

The District Development Plan was prepared by the District Development Board in various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the plan: Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development.

Chapter One

Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

Chapter Two

Outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

KILIFI

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1997- 2001

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and district policy documents.

Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
Planning and National Development

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Chapter Two: Outlines the major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

Chapter Three: Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

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Rural Planning Department
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of
Planning and National Development.

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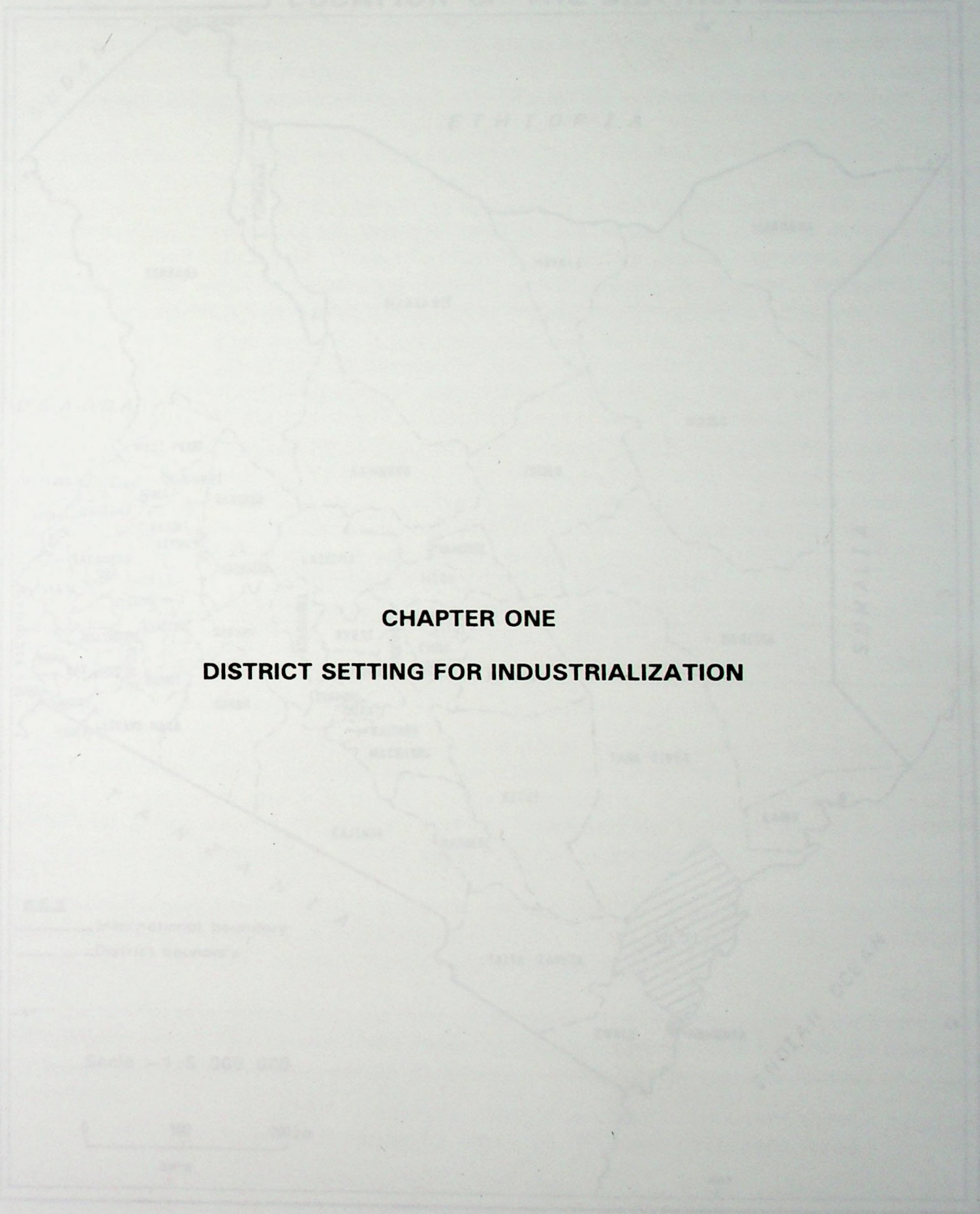
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CHAPTER ONE

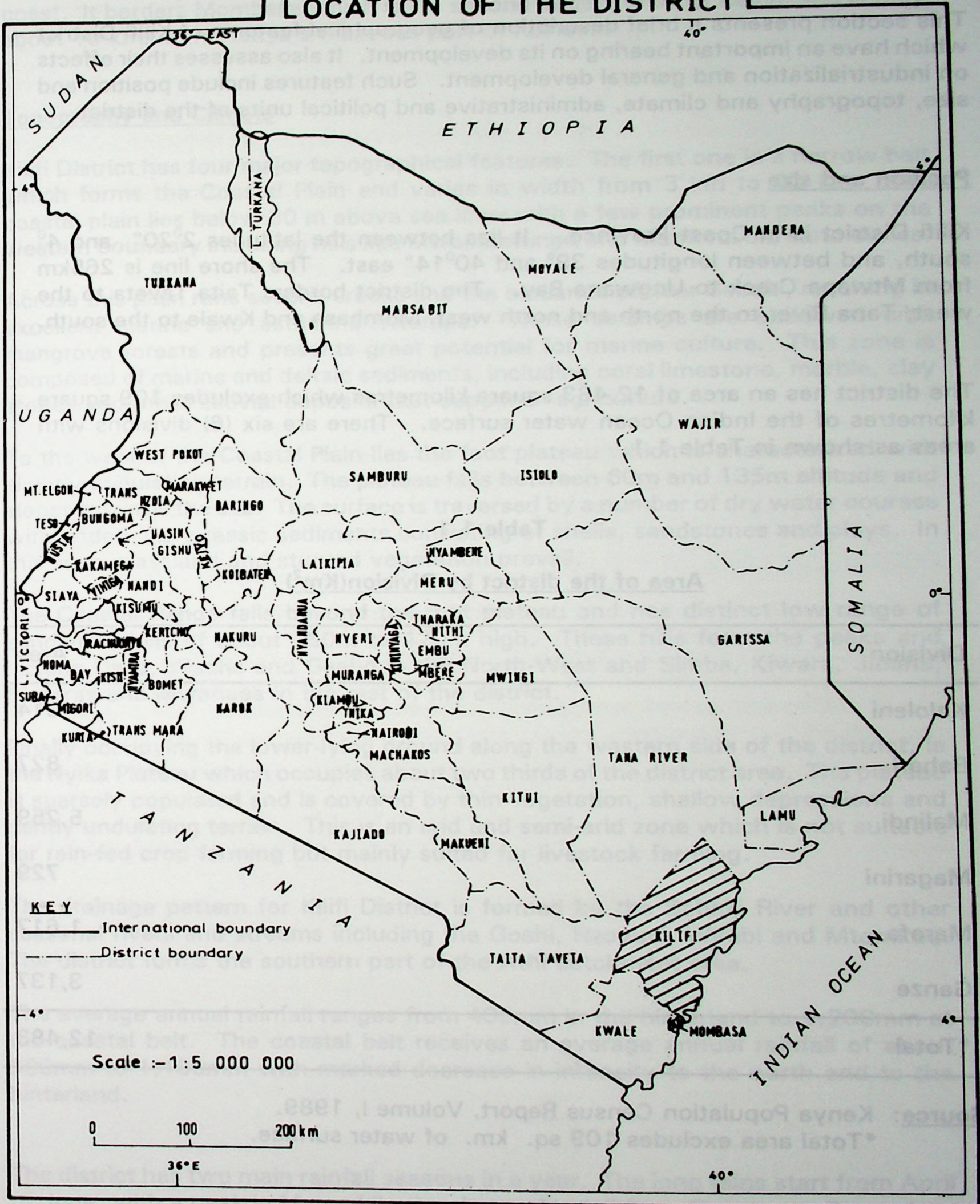
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

This section presents a brief description of geographical features of Kilifi District which have an important bearing on its development. It also assesses their effects on industrialization and general development. Such features include position and size, topography and climate, administrative and political units of the district.

Position and size

Kilifi District is in Coast Province. It lies between the latitudes 2°20" and 4° south, and between longitudes 39° and 40°14" east. The shore line is 265km from Mtwapa Creek to Ungwana Bay. The district borders Taita Taveta to the west, Tana River to the north and north west, Mombasa and Kwale to the south.

The district has an area of 12,483 square kilometres which excludes 109 square kilometres of the Indian Ocean water surface. There are six (6) divisions with areas as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

Area of the district by Division(Km²)

Division	Area
Kaloleni	914
Bahari	827
Malindi	5,259
Magarini	729
Marafa	1,617
Ganze	3,137
*Total	12,483

Source: Kenya Population Census Report, Volume I, 1989.

*Total area excludes 109 sq. km. of water surface.

The position of the district puts it in a strategic location for industrial growth in the coast. It borders Mombasa which is the second largest town in Kenya and is only about 10 kms from Kenya's main sea port of Kilindini.

Topography and Climate

Kilifi District has four major topographical features. The first one is a narrow belt which forms the Coastal Plain and varies in width from 3 km to 20 km. The coastal plain lies below 30 m above sea level with a few prominent peaks on the western boundary including hills like Mwembetungu and Mambrui old sand dunes.

Across this plain runs several creeks and the estuaries of river Sabaki, resulting in excellent marine and estuarine swamps. These swamps are endowed with mangrove forests and presents great potential for marine culture. This zone is composed of marine and deltaic sediments, including coral limestone, marble, clay stones and other alluvial deposits that supports agriculture.

To the west of the Coastal Plain lies the foot plateau which is characterized with slightly undulating terrain. The plateau falls between 60m and 135m altitude and slopes towards the sea. The surface is traversed by a number of dry water courses with underlying jurassic sediments consisting of shells, sandstones and clays. In this zone grassland and stunted vegetation prevail.

The Coastal Range falls beyond the foot plateau and has distinct low range of sandstone hills of about 150m to 420m high. These hills form the peaks and include Daka, Wacha and Gaabo in the North-West and Simba, Kiwara, Jibana, Mazeras and Mwangea in the rest of the district.

Finally occupying the lower-lying ground along the western side of the district, is the Nyika Plateau which occupies about two thirds of the district area. The plateau is sparsely populated and is covered by thin vegetation, shallow depressions and gently undulating terrain. This is an arid and semi-arid zone which is not suitable for rain-fed crop farming but mainly suited for livestock farming.

The drainage pattern for Kilifi District is formed by the Sabaki River and other seasonal rivers and streams including the Goshi, Nzovuni, Wimbi and Mtomkuu. The district forms the southern part of the Athi catchment area.

The average annual rainfall ranges from 400mm in the hinterland to 1,200mm at the coastal belt. The coastal belt receives an average annual rainfall of about 900mm to 1,100mm with marked decrease in intensity to the north and to the hinterland.

The district has two main rainfall seasons in a year. The long rains start from April to June, with a peak in May while the short rains fall from October to December. The two seasons are more prominent in the south. In the hinterland or rangelands

zone where rainfall is very unreliable, the seasonality is barely noticeable. In the period between October and December, when the Coastal Belt receives only 20% of the annual rainfall, the Nyika Plateau and the rangeland get 40%. The rainfall pattern is influenced by the district's proximity to the Indian Ocean, relatively low altitudes, temperatures and winds.

The annual mean minimum temperatures in the district ranges between 22.5°C and 24.5°C in the months of April, May and June while the maximum temperatures vary between 26°C and 30°C in the coastal belt. Maximum temperatures in the hinterland ranges between 30°C and 34°C. This is very high and results to a relatively high evaporation rate. The district is generally hot and humid all the year round with average relative humidity of 60% along the coastal belt.

Available records show that the district experiences relatively low wind speeds ranging between 4.8 km. and 10.9 km. per hour.

The rainfall distribution and seasonality, to a great extent, influences economic activities undertaken in different parts of the district. For instance, the southern coastal belt support seasonal crop farming while the marginal rangeland zone is good for livestock and game ranching throughout the year.

Administrative And Political Units

Kilifi District is divided into six administrative divisions namely Kaloleni, Bahari, Ganze, Malindi, Marafa and Magarini. Malindi, Marafa and Magarini form the Malindi Sub-district. The district has 45 Locations and 157 Sub-locations as shown in Table 1.2.

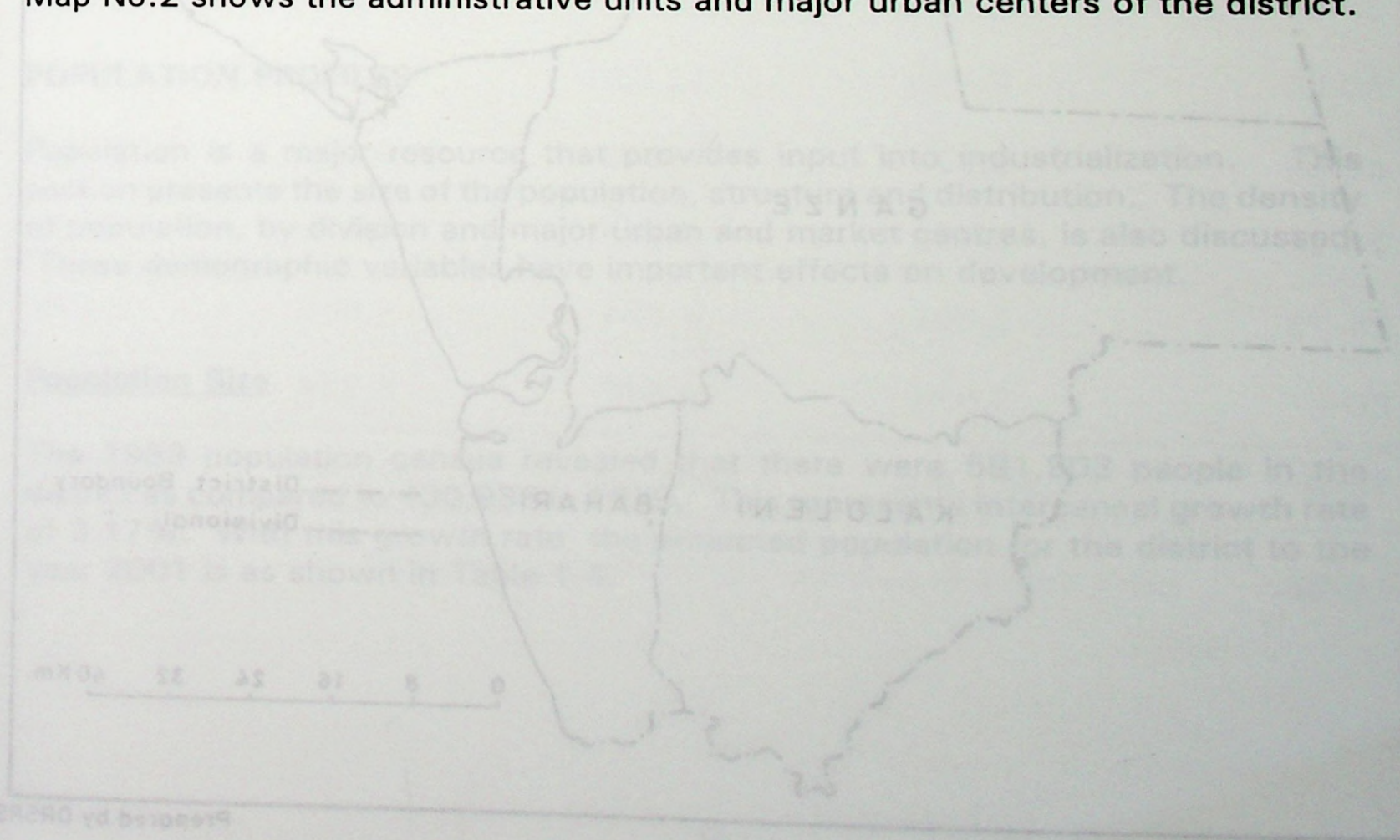
Table 1.2

Administrative Units by Division

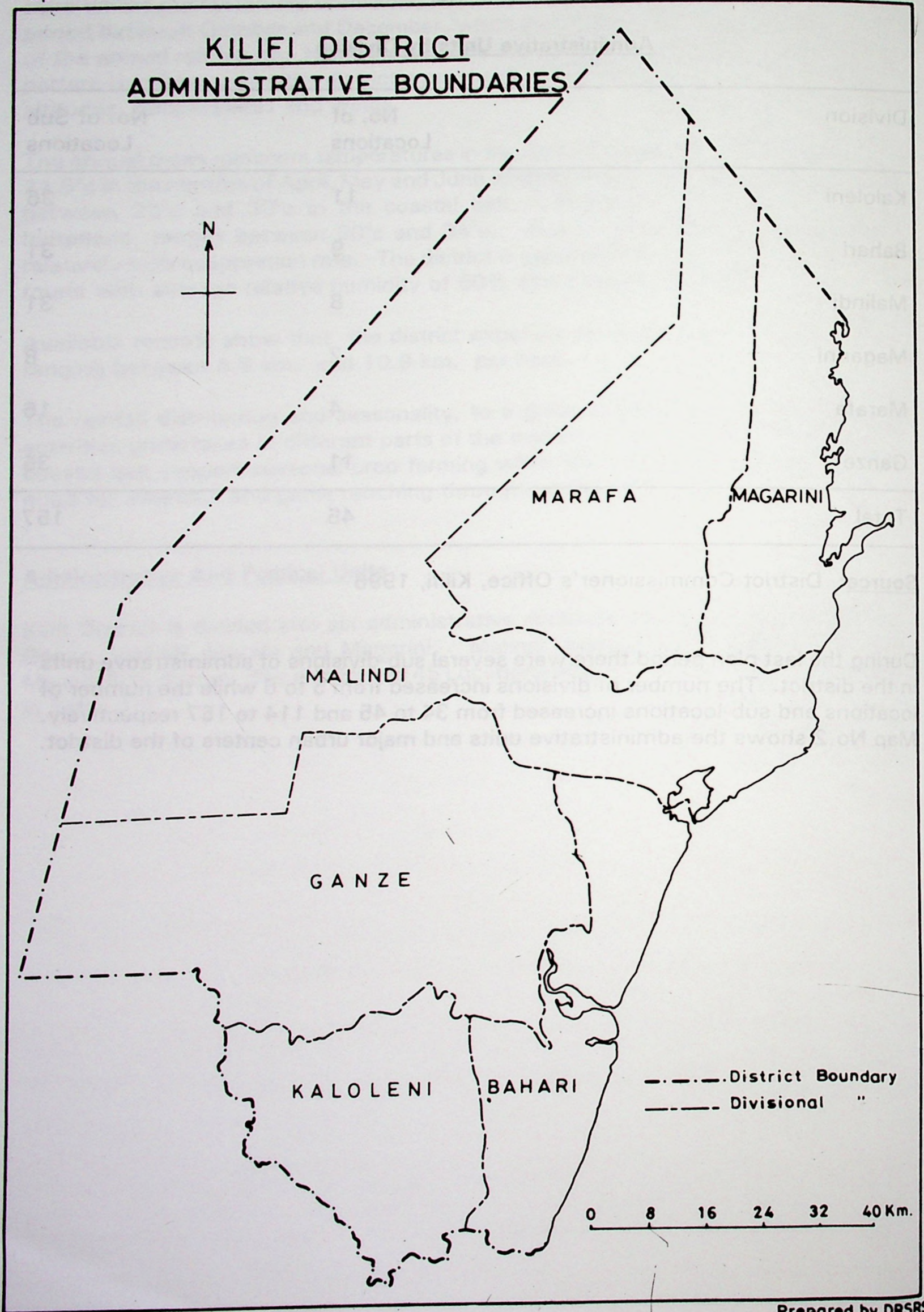
Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub Locations
Kaloleni	11	36
Bahari	9	31
Malindi	8	31
Magarini	2	8
Marafa	4	16
Ganze	11	35
Total	45	157

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kilifi, 1996

During the last plan period there were several sub-divisions of administrative units in the district. The number of divisions increased from 5 to 6 while the number of locations and sub-locations increased from 34 to 45 and 114 to 157 respectively. Map No.2 shows the administrative units and major urban centers of the district.



