

The Cash Oriented Colonial Economy In Migori County, Kenya Upto 1963

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ABSTRACT

Migori County was ones called Ugaya district before 1907 under the Governor of East African Protectorate of Kisumu Province, from the lake, Karungu to Kisii. Migori is in southwestern Kenya, and borders Kisii county to the northeast, Narok to the southeast, Tanzania to the west and south, and Lake Victoria to the west. The county also borders Uganda through Migingo Island in Lake Victoria. It had population of 1,116,436 in 2019. The colonialists introduced cash-oriented economy, for example, cash agriculture, commercial fishing and mining. The objective of research was, to investigate the existence of cash oriented colonial economy in Migori County up to 1963. The study is significantly important for the development of theoretical construction on the colonial cash-oriented economy in Migori county. The researcher incorporated miners, land owners, artisanal and farmers, fishery, mining department at the county. The study was justified, because of the deteriorating agricultural production and manufacturing which has not been examined. The Structural Change Theory was applicable. The research used the hybrid of the historical and descriptive research design. The study size depended upon saturation. The data collection techniques included; the administration of Interview Schedule Guides, use of FGDG, to the participants, gathering information from Kenya National Archives and Documentation Services, secondary source synthesis. The collected data was analyzed manually and phenomenologically. The findings showed that there existed colonial cash-oriented economy in Migori, and the change of production from cultural to foreign. The study recommended that, the colonial cash-oriented economy allowed circulation of cash in Migori.

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1.1 Background of the Study

Migori County was ones called Ugaya district before 1907 under the Governor of East African Protectorate of Kisumu Province. The Ugaya district was the geographical area from the lake, Karungu to Kisii with various stations and ports at Homabay and Karungu, in which boats would sail through. The Karungu became the administrative center from 1903 when the District Commissioner, Knight, Captain Edward Gerald Mytton Thorneycroft, under the administrators such as John Dawson Ainsworth, who were transferred from Kisumu to mobilize the Luos from Karungu to subdue the Abagusii people. Kisii district was founded in 1907, when Kisii and Ugaya were consolidated, and Kisii became the headquarter under Kisumu province. The 1st, October, 1908 Official Gazette Notice, made the merger of Kisii and Ugaya to be the South Kavirondo. In 1909, Kisumu province was renamed Nyanza province, and the Kisii district became the South Kavirondo. It was until 1948, when South Kavirondo became South Nyanza. The Kavirondo was a former region of Kavirondo Gulf, also known as Winam Gulf.

Migori county is in southwestern Kenya, borders Kisii county to northeast, Narok county to the southeast, Tanzania to the west and south, and Lake Victoria to the west. The county also borders Uganda through Migingo Island in Lake Victoria. According to 2019, National Census, it had population of 1,116,436.

Migori is the most diverse county in the Nyanza region, after Kisumu County, due to its good climatic conditions. The indigenous population include, Luo, Kuria, with other immigrant communities residing within them, and they include, the Abagusii, a section of Luhya called Maragoli, Somalis, Indians, Arabs, Agikuyu, and Nubians (KNBS;2019). This made agricultural sector to be the second largest contributor to the GDP after the oil sector, generating five percent (5%) of the government GDP. This is because, agricultural sector is key to food security and is a source of employment and income for millions of Iraqi families. The Food Agricultural Organization also identify major challenges and potential areas for intervention (FAO, 2021). Based on information from 2018, it employs 18.7 percent of

the active workforce, 23.3 percent of whom are women (World Bank, 2019). According to John W. McArthur and Krista Rasmussen (2016), in most developing countries, export-oriented cash crops account for only twelve percent (12%) of the crop land is harvested to cash crop. The cash crops only reach fifteen percent or more of the relevant area in forty-seven, out of one hundred and forty countries. Cash crops are most prominent in the Latin America and the Caribbean region where twenty out of twenty-nine countries cross the same fifteen percent (15%) threshold, driven primarily by sugar, coffee and cocoa.

In Sub Saharan Africa, there are only twelve out of forty-six countries concentrating in west Africa and the Island economies. South East Asia stands out for its high prevalence of cash crops, including Malaysia, where sixty five percent (65%) of its crop land is used for oil palm, who's by products exported to other countries like Kenya. No country in the Middle East and North Africa crosses the fifteen percent (15%) threshold (McArthur & Rasmussen, 2016). The above are opposite scenarios to Migori County.

In East Africa, the number of people in Rwanda taking part in agricultural production are limited due to the following; dry spells, too much rainfall, crop pest, overselling of crops during famine, the vast gap between the rich and the rise of global food prices and introduction of new mechanisms in agricultural production that is a challenge for many to adopt (Ansoms & McKay, 2010).

In Kenya, the colonial cash-oriented economy was introduced from the European penetration to Kenya between 1895 and 1914, when the settler farmers led by Lord Delamere facilitated agricultural activities for the increase in the raw material production for already established industries in Europe, such as the Britain. The agricultural officers were further sent to improve agricultural production with the technological knowledge they had, through the 1950s Swynnerton Plan. The Europeans set large estates for cash crops, such as coffee, tea, sisal, cotton, cocoa, groundnuts, livestock (Moindi, 2023).

The study chose Migori county as a study area because its diverseness in Nyanza region after Kisumu for instance. Its good environmental condition, and has been a supplier of agricultural products, such as meat from Kuria, among others, which has been deteriorating (KNBS, 2019), and its good agricultural soil.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

The research used the structural change theory, which will help in understanding of the economic transformation process in Migori county, hence allow the readers of this work to avoid unnecessary capital flight to other countries, through careless importation, and assess the inequalities that created the transformation. The proponents of the theory included; Lewis, Kuznets, Moshe Syrquin, Markus Eberhardt, Dietrich Vollrath. Kuznets asserted that the inequality allowed understanding of the transformation

process. Lewis (1954) talked about the evolution on labor within agriculture and industry, the agriculture that support industrial development. Schumpeter also brought out the changing nature of economic systems.

Lewis model criticized the capital market, through the capital flight, where the profits accumulated are repatriated to the foreign countries, which leaves a big gap in the development for the Third World. The theory shows that industrialization improves living standards by ensuring income earnings, while the critics sees it as increasing the creation of social stratification, with the majority at the top strata generating a lot of wealth, for example, the owners of production, while the majority continue to languish in poverty, hence creating unemployment, urban challenges, such as the creation of the slums, a filthy way of living, hence underdevelopment of the economies. For example, the inequalities and the world income disparity (Lewis, 1954).

