conflict resolution roles among the communities.

The hypothesis may be expressed as follows:

- Y = f(R, M, HD, C)  
 Y = The potential of elders Development Groups in Promoting economic, educational and social development.  
 R = relationship between the development groups and the government officials.  
 M = The ability of the groups to mobilize the population for the implementation of development projects.  
 HD = The ability of the elders to improve human development index.  
 C = the role of the elders in conflict resolution among the communities.

### THE ELDERLY AS MANIFESTATION OF HUMAN CAPITAL

Starting from the early 1960's, economists of education have come to consider the human potential to produce goods and services through educational and training as comparable to the productive capacity of physical capital as evidenced in tools and machines (Schultz, 1961). Elderly persons can be seen as the embodiment of this concept in that scarce resources have been used to bring them up, take them through the education system and also to provide them with skills required specific tasks which are useful to society. Thus the total pool of ability in Kenya as seen in the labour force should include the elderly. According to the UN (2003), the potential for the elderly persons is a powerful basis for future development. This enables society to rely increasingly on the skills, experience and wisdom of older persons, not only to take lead in their own betterment, but also to participate actively in the society as a whole.

According to Economic Commission for Africa (2007) Elders development Groups can mobilize local communities for political participation, thereby empowering them to play the part in influencing policy on the distribution of public resources. They also have the potential to support the efforts of governments in service delivery by participating in the mobilizing human and financial resources for expanding educational and health services. The elders can also bring marginalized groups of the society into the political process and enhance access to public services for such communities.

Another area of potential contribution by the elders is the mitigation of resource based conflicts. This is likely to require respect for local communities and their involvement in decision making, as well as in sharing the benefits of geo-resources allocation (ECCA, 2007).

### LAKE VICTORIA REGION

Lake Victoria is the world's second largest fresh water Lake and the largest in Africa, with a total catchment of 250,000 square kilometers of which 88,000 square kilometers is the actual Lake surface (UN-habitat, 2009). The Lake waters are shared by three East African countries of Kenya (6%), Uganda (43%) and Tanzania (51%). Rwanda and Burundi are apart of the upper watershed that drains into Lake Victoria through Kagera river, and between them occupying 18% of the Lake catchment area.

According to UN-Habitat (2005), Lake Victoria region and its basin has recently been in more focus since the revival of east African Community in November 30, 1999 because of its economic growth potential within the axis of the three countries.

The Kenyan Lake Victoria region covers Nyanza and parts of Western Provinces. The main city in the Lake Victoria region is Kisumu. Economically, the good years in Kisumu were the same as the good years in Kenya generally in the 60's and the 70's since then, the economy of the city has tended to stagnate. According to the Millennium Cities Initiative (2007) one of the explanation is the trade liberalization which is said to have damaged traditional industries of cotton and sugar. The sugar industry in particular has been dominated by parastatals and has suffered from the usual problems of under investment and poor management that characterize the state owned sector. This has been

compounded by the neglect of infrastructure, both within the city and its external links, thus raising production costs and reducing market access.

### DEVELOPMENT IN LAKE VICTORIA REGION

A predominant concern among residents of the Lake Victoria region has been the pace and nature of development. According to Todaro (1997), development is a multi-dimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, reduction of inequality and eradication of absolute poverty

Table 1. Human development index per province in Kenya

Province	Human development index (HDI)
Nairobi	0.777
Central	0.637
Rift Valley	0.531
Eastern	0.528
Coast	0.518
Western	0.516
Nyanza	0.468
North Eastern	0.285

**Source: Kenya National Human Development report, 2006.**

People in Kenya continue to live in an environment that is increasingly characterized by human insecurity. This has been accompanied by increasing vulnerability of people, diminishing livelihoods, health threats, frequently occurring food insecurity due to drought, increasing poverty and problems of governance (5<sup>th</sup> Kenyan National Human Development report, 2006)

As shown in Table 1, the low Human development index for Nyanza province is attributed to relatively low life expectancy arising from the high incidence of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. An equally high incidence of HIV/AIDS has made the situation worse.

According to World Development Indicators (2005) the province's poor performance has also been attributed to lack of income generating opportunities. Except for a few areas in the province that fall within high potential zones, economic opportunities are limited. The major cash crop is cotton and sugarcane has faced production and marketing problems and has failed to generate sufficient incomes and adversely affected the prospects for development in the region.