KILIFI DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.



There are four main established Local Authorities in Kilifi District. These are the County Council which has twenty seven wards, Malindi Municipal Council with twelve wards, Kilifi Town Council six wards and Mariakani Urban Council with 6 wards. This is presented in table 1.3.

Table 1.3
Local Authorities

Local Authority	No. of Wards
Malindi Municipal Council	12
Kilifi Town Council	6
Kilifi County Council	27
Mariakani Urban Council	6
Total	51

Source: Local Authorities, Kilifi, 1996

The district is divided into 5 parliamentary constituencies namely: Bahari, Kaloleni, Magarini, Malindi and Ganze. Except for Magarini which covers Magarini and Marafa Divisions, the rest follow divisional boundaries.

POPULATION PROFILES

Population is a major resource that provides input into industrialization. This section presents the size of the population, structure and distribution. The density of population, by division and major urban and market centres, is also discussed. These demographic variables have important effects on development.

Population Size

The 1989 population census revealed that there were 591,903 people in the district as compared to 430,986 in 1979. This represents intercensal growth rate of 3.17%. With this growth rate, the projected population for the district to the year 2001 is as shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.4

District Population Projections

Age Group	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	110,987	143,024	152,385	162,360
5-9	99,635	128,395	136,799	145,753
10-14	79,174	102,028	108,706	115,821
15-19	59,938	77,239	82,295	87,681
20-24	44,020	56,727	60,440	64,396
25-29	40,819	52,602	56,045	59,713
30-34	33,477	43,140	45,964	48,972
35-39	26,869	34,625	36,891	39,306
40-44	21,873	28,187	30,032	31,997
45-49	18,776	24,196	25,779	27,467
50-54	14,599	18,813	20,044	21,356
55-59	12,516	16,129	17,185	18,309
60-64	9,956	12,830	13,670	14,564
65-69	6,883	8,870	9,450	10,069
70-74	5,153	6,640	7,075	7,538
75-79	3,394	4,374	4,660	4,965
80+	3,834	4,941	5,264	5,609
Total	591,903	762,759	812,684	865,877

Source: 1989 Kenya Population Census Report, Volume I

The increase in the district's population to 865,877 by the year 2001 will add pressure on potential land for agricultural activities. There will also be increased demand for services in areas such as health and education needed to cater for the large population. The need for employment creation especially in the informal sector becomes urgent as more people enter the labour market. The high population size will also have adverse effect on food availability due to the present low production of food crops.

With the growth of the population and low absorption of the extra labour-force in agriculture, the solution would be to absorb the labour in industrial oriented activities.

Population Structure

The population of Kilifi District is currently about 760,000 people. This figure is expected to increase to about 866,000 by the end of the plan period in 2001. The district's population projections by age and sex is as given in Table 1.5. The structure is that of population with predominantly young people. The population of those in the 0-14 age group accounts for 49% of the total population.

Age/sex Structure: There were 282,382 males and 309,521 females in the district in 1989. This is projected to increase to 363,893 males and 398,866 females in 1997 and 413,088 males and 452,789 females by the year 2001. The male/female ratio in the district is 91:100. For most age groups, females outnumber males. However, for the age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 65 + , males are more. This scenario is depicted in table 1.5.

Table 1.5
Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohort	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-4	55,746	55,240	71,837	71,185	76,539	75,645	81,549	80,809
5-9	49,654	49,981	63,987	64,408	68,175	68,624	72,637	73,116
10-14	38,774	40,399	49,966	52,060	53,237	55,468	56,721	59,098
15-19	30,629	29,309	39,470	37,769	42,054	40,241	44,806	42,875
20-24	25,557	18,463	32,934	23,792	35,090	25,350	37,387	27,009
25-29	23,554	17,265	30,353	22,249	32,340	23,705	34,456	25,256
30-34	19,997	13,480	25,769	17,371	27,456	18,508	29,253	19,719
35-39	14,947	11,922	19,262	15,363	20,522	16,369	21,866	17,440
40-44	12,426	9,447	16,013	12,174	17,061	12,971	18,178	13,820
45-49	10,225	8,551	13,177	11,019	14,039	11,741	14,958	12,509
50-54	7,866	6,733	10,137	8,677	10,800	9,244	11,507	9,850
55-59	6,300	6,217	8,119	8,012	8,650	8,536	9,216	9,095
60-64	5,057	4,899	6,517	6,313	6,943	6,726	7,398	7,167
65-69	3,230	3,653	4,162	4,707	4,435	5,016	4,725	5,344
70-74	2,351	2,802	3,030	3,611	3,228	3,847	3,439	4,099
75-79	1,460	1,933	1,881	2,491	2,005	2,654	2,136	2,828
80+	1,748	2,088	2,253	2,691	2,400	2,867	2,557	3,054
Total	309,521	282,382	398,866	363,893	424,973	387,711	452,789	413,088

Source: 1989 Kenya Population Census, Volume I

Table 1.6 gives the population of selected age groups considered to have specific social and economic implication to the district. These are primary school age children, secondary school age, females of reproductive age and the labour force.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): The primary school age population in 1989 was about 140,748 and is expected to grow to 181,376 in 1997. By the end of the plan period the primary school age population is projected to be 205,896 which will put a lot of strain on the existing primary school facilities in the district. This increase in the population of primary school children will raise demand for additional schools and teachers.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): The secondary school age population is expected to rise from 50,048 in 1989 to 64,495 in 1997 and to reach 73,213 by the year 2001. This calls for expansion of secondary school facilities to cater for the expected rise in enrolment

Female Population (Age 15-59): As shown in Table 1.6, the population of females in the 15-49 age group which is the reproductive age group, was 137,335 in 1989. This is projected to increase to 176,978 in 1997 and 200,903 by the year 2001. The high population of females in this age group has contributed to high population growth in the district. The projected increase in the number of females in this group will continue to sustain the high growth rate.

Table 1.6

Population Projections on Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
6-13 Primary	69,550	71,198	89,626	91,750	95,492	97,755	101,743	104,153
14-17 Secondary	24,651	25,397	31,767	32,728	33,846	34,870	36,061	37,152
15-49 Female	137,335		176,978		188,561		200,903	
15-59 Labour Force	151,501	121,387	195,233	156,426	208,011	166,665	221,626	177,573

Source: 1989 Kenya Population Census Report, Volume I

Labour Force (Age 15-59): The labour force in 1989 was 272,888 which consisted of 151,501 females and 121,387 males. The projected labour force for the year 1997 and 2001 are 351,659 and 399,199 respectively.

The dependency ratio of the district is 100:117 which implies that there are 117 dependents on every 100 economically active people. The 1994 Welfare Monitoring Survey indicates that skilled males in the main occupations represents 3.2% of the population while the unskilled constitutes 6.3%. Females in main occupation constitute 0.3% skilled and 1.1% unskilled. For unpaid family

workers, males and females constitute 2.8% and 9.7% respectively. The subsistence farmers constitute 5.9% males and 13.8% females.

Distribution and Density

The distribution pattern of population is very much related to the agricultural potential in different parts of the district. Areas that are relatively rich agriculturally have attracted more settlements. Table 1.7 presents population projections by division. In 1989 Malindi Division had the largest population of 190,861, followed by Bahari Division with 159,605 and Kaloleni Division with 153,571 people. Ganze Division had the lowest population of 87,651. The table also gives divisional population projections up to the year 2001. In 1997 the population of Kaloleni Division is projected to be 205,676 and is expected to reach 233,481 by the year 2001. This is the division with the highest population while the newly created Marafa Division with an expected 42,077 people in 1997 has the lowest population. The population of Marafa Division is projected to grow to 47,766 by the year 2001.

Recent movement of people within the district has involved migration of people from the high potential areas to the more marginal areas which are still sparsely populated.

Table 1.7

Population Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1997	2001
Bahari	159,605	205,676	219,138	233,481
Kaloleni	153,571	197,900	210,853	224,654
Malindi	190,861*	145,515	155,039	165,187
Magarini	-	58,362	62,182	66,252
Marafa	-	42,077	44,831	47,766
Ganze	87,651	112,952	120,345	128,222
Total	591,688	762,482	812,389	865,562

Source: 1989 Kenya Population Census Report, Volume I

*Magarini and Marafa were part of Malindi Division by 1989.

Table 1.8 presents population density by division. Bahari Division will have the highest population density of 249 persons per square kilometre in 1997 while Marafa Division will have the lowest with 26 persons per square kilometre. The district will have a population density of 61 persons per square kilometre in 1997. Majority of the people in the district are settled in Kaloleni and Bahari Divisions.

Table 1.8

Population Density by Division

(Persons per Sq. Km.)

Division	Area (km ²)	1989	1997	1997	2001
Bahari	827	193	249	265	282
Kaloleni	914	163	217	231	246
Malindi	5,259	25*	28	29	31
Magarini	729	-	80	85	91
Marafa	1,617	-	26	28	30
Ganze	3,137	28	36	38	41
Total	12,483	47	61	65	69

Source: 1989 Kenya Population Census Report, Volume I

*In 1989, Magarini and Marafa formed part of Malindi

Urban Population

There has been movement of people from the rural areas to urban areas in search of economic opportunities. Some of the urban centres that have grown to accommodate such migrants are Malindi, Kilifi, Mariakani, Watamu, Mazeras, Bamba, Kaloleni, Mambrui, Takaungu, Gongoni, Gede, Vitengeni, Rabai, Ganze, Majengo, Kikambala, Vipingo, Fundissa, Kakuyuni, Ngomeni, Adu, Roka, Sokoke, Kibarani, Ribe, Kidutani, Kambe, Kwademu, Gotani and Kibaoni.

During the 1989 population census, centres that were classified as urban had populations of 2,000 and above. In Kilifi District the 5 centres covered as urban centres were; Kilifi Town which recorded a population of 14,145, Mariakani (8,372), Mambrui (2,951), Watamu (2,081) and Malindi (34,047). Among the

centres, Mariakani registered the highest growth rate of 11.07% followed by Kilifi with 8.8% and Mambui with 7.06%. Malindi on the other hand had a growth rate of only 3.8% while Watamu recorded a negative growth rate of -0.46%.

Table 1.9

Kilifi District Urban Population 1989

Centre/Town	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio	Growth Rate	No. of HHs
Kilifi	7,253	6,892	14,145	1.1	8.8	3,882
Mariakani	4,169	4,203	8,372	1.0	11.07	2,159
Mambui	1,410	1,541	2,951	0.9	7.06	416
Watamu	1,250	831	2,081	1.5	-0.46	577
Majengo	1,003	931	1,984	1.0	-	503
Malindi	18,684	15,363	34,047	1.2	3.8	6,758
Total	33,769	29,811	63,580			14,295

Source: 1989 Kenya Population Census Report, Volume II

RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Apart from the human resources available in the district, there are other resources that are necessary for industrial growth. Sustainable exploitation of these resources will be essential if the long term industrial development objective is to be realized. A well co-ordinated resource management strategy is important not only for economic growth through industrialization but also as a means of reducing social problems by ensuring continued creation of employment for the district's rapidly growing labour force.

RESOURCE POTENTIAL

In this section, the existing natural resource base is presented. The discussion covers the availability of these resources in the district and the raw materials which can be obtained from them for industrialization. These include land and soils,

water, forestry and minerals which form the resource base of the district on which it must rely as major sources of raw materials for industrial processes.

Land and Soils

Only about 2,335 sq.km or 18.6% of the district is suitable for arable farming. Out of the total arable land, only a small proportion is actually put under cultivation with the small-scale farmer cultivating no more than 2.0 hectares on annual crops.

The remainder of the land is put under tree crops, pasture for small stock or left fallow. The small-scale farmer has adopted farming practices such as shifting cultivation and relies mainly on mixed cropping of maize, cassava, cowpeas, beans and grams inter-planted with permanent tree crops of cashewnuts, coconuts, mangoes, bananas, pawpaws and citrus fruits. The shifting cultivation and inappropriate crop mixes have negative impact on the land such as the depletion of nutrients.

In the rangelands, the farmers practise mixed farming with greater reliance on small stock. There exists extensive grazing under traditional pastoralism. Mixed herd of goats, sheep and cattle are predominant and exceed the carrying capacity in these areas. Extensive grazing would lead to serious destruction of the vegetation and hence erosion. There is dire need to intensify the livestock grazing in the district.

The several soil types in the district differ widely in depth, texture, physical and chemical properties enabling different economic activities to be practiced in the district. There is a strong correlation between the topography and soils in the district. The soil types run parallel to the coastal line due to the sedimentation process. For example, along the coastal plain are triassic sediments of marine and deltaic origin which include coral limestone, marble, clay stones and alluvial deposits. These yield deep soils of Sabaki deposits which are rich and good for agricultural crop development.

In general, most of the soils in the district are of low fertility hence require high fertilizer inputs to produce good crop yields. However, in view of the subsistence level of most farmers in the district and the relatively high fertilizer costs, coupled with their non-availability, little or no fertilizer inputs are used.

Agro-ecological zones: The district can be categorized into four major agro-ecological zones which are closely correlated to the land-use pattern and have great influence on the land potential. These are the Livestock/Millet Zone, Lowland Ranching Zone, Coconut/Cassava Zone and Cashewnut/Cassava Zone. This is shown in map 3.

The livestock-millet zone extends from Baricho to northern parts of Mariakani covering mainly Bamba, Ganze, Vitengeni, Baricho, Adu and north-western parts of Malindi. It occupies about 2,580 square kilometres or 20.6% of the district. Rainfall in the area ranges between 700 mm and 900 mm per annum making it mainly suitable for livestock grazing. Crops grown in this zone include cashewnut,

coconut, cowpeas, simsim, buffalo gourds, vegetables, pineapples, and fodder crops although the yields are low. The main livestock kept in this area include cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, rabbits, pigs and donkeys.

The Lowland Ranching Zone is estimated to cover about 51.4% of the district or about 6,442 square kilometres. It occupies the largest portion of the district's land. The zone receives less than 700 mm of rainfall annually and has poor soils.

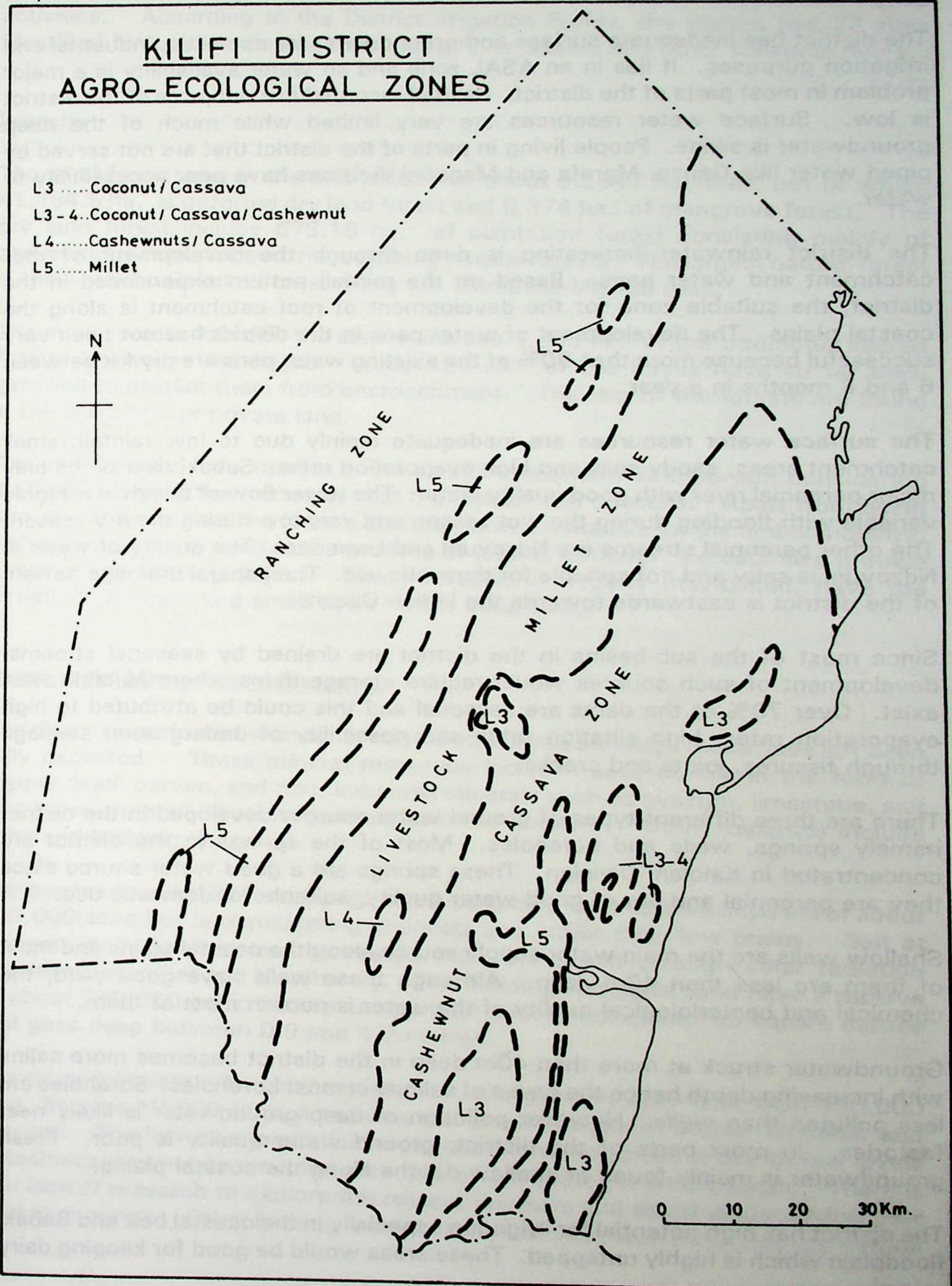
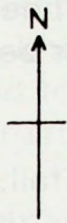
This makes it have the lowest potential for crop farming with no rain-fed crop farming except for buffalo gourds, stunted mangoes and coconuts. This zone is sparsely populated with ranching being the main activity. There are about 16 ranches in the area. The major ones that are commercial are Galana, Giriama and Kulalu Ranches in Malindi and Ganze Divisions.

The Coconut-Cassava Zone covers Chonyi, Kaloleni and Rabai and extends to the northern parts of the Sabaki River. It is the major cropping zone of the district and has shallow, high and moderately fertile soils. The average annual rainfall in the zone is 1,200 mm, making it high potential for production of sorghum, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, sunflower, chilies, vegetables, bananas, bixa, mangoes, papaw, sisal and avocados. The area supports good rainfed and irrigated rice at the flooded grassland of Chonyi. Crops traditionally grown by the farmers in the area include simsim, maize, coconut, cashewnut, tomatoes and cassava. The coconut-cassava zone has noticeable grassland that provides natural fodder under cashewnut and coconut trees in Chilulu, Chonyi and Mtwapa. To supplement the natural fodder, nappier grass and legumes are used for zero grazing. This zone which covers about 8.2% of the total district area or 1,040 square kilometres also has some of the largest forests in the district.