2.1 Literature Review

Ochieng (1985), analyzed that, before the arrival of the colonialists in Kenya, the Luo community had sustainable agricultural production, that ensured stable food production, through tilling of land, keeping animals and fishing. However, this is no longer seen in Migori County today. Hopkins (1981) and Dalton (1976), posited that in the colonial period, African states such as the Rwanda had no money, while other African states had backward technology, lacked economic institutions, which changed during colonial period, when the colonialists brought money economy, improved technology, and established economic institutions.

According to Amin (1972) and Amin (1974), colonialists deprived Africans local economic opportunities, so that they could give their cheap labor in agricultural production, mining and infrastructural developments. This is today done in Migori county, where the people mostly work in the mines, sugarcane, tobacco farming, sugarcane farming, sugarcane processing, animal husbandry, trading.

The researcher relates the Amin's findings with the Migori county to show that the post-colonial, and Migori county in particular employed the cash-oriented economy, by offering their labor in the mines, sugarcane cuttings, fishing, among others which have left the locals without enough food, and have highly neglected the food crop production. Amin did not tell us the imbalance between the cash economic opportunities and the food production in the independent African nations.

Bunde (2022), examined the landlessness created by sugarcane production in Dede division in Awendo sub county. He found that, after leasing or selling the land to the sugarcane farmers, the former owner of the land uses the sides of the sugarcane farms left bare to plant vegetable, such as *sukumawiki*. Bunde never looked into what the government of Kenya has put in place as a policy guideline

to end or reduce the high rate of landlessness, for more agricultural production for the indigenous Dede division of Awendo Sub County, in Migori.

According to the researcher, the landlessness created the imbalance between the surplus food production and cash-oriented colonial activities, since sugarcane was a colonial crop, which impacted to land grabbing, land leasing, among other economic challenges.

Murei et. al (2021), illustrated that British introduced pyrethrum, coffee, tea, sugarcane, maize, exotic animal breeds such as Sahiwal that increased milk production. In Migori today, maize is seen as the cash crop because of over selling, and the animal breeds number have reduced which further reduced the milk production.

Matson (1974), talked about the effect of the introduction of sugarcane in Nandi, in 1962, such as land alienation and resistance.

Wrigley (1960), said that the colonialists spread the cash crop across Global South at the end of 19th century, hence fostered growing of oil palm in Nigeria, groundnuts in Senegal, cocoa in Ghana, tea, cocoa, sugarcane, vanilla, coffee and cotton in Uganda.

Bolt, et. al (2022), found that, in Africa, the colonial agricultural commodities included; cocoa, coffee, cotton, groundnuts, and livestock production, and the drivers of inequality in colonial Africa included the expatriate groups versus low-income African agriculturalists.

According to Nation Media Group (18/01/2022), the chaos erupted between the Nyarombo people in Awendo Sub County and Chinese, since Chinese wanted to man the mining in the area. This however began before the year 2022, when the local residents detected that the Chinese wanted to control mining even in the Rongo Sub County hence rebelled against this by vandalizing their strong operations in the area.

3.0 Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

The study used both the historical and descriptive research design. These research designs were useful in the collection of data; qualitative data was organized thematically and chronologically. Both primary and secondary sources of information, including the oral tradition, archival data, on cash-oriented economy. The historical design allowed the researcher to access the historical records available according to the objectives of the study.

3.2 Data Collection Methods

The research methodology was the qualitative research method, and the data collection methods included the use of interview schedule guide and focus group discussion guides which were utilized both online and

face to face, for example, through mail, where the respondents were to give the oral histories. The researcher also visited the Kenya National Archives and Documentation Services at Nairobi, to find the records. Through the research assistants, the researcher handled the secondary data analysis

3.3 Area of study

Migori county as an area of study is located in Nyanza region, which is in south western Kenya and borders Homa Bay to the North, Kisii to the North East, Narok to the East and South East, Tanzania to the South and South West and Lake Victoria to the West. It has ten sub counties, or ten electoral constituencies namely, Rongo, Awendo, Suna East, Suna West, Uriri, Nyatike, Kuria East, Kuria West, Ntimaru and Mabera, (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

Rongo was targeted for maize farming, sugarcane farming, mining, avocado production, and fish deports such as the Rio fish, Victory fish, Wich Lum fish. Awendo was targeted for sugarcane farming, mining, maize farming. Suna east was targeted for maize production, potato farming, pineapple farming. Suna west was assessed for mining, farming of sugarcane, beans, traded goods, Uriri was targeted for tobacco farming, sugarcane farming, Nyatike for mining and cassava production, and finally, Kuria East, Kuria West, Ntimaru and Mabera, were targeted for milk production, cassava farming, maize farming.

According to 2019, National Census, it had population of 1,116,436. The indigenous populations include, Luo, Abakuria, with other immigrant communities residing within them, and they include, the Abagusii, a section of Luyha called Maragolis, Somalis, Indians, Arabs, Agikuyu, and Nubians.

Migori County is in the latitude of -0.9366⁰ South, and latitude of 34.4198⁰ East, covers an area of 2586.4 km², the temperature ranges between 24⁰ C and 31⁰ C. The economic activities include; mining, trading, farming, industrialization, the religious activities are Christianity for example, the Seventh Day Adventist church, Anglican church, Friends church, Roman Catholic church, God's Last Appeal Church, Islamic, and finally, the urban centers include; Migori town, which is the capital of the county, Rongo, Awendo, Kehancha, Isebania, Sori, Mabera, Muhuru, Macalder, Ranen Ochuna among others.

3.4 Target Population

The target population included the indigenous population who were knowledgeable in mining, sugarcane plantation, owning large tracts of land, large scale farmers of the tobacco, sugarcane, fish, owners of cattle, large scale traders purposively. Most of them were leaders in these economic activities.

3.5 Sampling Method, Procedure and Size

The researcher used the non-probability sampling method, for example, applied purposive and snowball techniques.