### POVERTY

According to Mukui (2005), the main factors increasing poverty in Kenya are inflation, social breakdown, i.e. emergence of female headed households, demographic pressure on land, unemployment, large family sizes and cost sharing strategy especially in education and health.

Table 2. Incidence of poverty in Kenya in 2000 and 2006

Province	Poverty level 2000	Poverty level 2006
Nairobi	32.0	29.9
Central	31.4	32.3
Rift Valley	50.1	40.5
Eastern	58.6	40.6
Coast	58.8	36.1
Western	62.1	42.5
Nyanza	63.1	37.4
North Eastern	77.0	50.5

**Source: Second poverty report in Kenya 2000 and Kenya National Human Development report 2006.**

Despite the existence of substantial natural resources in Nyanza, it leads in the incidence of poverty as shown in Table 2. Those include land, reasonable amount of rainfall, and existence of several rivers flowing into Lake Victoria, fish, sand, forests and adequate sunshine.

According to UN-Habitat (2009), Lake Victoria region supports one of the densest and poorest population in the world. The average per capita income is estimated to be less than US \$270, which is 40% of the average per capita income in Sub-Saharan Africa. This calls for Elders Development Groups intervention in the organization of the people for better empowerment to reduce poverty levels.

Despite the opportunities posed by Lake Victoria, according to Craig (2004), the Lake region has become infamously known as “the belt of poverty”. The alarming levels of poverty in the region have prompted the government of Kenya to focus policy formation in poverty reduction. According to the National poverty eradication plan, the number of impoverished people in Kenya must be reduced by half by 2015 (Ong’ong’a, 2002). As shown in Table 2, poverty levels have been declining in almost all the provinces including Nyanza since 2000. This may be due to the devolved funds such as constituency development fund (CDF), free secondary and primary education and constituency road and electrification programmes.

### NUTRITION

According to Kenya National Human development report (2006), food insecurity in Kenya occurs in both rural and urban areas, in both high potential and arid and semi arid (ASAL) areas. About 51% and 38% of rural and urban population respectively are food insecure. The insecurity has been attributed to many factors including drought, decline in agricultural productivity, insufficient food distribution systems, population growth, unemployment and high incidents of HIV/AIDS.

Grab and Priebe (2009) argues that there is no other region in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) where there is the pattern of low levels of malnutrition together with high rates of mortality as pronounced as in Nyanza province. While Nyanza province ranges on the upper limit of the mortality scale, most of the other Kenyan provinces depict comparatively low mortality rates given their level of malnutrition.

According to Gichuki (2003), the communities that live in the Lake Victoria basin, have a very diverse diet, which provides protein, carbohydrates, vitamins and essential minerals. Local farmers grow a wide range of food crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, beans, cassava, bananas, cowpeas and varieties of vegetables, fruits and oil seeds. They also rear cattle, sheep, goats and chicken from which they obtain animal protein and fats.

### HEALTH

According to Kenya National Human development Report (2006), Malaria is a major human security threat, perhaps even more than AIDS and its prevalence is on the rise in more than 60% of the country. It affects 20 million Kenyan’s annually, and it is estimated that every year, 26,000 children under the age of five years die from direct consequences of malaria infection. It is endemic in most parts of the country specially Nyanza, Coast and Western provinces.

**Table 3: Adult HIV prevalence by province**

Province	Male %	Female%	Total %
Nyanza	10.2	16.0	13.1
Nairobi	7.1	10.9	9.0
Coast	4.8	6.6	5.7
Central	2.3	8.9	5.6
Rift valley	3.5	6.6	5.0
Western	3.6	5.4	4.5
Eastern	1.4	5.9	3.7
North Eastern	2.1	4.0	3.0
National	4.3	8.3	6.4

**Source: World development indicators data base, 2005**

Apart from malaria, Nyanza province has the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) as shown in Table 3

Since there is high incidence of HIV/AIDS, TB & malaria, life expectancy is the lowest at 45 years for males and 44 years for females (Kenya National Human development report, 2006). With the widespread high poverty levels, meeting medical costs has become prohibitive to many residents.

According to Kenya Red Cross (2009), the cholera prevalence in Nyanza province is quite higher than other provinces. The Red Cross reported three major outbreaks in the province between December 2007 and March 2009. The cholera outbreaks can be linked to lack of access to safe water for communities, low latrine coverage, coupled by the Luo community belief and practices that don't allow community members to share latrines with children and in-laws.