The Cashewnut-Cassava Zone stretches northwards along the coastal plain up to Malindi and Marafa and covers about 2,470 square kilometres or 19.5% of the district area. The zone has soils of moderate fertility and receives an average annual rainfall of between 900 mm and 1,000 mm. It ranges from low to medium potential for agricultural production and mainly supports maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes, sunflower, simsim, pumpkins, cashewnuts, cassava, coconut, mangoes, pineapples and bananas.

KILIFI DISTRICT AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES

- L3Coconut / Cassava
- L3 - 4..Coconut / Cassava/ Cashewnut
- L4.....Cashewnuts / Cassava
- L5.....Millet



Prepared by DRSRS

Water Resources

The district has inadequate surface and groundwater for domestic, industrial and irrigation purposes. It lies in an ASAL zone and so water availability is a major problem in most parts of the district. Rainfall recorded in most parts of the district is low. Surface water resources are very limited while much of the deep groundwater is saline. People living in parts of the district that are not served by piped water like Ganze, Marafa and Magarini divisions have poor accessibility to water.

The district rainwater harvesting is done through the development of roof catchment and water pans. Based on the rainfall pattern experienced in the district, the suitable zone for the development of roof catchment is along the coastal plains. The development of water pans in the district has not been very successful because more than 90% of the existing water pans are dry for between 6 and 8 months in a year.

The surface water resources are inadequate mainly due to low rainfall, small catchment areas, sandy soils and high evaporation rates. Sabaki river is the only major perennial river with good quality water. The water flow of this river is highly variable with flooding during the wet season and very low during the dry season. The other perennial streams are Ndzovuni and Lwandani. The quality of water in Ndzovuni is salty and not suitable for domestic use. The general drainage pattern of the district is eastwards towards the Indian Ocean.

Since most of the sub-basins in the district are drained by seasonal streams, development of such sources would require storage dams where suitable sites exist. Over 70% of the dams are seasonal and this could be attributed to high evaporation rates, high siltation rates and possibility of underground seepage through fissures, joints and cracks.

There are three different types of ground water sources developed in the district namely springs, wells and boreholes. Most of the springs in the district are concentrated in Kaloleni Division. These springs are a good water source since they are perennial and are of good water quality, suitable for domestic use.

Shallow wells are the main water supply source along the coastal plains and most of them are less than 40m deep. Although these wells have good yield, the chemical and bacteriological quality of the water is poor in most of them.

Groundwater struck at more than 40m deep in the district becomes more saline with increasing depth hence the cause of salinity in most boreholes. Boreholes are less polluted than wells. However pollution of deep groundwater is likely near factories. In most parts of the district, ground water quality is poor. Fresh groundwater is mainly found at shallow depths along the coastal plains.

The district has high potential for irrigation especially in the coastal belt and Sabaki floodplain which is highly untapped. These areas would be good for keeping dairy

and beef cattle, sheep and goats as well as growing tree crops such as coconut, cashewnut and mangoes. It is also suitable for horticultural crops and fisheries activities. According to the District Irrigation Profile, the district has 38 sites identified for small scale irrigation along River Sabaki and other seasonal rivers.

Forestry

The total forest area in the district covers about 52,947 hectares, out of which 41,764.5 ha. is gazetted dry land forest and 6,374 ha. of mangrove forest. The dry land forest include 678.18 ha. of plantation forest consisting mainly of casuarina tree species and the rest being natural forests. The largest natural forest is the Arabuko Sokoke Forest along the Mombasa-Malindi road.

The other forests found in the district include 1,600 ha. of the traditional sacred forests known as the kayas. Only 427 ha. of the Kayas have so far been gazetted to protect them from encroachment. The rest of the forests are found in the trust land or private land.

The role played by the forests in the district's economy is important considering that this is one of the resources that the district can boast of. Apart from being a source of wood fuel, the forests also supply raw materials for the timber industry.

Mangrove back is used in the process of leather tanning. Forests also provide building and fencing poles. These forests, if properly maintained, have the potential of supporting small scale timber industries.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

The district is endowed with some mineral resources although these have not been fully exploited. These mineral resources include base metals in the form of copper, lead, barium, and zinc; industrial minerals such as gypsum, limestone, salt and ferrous metals like manganese, iron and titanium. Other materials include sand and building stones.

Manganese found at Kiwara, Bungu and Galana Hills have reserve deposits of about 443,000 tons but lack marketing channels and suffer from low prices. Salt at Gongoni and Fundissa are harvested from the ocean through solar radiation between December and March only. The building and glass sand have a reserve of about 340,000 cubic metres covering an area of about 44,750 square metres and goes deep between 0.9 and 1.7 metres.

The other minerals with good reserves include gypsum with more than 150,000 tons, barytes 10,000 tons, limestone and small pockets of copper cinnabar and iron ore. The limited exploitation of these mineral resources is due to low levels of technical know-how coupled with lack of adequate investible funds. There is also lack of research to explore the reserve deposits and assist in identifying new market channels. Other limiting factors include conflict with other existing natural

resources like forests and arable land, risks of erosion and lack of proper supportive infrastructure.

Tourist Attractions

The district is bordered by a 265 kilometre coastline which offers a high potential for marine and beach attraction. The Indian Ocean forms a large reservoir for fish and other marine life which is important for the development of tourism.

The creek sites at Mtwapa, Mida, Kilifi, Ngomeni and Fundissa Bay offer excellent potential for aqua-culture. Along the coastline also exist extensive beaches, together with a good collection of historic sites, monuments and indigenous people richly endowed with traditional songs and folklore talents. These collectively contribute to the vast natural potential for tourism attraction in the district which has led to the growth of the hotel industry. A number of tourist hotels are located along the beaches with high concentration in Malindi, Watamu and along the stretch from Kilifi to Mtwapa.

The tourism industry helps to generate foreign exchange, employment and also provide an increasing opportunity for the local population to benefit from the natural environment. The different ecosystem, high biological diversity and a wealth of living resources all make the district very attractive for both foreign and local visitors. Some of the sites of interest are the Malindi Marine Parks and Reserve; the Watamu Marine Parks and Reserve; the Mangrove Forest in Ngomeni, Mida Creek, Takaungu and Mtwapa Creeks; the Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve; the Gede National Monument Forest; the Kaya Forest and historical sites like Mnarani Ruins, Uyombo Mosque, Watamu Mosque, Mambrui, Mida, Gede Ruins, Jumba La Mtana, Kitoka, Kiburugeni, Kilepwa and Vasco Da Gama Pillar. Beaches, coral reefs as well as rare animals butterflies and birds found in the Arabuko Sokoke Forest form the primary attraction for tourists in Kilifi.

The district is not richly endowed with game resources but has a marine environment at the Watamu and Malindi coral reefs with rare but important species. These species are resources for economic exploitation, recreation, tourism, education and research. The full potential of these resources has not been exploited. Poor conservation and lack of development resources hinder their sustainable exploitation.

Fisheries

The district is bordered by the Indian Ocean which has a variety of fish species as well as other marine life. There is great potential for sea fishing given that the district has a 265 kilometres of coastline. Deep sea fishing can be developed if larger fishing vessels are used. Potential for fresh water fishing in Rare and Sabaki Rivers has not been fully exploited. Sport fishing can be developed further to earn

more foreign exchange. The fishing industry has potential for creation of employment opportunities directly through fish processing industries.

RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

The section analyses the degree of exploitation of the resources in the district. This attempts to show how the economic potential is utilized by the population to earn a living. The analysis include activities based on land and aquatic resources. These mainly include agriculture and livestock, natural resource exploitation in fisheries, forestry and agro-forestry, industrial activities, commerce, trade and services.

The most important resources in the district are land and aquatic resources. Much of the economic activities of the people in the district are related to agriculture, livestock production and fisheries. Due to the long coastline in Kilifi, tourism is flourishing in the district and provides employment both directly and indirectly to a number of people.

Agriculture engages over 70% of the labour force and is the most important economic activity. The majority of those involved in agriculture and livestock production maintain small scale farms mainly for subsistence although a number of medium scale farmers are moving into commercial production. The district also has a number of large scale farms and group ranches.

The district is endowed with natural forests such as the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest and the sacred forests or the *Kayas* with a host of indigenous tree species. The National Museums of Kenya has a project in which the community is involved in the conservation of these forests. An example of such a project is the Kipepeo Project around the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest.

Agricultural Activities

In the district 1,040 square kilometres of land can be categorized as high potential. Medium and low potential land covers 2,470 square kilometres and 8,510 square kilometres respectively. Over 90% of the population of the district depend on agriculture for their living. There are about 100,000 small holdings in the district covering a total area of 7,115 square kilometres or 59% of the district. The main food crop grown by these farmers is maize. Other food crops grown include sorghum, rice, cowpeas, greengrams, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes and groundnuts. Table 1.10 present major food and cash crops produced by small scale holdings in Kilifi District.

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq Km	Rural HH. 1996	HH. Per Sq Km	Small Holding	Main Food Products	Cash-crop	% HH with High Value Food Crop	% HH with High Value Cash Crop
Bahari	675	24,550	36	28,600	Maize Cassava Cowpeas	Coconut Cashewnuts Bananas	75	85
Kaloleni	758	19,533	25	25,000	Maize Cassava Rice Cowpeas	Coconut Cashewnuts Citrus	65	70
Ganze	2,518	13,216	5	15,300	Maize Cassava Cowpeas Greengrams	Cashewnuts Citrus	30	30
Malindi	887	18,665	21	20,513	Maize Cassava Cowpeas	Coconut Mangoes Cashewnut	60	65
Magarini*	2,277	9,830	4	10,256	Maize Cowpeas	Pineapples Cashewnuts	20	25

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kilifi 1996

*Magarini includes Marafa Division

In Bahari Division, 75% and 85% households have high value food and cash crops respectively, followed by Kaloleni with 65% high value food crops and 70% high value cash crops. The two divisions have the highest agricultural potential in Kilifi District. Ganze and Magarini have the lowest proportion of high value food and cash crops.

The most important food crop (as shown in Table 1.10) is maize which is grown in all the divisions. Cowpeas is also produced in all divisions. Cassava is the next most predominant food crop with production in four of the divisions. In most of the drier areas of the district, cassava has proved to be an important food crop due to its resistance to drought. Some rice is grown in Kaloleni.

The table shows that coconut and cashewnut are the two most important cash crops in the district. These crops are found in almost all the divisions. Coconut is predominantly grown in Kaloleni Division but Bahari and Malindi Divisions also contribute significantly to coconut production. There are other crops grown for cash such as mangoes, citrus, pineapples and bananas. Mangoes are grown in Malindi while pineapples are grown in Marafa.

Malindi while pineapples are grown in Marafa.

Table 1.11 gives crop production trends for cereals, legumes, root crops, fruit crops and cash crops between 1992 and 1995. Cereal production has fluctuated over the period 1992 to 1995 with a general downward trend except in 1993, when there was a slight improvement both in area and production. Production of maize declined from 33,356 tons in 1992 to 12,063 tons in 1995. This trend contributed much to shortage of maize, which is the staple food for the district. Adverse weather conditions and the increasing cost of inputs contributed tremendously to the decline.

Crop	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	33,356	28,000	25,000	12,063
Wheat	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800
Other Cereals	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Legumes	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Root Crops	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fruit Crops	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cash Crops	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kilifi, 1995

Table 1.11

Crop Production Trends (1992-95)

Crop	Description	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area (Ha)	32,476	49,887	49,219	30,158
	Yield (tons)	33,356	49,887	39,375	12,063
	Av.Yld/Ha	1.03	1	0.7	0.4
Cowpeas	Area (Ha)	5,352	4,256	5,031	3,611
	Yield (tons)	3,211	2,554	2,012	1083
	Av.Yld/Ha	0.59	0.6	0.4	0.3
Cassava	Area (Ha)	7,164	10,119	10,257	6,395
	Yield (tons)	71,640	101,190	102,570	63,950
	Av.Yld/Ha	10	10	10	10
Mangoes	Area (Ha)	2533	2,442	2,550	2,565
	Yield (tons)	21,000	21,000	21,100	14,770
	Av.Yld/Ha	10	10	10	7
Bananas	Area (Ha)	322	308	323	337
	Yield (tons)	4,290	3,080	3,300	900
	Av.Yld/Ha	11	10	11	6
Citrus	Area (Ha)	2,460	2,483	2,493	2,505
	Yield (tons)	16,000	16,000	16,200	12,960
	Av.Yld/Ha	10	10	6	5
Pine-apples	Area (Ha)	943	740	1,433	348
	Yield (tons)	10,800	10,800	25,794	4,176
	Av.Yld/Ha	18	18	6	12
Cashew-nuts	Area (Ha)	18,481	18,455	18,467	17,050
	Yield (tons)	3,370	3,600	2,700	3,060
	Av.Yld/Ha	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.18
Coconuts	Area (Ha)	21,795	21,929	21,586	21,845
	Yield (tons)	30,750	30,750	30,750	28,840
	Av.Yld/Ha	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Simsim	Area (Ha)	1,091	641	166	325
	Yield (tons)	655	256	660	980
	Av.Yld/Ha	0.6	0.4	4	3

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kilifi, 1996

Legumes production also recorded a similar decline as in cereals with 1995 recording the highest production of 4,208 tons. Lack of regular supply of certified seeds continued to have a direct effect on the production.

Root crops production had an upward trend as it remained an alternative source of food in times of cereal shortage. Root crops have the capacity to withstand drought and their low inputs requirement may have led to this upward trend. There is also a ready market for cassava at Tapioca Cassava Processing Plant. There is room for expansion of the area under food crops by ensuring availability of seeds through the bulking of seeds and planting materials.

The small scale farmers also produce a number of other cash crops like simsim, cotton and fruits. Cotton production takes place in Magarini and parts of Malindi and Ganze Divisions.

In the horticultural sub-sector, there has been a slight reduction in production as evidenced by lower hectarage. However, mangoes have shown quite a big improvement both in hectarage and output due to the high demand both at the local and international level. The Ministry has opened an export inspection centre at Moi International Airport to exploit this potential.

There is a general decline in major cash crop production in the district. This is mainly due to changing of weather conditions, price fluctuations, poor payment and lack of organized marketing channels. For improvement in production to be achieved, the aging trees will need to be replaced and proper crop management put in place. Individual nurseries are being promoted to supply the required seedlings and will act as a major source of income for the nursery owners. New varieties of mangoes especially kent and apple have an edge over the other varieties. Ngowe continued to fetch good prices in the middle east countries.

Cashewnuts production has declined both in tonnage and acreage as most crops are aging. There is also mismanagement of the crops and lack of high yielding varieties. Other factors that have contributed to the decline in cashewnut production are diseases and low prices offered to farmers. The cashewnut sub-sector had been a major source of income, a source of employment as well as a source of foreign exchange earnings for the country. The decline in production therefore has been a matter of concern to the district.

A Cashewnut Advisory Committee, formed under the auspices of Coast Development Authority that brings together all stakeholders in the sub-sector has advised on a total liberalization of the cashewnut industry to bring into play many actors in the marketing and processing of cashewnut. At the moment there is only one factory, the Kenya Cashewnut Limited, where farmers can sell their produce although it is not operating at full capacity.

The production of coconut which is the most important cash crop in the district has started showing improvement while simsim and cotton are still on the declining

trend as seed shortages and poor marketing channels continue to restrict the expansion of the area under production.

There has also been a corresponding decline in the area under the crops. High cost of land preparation coupled with inadequate land preparation implements has contributed much to this decline in hectareage. The other factor has been the over-reliance on the Agricultural Machinery Services (AMS) like use of tractors which are inadequate. Ox-ploughing is the best alternative and is being promoted to replace tractors as it is affordable and more reliable.

There exists a great potential for the development of agro-based industries. Small scale (cottage industries) that can utilize oil seed crops are found at farm levels as exemplified by groups like Kaoyeni Coconut Farmer's Club that extracts coconut and sunflower oils using manual oil press and utilizes the same oil for cooking and soap making. Cashewnut is a major cash crop in the district after coconut and so small scale cashewnut roasting has also been encouraged as a source of employment and income generation for the farmers.

Large Scale Farms: There are only three large scale farms in the district namely Vipingo Sisal Estates, Kilifi Plantation and ADC Kisiwani. Vipingo Estate covers a total area of 22,470 acres and mainly deals with sisal, horticulture and livestock production while Kilifi Plantation covering a total area of 4,588 acres, rears cattle and goats together with a small sisal plantation. The ADC Kisiwani Complex covers a total area of 4,900 acres and is a mixed farm growing maize, citrus and sunflower. These large farms offer employment to a large population both on permanent terms and as casuals.

Livestock Production Activities

Livestock keeping is of great importance in the district especially in the low potential areas of Ganze, Marafa and Magarini. These are areas that are semi arid and support little or no agriculture. The main type of cattle found in these areas is the zebu cattle which is more tolerant to conditions of the marginal areas.

In the high and medium potential areas, exotic and cross breed cattle have been introduced. There is high interest among small scale farmers in keeping dairy cattle. Zero grazing is gaining popularity in the district due to the promotion and support by the Livestock Production and Veterinary Departments.

The small scale farmers practice mixed farming where livestock is kept in the same farm holding. Table 1.12 presents information on the main livestock kept by the farmers as well as the main livestock products. The table also provides information on land carrying capacity in different divisions.

Table 1.12

Livestock Production by Division

Division	Area (Sq km)	HH No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Products	Land Carrying Capacity *(HA/LU)
Kaloleni	914	20,533	Cattle Poultry Goats	Meat Milk Eggs Manure	1-2
Bahari	827	29,898	Cattle Poultry Goats	Meat Milk Eggs Manure	1
Malindi	3,540	20,513	Cattle Poultry Hybrid Goats Sheep	Meat Milk Eggs Manure	3-5
Magarini	729	5,752	Cattle Poultry Bee-keeping	Meat Milk Eggs Honey Wax Manure	3-5
Marafa	3,342	3,978	Cattle Goats Poultry Bee-keeping	Meat Milk Eggs Honey Wax Manure	4-5
Ganze	3,137	10,166	Cattle Goats poultry Bee-keeping	Meat Milk Eggs Honey Wax	3-5

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kilifi 1996

*Land carrying capacity varies considerably within the divisions.

The livestock found in the district include cattle, goats and poultry which are found in all the divisions, with the more marginal divisions like Ganze, Marafa and Magarini also having beekeeping activities. The main livestock products are meat, milk, eggs, honey, wax and manure. Milk production has gained importance through zero grazing units that are found in higher potential areas in Bahari, Malindi and Kaloleni Divisions, where dairy cattle are kept. Goat meat is produced in the drier regions but mainly in Magarini division.

The Division with the highest proportion of high value animals is Bahari with 20% followed by Kaloleni with 15% and Malindi with 13%. Magarini and Ganze both have less than 1%.

Much of the livestock rearing is carried out in ranches. Privately owned range land occupies 66,745 hectares while the ADC owns 690,000 hectares of range land.

The Director Agricultural Company owns 63,460 hectares of range land. The rest of the range land is owned by group ranches and co-operative ranches with 174,535 hectares and 49,600 ha respectively.