Snowball was a chain referral where the initial subject produced another subject (Faugier, 1997, p.790-797). The respondents, from each sub county were used to corroborate the archival data, secondary data, and observation. According to Bekele and Ago, (2022), a sample size of between 5 and 25 respondents is enough to reach saturation in qualitative phenomenological research. In case the grounded theory is used then the sample size of 30 to 50 can be used, and the most commonly used range is between 20 and 60.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

The data was analyzed phenomenologically, from the primary and secondary sources, synthesized and resultant data categorized according to the objectives of the study. The qualitative data was presented by use of in-depth information, such as quotations and exact words which were said by the respondents.

Phenomenological was a data analysis method, where the researcher looked at the human, participants lived experience. The researcher searched for themes through looking at the repeated ideas and statements equal structures in the data, hence helps to get the hidden meaning of the experience and considering all respondents as equal (Alhazmi, 2022).

4.1 Findings and Discussions

The investigation of the existence of cash oriented colonial economy in Migori County found that the colonial economy that ensured the cash flow during the colonial period and facilitated the repatriation of the profits gained to the foreign countries from Migori county included; the creation of the white highlands, which fostered the Europeans agricultural production such as the change of land ownership that included the introduction of the titles deeds, the introduction of maize, coffee farming, tobacco farming, bananas in places like the Ntitaru sub county, tomato farming along the Lake Victoria in the Nyatike sub county, improved farming techniques through the introduction of Swynnerton policies for example, the new fishing methods, exotic cattle breeds, introduction of forced labor and taxation, infrastructural development, establishment of industries, allowed the foreign investment, urbanization through the creation of the trading centers, and mining.

4.2 The initiation Individual and Private Land Ownership

The Europeans changed the land ownership during their arrival in Kenya to allow them exploit the natural resources, such as the land, minerals, natural forests, and the profits generated were repatriated to their

country, hence the cash flow within the communities in Kenya such as the British who occupied the Luos, Bukurians lands. The Special District Ordinance was initiated by the British government to safeguard the borders (Waisika Catherine; KNADS, DC/HB/1/1 pp 15-16, 1959).

The colonialists occupied the lands for mining, in which were later used building of schools, such as the Macalder mine (Oral Informant, G. Oula, personal communication, September 25, 2025). The Kitere gold mine discovered by the British government in the 1920s, also led to the establishment of schools, and college, such as, Kanga Boys secondary school, Moi Institute of Technology, hence later emerged as the education centers. The educational centers such as the Lwala Intermediate School, at Uriri sub county, the Kanga Intermediate School, in Rongo Sub County, which employed many who worked as the unskilled personnel and the literate in the mission schools, and the hospitals that earned a living. For example, teaching, mid wifery (G. Milungo, personal communication, September 25, 2025); K. Ochieng, personal communication, September 7, 2025); I. Opiyo, personal communication, September 12, 2025); P. Osewe, personal communication, September 7, 2025). The agricultural centers, such as the Ntitaru, where the British people established an agricultural office, with the mad walled thatched house (M. Menganyi, personal communication, September 5, 2025), G. Milungo, personal communication, September 25, 2025; S. Wambura, personal communication, September 5, 2025). These centers later developed to be the urban centers even after independence, with the land alienation in Migori County which at independence was changed to land grabbing. This replaced the communal land ownership of the Luos and the Kurians during the precolonial periods where the land was seen as the community property, hence rendered some people landless (K. Ochieng, personal communication, September 7, 2025; I. Opiyo, personal communication, September 12, 2025; P. Osewe, personal communication, September 7, 2025; M. Menganyi, personal communication, September 15, 2025; C. Osiany, personal communication, September 6, 2025); J. Otieno, personal communication, September 7, 2025); Waisika Catherine, S. Wambura, personal communication, September 5, 2025);

J. Aoko (personal communication, September 6, 2025); born in 1970 from Central Kanyamkago in Uriri Sub County showed how he learned about the British legacy which he still sees today in Migori County. The British changed the land tenure system from the communal land ownership to individual land ownership, which created the private and public lands, where the private lands were for individuals who were given the title deeds for personal use, and the public lands were the lands owned by the Kenyan government, for the government use (Aoko Joan).

4.3 Improved Farming Technique through the Deployment of the Agricultural Extension Officers, to Migori County.

4.3.1 The New European Cash Crops Revolution

The Swynnerton Plan was Initiated In 1954 which Boosted Agricultural Production, Through Training, Irrigation, Giving the Free Incentives. The European cash crops such as, maize, sugarcane, tobacco, coffee, bananas, groundnuts, are planted in the Migori county and are foreign. The maize farming has done well in the county, specifically in the sub counties such as, Mabera, Kehancha, Ntimaru, Suna East and Suna West, with the other sub counties producing it at a small scale (J. Magoiwa, personal communication, September 5, 2025); M. Ruithere, personal communication, September 5, 2025). The sugarcane production has been largely witnessed in Awendo Sub County, Rongo Sub County, Uriri Sub County, with its low production in the other sub counties of the Migori County (M. Aluoch, personal communication, September 29, 2025); G. Juma, personal communication, September 12, 2025); W. Oliech W, personal communication, September 5, 2025); M. Ruthere, personal communication, September 5, 2025). Tobacco farming has succeeded the in the sub counties such as the Uriri, Ntimaru, with the small scale production in the Kuria East (M. Aluoch, personal communication, September 29, 2025); L. Chacha, personal communication, August 28, 2025); G. Juma, personal communication, September 12, 2025); T. Mariba, personal communication, September 4, 2025); W. Oliech, personal communication, September 5, 2025); P. Olweny, personal communication, September 6, 2025); J. Omondi, personal communication, September 7, 2025); T. Owino , personal communication, September 6, 2025); B. Tonny, personal communication, September 6, 2025);). Sources from the secondary data on the British American Tobacco and Socio-Ecological Change in Kuria District, showed that the Swynnerton Plan of the 1950s led to the destocking in Kuria, even though the British introduced the new breeds of cattle, such as the Zebu cattle, because of more focus on the tobacco production, that led to the negligence of keeping the traditional cattle in the Kuria region. According to this source, Kurians view the cattle as their mother father and children that they would no longer kill or slaughter to get the cash to buy the blanket. The high production of tobacco in Kuria region after its collapse in other areas such as the Oyugis, Rangwe, Kisii, allowed the Kuria people to buy cars and lorries, and also established the posho mills from the cash the Bukuria people gained from the tobacco production (Chacha, 2013: pp4,6). The Kuria district became a very largest tobacco growing zone in the Migori County during the colonial period (Weisiko Jane). The coffee is largely produced in Ntimaru Sub County, with its small scale production in the sub counties such as, Kuria East, Kuria West, Mabera Sub Counties (J. Chacha, personal communication, September 19, 2025); G. Ochieng, personal

