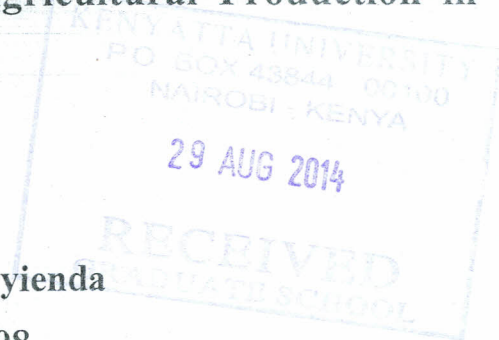


**The Malaria Burden on Household Agricultural Production in
Mosocho Division, Kisii County.**



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ABSTRACT

Malaria is a grave global problem because of its contribution towards morbidity and mortality and the costs it imposes to households and the economy. Kisii County lies in the Western Highlands malaria ecological area with low, unstable transmissions that is prone to epidemics. The burden of malaria in the tropical world today is estimated to involve 300–500 million episodes of acute illness and more than one million deaths per year, mainly in African children. This amounts to the loss of about approximately 44 million disability-adjusted life years annually, a conspicuous drain on human health by today's standards. In endemic countries such as Kenya, malaria is responsible for a loss of US dollars \$ 12 billion in national income due to the impact of mortality and morbidity on labor supply. However, by its adverse long-term effects on trade, foreign investment, and commerce, the impact of malaria extends beyond its direct effects on human health to the economic development of nations, costing African countries approximately 1–2% of their Gross Domestic Product. This study has been driven by the concerns about the role of malaria as an obstacle to development and the costs incurred by households. The study will investigate the malaria burden on household agricultural production in Mosochi Division of Kisii County. Methodology for gathering data will be a descriptive survey to enable an in depth investigation into the subject under study. Semi-structured questionnaires will be used to collect information from health practitioners, government officials, Non-governmental organizations and household heads. To complement these data, key informant interviews will be sought to give data. The researcher anticipates that the escalating malaria incidences have adversely reduced agricultural production. Descriptive statistics; percentages and Chi-square will be used to summarize the data. Data obtained from document analysis will be used to show trend analysis of malaria pattern over time. This data will be displayed in graphs. Data gathered from questionnaires administered to household heads will mainly yield quantitative data which will be analyzed by use of tables and bar graphs. Descriptive and inferential (correlation and regression) analysis will be performed on the relationship between agricultural production and malaria cases using statistical package for social sciences. The findings of this study are expected to provide information and understanding on effect of malaria on agriculture, thus contributing to a better understanding of how malaria compromises agricultural production of a community