Table 1.13 shows that livestock production trend has exhibited variations between 1991 and 1995 depending on the type of livestock. Whereas there was a drop from 219,000 to 188,000 in beef cattle production in the period, dairy cattle production doubled to reach 35,000 in 1995. Production of local chicken also reduced from about 1,000,000 to 789,000 while there was a marked increase in the production of hybrid chicken which more than doubled reaching 153,000 in 1995.

Table 1.13

Livestock Production, 1991-95

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Beef Cattle	219,579	203,815	171,850	177,780	188,380
Dairy Cattle	15,869	16,258	18,690	13,326	35,000
Goats	191,711	173,078	201,130	167,999	158,052
Sheep	32,892	32,826	22,900	56,089	62,718
Local Chicken	1,053,000	-	678,830	861,000	789,000
Hybrid Chicken	67,460	62,550	92,625	125,100	153,700
Ducks	30,800	33,821	3,265	38,370	71,600
Rabbits	2,417	2,417	5,760	5,929	7,385
Donkeys	620	634	660	682	713
Pigs	159	175	119	135	244

Source: District Livestock Office, Kilifi, Annual Reports 1991 - 1995.

Table 1.14 shows the quantities of sale of livestock and their products. Sales of cattle, goats and poultry over the 1991-95 period reduced slightly with notable peaks between 1993 and 1994. There was however a significant increase in KTB hives sales from 558 in 1991 to 1,278 in 1995.

Similarly honey sales significantly increased from 684 to 2,605 kilogrammes in the same period. The other livestock products which increased in sales was milk which had 2.7 million kg sold in 1991 but this shot up to 10 million kg in 1995. In the district there is only one operational milk processing plant, Kilifi Plantation Milk Factory, situated in Bahari Division. The other plant in Mariakani belonging to the KCC is dormant.

Table 1.14

Quantities of Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products
1991-1995

Year	Livestock (No.)				Livestock Products (Kg.)				
	Cattle	Shoats	Pigs	Poultry	KTBH	Hides/ Skin	Milk	Eggs (trays)	Honey
1991	33,786	11,161	-	126,153	558	159,519	2,724,305	189,000	684
1992	40,437	13,212	81	106,378	720	119,396	3,395,120	80,997	830
1993	42,459	13,873	24	143,806	904	163,698	1,780,512	158,098	1,551
1994	30,618	17,568	30	106,009	1087	197,615	1,783,641	108,232	2,375
1995	24,206	10,589	42	122,975	1278	155,117	10,000,000	99,110	2,605

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kilifi, 1996

Other Natural Resource Exploitation

In addition to agriculture and livestock production activities, there are other primary production activities which are also pursued by the people in the district. These include fishing, agro-forestry and mining.

Fisheries: Fishing activities in the district are to be found mainly in the Indian Ocean and along the Rivers Sabaki and Rare (for fresh water fishing). The district has a coastline of 265 km. ranging from Mtwapa Creek to Ungwana Bay. There are seven authorized fish landing beaches in the district. These are Malindi, Ngomeni, Watamu, Mayungu, Kilifi, Takaungu and Mtwapa/Vipingo. Fresh water fishing is mainly carried out along abandoned river courses in the low flood plains. Most of these water bodies are seasonal and include Lakes Ganda and Chem Chem.

The fishing industry provides employment while at the same time serving as a good source of protein for the people since nearly all communities along the coastline are involved in fishing. Fishing in the district is predominantly carried out in small-scale with much of the fishing done from dug-out canoes and small dhows mainly operating within the continental shelf. The fishing gear commonly used by the fishermen are handlines, nets and local traps.

Fishing activities vary with time. The period between the months of December and March is usually the peak as the sea is relatively calm during this period. Sport-fishing also generates a lot of foreign exchange and mainly caters for the tourist industry where powerful motorized boats are used. The average number of fishermen in the district is 725, manning about 270 vessels.

The fishermen are organized and have co-operative societies which include Malindi Fishermen Co-operative Society and Kilifi Central Fishermen Co-operative Society. In 1995 a total of 1,179 metric tons of fish valued at KSh.51 million was harvested. Of this 162 metric tons was from sport-fishing. This, compared to 912 metric tons in 1991, represented an increase of 29.3%. Table 1.15 presents fish production trends in the district for the period 1991 - 95. Earning from fish sales rose from KSh.16.9 million in 1991 to KSh.51.5 million in 1995 which is an increase of about 205%.

Table 1.15

Fish Production Trends (1991 - 95)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production (Tonnes)</u>
1991	912
1992	-
1993	919
1994	1,129
1995	1,179

Source: District Fisheries Office, Kilifi 1996

Fish farming has not fully been exploited in the district. The only fish farm is the government-owned Ngomeni Prawn Farm, about 30 kilometres north of Malindi, with ten ponds covering a total of 14 hectares. Many people have not ventured into fish farming due to lack of capital, inland water sources and environmental concerns.

Mining and Quarrying

The active operational mineral and quarrying works in the district are lead mining at Kinagoni Hills; lead and barium mining at Vitengeni; salt at Gongoni and Fundissa; ferrous sand at Ras Ngomeni; dimensional stones at Pangani, Ziani and Kisusu Hills; building stones, both coral and ballasts, at Kilifi and Kokotoni; sand glass and building sand in various locations in the district. The sand exploitation has been constrained by the detrimental effect of collection such as endangering indigenous forests and disturbing ecosystem.

Some mineral extraction such as mercury in the Arabuko Sokoke had to be stopped because of the open cast method being used which is detrimental to the environment. Salt exploitation is found north of Malindi where already five salt works factories are in operation. The limestone which is in various parts of the district is used by the cement factories such as Bamburi for the manufacture of cement.

The district also provides ballast for all major construction in Mombasa and other towns in the Province. The ballast works are in Kokotoni along Mombasa-Nairobi road and are easily accessible. Another significant material in the district is the coral blocks which are mainly used in the building industry. These blocks are mined in Roka, Bofa and Mtondia and they are in great demand in Malindi and Mombasa. Table 1.16 shows the types of minerals and commercial materials available in the district.

Table 1.16

Minerals and Materials Occurrences

Types	Sites	Exploitation
Barytes	Vitengeni	Exploitation going on
Lead	Vitengeni, Kambe	Being exploited
Marbles	Kachororoni, Bamba	Being exploited
Glass Sand	Arabuko Sokoke Forest	Little exploitation going on
Copper Minerals	Vitengeni	Open cast mining suspended
Silver, Zinc	Vitengeni, Kinangoni	Exploitation going on
Gypsum	Roka and Fundisa	Little exploitation going on
Iron ore	Jaribuni, Sabaki Mouth	Little exploitation going on
Gelena	Vitengeni, Kinangoni Kivara	Open cast mining suspended
Mangenesse Minerals	Kivara, Bungu and Gelena Hills	Small scale exploitation going on
Limestone	Kalalu and Kizuzu Hills Jaribuni, Chasimba Bundacho area	Mines being operated
Barite ore	Goshi	Exploitation going on
Soda and Salt	Gongoni, Fundisa	Exploitation is going on, salt grinding and packing
Ballast	Jaribuni, Kokotoni	Most of the Ballast used in the district comes from these area
Coral Block	Mtondia, Bofa, Roka	Exploitation going on
Sand	Kakanjuni, Gongoni	Other site like Mwakuhenga/Mitangoni, but these are on private land.

Source: Report on mineral exploitation in Mombasa area, JIKA, 1991

Forestry and Agro-forestry

The main products from the forests are trees which are put into different uses. The most important use of forest products is as a source of energy in the form of wood fuel. The forests also provide the people with building poles and timber for furniture and boat making. The exploitation of the forests is therefore controlled due to the high demand for wood fuel and timber. Currently, there is a high demand on casuarina which is used as building and roofing poles in the beach hotels. As a result of this demand, most farmers have developed their own forest plantations to generate income.

To safe-guard the forests from destruction, farmers are being encouraged to practise agro-forestry. In an effort to disseminate information on agro-forestry and provide the necessary tree seedlings to the farmers the Forestry Department has established 8 forest stations in Kilifi District, two of which are for forest development namely Gede and Jilore Forest Stations. The department is also encouraging the establishment of private nurseries throughout the district. Besides providing the farmers with necessary forest resources, interplanting trees with crops also assist in soil conservation. Other tree products that can benefit the farmer are leaves which can be used as fodder for farm animals.

The Arabuko Sokoke Forest also harbour wild animals and birds that attract tourists to the district. The Arabuko Sokoke Forest is a home to many rare animal and bird species and has gained international recognition. Tourists and researchers from all over come to visit this forest every year. A unique project by the National Museums of Kenya on butterfly rearing by communities around the forest is a major income earner. Since the butterflies are reared for export, the country earns foreign exchange. There is great potential for the expansion of this project due to the availability of various species of butterflies in and around the forest area.

There has been uncontrolled exploitation of forest resources mainly in the ungazetted forests, most of which fall under the local authorities. There is widespread cutting down of trees, especially for burning charcoal. The most affected are the Kayas or sacred forests. If this continues there will be a shortage of forest products and the soil will be exposed to erosion. These forests are also threatened by extinction through poor exploitation and re-afforestation techniques.

For instance, there exists no chemical treatment of gum posts for fencing in order to effectively substitute for the diminishing indigenous trees. There is a lot of waste due to poor sawing methods in the timber industry. There is also no use of improved charcoal kilns for higher recovery percentage nor use of tree parts as leaves and roots to avoid tree wastage. These extinction factors are reinforced by lack of capital resources, poor means of dissemination of information on technical know-how and incomplete land tenure. Other factors which lead to extinction are lack of adequate seedlings for re-afforestation programmes and uncontrolled sand scooping.

The district has several industrial establishments which are agro-based, chemical or engineering firms. This is as a result of its proximity to Mombasa Town and fairly good communication between Mombasa and Malindi as well as along the Mombasa-Nairobi road.

The most notable of the agro-based industrial establishments include the Kenya Cashewnut Factory, Topioca Factory, Bawazir Fruit Processing Factory, Malindi Ginnery and Kilifi Oil Millers. The Kenya Cashewnut Factory in Kilifi Town processes raw cashewnuts into different grades and about 90% of it is exported to Europe and the U.S.A. The factory has recorded declining production as a result of a drop in raw cashewnut production due to ageing trees. Farmers have been discouraged from growing cashewnuts because of low prices offered by the firm. Presently several measures are being taken to rehabilitate the cashewnut industry in the district such as liberalizing the cashewnut processing and encouraging processing by individuals and groups.

Other important agro-based industrial establishments are the REA Vipingo and Kilifi Plantations. The Topioca Factory processes cassava to produce starch and other products while the Malindi Ginnery and REA Vipingo process cotton and sisal respectively. The Kilifi Plantation Limited operates a milk processing plant.

There are also a number of chemical industrial establishments in the district that manufacture such products as caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and dry cells in Mariakani. Others are Umoja Rubber Products Ltd. located in Kikambala which manufactures rubber products and manufacture of purified mineral water by Alka Clear Water Ltd and Kilimanjaro Mineral Water.

The engineering industrial establishments in the district include Mabati Rolling Mills, Kalu Works Ltd. and Steel Makers Ltd. The Mabati Rolling Mills produces cold rolled steel as raw material for the manufacture of roofing iron sheets and furniture. Kalu Works and Steel Makers manufacture aluminium and steel products respectively. All these firms depend on imported raw materials for their operations.

Apart from the mentioned industrial establishments, the district also benefits a lot from the hotel industry. The district has a number of beach hotels in Malindi, Watamu, Kilifi and Kikambala that provide employment to a large number of people.

The hotels also serve as market points for farm produce especially fruits and vegetables. The growth of the hotel industry has promoted other sectors such as the building and transport sectors. There is also potential for setting up a tannery and fish processing plant in the district.

Commerce, Trade and Services

The industrial activities in Kilifi District are supported by commercial, trade and services sector. There is trade in the final products from the industries as well as produce from the farms and fishery resources. This has led to the growth of a number of towns and trading centres. These centres provide the basic link between the farmers and fishermen on the one hand and the industrial establishments who need the produce as raw materials for their processes. The centres also serve as the main distribution points for the final goods.

Formal Sector: Formal sector activities are mostly concentrated in urban centres like Malindi, Kilifi, Mariakani, Mtwapa and Watamu. Activities found in nearly all these centres include banking, wholesale, hotels, insurance, law firms and government services. Other activities found include transport and postal services.

These activities are concentrated in urban areas due to availability of market and fairly good infrastructure. The formal sector is important as it provides linkages between production and services and other sectors.

The situation of commerce and trade in the district can be gauged from the licenses issued. In 1995, 121 licenses were issued for wholesale trade, 256 for catering, 29 for motor vehicle repairs, 2,616 for regulated/retail trade, 43 for manufacturing, 24 for distribution of goods and 321 for other businesses. A total of 3,410 licenses were issued in the district in 1995 as compared to 3,573 in 1994. Most of the commercial activities involve regulated/retail trade in major centres.

Informal Sector: The role of this sector in job creation and income generation is recognized by the government as contained in Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1992 on Small Enterprise and Jua Kali Development in Kenya. The Government has taken a serious stance in Jua Kali development and has laid concrete foundation for the sector in a strategy aimed at industrializing Kenya by exploiting, up-grading and sustaining the talents of the Jua Kali artisans. To attain this, the Directorate of Applied Technology has appointed District Applied Technology Officers who articulate the jua kali policy to the jua kali operators, help to form jua kali associations which get registered by the registrar general under the Societies Act, assist the artisans in acquiring identity cards from the ministry, assist the associations in acquiring plots in various authorities for construction of Jua Kali Sheds and co-ordinate training of the artisans.

The district has six (6) registered Jua Kali associations namely Kilifi, Malindi, Mariakani, Mtwapa, Mazaras and Kaloleni Jua Kali Associations. In Bahari Division Mavueni -Takaungu Jua Kali Association and Mwarakaya Jua Kali Association are in the process of being registered. Associations are also in the process of being formed in Ganze, Bamba, Watamu and Gongoni Townships.

Currently there are plots for construction of jua kali sheds in Kilifi Town, Mariakani and Kaloleni Townships. The major Jua Kali activities are mostly concentrated in the Urban and Rural centres and include, wood carving, carpentry and joinery, tailoring, weaving, motor-vehicle repairs, welding and fabrication.

The raw materials for Jua Kali activities generally come from the district. Informal sector activities are popular due to the low capital input required to enter into the sector. The sector has been a source of employment in the district especially to school leavers and graduates of Youth Polytechnics.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

The welfare of the people in any given area is greatly influenced by the availability, distribution and utilization of the social and economic infrastructure. The infrastructure include health facilities, education facilities, roads, water supplies, posts and telephone facilities and energy supplies, whose availability in the district would give a reflection of the socio-economic status of the people.

Communication Network

The most important communication infrastructure available in Kilifi District is the road network. The district has a total of 1,645 kilometres of road network, of which about 200 kilometres is bitumen standard while gravel and earth roads cover about 680 kilometres and 765 Km respectively. Magarini and Ganze Divisions have no bitumen roads but have large networks of earth and reasonable lengths of gravel roads. The remaining three divisions, Kaloleni, Bahari and Malindi are served with bitumen, gravel and earth roads. Table 1.17 shows the road network distribution by division.

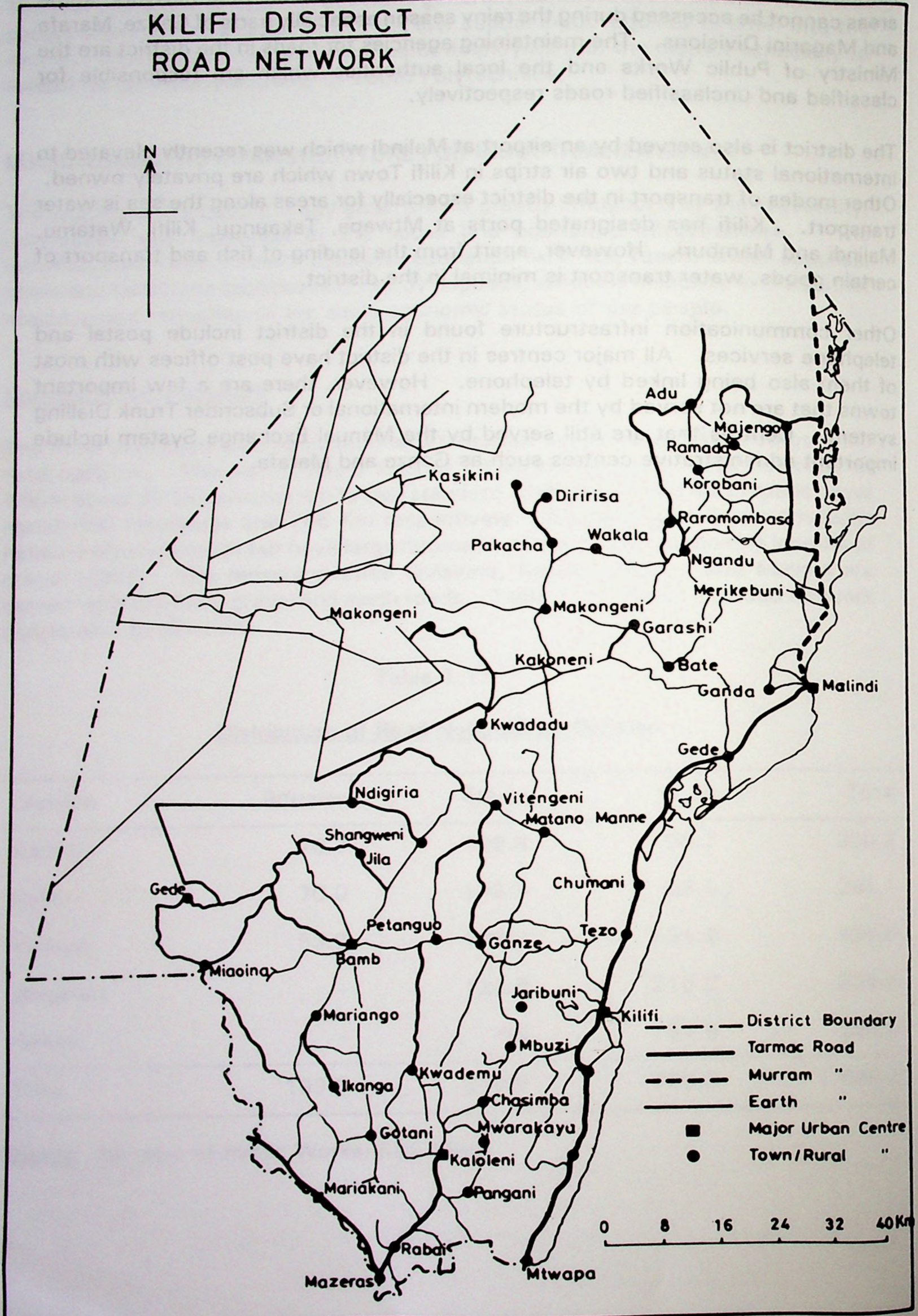
Table 1.17

Distribution of Road Network by Division

Division	Bitumen	Gravel	Earth	Total
Kaloleni	76.7	126.8	96.7	300.2
Bahari	70.0	148.3	63.1	281.1
Malindi	53.2	186.2	191.2	430.6
Magarini	-	122.8	216.2	339.4
Ganze	-	95	197.8	293.6
Total	199.9	679.9	765.4	1,645.2

Source: Ministry of Public Works, Kilifi 1996

KILIFI DISTRICT ROAD NETWORK



Water Facilities

Water is of utmost importance for industrialization, besides being vital for the sustenance of life. It is therefore important that there should be adequate water resources both for domestic and industrial use. As shown in Table 1.18, the district has a total of 668 kilometres of water pipeline. Bahari and Malindi Divisions have 278 kilometres and 155 kilometres respectively. They are followed by Ganze with 99 kilometres and Kaloleni with 72 kilometres. Magarini has the least length of water pipelines, having only 64 kilometres.