communication, September 6, 2025); R. Okoth, personal communication, September 7, 2025); P. Maroa, personal communication, September 11, 2025); C. Maroa, personal communication, September 5, 2025); S. Maroa , personal communication, August 28, 2025); K. Magita, personal communication, September 19, 2025). The bananas have been doing well in almost all the sub counties, for example, Rongo, Kuria East, Kuria West sub counties where the hybrid varieties such as the *opong to muol*, liked by many because of its round shape, sweetness, and being healthier among other bananas varieties planted in the county. More still, out of the ten homes, eight of them have the banana plant in the Ntimaru sub county, Kuria West, Suna East, with the four homes having the banana plants out of the ten homes in the other sub counties of The Migori County (G. Marwa, personal communication, September 4, 2025); G. Ochieng, personal communication, September 6, 2025; R. Okoth , personal communication, September 7, 2025); T. Wambura, personal communication, September 11, 2025); M. Gati, personal communication, September 29, 2025); K. Mosoma, personal communication, September 11, 2025)). Gati Masae Chacha born in 1930 at Kehancha Kuria West Sub County explained that, he saw the colonialists and sugar as a colonial crop (C. M. Gati, personal communication, September 11, 2025); M.Gati, personal communication, September 29, 2025); Miganda, 2020). T. Mariba, personal communication, September 4, 2025); born in Nyabasi central Kuria East posited that, the colonialists detected that tobacco would do well in Bukuria land than other regions such as the Oyugis. Tobacco farming has succeeded the sub counties such as the Uriri, Ntimaru, with the small-scale production in the Kuria East since independence (T. Mariba, personal communication, September 4, 2025); T. Owino, personal communication, September 6, 2025).

4.3.2 The Introduction of New Methods of Fishing and the new fish species

These included such the use of nets, modern baited hooks, monofilament gill nets, digging of the fish ponds. The Luo life that changed from pastoralism after their migrating majorly next to the lakes, rivers and the streams gave them a name the river lake Nilotic, who highly concentrated on fishing in the Lake Victoria, the River Kuja, River Migori, among others, gave them the upper hand to continue using the British fishing tools used in fishing that led to increased fish catchment in Migori County as compared to both precolonial and the colonial periods. However, they would sell the surplus fish caught in the trading and the urban centers to pocket cash, through the commercialization. The traditional canoe (*Yie Orindi*), were replaced by the modern fishing vessels such as the trawlers in the Lake Victoria, in the 1960s. The colonialists introduced the new fishing methods and new fish species in Lake Victoria, such as the Nile Perch fish known as *Rech Mbuta*, Nile Tilapia known as *Ngege* in the 1950s to

develop fishing for commercial purposes, however the Nile Perch is feeding too much on other species even though it is big and possessing a lot of raw materials. These included the use of nets, modern baited hooks, monofilament gill nets, digging of the fish ponds. The Luo life that changed from pastoralism after their migrating majorly next to the lakes, rivers and the streams gave them a name the River Kuja, River Migori, among others, gave them the upper hand to continue using the river lake Nilotic who highly concentrated on fishing in the lake Victoria, the new tools introduced by the British that was used in fishing. The new fish species included the Tilapia, Nile Perch in Kenya in the 1930s, and reaching the Lake 1950s, it reached the Lake Victoria. (R. Adhiambo, personal communication, September 25, 2025); M. Odiwuor, personal communication, September 25, 2025).

R. Adhiambo (personal communication, September 25, 2025); born in 1949 at Muhuru Bay, in Nyatike Sub County asserted that, she saw the colonialists and their major economic activity is fishing with the small-scale tomato farming. They would sell the surplus fish caught in the trading and the urban centers to pocket cash, through the commercialization. The new fish species included the Tilapia, Nile Perch in Kenya in the 1930s, and reaching the 1950s, it reached the Lake Victoria (R. Adhiambo, personal communication, September 25, 2025). The steady progress in fish farming was made through the construction of fish ponds in the Luo areas, and a number were stocked (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 21, 1960).

4.3.3 The Presence and Rearing of New Cattle Breeds

The colonial government introduced the exotic breeds of animals, used the collaborated Maasai to raid their neighbors, such as the Kuria people, which created the border tension up to date that made the government of Kenya to create the Antis-Tock Theft Police Unit that helps Kurians to safeguard their livestock, a problem that has carried been experienced to date (M. Chacha, personal communication, September 5, 2025);).

4.3.4 Initiation of Cattle Rustling

M. Boke (personal communication, August 28, 2025); born in 1953 in Nyabasi Central location, Kegonga sub-location in the Kuria East sub county said that, she saw the colonialists in the Bukuria land, and that the cattle rustling in the region is a colonial activity that found its way to the post-colonial era. And being that the Bukuria people resisted the colonial rule, when taxation, forced labor, chiefs were imposed to them, which included both the British and the Germans being that it is situated at the border of the British East Africa and German East Africa, since the British used the collaborated Maasai to subdue the Abakuria people, which created the enmity, and continued tension between these two communities up to date accompanied by the cattle rustling (M. Boke, personal communication, August 28, 2025). J. Marwa, personal

communication, September 5, 2025); born in 1973 Bwirege Central location, Ntitaru sub county brought forward that, the livestock raid in Migori County is as a result of colonial discrimination and hatred that created bitterness and the enmity between the Maasai and the Bukuria and between the Luos and the Abagusii boarders. For example, the British government in Kenya used the collaborated Maasai to subdue the Bukuria people, and the collaborated Luos of the Migori County from Sori to subdue the Abagusii.