### **INDUSTRIES, EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

The major industry in Nyanza province is the fishing industry. According to UN-Habitat (2009), the production of fish and agriculture which is the major source of livelihood of the lake region communities, has been on the decline.

In Kenya, there are approximately 307 fish landing beaches along the shores of Lake Victoria (Odhacha and Okello, 2004). According to world Agro Forestry Centre (2006), since 1930's Lake Victoria and its basin have undergone enormous ecological changes. Its human population has doubled every 25 years. The introduction of Nile perch in the early 1950's led to extinction of many of the 400 endemic species of fish. The species present, apart from Nile perch are mainly Nile tilapia and dagaa (Omena)

According to Gichuki (2003), the prices of Nile perch are too high for the majority of the population and the situation has forced poor people to depend on Nile perch scraps or skeletons rejected by factories. While fish fillet is exported by foreign private developers, the income from the existing fishery is not equitably distributed and the local communities are disadvantaged.

The water hyacinth that was introduced in the late 1980's had profound impacts on the fishing industry with up to 80% of the fish landing sites blocked at the zenith of the problem around 2000 (World Agro Forestry Centre, 2006). At its peak, it was estimated that water hyacinth was estimated to be growing at 3 hectares (12 acres) per day.

Other industries in the region include cotton, sugarcane which is in the decline. The inhabitants of the lake region had expected the growth of local industries to create increased employment opportunities and stimulate economic activities with the resultant increase in incomes.

### **ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE**

According to Kenya National Human Development report (2006), environmental degradation and poor access to clean and safe drinking water, and sanitation are major environmental security threats, man-made and natural threats to environment have been caused by erosion, felling of trees, destruction of water sheds and increasing settlements in water catchment areas.

Lake Victoria in Kenya represents one of the most diverse eco systems in the world. Communities in the area rely on the lake for fish as a major source of protein, and surrounding wet lands for papyrus and reeds with which to make products for both household and sale (Ukai Lake Forum Development Group, 2002). In the recent decades, the over exploitation of natural resources by the locals and inadequate environmental management have led to degradation of both vegetative and aquatic life.

According to UN-Habitat (2009), for the past 30 years, Lake Victoria has been under considerable pressure from human activities, including over fishing, destructive fishing practices, pollution from human and industrial activities, siltation from the erosion of deforested watersheds. The source of pollution include untreated sewage, human and animal waste discharged into rivers and drainage channels, maritime transport waste and direct contamination of the lake water by human activities on the shore line (UN-Habitat, 2005).

Craig (2004) asserts that the culture and the tradition of the Luo and Suba, affect the development within the lake communities. He continues to say that there is a strong cultural dimension to

environmental degradation in the region. The dictates of cultural practices of sons inheriting their father's land and wives owning land to cultivate are reinforcing the need to subdivide land into small units which are uneconomical for meaningful farming. Aseto and Ong'ong'a (2008) avers that such practices continue to generate population of landless youths who migrate elsewhere to earn a living and the cycle of poverty created causes further environmental degradation.

According to millennium cities initiative (2007), increasing human population in the Lake Basin, poverty and significant migration of people from one part of the basin has led to environmental degradation which manifests itself in low agricultural production, low fish yields, pollution of water resources and noticeable loss in biodiversity.

## EDUCATION

### a. Enrolments

The number of candidates admitted into public secondary schools in 2009 were 445, 892 representing 64% of the total 2008 Kenya certificate of primary education (KCPE) candidature (Ministry of Education, 2009). In 2006, only 57% transited from primary schools to secondary schools.

**Table 4: enrolment of 2008 KCSE pupils per province by gender**

Province	No. of boys	% of boys	No. of girls	% of girls	Total
Central	27,859	48.98	29,023	51.02	56,882
Eastern	27,237	50.55	26,641	49.45	53,878
Coast	8,663	56.17	6,759	43.83	15,422
Nairobi	7,577	57.82	5,527	42.18	13,104
Rift valley	35,374	53.81	30,365	46.19	65,739
Western	19,228	54.75	15,892	45.25	35,120
Nyanza	33,262	60.67	21,560	39.33	54,822
North Eastern	1,720	73.76	612	26.24	2,332
National	165,591	54.29	139,424	45.71	305,015

Source: Kenya National examination Council, 2009

As shown in Table 4, the % (percentage) of girls in Central were higher than that of boys while in Eastern the ratio of boys to girls was significantly different.