Table 1.18

Distribution of Water Facilities by Division

Division	Length of Pipelines (Km)	Boreholes	Shallow Wells	Dams	Pans	Springs
Kaloleni	72	28	25	56	44	26
Bahari	278	124	513	8	6	12
Malindi	155	22	484	8	10	0
Magarini/Marafa*	64	22	156	25	25	0
Ganze	99	19	0	21	318	1
Total	668	215	1,178	118	403	39

Source: District Water Office, Kilifi 1996

*Magarini Division includes Marafa

Bahari and Malindi Divisions are better served with piped water than the other divisions. It is in these divisions that we find high population densities. Both divisions are along the coast which is a high potential area.

The district depends on Sabaki River for its water due to the fact that there are few rivers in the district and even those that exist do not yield enough water. Other sources of water in the district include 215 boreholes, 1,178 shallow wells, 118 dams, 403 pans and 39 springs.

Bahari Division has 124 boreholes as compared to all other divisions with less than 30 boreholes each. Similarly Bahari Division has the highest number of shallow wells. The leading in the number of pans is Ganze Division. This is a semi-arid

region which receives low rainfall. In total this division has 339 dam/pans which store the water which would otherwise run into the valleys and subsequently into the sea. Kaloleni and Bahari Divisions have 26 and 12 springs respectively. Ganze has 1 while the other 3 divisions have none.

With the available water sources in the district, the demand outstrips the supply. This condition is made worse by the fact that much of the ground water is saline while other sources like pans are seasonal. Due to the high demand for water, available sources are over-utilized especially in towns like Malindi and Kilifi.

Table 1.18
Distribution of Water Facilities by Division

Division	Length of Pipeline (km)	Boreholes	Shallow Wells	Dams	Pans	Springs
Kaloleni	72	28	25	56	44	26
Bahari	278	124	813	8	6	12
Malindi	152	22	484	8	10	0
Magarini/Matata*	68	22	156	25	25	0
Ganze	99	19	0	21	318	1
Total	668	215	1,178	118	403	39

Source: District Water Office, Kilifi 1988
*Magarini Division includes Matata

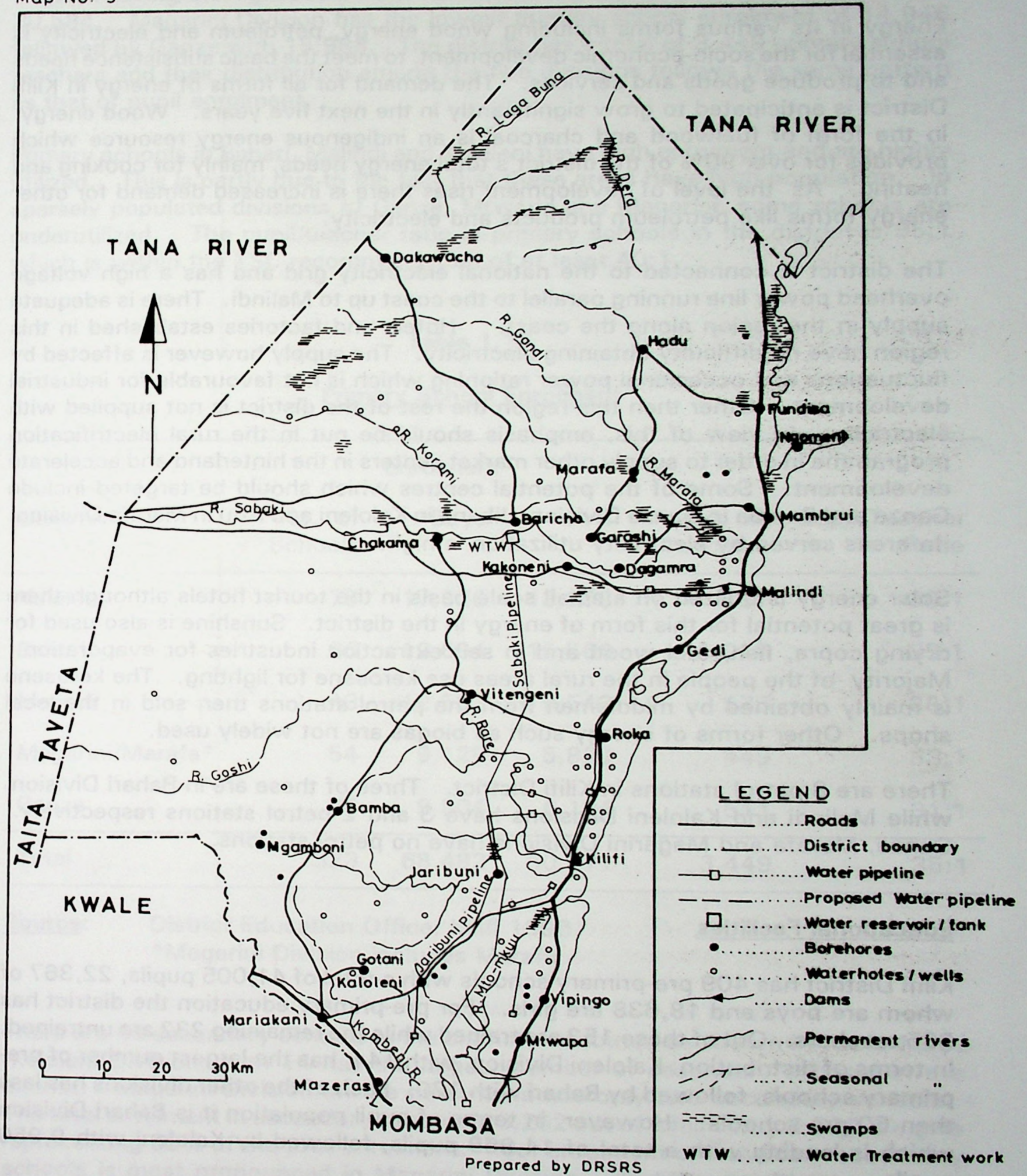
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The district depends on Bahari River for its water due to the fact that there are few rivers in the district and even those that exist do not yield enough water. Other sources of water in the district include 275 boreholes, 1,178 shallow wells, 118 dams, 403 pans and 39 springs.

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KILIFI DISTRICT - WATER RESOURCES

Map No. 5



Energy Supply

Energy in its various forms including wood energy, petroleum and electricity is essential for the socio-economic development, to meet the basic subsistence needs and to produce goods and services. The demand for all forms of energy in Kilifi District is anticipated to grow significantly in the next five years. Wood energy, in the form of fuelwood and charcoal is an indigenous energy resource which provides for over 90% of the district's total energy needs, mainly for cooking and heating. As the level of development rises there is increased demand for other energy forms like petroleum products and electricity.

The district is connected to the national electricity grid and has a high voltage overhead power line running parallel to the coast up to Malindi. There is adequate supply in the region along the coast. Hotels and factories established in this region have no difficulty obtaining electricity. The supply however is affected by fluctuations and occasional power rationing which is not favourable for industrial development. Other than this region the rest of the district is not supplied with electricity. In view of this, emphasis should be put in the rural electrification programme in order to supply other market centers in the hinterland and accelerate development. Some of the potential centres which should be targeted include Ganze and Bamba in Ganze Division, Jibana in Kaloleni and Adu in Marafa Division. In areas served by electricity utilization is high.

Solar energy is utilized on a small scale basis in the tourist hotels although there is great potential for this form of energy in the district. Sunshine is also used for drying copra, fish, fuel wood and in salt extraction industries for evaporation. Majority of the people in the rural areas use kerosene for lighting. The kerosene is mainly obtained by middlemen from the petrol stations then sold in the local shops. Other forms of energy such as biogas are not widely used.

There are 8 petrol stations in Kilifi District. Three of these are in Bahari Division, while Malindi and Kaloleni Divisions have 3 and 2 petrol stations respectively. Ganze, Marafa and Magarini Divisions have no petrol stations.

Educational Facilities

Kilifi District has 409 pre-primary schools with a total of 41,005 pupils, 22,367 of whom are boys and 18,638 are girls. For pre-primary education the district has 385 teachers. Out of these 153 are trained while the remaining 232 are untrained. In terms of distribution, Kaloleni Division, with 144, has the largest number of pre-primary schools, followed by Bahari with 120. Each of the other divisions has less than 60 pre-schools. However, in terms of pupil population it is Bahari Division which is leading with a total of 14,869 pupils, followed by Kaloleni with 9,950 pupils.

Other education facilities that are found in Kilifi District include primary and secondary schools. As shown in Table 1.19, the district has a total of 323

primary schools. The total enrolment in primary schools is 118,853 with Bahari Division having the highest enrolment of 35,260 followed by Kaloleni Division with 30,584. Magarini Division has the lowest primary school enrolment of 14,946 followed by Ganze with 15,988. The district has a total of 3,449 primary school teachers and their distribution among the five divisions follows the same pattern as that of pupil enrolment.

Primary schools in Bahari, Malindi and Kaloleni have high enrolment and are highly utilized. This is partly due to the fact that these areas have high population. In sparsely populated divisions of Ganze, Mtwapa and Magarini, some schools are underutilized. The pupil/teacher ratio in primary schools in the district is 35:1 which is within the TSC recommendation of at least 40:1.

Table 1.19
Primary School Enrolment

Division	No. of Schools	Enrolment		No. of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher Ratio
		Boys	Girls		
Kaloleni	75	17,326	13,258	897	30:1
Bahari	86	19,694	15,566	1,016	35:1
Malindi	43	12,533	9,543	576	38:1
Magarini/Marafa*	54	9,125	5,820	449	33:1
Ganze	65	9,804	6,184	511	31:1
Total	323	68,482	50,371	3,449	35:1

Source: District Education Office, Kilifi 1996

*Magarini Division includes Marafa

There are 40 secondary schools in the district distributed as shown in Table 1.20. Kaloleni Division, with 14 has the largest number of secondary schools in the district. Magarini Division on the other hand has only two secondary schools. The total enrolment in secondary schools is 6,282 out of which only 2,522 are girls representing 38% of the total enrolment. Poor enrolment of females in secondary schools is most pronounced in Magarini Division. In Magarini Division girls in secondary schools are far much less than half the total enrolment in the division.

Factors that lead to this low level of enrolment of girls may include little value attached to female education by the parents.

Most secondary schools in the district lack appropriate facilities like laboratories, workshops, dormitories and dining halls. Even in schools where these facilities exist, they are invariably poorly equipped.

Table 1.20

Secondary School Enrolment

Division	Enrolment				Pupil/Teacher Ratio
	No. of Schools	Boys	Girls	No. of Teachers	
Kaloleni	14	1,281	1,103	215	11:1
Bahari	10	940	575	106	14:1
Malindi	9	767	395	108	10:1
Magarini/Marafa*	2	178	57	22	10:1
Ganze	5	594	392	84	11:1
Total	40	3,760	2,522	535	12:1

Source: District Education Office, Kilifi 1996

*Magarini Division includes Marafa

The teacher student ratio in secondary schools in the district is 1:12 which is within the recommended ratio by the Ministry of Education. The proportion of untrained secondary school teachers in the district is 5.6%, with Magarini Division having 29% of the untrained teachers which is relatively high.

Another area of importance is the availability and condition of facilities necessary under the 8-4-4 education system. According to the District Infrastructure Inventory, most secondary schools in Kilifi lack appropriate facilities such as science laboratories, workshops and home science rooms. Even in schools where these facilities exist, they are invariably poorly equipped to handle the 8-4-4 syllabus. Lack of these facilities recommended by the Ministry of Education places the district at a disadvantage with respect to performance in national examinations compared to other districts.

There is one school for the disabled in the district, Kibarani School for the Deaf and 7 units for the disabled in various schools. Out of the seven units, one is for the blind and the rest are for the mentally handicapped.

It is of great importance to strengthen training facilities in the district in order to cater for the increasing number of youths who terminate their studies either at primary or secondary school level. Training after school will enable them acquire skills and subsequently make them able to be self-employed or employed in the informal sector.

Youth polytechnics are important in alleviating the unemployment problem among the youth in the district. There are 11 youth polytechnics, 4 of which are in Kaloleni Division. Bahari, Malindi and Magarini Divisions have two each. Ganze Division has only one youth polytechnic, hence the least served. Courses offered in these polytechnics include masonry, tailoring, carpentry, motor vehicle mechanics, electrical wiring and metal work. The duration of most of these courses is one and a half years.

Lessons in agriculture and home economics are offered on a part-time basis, the latter being offered to girls only. These courses equip the youth with the necessary knowledge on farming and home management. The low level of utilization of these training facilities can be attributed to several problems including lack of facilities like training tools, desks, workshops and hostels. It is therefore, important that these problems are addressed in order to motivate students and encourage more enrolment.

Other training institutions in the district include one Farmers Training Centre in Mtwapa, Kilifi Institute of Agriculture and Family Life Training Centre in Kilifi Town. Kilifi Institute of Agriculture offers certificate courses in agriculture and draws its students from all over the country. It is the only such institution in the country at the moment that offers certificate courses in agriculture. The institute has plans to review its programmes to bring it in line with the changing demands in the market.

Health Facilities

The total number of health facilities both government and non-government in the district is 132. These include 6 hospitals, 11 health centres, 46 dispensaries, 5 nursing homes and 64 private clinics. The distribution of health facilities in the district is presented in Table 1.21

Bahari Division has 42 health facilities, and is leading in terms of the number of health facilities. It is followed by Malindi Division which has 34 health facilities. Kaloleni Division has 29 health facilities. These three divisions have the highest population in the district and so experience higher demand for health services. The division with the fewest health facilities is Marafa, having 7 facilities. Magarini and Ganze Divisions have 9 and 11 health facilities respectively.

Table 1.21

Distribution of Health Facilities by Division

Division	Hospital		Health Centre		Dispensary		Nursing Home		Private Clinics	Total
	Go K	Non GoK	Go K	Non GoK	Go K	Non GoK	Go K	Non GoK		
Kaloleni	1	1	3	0	8	2	0	0	14	29
Bahari	1	0	2	1	8	5	0	4	21	42
Malindi	1	2	0	2	6	1	0	1	21	34
Magarini	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	2	9
Marafa	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	2	7
Ganze	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	4	11
Total	3	3	8	3	37	9	0	5	64	132

Source: Ministry of Health, Kilifi 1996

About half of the health facilities are privately run clinics leaving the district with only 68 health facilities run by government, local authorities, religious organizations and other NGOs.

Other than the distribution of health facilities in the district, important indicators for availability of health services such as the doctor/patient ratio indicate that for every one doctor there are 58,674 people. Similarly for every nurse and clinical officer there are 3,151 and 25,425 persons in the district respectively. The situation is not any better for other paramedical staff.

In the highly populated divisions like Bahari, Malindi and Kaloleni the health facilities are highly utilized. In Marafa, Magarini and Ganze Divisions health facilities are underutilized mainly because of lack of health personnel and equipment. Despite the introduction of cost sharing in government facilities, most people still prefer them due to the high charges in private health facilities. Government facilities, however are still faced with problems of inadequate laboratory equipment and essential drugs.

WELFARE INDICATORS

The welfare of the community is a good indicator of the level of development and its preparedness in undertaking industrial and general development. The welfare is determined by employment levels, income earnings and distribution, morbidity rates, nutrition status, disease incidences and food availability.

Employment Levels

The labour force in the district in 1989 was 272,888 people and is estimated to grow to about 400,000 by the year 2001. Only a small proportion of the labour force is engaged in wage employment, the majority are earning their living in agriculture. Table 1.22 gives the labour force projected to the year 2001 and levels of employment by different categories. According to this information wage employment, both in the public and private sectors, engaged 20,515 people in 1989. This is not expected to change very much in the face of restructuring that is being undertaken by many organizations.

It is projected that wage employment might only increase marginally to 22,000 by the year 2001. It is also shown that those in urban self employment were 35,600 in 1997 and are expected to increase by about 20% to 43,000 by the year 2001.

Table 1.22

District Employment Profile

	1989	1997	1999	2001
Labour Force	272,888	351,659	374,676	399,199
Agricultural Labour	-	260,000	277,000	295,000
Other Rural Self-Employment	-	6,000	6,200	6,400
Wage Employment	20,515	21,000	21,500	22,000
Urban Self-Employment	-	35,600	39,100	43,000

Source: Statistical Abstract, 1995
District Development Office, Kilifi, 1996

Child labour is not so rampant in the district although there are pockets of such cases along the beaches, in salt works and in major towns such as Malindi, Kilifi and Mariakani. The child workers in these towns are involved in hawking and

domestic work.. The problem of child labour is currently being addressed by the Child Advisory Committee.

Incomes

The main sources of income in the district are agriculture, livestock keeping, tourism and fisheries. Other sources include wage employment and informal sector activities.

Agriculture/Livestock Production: Information from the annual report of departments of Agriculture and Livestock Development in Kilifi District indicate that the total earning from the sale of agricultural produce and livestock products in 1995 was Kshs.553 million. Earnings from livestock products was Kshs.277 million while agriculture earned the district Kshs.276 million. This was a drop in the total earnings from agriculture and livestock figure for 1994 which was Kshs.777 million. The decline was due to poor weather conditions and improper seeds availed to the farmers.

Wage Earnings: According to the 1995 statistical abstract the total wage earning for Kilifi District in 1994 was K£46.1 million. This had risen from K£32.6 million earned in wage employment in 1991. Based on the number of people in wage employment in the district in 1994 it works out to K£2,300 per capita.

Most of those in wage employment are civil servants, teachers, and employees of private organizations and hotels.

Informal Sector: A large population of people in Kilifi District earn their income from informal activities in the urban centres. Among the activities that engage a number of people in the towns of Malindi and Kilifi are Jua-Kali and hawking. In the Jua Kali sector, people are involved in motor vehicle repairs, furniture making, welding and tailoring. Hawkers in these towns deal in vegetables and fruits, wood carvings, second hand clothes and shoes, kitchen-ware and other goods. It is difficult to get data on earnings in the informal sector. However, it is estimated that earnings in this sector range from Kshs.2,000/- to over Kshs.10,000/- per month per person.

Distribution of Income

The spatial distribution of income in the district depends on different factors such as urbanization and resource distribution within the district. More income is earned in the urban areas where there is a lot of economic activities than in the rural areas where people depend mostly on small-scale farming activities. Malindi, Bahari and Kaloleni Divisions which have activities such as tourism, fishing, some horticultural activities and small-scale business enterprises have higher incomes than those in the hinterland. Marafa, Magarini, Ganze and parts of Kaloleni and Malindi Divisions which have less economic activities and harsh climatic conditions experience lower

income levels. In the high potential areas of the district, reasonable income is earned from agriculture. Such areas include most of Bahari and parts of Kaloleni and Malindi Divisions.

Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate (IMR) in Kilifi stands at 100/1000. This figure is lower than 147/1000 which was recorded during the previous plan period. However, the IMR for the district is still high compared to the national figure of 66:1000. The rapid decrease of the IMR has been due to improved maternal education and immunization coverage through the Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI). There is no significant differences in the infant mortality rate among the divisions in the district. The main causes of the high IMR include high levels of malnutrition, lack of awareness on infant care among the mothers, traditional and cultural beliefs. Malaria is another major cause of the high infant mortality in Kilifi District.

Disease Incidence

The top five diseases in the district are malaria causing 47.2%, of the disease incidences, followed by diseases of respiratory system (28.2%), diseases of the skin (12.9%), diarrhoeal diseases (7%) and intestinal worms (4.7%). Table 1.23 presents the major diseases in the district.

Table 1.23

Leading Diagnosis

Diagnosis	No. Of Cases in 1994	% 1994	Incidence per 1000 of Population
Malaria	194,710	35.5	539
Diseases of respiratory system	116,185	21.1	322
Diseases of the skin	53,237	9.7	147
Diarrhoeal Diseases	29,079	5.3	81
Intestinal Worms	19,183	3.5	53
U.T.I	16,308	3.0	45
Anaemia	11,706	2.1	32
Accidents (including fractures, burns etc)	11,231	2.1	31
Ear Infections	9,756	1.8	27
Eye Infections	8,063	1.5	22
Other Diseases	49,285	9.0	136
Total	518,743		

Source: District Health Annual Report, Kilifi 1994

The district being in a malaria zone had a total of 194,710 cases of malaria in 1994. This is due to the fact that the environment is conducive for mosquito breeding. Scarcity of resources for many people to use preventive methods like nets and lack of spraying of bush areas and homes contribute to high malaria incidence.. The skin diseases, diarrhoea and intestinal worms are caused by lack of environmental and health education. Toilet coverage remains very low. Low immunization coverage, due to traditional practices and beliefs, claims most of the lives of young children.

The high incidence of diseases has a negative effect on people. A large percentage of the income is spent on medical bills thereby reducing the rate of savings and consequently investment. A lot of man-hours which could have been used for production purposes is also spent nursing illnesses.

One of the major causes of health problems in the district is HIV/AIDS. Although the table does not have data on HIV/AIDS, it is known to be the predisposing factor to other common infections thus leading to death. The number of HIV/AIDS cases have continued to increase from time to time in the district, although some are not reported. Since HIV/AIDS mainly affect the most productive in the society, it has negative effect on industrialization. HIV/AIDS is spread through irresponsible sexual behaviour, contaminated instruments used by traditional healers, circumcision and ear and nose piercing, among other causes. It will eventually weaken or decimate the labour force of the district if preventive or curative measures are not put in place.

Nutrition

Chronic malnutrition has been consistently high in the district. Nutrition surveys conducted in 1982, showed that 53% of pre-school children were malnourished. This proportion has remained high throughout the decade and by 1994, 50% of pre-school children were classified as malnourished. The factors that cause malnutrition are complex and multidimensional. It is therefore necessary to develop appropriate and practical measures to eradicate malnutrition in the district.

Although Kilifi is a food deficit district the main causes for malnutrition seems to be improper feeding habits rather than lack of food. Data on anthropometry for the vulnerable group, that is 12-35 months, show that Ganze (42.5%) and Kaloleni (26.4%) and Bahari Divisions have the highest rates of underweight although Bahari and Kaloleni Divisions are high potential agriculturally.

Further studies show that in 1994, the proportion of stunted children was 49.5% while the proportion of wasted children was 6.8%. Stunting is a result of chronic malnutrition and in Kilifi, it is caused by inadequate food intake in a division like Ganze where there is shortage of food. Ganze is a generally dry division with vast tracts of land that is not suitable for arable farming. In Kaloleni and Bahari

Divisions, high level of chronic malnutrition can be attributed to poor feeding habits. Traditional and cultural dietary beliefs and practices such as not eating certain foods are other contributing factors. Some of the effects of poor nutritional status in the district are high infant and child mortality rate, poor general health and low disease resistance. This condition has negative effect on output of the labour-force.

Food Availability

Food supply from the farms varies within the year depending on the seasons. Farm harvests normally last between two and four months and thereafter people rely on buying food. Much of the food sold in the markets is imported from other districts and includes maize, beans and some fish varieties. Maize is the major staple food followed by cassava, rice, cowpeas and greengrams. Other drought tolerant crops include sorghum and millet which have faced acceptability problems due to palatability as people are more used to maize meal.

Food deficit months are April, May, June and early July. At this time dried cassava tubers are important as a source of food. It is also at this time that the Government normally provides the famine relief food. This relief food normally has its limitations. Quantities given out are never enough to meet the food requirements of the people who average 8 members in a family. Food deficit in the district has caused poor nutrition especially among poor households who cannot afford to buy food from shops.

Some of the food deficit areas are Mwanamwinga, Mariakani, Kayafungo and Ruruma in Kaloleni Division; Bamba, Ndigiria, Kauma, Ganze and Mwahera in Ganze Division; Adu, Fundissa, Marafa and Garashe in Magarini Division; Jilore and Chakama in Malindi Division. In total about 30,000 farm families out of total of 90,000 farm families require relief food every year.

Social Dimensions of Development

As a result of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) being undertaken by the government, the economy has been liberalized resulting to increase in prices of basic commodities. Such price increases have affected most of the people in Kilifi District especially those living in the rural areas with no steady source of income. Under the SAPs, the government also introduced the concept of cost-sharing in education and health services.

In the drier parts of the district, such as Ganze, parts of Kaloleni and Malindi Divisions where many poor households are found, families have been adversely affected by these changes. These areas are characterized by relatively low levels of productivity and scarcity of cash crops. During drought, most of the households have had to be assisted by the government through famine relief supplies.

The harsh conditions under which people live in these areas have left them in a state where they are more susceptible to disease. Yet there are few and poorly equipped health facilities in these areas. Even when the facilities are available, the low income levels cannot allow the people to contribute to the cost of drugs.

There has also been marked decrease in primary school registrations and in self-help activities due to low incomes. School dropout rate has also gone up and it is expected to have a long term effect on these communities. The level of development of other supportive infrastructure such as access roads, water supply and veterinary services is generally low in these parts of the district.

Areas that are most affected are the entire Ganze Division; Mariakani and Kayafungo locations in Kaloleni Division and Mwarakaya in Bahari Division; Chakama and Jilore locations in Malindi Division; and the whole of Marafa and Magarini Divisions. These are areas which are generally arid with no proper cash crops for income generation.

There will be need for intervention in these areas under the Social Dimensions of Development in the areas of health, access roads, bursaries, famine relief, school feeding programmes, agriculture and livestock.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

Institutional support is key to socio-economic development in resources mobilization and implementation of projects and programmes. This section describes the institutional framework existing in Kilifi District with particular attention to the DDC and its sub-committees, local authorities, parastatals, banks and non-bank financial institutions, co-operatives and harambee movement.

DDC and its Sub-Committees

The District Development Committee (DDC) in Kilifi has been instrumental in the co-ordination of development activities in the district. The DDC has had regular meetings at least four times in a year and has continued to monitor the implementation of projects and programmes within the district. It has also coordinated the development activities of the various government departments, local authorities, parastatals, regional development authorities and NGOs operating in the district. The DDC reviews and endorses all project proposals for these agencies.

The role of identifying projects is done by Divisional Development Committees (DvDCs) and other grassroots development committees such as the Locational Development Committees (LDCs) and Sub-locational Development Committees (SLDCs). Each of the five divisions in the district has an active DVDC which meets at least four times in a year.

The District Executive Committee(DEC) prepares the District Development Plan, the annual work programme and project proposals. Other responsibilities of the DEC include the management and implementation of projects. In Kilifi the DEC has been meeting on a monthly basis.

Other sub committees of the DDC are the District Agricultural Committee, District Tender Board, District Education Board, District Social Development Committee and the District Joint Loans Board which are special purpose committees. They handle specific issues of the relevant departments. Among these, the DTB has been meeting more frequently as demanded by its role of handling the procurement operations of the district.

The District Planning Unit (DPU) serves as a secretariat to the District Executive Committee. The Kilifi DPU is in the process of being strengthened to make it more effective in its role of coordinating the planning and implementation of projects. Through the support of IFAD and KIDEP, the DPU has been equipped with computers and other equipment. There are also efforts to revitalize the DPU by providing resources such as funds. KIDEP has included in their plans some logistic support for the DPU that can be used to coordinate Participatory Integrated Development Approach (PIDA) activities. The DPU's capacity to undertake Monitoring and Evaluation of the development activities in the district has also been strengthened by acquiring the computers.

In order to assist the DPU, the District Information and Documentation Centre(DIDC) has been established to provide an information base to the unit. The DIDC provides essential development information to the DDC and other development committees, individuals and organizations involved in planning development activities in the district. This has created conditions for better utilization of information at the district level, and will lead to more effective dissemination of information between the district and headquarters, planners and researchers. The Kilifi DIDC is fully operational.

The Kilifi DDC has been instrumental in encouraging industrial development. During the last plan period several applications for industrial establishment were approved by the DDC. Whereas industrial growth is being promoted, the DDC is also aware that uncontrolled industrial development could be detrimental to the environment. In this regard the DDC uses the expertise at its disposal to regulate the growth of industries. The DDC puts in place measures to protect the environment with the advice of the District Environmental Management Committee which has to visit each site proposed for the establishment of any industrial venture.

Local Authorities

The district has four established local authorities, namely Kilifi County Council, Kilifi Town Council, Malindi Municipal Council and Mariakani Urban Council. These authorities have programmes that contribute to the development of the district.

Their main objective is to provide improved services for the urban inhabitants and for the population in the rural areas.

The local authorities are involved in the provision of services in market centres such as roads, street lighting, refuse collection and housing. The councils are represented in the DDC and other relevant sub-committees.

Services provided by these local authorities are not adequate due to their poor revenue base. The local authorities in Kilifi District have set aside areas for industrial establishments in Kilifi, Malindi and Mariakani Towns.

Voluntary Agencies

There are a few voluntary agencies in Kenya that have embarked on assisting various project in Kilifi District. They include:

Tototo Home Industries: It has been assisting Women Groups and fishermen in giving credit to their economic activities.

Fredric Ibert Foundation: It assists organized women in Development (WID) with Credit through Kilifi Town Council.

Kenya Women Finance Trust: It has opened an Office in Kilifi to assist organized Women Groups with Credit for the individual members' economic activities.

Red Cross society of Kenya: It is intensifying its first aid training to voluntary members who can help other community members needing emergency assistance.

AMREF is busy in Kaloleni Division assisting the construction of water tanks, wells and all related activities which would curb diseases and promote child survival.

Mombasa Rotary Club International has been assisting small self help water projects and in immunization of children in Kilifi under the Kenya Expanded programme on Immunization.

Freedom From Hunger Council in Magarini and Marafa Divisions implements the Magarini Integrated Rural Development Programme. It helps in promotion of agricultural and health activities and in the provision of credit to farmers with the aim of sustaining food security.

World Vision International - Kenya Office assist small self-help groups in Kaloleni and Malindi Divisions.

US Peace Corps - They assist various community based projects with appropriate technological know-how.

Christian Health Association of Kenya (CHAK) - Based in Kaloleni and helps in creating Aids awareness, prevention and counselling

Plan International - The programme provides support to community activities aimed at improving water supply, health, education and food security.

ILO/IPEK - The programme is aimed at eradicating child labour especially those who have dropped from school due to lack of school fees and gone to work at the salt works in Gongoni. The programme rehabilitates them and returns them to school after paying for their school fees.

Family Planning Association of Kenya - Promotes family planning issues and assists women in development.

The activities of these agencies is co-ordinated by the DDC to ensure that there is no duplication of effort and to harmonize their activities with those of the government. Apart from the above listed organizations, a few other NGOs have shown interest and have plans to start operating in the district. These include an organization like Action Aid which has identified Kilifi as one of the districts in which they would want to operate. Action Aid has identified Chakama and Jilore (now including Lango Baya Location) as its area of operation. The government integrated programmes operating in the district are Kilifi Integrated Development Programme (KIDEP) funded by GTZ and Coast ASAL Development Programme (CADP) with funding from IFAD.

Harambee Movement

Harambee or self-help movement has picked up in the district. The spirit of harambee however is affected by low incomes of the people and lack of adequate income-generating activities which has led to low level of participation.

Harambee movement is becoming popular among women groups project committees at various levels and individuals at a time of need.

The main activities that benefit from the harambee movement include agricultural economic projects such as beekeeping, cattle and poultry, growing vegetable, bakeries, housing and home improvement projects. These harambees are normally done by women groups. Another area where harambee has been felt is in the provision of infrastructure such as construction of water supply systems, primary and secondary schools and youth polytechnics. Environmental projects like tree planting, soil and water conservation activities have also benefited from the harambee.

For the people to benefit from the harambee movement their efforts must be backed by appropriate technical support from the government. Lack of resources such as transport has been a stumbling block, making it difficult to follow-up the on-going projects.

Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

There are a number of parastatals and three regional authorities operating in the district. The regional authorities are the Kenya Ports Authority, the Coast Development Authority and the Export Promotion Zone Authority.

The Kenya Ports Authority operates all the ports along the Kenya coastline which include Vanga, Shimoni, Funzi, Mtwapa, Kilifi, Malindi, Lamu and Kiunga besides the port of Mombasa. These small ports serve largely for Kenyan coastal trade, fishing and leisure. The ports fall under the jurisdiction of the KPA in terms of planning and development.

The Coast Development Authority was established by an Act of Parliament in January 1990 and officially launched in August, 1992. The main objectives are planning and co-ordinating the implementation of development projects in the region. It oversees the planning for the general development of the area including carrying out research and co-ordinating the various studies within the region. The Authority will also co-ordinate the abstraction and use of the natural resources.

In 1988 the government replaced the import substitution strategy with an export-led industrialization initiative and launched the Export Processing Zones Act in 1990. This led to the creation of the Export Processing Zones (EPZ) and an EPZ Authority. The objective of the Authority is to provide the promotion and facilitation of export-oriented investments and for development of an enabling environment for such investments. The government through the EPZ Authority has plans to implement an Export Processing Zone at Kokotoni in Kaloleni Division.

The other parastatals operating in the district are the Agricultural Finance Corporation, Kenya Post and Telecommunications Corporation and Kenya Power and Lighting Company. Agricultural Finance Corporation and Kenya Industrial Estates have encouraged savings and availed credit to entrepreneurs and farmers in the region. The Kenya Post and Telecommunications Corporation and the Kenya Power and Lighting Company have assisted by providing infrastructure necessary for development such as postal services, telephone communication and electricity.

Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

In Kilifi District, there are branches of all the major commercial banks. The Kenya Commercial Bank and the Barclays Bank of Kenya have branches in Malindi and Kilifi Towns while the Standard Bank has a branch only in Malindi. Other banks in the district include the Trust Bank, Habib Bank and Post Bank. All these facilities are located in Malindi Town which has a lot of commercial and tourist activities.

There is one non-bank financial institution, the Agricultural Finance Corporation which extends credit to farmers. Although these institutions are in the district,

their lending facilities have not fully benefitted the majority of people in the district due to their restrictive lending policies.

Co-operative Movement

Kilifi District has a total of 84 co-operative societies which are Savings and Credit Societies (SACCOs), farmers marketing societies, handicraft societies, dairy societies, housing and fishermen societies. Most of these societies are found along the coast where there is high level of economic activity. Bahari and Malindi are leading with 30 and 31 societies respectively. Kaloleni Division follows with 16 societies while Marafa and Magarini Divisions with 2 societies each have the lowest number.

Table 1.24

Distribution of Co-operative Societies by Division

Society Type	Kaloleni	Bahari	Malindi	Magarini	Marafa	Ganze	Total
SACCO	4	13	26	•	-	-	43
Marketing	6	5	2	1	2	1	17
Handicraft	4	2	2	-	-	1	9
Dairy	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Quarry	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Housing	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Fishermen	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	16	30	31	2	2	3	84

Source: District Co-operatives Office, Kilifi 1996

Most of the co-operatives are Savings and Credit Societies (SACCO) which number 43 or about 51% of all the societies in the district. Most of these are found in Bahari and Malindi Divisions and draw their members from the hotel industry but there are also two teachers' SACCOs in Kilifi and Kaloleni and one for the Vipingo Plantation workers.

Farmers' marketing societies are second in number after the SACCOs. There are a total of 17 societies distributed throughout the six divisions. These societies mainly deal with the marketing of agricultural produce such as cashewnuts, simsim and copra.

There are only two fishermen societies in Kilifi namely Malindi Fishermen co-operatives society and Kilifi Fishermen Co-operative Society. These societies have been granted monopoly in the marketing of fish in their respective areas of operation. Others in the district are handicraft, dairy, quarry, timber and housing co-operative societies which are distributed as shown in Table 1.24.

Most of the co-operative societies have managerial problems which has hampered their effectiveness and growth.

Distribution of Co-operative Societies by Division

Type	Kilifi	Babar	Malindi	Mogadishu	Mata	Dar	Total
SACCO	18	30	31	2	3	2	84
Marketing	6	6	2	1	1	1	13
Handicraft	4	1	1	1	1	1	8
Fishermen	2	1	1	1	1	1	6
Housing	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Timber	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Dairy	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Quarry	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Total	48	70	72	10	10	10	200

Source: District Co-operatives Office, Kilifi 1988

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This chapter outlines the major bottlenecks to development with emphasis on industrialization. It also discusses development strategies aimed at alleviating the major constraints.

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

Kilifi District has a high potential for industrial development which has not been fully exploited due to various constraints. The constraints have been a drawback to the exploitation of various resources which are in the agricultural, livestock, tourism and other sectors, which could offer linkages to the growth of industrial sector. The main constraints to industrial development in the district are discussed below.

Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

The inadequate infrastructural facilities in Kilifi District include roads, electricity, water supply and telephone services.

Roads: The district is served with only 200km of bitumen road out of the total 1,545km of the road network. The bitumen roads include the road from Mombasa to Malindi, Mombasa to Marakani and Malindi to Kisumu. The rest of the roads are either gravel or earth and their conditions are poor especially during the rainy seasons. The situation is worsened by lack of maintenance. Some industrial establishments which are agro-based, mining, milk and fish industries suffer the most during the rainy seasons.

CHAPTER TWO

CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

The poor road conditions lead to loss of farmers' incomes due to waste of perishable produce such as milk, fish and fruits. The tourism industry has also been negatively affected by the poor road conditions as most of the sites in the hinterland such as natural fauna, parts of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, historical sites in Mamburi, Takaungu and Mida cannot be easily reached.

Air Transport: The district is also served by an airport which was recently upgraded to international status. However its utilization is constrained by lack of customs services. This prohibits international flights from using the airport.

Water Transport: There are small ports like Mamburi, Mtwapa, Watani and Kilifi which are important terminals for transport and other economic activities like fishing. These ports cannot be put into maximum utilization due to lack of essential facilities such as jetties, customs warehouses, offices, fish markets and cold rooms.

Electricity: Although the district is covered by the national electricity grid, several areas have not been reached by the supply. The only places which are served by electricity are centres along Mombasa-Malindi road such as Likambala, Mtwapa,

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The poor road conditions lead to loss of farmers' incomes due to waste of perishable produce such as milk, fish and fruits. The tourism industry has also been negatively affected by the poor road conditions as most of the sites in the hinterland such as natural fauna, parts of Arabuko Sokoke Forest, historical sites in Mamhrui, Takaungu and Mida cannot be easily reached.