4.3.5 Deployment of the Agricultural Extension Officers

These were done in the centers such as Ntitaru center where Ntitaru town began as an agricultural center, and the Europeans put the thatched grass house. The colonial agricultural officers ensured the extensive use of land in the 1930's for the increased cash crop production, such as maize which were gaining due to its demand in both the domestic market and the foreign markets as the exports (J. Mosama, personal communication, September 19, 2025). The Swynnerton encouraged the African people to embrace the cash crop revolution, that he first coordinated from the Sukuma Land, aiming at settling on the high potential areas, the semi arid and the pastoral areas, since the traditional land tenure failed to foster high agricultural production, where the European and African agricultural staff were involved in even upgrading the livestock breeds (Kitching, 1980, p.55-66; Miganda 2020, pp.57, 58).

J. Mosoma (personal communication, September 19, 2025); born 1960 in Mabera location, Mabera sub county, said that, the Agricultural Extension Officers were deployed in Migori to boost the tobacco and coffee farming during the colonial and post-colonial periods. These were done in the centers such as Ntitaru center where Ntitaru town began as an agricultural center, and the Europeans put the thatched grass house. The colonial agricultural officers ensured the extensive use of land in the 1930's for the increased cash crop production, such as maize which were gaining a lot due to its demand in both the domestic market and the foreign markets as the exports (J. Mosoma, personal communication, September 19, 2025).

According to the South Nyanza District Annual Report of 1960, the Assistant Agricultural Officer was stationed at the Macalder Mine prior to 1960, while the other was living in Kisii (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 8, 1960). During the 1960 financial year, the colonial government expenditure on agriculture ranged from thirty-six thousand Kenya shillings to fifty thousand Kenya shillings in the various location councils (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 15-16, 1960).

The South Nyanza district council had various developments in the both cash crop production and the food crop production which included, potatoes, rice, improved sorghum, green gram, sim sim, fish farming, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, pyrethrum, livestock South Nyanza District production and marketing. The agricultural development in the area, and Migori Division in particular, showed the increased production in rice, in Migori Division, sorghum which acted as the staple diet of the Luo, and had the surplus production, sim sim among others. The coffee Arabica and the coffee Robusta were highly grown. The January to March generous rains would help in the cotton production. The sugar cane farming and production was well coordinated between the 1959 and 1960, which facilitated the establishment of the jaggery factories, from Utoma to Kanyamkago. This however increased the cane planting in Kanyamkago and South of East Nyokal, which covered about eight hundred Acres, hence was supported by the local individuals, controlled by the sugar marketing board and cooperative societies. In the 1960, the African district council introduced and passed the Grade Cattle By-laws such as spraying, with the enquiries to introduce the grade stock. This allowed the several Sahiwal from Maseno to be sold to African farmers (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 16-25 1960).

The Luo area near the Lake shore, grew the staple cash crops, including cotton, groundnuts, which failed due to the drought. The sugarcane industry continued to thrive due to the improved agricultural techniques. The Luo coffee factory thrived through saga. There were the building of dams, cattle sheds, and dispensaries. Maize production showed surplus production through the efforts of the Agricultural Department. South Nyanza showed progress in agricultural, social services and also promotion of communication (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 2 & 3 1959).

4.4.1 Introduction of the Forced Labour

M. Achola, personal communication, September 18, 2025); born in 1970 from Nyarombo village, Awendo Sub County, said that objective one she saw the colonial legacy, such as the introduction of the forced labour (Achola Maurine).

4.4.2 The Taxation

The taxes that have their traces in Migori County include; the poll tax, hut tax, breast tax. The poll taxation was introduced by the colonial government in the European farms which was majorly paid by the Africans in Migori County who were old enough to work in the farms to generate the revenue for their operation. For example, in the Ntimaru Sub County, Kuria East Sub County, the coffee plantation, tobacco plantations were the areas where the Migori residents would be forced to work so that they could get cash that

they could pay to the colonial government. This type of taxation has today been replaced with the indirect and the direct taxes respectively, which were introduced by the Kenya Revenue Authority, where the individual Kenyan citizens who buy the goods in the supermarkets and the markets pay taxes through the VAT, unknowingly to boost the government functions. The others include the Pay As You Earn, the money paid by the government employees such as the county employees, to help in the county development and the country development at large. The other is the hut tax that was introduced by the colonial government, which was collected from every house that had the married people, for example, if the home was having ten wives of a man and the ten sons who were married then the amount of tax would be equivalent to the twenty (20) huts or the houses during the colonial period, however today the kind of taxation has been replaced with the Rental Income Tax. This is a situation where the Migori county governments through the county workers collect the taxes from each and every house that are meant for rentals, which are channeled electronically to the consolidated fund accounts, which are later channeled to the equalization funds for equal development of the counties in Kenya. For example, if the Migori County is well endowed with the resources then some of the taxes collected there can be used in Turkana County for the residents there to have the same development as ones in the Migori County, in the various sectors, such as the education. The breast tax was the tax that the colonial government introduced with the notion of taxing the bride wealth, a wealth that came out of the breast feeding a daughter, which is seen in the Migori County (R. Ouma, personal communication, September 12, 2025); P. Okelo, personal communication, September 29, 2025)). Being that Migori county is majorly occupied by the Luo community, and the Luo people are highly dependent on the payment of the bride wealth through the use of cattle, which most of the parents after receiving the bride wealth from their in-laws, such as the sons in-law, they exchange them to cash through selling them in the markets in which they are taxed by the county government, as a charge on the use of the government market. Unlike in the traditional Luo where the livestock would be kept up to the maturity, and if the mother would milk the animal, she would think about the Achupa who was raised up in that homestead, and the same was seen in the father when ploughing with the bulls that the in-laws from Achupa brought (P. Okelo, personal communication, September 29, 2025); P. Ongadi, personal communication, September 4, 2025).

There was the establishment of the Location Councils during the 1960 whose number was twenty-two (22), in the smaller Suba and Kuria units. These councils appointed their own secretary, treasurer, and clerk to offer services of the African District Council Revenue collection. This helped in maintaining the financial

control by the help of the financial advisor and his staff. The locations had the rates of the revenue collection and the financial expenditure in 1960 as follows. The revenue collection rates for 1960 varied from four to ten Kenya shillings, while the expenditure varied from two thousand five hundred Kenya shillings to ninety two thousand Kenya Shillings, hence the total expenditure increased to seven hundred and twenty Kenya Shillings as compared to the 1959 expenditure which was at five hundred and twenty thousand Kenya Shillings market (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 15-16, 1960).