Apart from North Eastern province, Nyanza had the worst gender gap in enrolment which was 60.67% in favour of boys to girls 39.33%. Onger (2009) appealed to all parents, guardians, communities and opinion leaders such as Elders development groups in Nyanza and North Eastern to step in and narrow the gender gap in the two regions.

Affordability of secondary education is another challenge that hinders efforts to increase access to secondary education. To address this challenge, Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) was implemented in January 2008. According to Ministry of Education (2009) as a result of such interventions, the total number of secondary schools in the country has increased from 4,071 in 2003 to 6,566 in 2009, representing an additional 2,495 new schools, translating into 61.0% increase in a span of 5 years.

Another challenge facing Secondary Education in Kenya is quality and Ministry of Education has included the following strategies in improving quality according to Ministry of Education, (2009):

- i. Improvement of Secondary School Science laboratories through provision of targeted grants to schools for construction and equipment of science laboratories.



- ii. Capacity building for field officers and heads of schools to enable them support teachers in curriculum delivery.
- iii. Recruitment of more quality assurance officers to support teachers in improving curriculum delivery.
- iv. Conducting skills upgrading courses for teachers for subject mastery, on subjects whose performance has been poor.
- v. Improvement of governance and accountability in the sector through training.
- vi. Provision of targeted grants to schools for infrastructure development.

**Table 5: Number of candidates for KCSE from 1999 to 2008**

Year	Total	Male	Female
2008	305,105	165,591	139,424
2007	276,239	150,127	126,112
2006	243,453	129,071	114,382
2005	260,665	141,256	119,409
2004	222,686	120,067	102,609
2003	207,730	111,589	96,141
2002	198,356	106,164	92,192
2001	194,883	104,911	89,972
200	181,966	97,956	84,010
1999	172,883	93,487	79,396

**Source: Kenya national Examination Council, 2009**

As can be seen in table 5, enrolment for KCSE examination has been steadily increasing in the last decade from a total of 172,883 in 1999 to 305,015 in 2008 which is an increase of 132,132 students, making 76.43% increase.

#### **b. Performance**

The performance of students in KCSE will determine which students will be admitted by Joint Admission Board (JAB) to the public universities and also those joining competitive courses.

**Table 6: The grades obtained in KCSE and their percentages**

Year	Grade A	%	Grade c+ and above	%
2008	817	0.2	72,679	24.08
2007	1,157	0.42	82,134	30.21
2006	1,165	0.49	63,104	25.90

**Source: KNEC, 2009**

As shown in table 6, there was a decline in performance for the 2008 KCSE candidates since only 0.2% obtained grade A compared to 0.42% and 0.49% in 2007 and 2006 respectively. Since C+ is the minimum grade for direct admission to the universities in Kenya, only 24.08% in 2008 obtained the grade C+ compared to 30.21% in 2007.

According to Ministry of Education (2009) there could have been two major factors that could have caused the decline. The first is the post-election violence in early 2008 which caused disturbances and

displacement of students and teachers as well as closure of several schools in the affected areas. Many schools were razed down while others were seriously vandalized and students from such schools had to be re-distributed to other schools. In addition many students suffered psychological trauma which coupled with loss of learning time had a negative impact on learning hence decline in performance (KNEC, 2009)

Another problem according to KNEC (2009) was that in 2008, mainly in second term, there was unprecedented large number of school unrests, affecting many schools, some of which led to burning down of school facilities and a number of schools had to be closed. The wave of violence in schools affected teaching and learning resulting into loss of learning time.

**Table 7: the top 100 and 20 students by gender**

Province	Top 100		Top 20	
	Girls %	Boys %	Girls %	Boys %
Coast	26	74	30	70
Central	28	72	15	85
Eastern	51	49	60	40
Nairobi	32	68	20	80
Rift valley	47	53	45	55
Western	35	65	50	50
Nyanza	9	91	05	95
North Eastern	11	89	0	100
Nationally	26	74	10	90

**Source: KNEC, 2009**

Among the top 100 performance, Nyanza province has the highest disparity with only 5% of the girls making it to top 100 compared to 95% of the boys. The situation contrasts Eastern Province with 51% of the girls in top 100 compared to 49% of the boys. This is reinforced by the data from table 4 that shows that Nyanza province had the highest disparity in gender enrolment at 60.67% in favour of boys, compared to 39.33% girls. The marginalization of girls in terms of performance and enrolment, should be taken seriously by stakeholders and measures taken to revise the trend.