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Kilifi, Gede, Watamu and Malindi. Other centres with electricity are Gongoni, Mariakani, Kaloleni and Mazeras. The available power supply has frequent interruptions thus affecting industrial activities that depend on electricity as a source of energy. Frequent power blackouts experienced in the region has had negative impact on the tourism industry which is a very important industry in the coast.

Water Supply: The two piped water systems of Sabaki and Mzima serving the district are unable to meet the industrial and domestic demand because they were designed for consumers in Mombasa. Some potential areas for industrial development such as Mtwapa, Kaloleni and Gongoni do not have operational water supplies.

The rural water supplies in the district have also not been able to effectively promote economic activities as the supply is erratic, more so during the dry season. Mostly affected are the rural communities and their livestock which heavily depend on them. Also affected by lack of reliable water supplies in the rural areas are the hotels most of which are located in these areas.

Telephone Services: The telephone system in Kilifi District has the capacity of 1,440 in the southern part with exchanges at Kikambala, Mariakani, Mazeras, Kaloleni and Vipingo region. While the district headquarters, Malindi and a few other centres are connected with STD telephone exchanges, parts of the district depend on manually operated telephone system. There are also some centres that are not connected at all. This brings about communication problems within the district. The negative impact of inadequate telephone communication services is felt by the business communities, tourism and industrial sectors.

Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization

Most of the agro-based industries in the district have been affected by inadequate raw materials. Examples are the Kenya Cashewnuts Factory and oil manufacturing industries which have suffered due to low production of cashewnuts and oil seeds necessary for their operations. The district has low production of these crops because of low prices paid to the farmers. Notable oil seeds are simsim, cotton seed and sunflower. The district, however has potential for increased production of cashewnuts and oil seeds. Cashewnut production can be improved in Bahari, Kaloleni, Malindi, Magarini and Ganze Divisions. There is high potential for coconut production in Bahari, Kaloleni and Malindi Divisions. These Divisions also have high potential for production of simsim, while sunflower production can be increased in Bahari, Kaloleni, Malindi and Magarini.

Posho mills throughout the district do not operate at full capacity due to low maize production. The mills are rendered idle much of the time in a year. The fruit processing industries also suffer from lack of fruits because of seasonality in production. The district has potential for increased production of fruits in Malindi Division.

Although the district has a very high potential for fish production, the fish processing industry lacks adequate supply of fish. The fishing activities carried out in the district are done on small scale by fishermen who lack modern fishing equipment.

Poor Marketing system

Marketing is a very important element in industrialization as the producers should have a place and means of selling their products. Some of the factors that have led to poor marketing of produce are weak co-operative societies which are meant to market the produce but lack proper storage facilities. Most of the co-operative societies are facing various problems mostly managerial, which have made them ineffective. Produce most affected by lack of storage are fish and fruits since they are highly perishable. Another problem in the district which has led to poor marketing is lack of information on the part of the producers of both agricultural and industrial products. Most producers do not have enough knowledge of the market extent and prices.

There seems to be lack of an organized market system in the district. Apart from the livestock auction yards, other markets have no specific market days. These market days normally attract buyers from all over the district.

Underdeveloped Human Resources

Though the labour force in the district is fairly large, most of the people lack proper education or appropriate skills. There has also been marked disparities in the education of males and females. As a result of early marriages, a practice common among some communities in the district, most women forming part of the labour force have not gone beyond primary school level of education. Yet women are key contributors to important sectors like agriculture. Women are also responsible for the health status of members of their families including children. As a result of low level of education, women are slow in adopting modern farming techniques and ill-equipped on nutritional and general health matters.

Tertiary institutions like youth polytechnics, technical schools and vocational centres have not been adequate to meet the demand of the district in terms of basic skills provision. School leavers are therefore not able to acquire skills to enable them undertake economic activities such as carpentry, plumbing, mechanics and masonry. Even the youth polytechnics which exist in the district lack tools and instructors and so they have failed to attract trainees.

The economic participation of the people in the district has been hampered by high disease incidences. Malaria and respiratory diseases are very common in the district claiming a considerable number of manhours which could have been used to improve production in all the sectors.

The underdeveloped human resource has affected the district in development in various ways. Inadequate skilled labour has necessitated importation of labour from other parts of the country leading to repatriation of income. This is evident in the hotel industry and other areas of specialized service provision. Most of the local people are also mainly engaged in activities which do not require high skills. Thus their incomes are very low, leaving them with little savings for investment.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

Accessibility to credit is a constraint in the district because the lending institutions available are out of reach to many people.

One factor that has constrained the potential investors is the cost of the credit. Most of the banks charge very high interest rates and have stringent collateral requirements, thereby scaring away most people especially the middle class entrepreneurs. For the majority of the people in the district, collateral seems to be the biggest problem. Most people are not able to secure loans because land title deeds which could be used as security are not available. Much of the land in the district has not been adjudicated to enable the owners have title deeds. Land in the hinterland of the district has low value and thus it cannot attract reasonable amount of money from commercial banks.

The AFC has been instrumental especially when it comes to agricultural loans. Apart from the fact that AFC credit is restricted to agricultural investment, the corporation has also not been able to meet the demands in the district. The other organization that has failed to meet demands for credit in the district is the Kenya Industrial Estate (KIE). The KIE branch in the district is currently dormant.

The only alternative sources of credit are the co-operative societies, especially savings and credit societies. Although these societies provide affordable credit in terms of collateral demands and interest rates, their coverage is small as they only serve their members. Their effectiveness has also been affected by the general management problem in the co-operative movement. This has led to a weak financial base of the societies making them unable to advance loans to their members as needed.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1997 - 2001

The exploitation of the industrial potential of the district has been held back by the constraints mentioned above. The district intends to address each of these constraints during the plan period in order to achieve some steps in the development of industries. Some of the constraints like human resource development can only be overcome over a long time period. It is also important to mention here that some of the key constraints are dependent on other constraints, therefore overcoming say the problem of infrastructural facilities will benefit the marketing system.

Another aspect of the constraints is that they are multidimensional in nature and therefore have to be tackled by all sectors in an integrated manner for meaningful results. With economic reforms currently being undertaken by the government, the role of the Government is changing from that of direct support to providing an enabling environment for the private sector participation in development. The key government departments and parastatals in the district will, therefore, continue providing services that the private sector needs. In order to address the constraints, the laid down strategies must be pursued very closely.

Improvement of the Infrastructural Facilities

Roads: The Ministry of Public Works which is responsible for the maintenance of classified roads will continue with its effort to bring these roads to useable standards. The Ministry has a road maintenance programme in the district. The district will also benefit from Minor Roads Programme (MRP) which will improve the existing Rural Access Roads (RAR) and the minor roads in the district to increase accessibility of the rural areas. The minor roads programme has categorized their activities as urgent maintenance for major emergencies, routine maintenance for maintainable roads and periodic maintenance for re-gravelling and spot improvements.

As an alternative to road transport and for communication with other parts of the world, the Kenya Ports Authority has under its jurisdiction Malindi, Kilifi and Mtwapa among the small ports. These ports have a significant role in the transport activities in their hinterlands and consequently in the national scene. These three ports serve Kilifi District and the surrounding areas and are considered in the national marine transport policy. The ports serve mainly as terminals for fishing activities and for local coastal trade. There are frequent callings by dhows and schooner coming mainly from Somalia and the Middle East. There are also callings from Tanzania, Indian Ocean Islands and owned vessels in Shimoni on the South Coast.

A proposal was made for the provision of the port facilities such as jetties, customs warehouses and offices, fish markets and cold rooms for these ports. The Kenya Ports Authority plans to commission a feasibility study to undertake an economic and financial analysis to determine the viability of the proposed port facilities.

Electricity: The supply of electricity is undertaken by the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) as part of their national programme. The Government also implements the Rural Electrification Programme through KPLC. Since electricity is important as a source of energy for the industrial sector, the expansion of the Rural Electrification Programme to cover most centres in the district will be necessary. The Kilifi District Development committee in recognition of the importance of electricity in the development of the district, has recommended a number of centres in Bahari and Kaloleni for electrification under the programme. The DDC will encourage development of alternative sources of energy such as solar power especially for areas not served with the national electricity grid.

Telephone Services: There is need for expansion of the telephone services to satisfy the demand in the district. Besides the expansion, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (KPTC) will consider modernizing some of the lines which are still manually operated. In particular, KPTC will in this plan period consider modernizing the telephone service in Ganze and Marafa which are divisional headquarters.

The efforts of the corporation to provide telephone services must be complemented by the people and the security personnel by ensuring the protection of the facilities from vandalism. Cases of theft of telephone cables and vandalism on telephone booths have been reported in several parts of the district. Awareness creation on the importance of these facilities and the need to protect them will be carried out through the Provincial Administration and local leaders.

Water Supply: Water is another very important resource that is necessary for industrialization. The Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation has completed a survey for the second Mzima pipeline meant to augment the existing pipeline. This pipeline will be laid within the plan period and is expected to improve the existing water supply. In its bid to further reduce water shortages the corporation has plans to sink more boreholes at the Baricho Water Works to step up the water supply.

The public will also be encouraged to develop other localized and household based water sources like rain water harvesting and shallow wells. This will help relieve the pressure on existing water supplies which have failed to meet the increasing water demand. Efforts will be made to rehabilitate the rural water supplies such as county council bore-holes and desilting of dams.

Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrialization

Another constraint is the low level of development of local raw materials that are necessary for use in industrial processes. The most important industries in the district that use local raw materials are agro-based industries which depend on cashewnuts, fruits and oil seeds produced locally. The other local raw materials that are necessary for industrial processes are animal products and fish. Other than the availability of these products, their storage is of great importance. For example, fruits are produced seasonally and if they are not well preserved they go to waste causing great losses to the farmers. Since the processing plants are located far from the production points, proper storage even during transportation is important.

The Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing and the Fisheries Department will continue offering their extension services to the farmers and fishermen respectively. There will be need to revitalize the cooperative societies so that some of the marketing needs are met by the societies. The farmers will be trained on cheap but effective storage methods of their farm produce to reduce waste.

During the plan period, the Department of Fisheries will continue supporting small scale fishermen with financial and technical assistance. The assistance will be directed towards boat improvement, marketing and less expensive ways of fish preservation.

Agriculture and livestock products which have been declining in production will, in the plan period, be revitalized by intensification of the extension programme. The extension services will concentrate on training farmers on better farming methods and simple preservation techniques of perishable produce. The services will also be directed towards the rehabilitation of the cashewnut trees which have been neglected.

Improvement of Marketing System

One measure to be taken by the DDC to improve on the marketing of agricultural produce and industrial products is to set up market days in all centres in the district. For centres without proper market facilities, the Kilifi County Council will provide land and fence them off to serve as markets.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing will provide necessary market information through their extension staff based in the locations. The DDC will also identify suitable contacts outside the district for the marketing of products from the cottage industries such as curios, handicrafts and wood carvings.

The cooperative movement still seems to be the only way the producers can be able to strengthen their marketing capabilities. The government, through the Ministry of Cooperative Development, will undertake training of committee members of cooperative societies on Intensive Cooperative Management Improved System (ICMIS) throughout the district.

Under the Cooperative Management Improvement Project (CMIP) all marketing Cooperative societies in the district are expected to be covered during the plan period. Under these programmes the ministry intends to prepare the participating cooperative societies to compete with the private sector by equipping the committee members with relevant skills to run the cooperative societies more effectively. The ministry will also continue with the training of members of staff charged with the responsibility of guiding the cooperative movement. The DDC will, through the Intensive Cooperative Management Improved System (ICMIS) and Cooperative Management Improvement Project (CMIP), help revitalize the cooperative movement.

Once the cooperative movement has been streamlined even the marketing of finished products from the cottage industries will be improved. Currently marketing of such products is done by individual producers and this limits their capability to market outside the district or export internationally.

Development of Human Resources

Although there is an abundant human resource in the district, the quality of this resource has been a constraint to industrialization. For effective utilization of the labour force there is need for high quality in terms of health, education, skills and expertise. The Department of Education in collaboration with Provincial Administration and local leaders will ensure that there is increased participation in school attendance through awareness creation on the importance of education. Bursaries will be offered to needy students to reduce dropout rates.

Most schools in Kilifi District lack essential facilities recommended by the Ministry of Education under the 8-4-4 curriculum. The ministry will therefore encourage the PTAs and BOGs to provide these facilities as a way of improving the quality of education.

Other than education, there is need for the development of technical skills of the labour force. The Ministry of Research, Science and Technical Training will ensure that the youth are imparted with post school technical skills. This will be through ensuring that the youth polytechnics are well equipped in terms of staff and facilities to offer quality training.

As away of improving the health status of the population, the Ministry of Health will strive to improve their nutritional status by creating awareness on nutritional values of local foods. The ministry will also provide subsidized nutritional foods to malnourished children and introduce demonstration kitchen gardens. Other activities to be carried out by the ministry will include family planning services, primary health care, environmental sanitation, maternal child health, health education, disease control as well as curative services.

Improvement of Accessibility to Credit

There is need to make credit accessible to business community particularly for small scale industrial establishments, cottage industrial ventures and the Jua Kali. The main sources of credit at the moment are the commercial banks operating in the district. Whereas the big industrial establishments are able to borrow from these banks and financial institutions, their stringent conditions make it difficult for smaller entrepreneurs to get loans. Furthermore most people in Kilifi do not have title deeds which they could use as collateral to secure loans from these institutions.

The Ministry of Land and Settlement will therefore speed up the issuing of title deeds to land owners which they could use to secure loans. At the same time group loan schemes will be encouraged for small entrepreneurs like those in cottage industries and the Jua Kali.

The Kilifi Town Council started a programme whereby the council guarantees loans from the banks for the Jua Kali artisans. The council will continue with such a

scheme and expand it to other small entrepreneurs during the plan period. This will ensure that even those without collateral but with good ideas for Jua kali development can get credit from the banks.

Kenya Women Finance Trust which has been instrumental in providing affordable credit to small scale business people under group guarantee scheme will move out of the urban centres, where it currently operates, into the rural areas. The DDC will identify other sources of funds to boost the KWFT and the AFC funds.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter lays down the plan of action the district intends to undertake in an effort to realize the strategies set out in Chapter 2.

The DDC will encourage an integrated approach in the development process. Therefore, NGOs, private sector and the community will be encouraged to supplement scarce Government resources. Priority will be given to the on-going projects in line with budget rationalization programmes.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objective of the ministry of agriculture, livestock development and marketing is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and attainment of main objectives, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, securing of foreign exchange, and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting the farming community to:

CHAPTER THREE

SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter lays down the plan of action the district intends to undertake in an effort to realise the strategies set out in Chapter II.

The DDC will encourage an integrated approach in the development process. Therefore, NGOs, private sector and the community will be encouraged to supplement scarce Government resources. Priority will be given to the on-going projects in line with budget rationalization programme.

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objective of the ministry of agriculture, livestock development and marketing is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting the farming community to:

- produce and market a wide range of food crops and livestock products to feed the nation;
- produce for exports to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports into the country (Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum and livestock products);
- provide raw materials for our local industries such as cotton, sisal, tobacco, barley hops, oil crops, sugarcane, hides and skins etc;
- exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases;
- to ensure efficient and effective management of food;
- to ensure that the foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Department of Agriculture

The department had projects covering the areas of irrigation, soil and Water Conservation, training, animal traction, rehabilitation of buildings and stations as well as crop bulking.

The achievement varied due to the level of funding as some of the projects ended prematurely. However considerable achievements was recorded as outlined in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

Activity	% Achievement 1993 - 96
Irrigation	2 Irrigation Projects implemented up to 80% 2 others at 10%
Crop Bulking	85%
Animal Traction	75%
Soil and Water Conservation	50%
Rehabilitation of FTC building	40%
Training	65%

Source: District Agriculture Office, Kilifi, 1996

Department of Livestock Production

Livestock Production: Between 1994 - 1995 the project underwent consolidation where NDDP activities were integrated into the normal extension activities under the National Extension programme (NEP II). By end of the project period a total of 340 zero grazing/semi zero grazing units were operational against a target of 310 units. In addition 153 farmers were in the process of constructing zero/semi-zero grazing units while 417 farmers were interested in the programme. The project came to an end on 31st December, 1995.

Kwale - Kilifi Development Project: By end of June 1995 the following had been accomplished: 64 improved breeding bucks introduced, 253 KTB Hives purchased against a target of 60 bucks and 400 KTB Hives respectively. A total of 4,819

farmers trained in both beekeeping and sheep and Goats management against a target of 2000 farmers.

Coast ASAL Development Project: The project which took over all extension activities in the district formerly funded under NEP II was also implementing the following components in the department; fodder bulking, animal management training and extension support. Apart from conducting training for farmers and staff in 1994/95 FY, Fodder planting material was also bulked at Ganze and sold to the farmers.

Kilifi Water and Sanitation Project (KIWASAP): Funded by GTZ, KIWASAP started assisting the department in 1994 in improvement of small livestock (Sheep and Goats and Poultry) and beekeeping by providing breeding stock and training of both the beneficiaries and staff.

Community Ranch development was also initiated by trying to revitalize the already dormant group ranches in Ganze Division while the technical staff were trained in range condition assessment and mapping.

Department of Veterinary Services

During the plan period the department undertook the activities shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2

Activity	Target	Achievement
Artificial Inseminations	2,000	2382 (673) repeats
Private A.I. Groups	8	6
Annual Vaccinations Coverage Poultry, large and small Stock	90%	60%
Dipping Rate	20%	15%
Tsetse Survey/Heads of Cattle and Control Tested	23,312	431 (+ ve) 2%
Livestock Handling Facilities	8 crushes	4
Livestock Handling Facilities	2 stockyards	2

Source: District Veterinary Office, Kilifi, 1996

The constraints were insufficient funds, lack of transport, inadequate staff, unsteady supply of materials by suppliers and suspension of Coast ASAL funds.

Kilifi Institute of Agriculture

Funds were provided for the construction of one 60 bed self-contained hostel, a two winged lecture theatre with a capacity for 400 people and 17 prefab offices. The major constraint has been the suspension of IFAD funds disbursement. It is estimated that over 90% of the work has been completed. As in the case of the hostel and lecture theatre, the project will be completed under GOK funding in the 1996/97 financial year.

A surface dam with an estimated capacity for 8,000 cubic metres of water was constructed. The dam is holding water which will be used to supplement rain water and produce vegetables and other crops throughout the year by overhead irrigation. Two boreholes were sunk and pumping equipment installed. The water will be used for irrigation purposes, especially in establishing a banana grove.

District specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Agriculture

- Objective:** Increase production of drought tolerant food crops
- Target:** Increase production of drought tolerant food crops to over 85,000 ha per year.
- Objective:** Training of extension groups on ASAL Technologies
- Target:** Training of 800 extension groups per year on ASAL technologies.
- Objective:** Improve nutrition practices among women groups
- Target:** Improve nutrition practices by 300 women groups
- Objective:** Increase use of farm inputs
- Target:** Increase use of farm input through increase and training of stockists and farmers by 50% per annum.
- Objective:** Increase adoption of draft power technology
- Target:** Increase adoption of draft power technology by 50% per annum
- Objective:** Increase revenue collection from FTC and AMS

Target: Increase and sustain revenue collection from FTC and AMS totalling Kshs.3 million P.A (F.T.C - 0.5M AMS - 2.5m)

Department of Livestock Development

Objective: Increase egg production per bird

Targets: Increase egg production per bird from the current 10 eggs by local birds to 20 - 30 eggs per bird per laying period of the Fls

Objective: Increase meat production

Target: Increase meat production from the current 1.5 kg to 2.0 kg per bird of 1 year old.