The crop farming increased taxation that supported the government, which was the African District Council, as was seen in the social services, such as health, education. The collected taxes were used for the service provision, hence led to the establishment of primary and intermediate level schools. The teachers' salaries were paid and more intermediate schools were built (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 2 -3, 1959).

4.5 Infrastructural Development

The initiation of the roads, bridges construction in which most of them were murrum roads, bridges made by the logs of timbers, like the Daraja Mbili in Ntimaru sub county in the 1924 towards Guitembe, during the plan for the infrastructural development initiatives, the Kuja bridge was constructed to connect the Rongo town and Awendo due to the development of the road from Kisii town which would further connect the Migori with Tanganyika, and the railways line of Kisumu (KNA, South Kavirondo District: Political Record Book, DC/KSI/3/5, 1923-1925), part in SORI

The colonialists built the Narrow River Migori Bridge between Kalangi and Osiri, that is having one lane fit for one vehicle, British government used Indian engineers in the 1936 to construct the Lower Kuja Bridge that connected Rongo sub county and Kanyasrega (A. Olela, personal communication, September 18, 2025).

Ochieng John born in 1966 in Rapogi center, North Kanyamkago, Uriri Sub County said that, the colonialists ensured the infrastructural development, such as the electric installation to boost the economic activities such as the trading, which further increased the cash flow.

It is worth noting that at the end of the 1960, the colonial government through the African district councils spent fifty-four thousand shillings on roads construction, between forty-six thousand Kenya shillings and one hundred and twenty thousand shillings market in the last paragraph of the 1960 south Nyanza district annual report. (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 15-16, 1960).

In the year 1960, there were the administrative buildings that were under construction, while others had been completed by the Ministry of Works in Migori Division, to give room for the administrators get the easiest stay when offering their services. Some of these buildings included; the district assistant's house in Migori which had been completed, Kenya Police Station and lines in Migori which was under construction, agricultural houses (type3) at Suna, veterinary Department Houses (type 1) in Uriri and Kamagambo Sare (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 42-43, 1960). The agricultural instructor's houses (type 9) were built in centers such as Awendo in 1959 (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/1: PP 53, 1959). There was the increase in the number of primary and intermediate level schools. The teachers' salaries were paid and more intermediate schools were built (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 2 -3, 1959).

There was the Improvement of the established learning, health institutions. Some of the established Intermediate Schools in Migori Division such as Lwala, Kanga showed the improvement due to the changes in supervision where the British government changed the school supervisors between 1959 and 1960 who ensured the standard supervision as a result of reasonable high management, with the sufficient frequent visits. The teacher, vocational and technical trainings were available at Kamagambo for both Roman Catholic and the Seventh Day Adventist Luo adherents. Some of these courses included secretarial courses, since Kamagambo Seventh Day Adventist had facilities for technical and secretarial courses. Some of the certificates issued included, K.A.P.E, C.E.E. The K.A.P.E certification was Kenya Africans Preliminary Examination, which was issued specifically to the African students after primary school examination during the colonial and early post colonial era. The C.E.E certification was a standardized tests administered to eliminate small number of students, who could proceed to secondary schools during the colonial and post colonial periods at the end of fourth year of primary school, and was followed by K.P.E (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/1: PP 41, 1959; (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 31,32, 1960).

By 1960, the rural medical service was established at Kamagambo as a sub health center without a maternity wing or an ambulance, and about eighty thousand Kenya shillings (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/1: PP 46,47, 1959)

As reported, this road was constructed in the 1910s after the transfer of the District Commissioner Doctor Knight from Kisumu to Sori on the British bid to occupy and exploit the gold in Macalder. Firstly, the British people used the logs to allow them connect Sori with the

Macalder (G. Milungo, personal communication, September 25, 2025); M. Odiwuor, personal communication, September 25, 2025); D. Onyango,

personal communication, September 25, 2025); S. Onyango, personal communication, September 29, 2025).



Figure 1(Source; Author, Miganda Mark Omondi Odera

The Narrow Migori Bridge with One Lane Between Kalangi and Osiri Centers in Macalder Constructed by Colonialists

This is the colonial bridge that was constructed during the colonial period in the 1920s to facilitate the movement of the European from Sori Karungu to Macalder mine, and further to Migori towards Sirare, and Ntimaru. The colonial bridges in Migori county had one lane as their characteristic, in which the motorists would wait for one particular motor to pass through it before other passes from the other from Sori or Macalder.

This bridge connects sori Karungu with the Macalder mine and Migori county from 1910s. it still exists the way it was constructed by the British government, as one way bridge. This is because, when a vehicle is passing through it, then the other waits until it be through with crossing the bridge.

4.6 Establishment of Industries

For example, the establishment of the BAT at Rongo, Kuria East, Macalder Mining Industry in the 1930s called the Falcon Bridge. The cigarette factory. BAT Rongo also acted as the tobacco leaf buying center (M. Aluoch, personal communication, September 18, 2025). The Kuria district became a very largest tobacco growing zone in the Migori County during the colonial periods and the post-colonial period (M. Rioba, personal communication, September 4, 2025); S. Maroa, personal communication, August 28, 2025; J. Weisiko, personal communication, September 5, 2025). When Rongo collapsed in the 2003, the tobacco farmers in Uriri sub county, majorly in a place called Kanyamkago, established the Oyani leaf buying center, to allow the access market to the farmers (M. Aluoch, personal communication, September 18, 2025). In Awendo sub county, the colonial government had established the instructor (type 9) house by 1959, which trained the farmers on the new mechanisms of

increasing agricultural production, specifically, for sugarcane production among others ((KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 52-53, 1959).