According to KNEC (2009) only 13% of the students from Nyanza were in the top 100 list of merit, worse still only 3% of the girls were in the top 100 best girls students compared to 13% of the boys.

According to Kenya National Human Development Index (2006), HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB erode demand for and supply of education in the regions in Kenya with high prevalence and incidence, especially in Nyanza province as shown in table 3. They reduce enrolment as more students get inflected and the numbers of orphans increase.

The report continues to assert that the above health problems result in high levels of absenteeism among affected students and those that have to fend for their families or take care of the sick relatives. Some affected families have withdrawn students especially girls, from school due to lack of school fees, which often occurs when a family members is receiving treatment. Education funding is affected by the pandemics because more resources are to provide health care.

Although national statistics indicate improved enrolments and transition rates, at all levels of education, HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB continue to pose significant threat to educational access.



**ELDERS DEVELOPMENT GROUP IN LAKE VICTORIA REGION**

Elders largely provide for the livelihood of family and are the guardians. They are the reservoirs of knowledge for their families and they also provide moral guidelines. Elders are therefore respected in their family and community hence they should be hardworking and achievement oriented. They are owners of property, especially land and other resources, which they allocate to their dependants. Therefore elders should come out strongly and aggressively to play their part in initiating and also overseeing efforts aimed at improving living conditions of the communities in the Lake Victoria Region. To effectively do this, an Elders Development Forum is an important and convenient point for exchange of views on matters concerning the community. Development sectors can be initiated under umbrella community based organization to address issues like education, health, cultures environment and other mentioned above.

The above concept which was first implemented in Nyakach in 1998, has been adopted in Kabondo where Kabondo Elders Development Group (KEDRO) and in Kasipul, where Kasipul Elders Development and Advisory Group (KEDAG) has been active since 2003. On learning about what elders in Nyakach, Kabondo and Kasipul have done elders in Kano, Ugenya, Karachuonyo and Alego came up with their development groups.

Professionals from the region should work closely with the elders. The professionals should be instrumental in injecting expertise to address specific development problems. There should be a need to come up with strategic development plans for various communities in Nyanza, with Elders Development groups. For example in Kabondo, there has been formulation of Committee of Education and Culture, Kabondo Community Health Initiative (KACHI), Kabondo Environmental Association and Kabondo Professional Association.

Professionals from various local communities should in future consult periodically in a common forum so that many springing organizations have an element of coordination.

**Table 8: Economic Performance Indicators for the 7 largest tribes in Kenya**

Tribe	Infant mortality rate per 1000 births	Education % of population with primary ed& above	Family size % of population with 1-3 members	External employment % of population employed outside the family	Electricity piped water % of population with access	Housing % of population with sheet, tiles or concrete roofs
Kalenjin	53.0	51.1	32.5	33.5	11.0	58.7
Kamba	55.9	54.9	31.0	29.1	8.3	67.4
Kikuyu	35.0	71.4	45.9	38.8	20.1	95.9
Kisii	61.2	58.0	27.9	21.5	4.4	69.8
Luhya	104.9	54.6	33.4	24.1	5.7	57.3
Luo	125.8	52.9	40.8	23.8	8.4	54.3
Meru	46.1	50.6	37.9	24.5	19.8	88.4

Source: Aharonovitz D.G. and Nyaga K. (2008)

**CONCLUSION**

As shown in Table 8, the Luo with the highest mortality rates are also below average on education, external employment, moderate housing among the seven tribes. This shows that the economic performance variables are quite low on the opposite; the Kikuyu tribe has the lowest infant mortality rate, highest share of small families, highest education, external employment and share of modern housing.

According to Aharonovitz and Nyaga (2008), the economic variables chosen of infant mortality rate represent health conditions of the tribe; share of populations with at least primary education, since education is highly correlated with high wages. Others are, share of households with three or less people, allowing for higher investment in human capital, share of employment outside family, representing more nontraditional economic activity.