4.7 Urbanization

W. Ojuok (personal communication, September 18, 2025); born in 1940 from Central Sakwa Ward, Awendo Sub County asserted that he was informed by his grandparents such as the Juma Ojuok that prior to 1825 before the coming of the Europeans, Awendo was along the trade routes where barter trade exchange activities were carried out, an exchange of good by good. In 1933, the missionaries established a health center next to the center, later named Sony health center which created employment, since the Africans who were converted to Christianity and became the catechists worked to earn a living, hence improved their livelihood. Awendo was made a general market center in the 1940s which served the locals with the goods that they lacked, and during this time, it was having the wholesale and the posho mill. In the 1940, he was born and reaching the 1953, when he was a young boy, it was named the South Nyanza African Market, and he could remember going to see people with the strange body complexions different from that of the black Africans, whom he later learned to be the white men and the Asians. This name was reached at when a survey by the South Nyanza A.D.C recommended the establishment of Ochuna to settle African traders, while the Asian traders remained in Awendo next to Sare stream (oral informant, Ojuok Wilfred). According to the South Nyanza District Annual Report of 1959, the African District Councils had established the agricultural Officers' houses in Awendo (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 52-54, 1959).

O. Juma (personal communication, September 18, 2025); born in 1933 from Kokuro, Central Sakwa ward in Awendo Sub County asserted that, at independence, the major trading centers that were known in the current Migori County and emerged during the colonial period, included, Sori, Macalder in Nyatike, Migori in Suna East and Suna West, Masara in Suna west, Awendo, Ranen in Awendo sub county, Kegonga, Ntimaru, Kehancha, Sirare, Kehancha, in Kuria (O. Juma , personal communication, September 18, 2025; M. Surusi, personal communication, September 11, 2025);).

This began by creation of trading centers for instance, Ntimaru began as an agricultural center with the establishment of the agricultural office, Awendo as a trading center, Sori as an administrative center which fostered employments, since more elders were promoted to the post of the chiefs, to help District Commissioner Sir Knight in mobilizing the Luos from Sori to subdue the Gusii people, and to counter the Germany soldier from occupying Kenya from

Tanganyika. This created employment as many elders from Sori were able to earned livelihood (A. Olela, personal communication, September 18, 2025). Macalder began as a mining center, Kehancha began as a mining center, Mabera began as trading center, Migori began as a small shopping and trading center servicing travelers and locals on their way to Tanzanian border, Rongo began as industrial center, (A. Olela, personal communication, September 18, 2025). W. Ojuok (personal communication, September 18, 2025) was informed by his grandparents such as the Juma Ojuok that prior to 1825 before the coming of the Europeans, Awendo was along the trade routes where barter trade exchange activities were carried out, an exchange of good by good. In 1933, the missionaries established a health center next to the center, later named Sony Health Center which created employment, since the Africans who were converted to Christianity and became the catechists worked to earn a living, hence improved their livelihood. Awendo was made a general market center in the 1940s which served the locals with the goods that they lacked, and during this time, it was having the wholesale and the posh mill. In the 1940, I was born and reaching the 1953, when he was a young boy, it was named the South Nyanza African Market, and I could remember going to see people with the strange body complexions different from that of the black Africans whom I later learned to be the white men and the Asians. This name was reached at when a survey by the South Nyanza A.D.C recommended the establishment of Ochuna to settle African traders, while the Asian traders remained in Awendo next to Sare stream (A. Olela, personal communication, September 18, 2025). According to 1959 south Nyanza annual report, the Asians established the shops at Mohuru Bay and had the challenges of gang robbery, that led to the arrest of the three gangs by the Kenya Police Force (KNADS, South Nyanza Annual Report, DC/HB/1/1: PP 15).

In the 1960, Migori Division was 641 square miles, with the population of 85,000, and the officers in the residence at the end of the year, were the agricultural Officer, Labor Officer, Roads Foreman, and an Education Assistant, while the trainee District Assistant resigned and went to further his education in the united states of America, hence was not replaced during the year (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 9, 1960). IN 1960, Migori was used to hear cases, in which the District Officers from Kisii would come and hear cases, for example, the criminal cases, civil cases, land cases among other cases (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 12, 1960).

The post agencies continued to operate in the Migori Suna Division in 1960, which facilitated urbanization. For example, in Migori center, Sirare center, Macalder Mine, and the Kamagambo agency was moved to

Rongo Market (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 15-16, 1960)

4.8 Commercial Mining and the Foreign Investment

Ochieng Geoffrey born in 1974 around Kitere mining area, South Kamagambo, Rongo Sub County alerted that, the mining in Migori County was initiated during the colonial periods between the 1910 and 1930s (G. Ochieng, personal communication, September 7, 2025).

As reported by the former politician of the Mainland South Nyanza, the mining in Kitere began with the European activities of penetration to the interior of the south Nyanza district. The mainland south Nyanza region in the 1948 was covering the areas such as the Kanyamwa, the Kabwoch, the Kwabwai, the Kanyikela, the Kanyidoto, the Karungu, Kadem, Kanyada, the Kochia, the Kagan, the Gem Asumbi, the Kamagambo, the Sakwa and the Kanyamkago, since during this time the division as the administrative structure had never been recognized up to 1992. This British gold rush initiative in the 1920s when the Kisii Kuja road was implemented, made the British to extract gold in the Kitere area which left the bear holes that the residents would refer to as the Alloid, because when one threw the stone into it then the destination of the stone was hard to be heard, Macalder in the 1930s, Kehancha, the today Kanyasrega mining (F. Otieno, personal communication, September 7, 2025). K. Ochieng (personal communication, September 7, 2025); born in 1963, next to Kamgundho Secondary School in West Kamagambo location of Rongo Sub County said that, the Kitere Gold Mine discovered by the British government in the 1920s, also led to the establishment of schools, hence later emerged as the education centers. The educational centers such as the Lwala intermediate school, at Uriri sub county, the Kanga intermediate school in Rongo Sub County, which employed many who worked as the unskilled personnel and the literate in the Mission Schools, and the hospitals that earned a living. For example, teaching, midwifery (K. Ochieng, personal communication, September 7, 2025). This is the place where the Chinese miners later occupied, and up to date they are still going on with the mining in this place. The prospectors who used the foreign company later in the 1930s discovered the gold in Nyatike, Kehancha among other areas of the mainland South Nyanza (F. Otieno, personal communication, September 7, 2025); UNDP Report on Gold in Migori County, 2016). The mineral production in Macalder Mine in the 1960, was highly valued since it generated a lot of income to the colonial government. For example, Macalder Mine generated nine million, nine hundred and thirty-two thousand Kenya shillings (9,932,000). However, out of this amount copper metal contributed to four over fifth (4/5) (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 38, 39, 1960).

The establishment of the Marketing Board by the colonial government allowed the importation and the exportation in the South Nyanza District, and Migori Division in particular. The marketing board provided the external trainers in agriculture, gave loans and provided the labourers from abroad like the British government in the various locations. The imports included, building materials, machinery, vehicles among others, and the cash brought by outside labourers and serving soldiers helped in increasing the district revenue. The exports included the African trade goods, such as, livestock, traditional crops such as millet, sorghum, fish from Lake Victoria among others (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 21,38,39, 1960). Migori Division acted as the link between Tanganyika, other parts of south Nyanza district, Kenya among other foreign countries. The export income to the district in 1960 from both cash crop production and animal husbandry was twenty-eight million nine hundred and forty thousand Kenya Shillings (28,940,000). There was also income generated from fish and food crops exported outside marketing board control, to Kericho, Central Nyanza, and Tanganyika territory (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 38, 1960).

Mining in Macalder as one of the economic activities in Migori county, where the gold and copper have been extracted. The miners in Macalder, which is within the Migori Greenstone Belt has given gold, copper, zinc and silver. The historical evidences traces mining in Macalder from the early 1900s. However, between 1930s and 1960s, there was the large-scale mining experienced (Ogola, 1987)

4.9.0 Improved Sailing and Fighting on Lake Victoria, Cattle rustling, and boundary conflicts.

4.9.1 Improved Sailing and Fighting on Lake Victoria

Ali Seth born in 1938, at Muhuru Bay, in Nyatike One of the fishermen from Muhuru Bay said that, he saw the colonialists, when the British used the Lake Victoria to fight the Germans in Tanzania (S. Ali, personal communication, September 25, 2025). According to the report from Nyanza Province, some of the South Kavirondo residents provided labour to Tanganyika colonial military, where they gained the new sailing techniques and generated cash for the improved livelihood (KNADS, Nyanza Province Report, PC/NZA/2/3/29, 1942).

4.9.2 Establishment of the Mission Schools, and the Intermediate Institutions

Juma John born in 1930 from Central Sakwa in Awendo sub county, a former civil servant and a former politician asserted that, he saw the colonialists and their activities, because he was one of the Kenyan Africans who learned in the Missionary Schools during the colonial period. For example, the Kamagambo

Adventist Mission in Migori County Kenya was established in the 1912, which provided the education in the area with the secondary school being established in the 1957. However, all these happened after choosing of the site by a missionary called Arthur A. Carscallen in the 1908 (the Adventist survey of 1930; Matter Alfred, 1996). G. Milungo (personal communication, September 25, 2025); born in 1965 in Sori Nyatike posed that, the Kitere Gold Mine discovered by the British government in the 1920s, also led to the establishment of schools, such as hence later emerged as the education center. The educational centers such as the Lwala intermediate school, at Uriri sub county, the Kanga intermediate school, in Rongo sub county, which employed many who worked as the unskilled personnel and the literate in the Mission Schools, and the hospitals that earned a living. For example, teaching mid wifery (G. Milungo, personal communication, September 25, 2025). By 1959, there existed established primary and intermediate level schools. The teachers' salaries were paid in cash and more intermediate schools were built (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 2 -3, 1959).

4.9.3 Cattle Rustling and Boundary Conflicts

The stock theft continued to be witnessed during the colonial period on the Kuria /Maasai border. This made the Kuria/ Maasai and the Luo/ Maasai border committees to be initiated, which met and had a calming effect (KNADS, DC/HB/1/2: PP 7, South Nyanza District Annual Report, 1960). According to the 1960 South Nyanza Annual Report, there were the relations that created the cooperation that were later weakened by the constant stock theft in the South Nyanza District which by then included, kisii, Kuria, Luo, which bordered Kipsigis and the Maasai. The appointment, and the establishment of the Headmen and the Kenya Police Stock Theft Team in Sotik was to quell the raids even in the borders. In October, 1960, the meeting with the Colonial Officers was held to assist in the problem of stock theft. The colonial officers came from the North Mara District of Tanganyika with the tribal representatives from the sides of the border (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 7, 1960). The boundary conflicts were fueled by the colonial activities, for example, there use of the divide and rule policies, for example, when the British government used the Luos to subdue the Abagusii their neighbors, and when the drawing of the boundaries made Bukurians to belong to two countries namely, Kenya and Tanzania. This created tensions along the borders of these communities (G. Milungo, personal communication, September 25, 2025). However, by 1959, the Bukuria was a location under chief. There emerged disagreement, when the Luos were to have the same District with The Bantu Kurians, who wanted to be joined with their fellow Bantu speaking people, who

were the Gusiis. This led to the formation of the Kuria Locational Council, for the full control of the Bukurian affairs ((KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 2 -3, 1959). It is worth noting that all the tribes including Kurians supported the attainment of independence, while the customs of stock theft brawling was witnessed in the location even during the colonial period (KNADS, South Nyanza District Annual Report, DC/HB/1/2: PP 3-4, 1959).

4.9.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, the cash-oriented colonial economy in Migori County included all the historical activities. The social, economic and political activities that were geared towards the cash flow and the generation of cash by and to the individual residents of the county during the colonial period between 1895 and 1963, which were put in place by the colonial government. This is against the views of most colonial and post-colonial researchers who asserted that the cash-oriented colonial economy in Africa, Kenya and Migori in particular, was only focused on the economic activities, such as the cash crop production.

4.9.5 Recommendation

The government should establish the meat processing industry, the avocado processing plant in Migori county, which ensure increased rearing and supply of livestock, and largely produce the avocados which are even transported to Asian countries such as China and other juice processing plants in Kenya. There should also be the availability of the adequate inputs' subsidies, increased tarmacking of the feeder roads, such as the rural roads which has been very beneficial in ensuring the smooth transportation within the county, from and to the other regions. Both the Kenyan government and Migori county government are supposed to continue providing the input subsidies to the farmers by reducing the prices of fertilizers, disease control chemicals, such as the pesticides, which require cost sharing between the government and the farmers to boost the farmers' moral in the sufficient agricultural production. This would boost the colonial cash-oriented economy in Migori county, for sustainable development, for the continued involvement in the activities that generate cash.

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