Average share of households with electricity, piped water, and sewage access, which represents modern housing conditions and urbanization, which is associated with economic development and lastly households with roof made from tiles concrete or sheet metal representing better standards of living and urbanization.

It is important, therefore, the elder's group's active participation in society and development are recognized and espoused in the total efforts of the Kenyan communities to aspire and work for improved living conditions. This needs to be considered in an integrated manner, alongside all other groups, namely, youth, women, disabled and marginalized communities. Indeed it is the stock of human competencies a nation is endowed with rather than its physical resources that is instrumental in determining its overall well-being (Ayodo, 2005).

## REFERENCES

- Aharonovitz, G & Nyaga, K (2008). *Values and Economic Performance: Theory and Some Evidence from Kenya*. Washington State University: Pullman.
- Angienda, G. (2004). *A study on the Gender Dimension of Poverty in the Communities Around Lake Victoria*. Dunga Beach Kisumu: Lake Victoria Centre for Research and Development.
- Aseto, O & Ong'ong'a B. (2008). *Lake Victoria and Its Environs: Resources, Opportunities and Challenges*. Kendu Bay: African Herald Publishing House.
- Ayodo, T. M. (2005). *Education and National Development in Kenya*. In the Kenya Teacher No. 45 of January 2005.
- Craig, H. (2004). Socio-Economics of Lake Victoria Fisheries: An Analysis of Shifting Roles and Status of Women Traders. *The Interdisciplinary Journal of Study Abroad*; pages 50-76 February 2004.
- Economic Commission for Africa, (2007). *Relevance of Africa Traditional Institutions of Governance*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: ECA.
- Gichuki, N. (2003). *Wetland Research in Lake Victoria Basin, Kenya part: Analysis and Synthesis report*. Kampala: Inter University Council for East Africa.
- Grab, J. & Priebe, J. (2009). Low Malnutrition but High Mortality: Explaining the Paradox of Lake Victoria Region. *Discussion paper for Economic Research*, Goettingen, Germany.
- Help Age International, (2007). *Ageing Issues in Africa*. Nairobi: Help Age International.
- Kenya Red Cross, (2009). *Kenya Cholera Outbreak*. Nairobi; DREF Operations No. 03, 2009.
- KNEC, (2009). *Release of the year 2008 KCSE Examination Results*. Nairobi: Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2009.
- Millennium Cities Initiative, (2007). *Invest in Kenya Focus on Kisumu*. New York; Colombia University.
- Ministry of Education, (2009). *KCSE Examination results of 2008*. Nairobi: Ministry of Education, Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2009.
- Mukui, K. (2005). *Poverty Analysis in Kenya Ten years on*, Swedish International Development Agency: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBB)
- National Human Rights Development Report (2006), *Human Rights Development Report*. Nairobi: UNDP.

- Odhacha, A. and Okello, S. (2004). *Expansion Phase: Baseline Survey Report*. Kendu Bay: Women in Fishing Industry project.
- Ongeri, S. (2009). Release of the Year 2008 KCSE Results: A speech by Minister of Education on Tuesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2009.
- Ong'ong'a, O. (2009). *Poverty and Wealth of Fisher Folk in the Lake Basin of Kenya*. Kendu Bay: Africa Herald Publishing House.
- Schultz, T. (1961). *Investment in Human Capital*. In *Readings in Economics of Education*. Paris: UNESCO.
- Todaro, M (1997). *Economics for a Developing World*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Ukai, (2002). *Community Initiatives for the Conservation of Lake Victoria Resources*. Kisumu Kenya: Ukai Lake Forum Development Group.
- United Nations (2003). *Political Declaration and Madrid International Plan of Action and Ageing*. New York: United Nations.
- UN-Habitat, (2009). *Supporting Secondary Urban Centres in the Lake Victoria region to Achieve Millennium Development Goals*. Entebbe Uganda: Millennium Development Goals.
- UN-Habitat, (2005). *Lake Victoria Region City Development Strategies for Improved urban Environment and Poverty Reduction*. Kampala: Swedish, International, Development Agency (SIDA).
- World Agroforestry centre, (2006). *Improved Land Management in Lake Victoria Basin*: ICRAF Occasional paper No. 7. Nairobi; World Agro Forestry Centre.
- World Development Indicators, (2005). *Kenya Human Development Index*. New York: UNDP