Increase the mature weights of the local goats from the current 20 kg - 25 kg to 30 - 40kg on average at 2 years.

Reduce current mortalities of birds and goats from 40% to 10% in chicks and 20% to 10% respectively by improving on the health status of the animals.

Initiate private breeders of both poultry, sheep and goats in the district.

Objective: Increase production of honey

Target: Introduce 300 Kenya Top Bar Hives (KTBH) per year in the district.

Objective: Conserve and rehabilitate degraded rangelands.

Target: Revitalize the 6 group ranches in the district by retraining the members and establishment of central herds in every ranch.

Department of Veterinary Services

The department will encourage rural tanneries to tap raw materials resources available in the district in terms of hides and skins which can then be exported as semi or fully processed products. The main objectives and targets are:-

Objective: To sensitize and motivate farmers and community at large in the working sites on the concept of community participation approach to tsetse control.

- Train individuals, farmers and groups on the technology of tsetse trap making.
- Targets:** Initially provide demonstration traps and later encourage farmers to purchase their own.
- Objectives:** Encourage more private A.I groups formation (especially women groups) and individuals to cover neighbouring farmers.
- Target:** Solicit donors to fund the groups so that they can acquire the necessary A.I kits and equipments.
- Improve access to veterinary care and attend to over 90% of presented or reported sick cases timely.
- Increase annual coverage to over 90% for increased disease control in cattle, sheep, goats and poultry through organised and compulsory vaccination campaigns.
- Objective:** Train and retrain dip committees on the concepts of self sustaining projects.
- Target:** Achieve at least 50% of the Livestock within 5 km radius from the dips.
- Increase the number of stock yards so that by the end of the plan period (2001) each division has at least one stock yard and additional ones for those already having.
- Objective:** Encourage private East Coast Fever (E.C.F.) immunisation programme so as to have most of the exotic and crossed dairy herd immunized against E.C.F.
- Target:** Encourage more private veterinary practitioners to practice to supplement government efforts and to cater for services that would otherwise not be easy for field veterinary technicians.

Kilifi Institute of Agriculture

Objectives: Provide the pre-service certificate in agriculture training in order to provide a pool from which the Ministry of Agriculture will be able to recruit for replacement of those officers that retire, die and otherwise move out of the extension service.

Identify farm enterprises with the highest returns and further develop them in order to raise more revenue for the government.

Targets: Start dairy and horticultural projects as well as a tree nursery as part of the training curriculum and for generation of revenue.

Complete the hostel and lecture theatre.

Launch short-tailor made courses once the above facilities are completed.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Agriculture

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Soil and Water Conservation District Wide	<p>The activities include PRA surveys, layout of farms and structures and training of farmers and leaders through catchment approach.</p> <p>Establishment and maintenance of catchment nurseries.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA</p>
2. Agricultural Sector Adjustment Project District Wide	<p>Training of staff, farmers and stockists on importance of using agricultural inputs.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> IDA</p>
3. Agricultural Mechanization Services District Wide	<p>All the machinery is based at AMS Mariakani. Carry out plant hire services, tractor hire services and farm survey and planning. The services are now offered to the whole province.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
4. Small Holder Mechanization Project District Wide	<p>It is based at Mtwapa RTDC, it carries out research on appropriate technology to suit local conditions. It mainly covers post-harvest technology, fabrication of ox-drawn implements and it also trains farmers and oxen.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

5. Mtwapa Farmers Training Centre
Bahari Division
Mtwapa Location

Rehabilitation of staff houses, classrooms and dormitories. Well digging and rehabilitation of the water supply system to all points.

Funding Source: GOK

6. Chakama and Sabaki Minor Irrigation Projects
Malindi Division
Chakama Location

Promotion of animal traction, use of farm inputs by assisting community stockist.

Funding Source: IFAD/GOK

7. Kilifi Integrated Development Project
Bahari and Ganze Divisions

Promotion of animal traction, use of farm inputs by assisting community stockist.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority	Description of Activities
National Extension Project II District Wide	1	Conduct both staff and farmers training on improved crop husbandry through demonstrations, field days and agricultural shows. Justification: This will develop farmers and staff crop husbandry skill. Funding Source: IFAD
Mongotini Irrigation Scheme Malindi Division Jilore Location	2	Construction of an irrigation system. Justification: When the scheme is completed it will improve food situation in the area and district. It will also create employment and improve living standards. Funding Source: IFAD.SDD

<p>Sabaki Irrigation Scheme Malindi Division Malindi Location</p>	3	<p>Construction of an irrigation system.</p> <p>Justification: To alleviate food shortages and provide fresh produce for the tourism industry. It will also create employment.</p>
		<p>Funding Source: SDD</p>
<p>Animal Traction District Wide</p>	4	<p>Promote the use of animal draft power in land preparation.</p> <p>Justification: It will assist farmers open more land for cultivation leading to high crop production. It will also act as an alternative cheaper source for on-farm transport for farm produce.</p>
		<p>Funding Source: SDD</p>
<p>Masheheni Kipang-ajeni Irrigation</p>	5	<p>Construction of an irrigation system.</p> <p>Justification: The scheme will provide all year round crop production. This will improve food and income to the farmers and create employment.</p>
		<p>Funding Source: SDD</p>
<p>Cashewnut Rehabilitation Project District Wide</p>	6	<p>To rehabilitate old plantations by using improved management practices and replacement of ageing plantations.</p> <p>Justification: This will improve on the cashewnut productivity which has gone down over the years.</p>
		<p>Funding Source: CDA</p>

Coconut Rehabilitation Project
District Wide

7

To rehabilitate old plantation by replacing ageing trees with high yielding varieties and improved management.

Justification: This will improve coconut yields.

Funding Source: GOK

Department of Livestock Development

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Coast ASAL Development Project District Wide	Support NEP II activities in the district. Assist in procurement of extension support equipments. Funding Source: IFAD
2. Kilifi Integrated Development Project (KIDEP) Ganze, Bahati and Kaloleni Divisions	Support small stock improvement i.e. poultry, sheep, goats and bee-keeping. Support community ranching in ASAL areas through training in animal husbandry techniques, leadership skills, business management of the group members. Support conservation and rehabilitation of rangelands. Funding Source: GTZ

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Small Stock Improvement Sheep and Goats, Poultry and Bee-keeping Bahari Division Ganze Division	1	Community mobilization, training, monitoring and evaluation. <u>Justification:</u> Small stock are more prolific and their repayment period is short. Enormous potential exists in terms of forage climate and ready market. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/GTZ
Community Ranch Development Ganze, Kaloleni, Maragini Division	2	Training of community on range management skills, resource conservation and development. <u>Justification:</u> Ranching is the only viable economic activity in ASAL areas of the district where land is marginal to crop production. All the six (6) groups ranches in the district are currently dormant devoid of any viable economic activity.. Malnutrition cases are rampant in the project area mainly because of general poverty of the people. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/SDD
Conservation and Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands Ganze Division	3	Re-seeding and protection of degraded areas. <u>Justification:</u> For any sustainable ranching the existing grazing resources have to be conserved and rehabilitated where already damaged. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/SDD

Livestock Improvement Programme
District Wide 4

Acquisition of improved animals for farmers and training of farmers and frontline staff on animal management.

Justification: The project is focusing on small stock which are widespread in the divisions.

The divisions are mainly arid and semi-arid in nature and livestock production is very prominent.

Funding Source: GOK/SDD

Department of Veterinary Services

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Coast ASAL Development Project (CADP) Ganze Division Bamba Location	Construction of stock-yards and vaccination crushes. Funding Source: IFAD
2. Coast ASAL Development Project (CADP) Kaloleni Division Kayafungo Location	Construction of stock-yards and vaccination crushes. Funding Source: IFAD
3. Disease Control District Wide	Prevention and control of tick-borne diseases and pests. Funding Source: GOK
4. Veterinary Chemical Services District Wide	Attending to site cases reported for treatment after diagnosis. Advising on housing, nutrition and routine management practices for hard health improvement. Funding Source: GOK

5. Pastoral Veterinary Services District Wide General veterinary extension and education, disease control in the rangelands on herd health improvement.
Funding Source: GOK
6. Tsetse Control Survey District Wide Monitoring and survey of tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis which affect successful livestock keeping and production. Advise and recommend on suitable control methods.
Funding Source: GOK
7. Veterinary Public Hygiene (Meat Inspection) District Wide To ascertain that wholesome and fit meat is slaughtered and passed for consumption through mortem and part mortem examinations to control zoonosis.
Funding Source: GOK
8. Hides and Skins Improvement District Wide Educate both producers and buyers/sellers on good quality hides and skins production improvement to fetch high grades and market prices.
Funding Source: GOK
9. Rabies Control District Wide Disease is a killer in both human animals extension and education to the public, vaccination programme and elimination by baiting routinely.
Funding Source: GOK
10. Artificial Insemination District Wide Identifying upcoming A.I. groups for training extension and education of their members especially in high potential areas of the district where high numbers of zero grazing units are concentrated.
Funding Source: GOK
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority	Description of Activities
Divisional Offices Kaloleni, Malindi, Magarini and Marafa Divisions	1	Construct 4 office blocks. Justification: Officers are accommodated in borrowed office space. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
District Headquarters Offices Bahari Division	2	Overhaul sewerage system. Justification: Overhaul sewerage system. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
District Headquarters Office Bahari Division	3	Rehabilitate office block. Justification: Office block is old and require a facelift. Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Kilifi Institute of Agriculture

A: On-going project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
KIA Kilifi Town Bahari Division	Completion of the two facilities - hostel and lecture theatre.

Funding Source: GOK/IFAD

B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kilifi Institute of Agriculture Bahari Division	1	Launch short-tailor make courses once the hostel and lecture theatre are completed. <u>Justification:</u> In the light of changed socio-economic situation, the institute has developed short tailor-made technical courses to be implemented side by side with the two year certificate course. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are to:

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development processes;
- Train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- Promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili, and other national languages for national identity and pride;
- Provide reading materials in the districts through national library services;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the districts sports administration;
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income-generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Department of Social Services

During the 1994-96 plan period, women groups were effectively used for transmitting information to the community. However, the income generating element picked up slowly. 80% of the groups income generating activities failed due to lack of the necessary skills to identify and manage a viable activity.

Family Life Training Programme deals with nutritional rehabilitation. Kilifi is one of the leading districts in Kenya on malnutrition. During the period, the impact was less than 5%. Mothers after being admitted at the Family Life Training Centre and trained on balanced diet reverted to their traditions after being discharged from the centre. Superstition and witchcraft is too strong in the district and it has worked negatively against development.

Social welfare Programme assists individuals to cope up with their problems. During this plan period, services rendered was counselling and referral of cases to relevant agencies for assistance. There is also a financial empowering element

within this programme to assist destitutes and desperate cases. However, during the plan period, there was no fund allocated.

Department of Adult Education

Despite many problems realised within the said period the Department realized the following achievements as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3

Learners Enrolment

Year	Enrolment			Average attendance		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
1994	389	1961	2350	182	892	1074
1995	514	2695	3209	362	1159	1521
1996	438	2581	3019	301	1009	1310

Source: Adult Education Department, Kilifi 1996

These was a steady improvement of learners registration from 1994. Male adult learners were less than female ones throughout the period.

Proficiency Test: The learners who became literate had to prove their ability by writing a proficiency test. The tabulation below shows the district performance in the test.

Table 3.4

Performance in Proficiency Test

Year	Number Entered			Passes		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
1994	18	80	98	12	44	56
1995	55	123	178	27	67	94
1996	37	111	148	22	69	91

Source: Adult Education Department, Kilifi, 1996

Income Generating Projects: Besides being literate the learners are advised to have projects which can raise their income levels. The following are the projects which did well during the period under review.

Table 3.5

Project Achievements

Centre	Division	Project
Mtepeni	Bahari	Basketing
Pumzika	"	"
Mwarandinda	Ganze	"
Chilulu	Kaloleni	Dairy Farming
Chiferi	"	Beekeeping
Gede Ruins	Malindi	Beekeeping
Marafa	Magarini	Woodwork and Basketing

Source: Adult Education Department, Kilifi, 1996

The projects provide the department with their products for display during the ASK Mombasa Show.

KCPE Registration: The department continued to encourage school drop outs to improve their academic performance by reading for high examination. 10 Adult education learners enrolled for KCPE in 1994, another 10 in 1995 and 8 in 1996.

Since the Department does not conduct formal classes the candidates performance has always met a big challenge in technical subjects. The candidates used their certificates to better their employment.

Training of teachers: A total of 39 teachers qualified as trained adult education teachers after writing an examination organised by the KNEC.

The constraints faced include lack of transport at the divisional offices to enable frequent supervision of adult classes, continuous reduction in number of teachers and lack of motivation among the illiterate. Social and economic problems as well as the long distances from one adult centre to another are other constraining factors to adult literacy.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Social Services

Objectives: Increase sustainability of community projects.

Promote inter-sectoral collaboration focused on the beneficiary needs.

Provide the necessary training for project management and other community leaders.

Targets: To empower project beneficiaries to identify, manage and sustain their projects through participatory rural appraisal.

To provide the necessary training for project management and other community leaders.

Department of Adult Education

Objectives: Increase enrolment

Increase accessibility to post literacy materials.

Increase registration of KCPE candidates.

Targets: Increase enrolment from the present 3000 to 8000 and raise the District literacy level from 60% to 80%.

Encourage the male illiterate to join the literacy classes and improve the gender enrolment from 300 to 2,000.

Open up reading centres in every division where the adult learners will have access to post literacy materials.

Mount regular campaigns of the department's activities during meetings and barazas at the locational, divisional and district levels.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Social Services

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Coast ASAL Development Project District Wide	Training of project beneficiaries. Training of front line extension workers. Conducting participatory rural appraisal.
<u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK	
2. Self-help Grants District Wide	Giving grants to self-help groups with viable projects to complete their works.
<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK	
3. Women's Grants District Wide	Giving grants to women groups with viable projects to complete their works.
<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK	
4. Family Life Training Programme District Wide	Institutional rehabilitation of malnourished children. Follow up of the discharged mothers and their children.
<u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA/GOK	

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Family Life Training Programme Bahari Division	1	Community based nutritional rehabilitation of malnourished children. <u>Justification:</u> A large proportion of the family unit and the community will be reached. <u>Funding Source:</u> DANIDA/GOK
Credit Programme for Women Group District Wide	2	Train groups with viable projects on managerial skills. Give credit to groups with viable projects. <u>Justification:</u> 98% of groups do not have collateral to acquire loans. A project tailored to benefit the groups would be appropriate. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
District Office Block Bahari Division	3	Construct office block <u>Justification:</u> The department uses rented premises as offices. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Department of Adult Education

A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Description of Activities
Division/Location	
1. Basic Literacy District Wide	Teaching illiterate adults elementary writing and arithmetic. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning District Wide	Teaching child growth, oral, rehydration, breast feeding and immunisation to adults. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF
3. Adult Education Teachers Course District Wide	In-service course for teachers on adult education. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DVV of Germany

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Post Literacy Project (PLP) District Wide	1	Conduct post literacy training. <u>Justification:</u> Participation of adult in literacy programme will increase with provision of post literacy activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kilifi District Adult Education Office Bahari Division	2	Construction of office for district headquarters. <u>Justification:</u> The department is housed in rented premises. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Provision of Motorcycles District Wide	3	Purchase of motorcycles. <u>Justification:</u> Divisional officers are unable to supervise programmes as their motorbikes are grounded. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Department of Sports

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kilifi Stadium Bahari Division	1	<p>Establish fully equipped sports stadium to provide venue for national sports events.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This is a rapidly growing town without adequate sporting facilities.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DONOR</p>
Social Halls District Wide	2	<p>Establish fully equipped halls in Kilifi, Mariakani, Mtwapa, Majengo, Malindi, Marafa and Ganze.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is no Social Hall in these divisions.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Divisional Office Bahari Division	3	<p>Construction of office block.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> There is no proper office accommodation for staff.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Stadium in Kaloleni Kaloleni Division	4	<p>Establish a fully equipped stadium.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This is a rapidly growing town without a stadium.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>

Social Centres and
Fields
Kaloleni Division

5

Establish playing fields in each
centre to cater for local football
matches.

Justification: These facilities are
lacking in the division.

Funding Source: GOK

PUBLIC WORKS

Sectoral Policy Objectives

- The major objective of the sector is to provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network in the country..
- It will also ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investments already made in the development of the road infrastructure, stimulation of rapid socio-economic development of the country plus safer roads and environment.
- Intensified use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation will lead to creation of employment, savings in foreign exchange and effective utilization of available maintenance funds by cutting down costs on transportation and accommodation normally associated with permanent staff.
- Proper maintenance of the roads will lead to road conditions improvement which will lead to saving in vehicle operating costs for the road users. In addition, this will prolong the economic life of existing pavements and reduce reconstruction and rehabilitation costs of the roads.
- The extent to which the needs of shelter are met in society is a significant measure of economic and social progress. A significant contribution of the Ministry in achieving this goal is by implementing the various objectives including the provision of decent and affordable shelter, coordination of activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlement, coordination of activities in the building sector and collection of data for housing industry management.
- The rationale behind these objectives is that decent shelter leads to higher productivity, improved community health and better family conditions.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Minor Roads Programme: During the period under review the programme carried out earth road maintenance and periodic maintenance of 16.57 km of road; gravelling and regravelling of 30.45 km of road; earth road construction and periodic maintenance of 28.98 km of road.

Baricho Bridge remained as it was (at 85% complete) because of lack of funds while Sabaki bridge was started and completed.

Regravelling of road No. C115 stalled during the whole plan period because of lack of funds and the grading of road No. C107 and C103 did not take off due to the same reasons. However, regravelling of C107 from Mavueni to Mariakani and the

construction to Bitumen surface standard of the road No. B8 section from Malindi to Kurawa started.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Improve road conditions

Targets: Continue to maintain and improve the standard of road network of a total length of 229 km. through the Minor Roads Programme.

Continue routine maintenance of trunk roads and primary roads.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Trunk Roads Maintenance District Wide	Routine maintenance of trunk roads (201.5km) including potholes patching, shoulders reinstatement and grading, drainage maintenance and bush clearing. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Primary Roads Maintenance District Wide	Routine maintenance of primary roads (220.7km) including gravel potholes patching, grading, bush clearing and drainage maintenance. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Secondary Roads Maintenance District Wide	Carrying out routine maintenance activities on secondary roads (397.5km) including potholes patching grading, bush clearing and drainage maintenance. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Minor and Special Purpose Roads Maintenance District Wide	Carrying routine maintenance activities on minor and special purposes roads (699.6km) including potholes patching, grading, bush clearing and drainage maintenance. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5. Palakumi Bridge on Road No.E933 Ganze Division	Installation of guard rails and carrying out of scour protection works. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 6. | Maji ya Chumvi Bridge
on Road No. A109
Kaloleni Division | Re-instate guard rails and construct 3M
protection walls and paint existing bridge.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
| 7. | Sabaki Bridge
Construction Malindi and
Magarini Divisions | To construct a box girder concrete bridge
across Galana/Sabaki River.

<u>Funding Source:</u> JICA/GOK |
| 8. | B8 Road Construction
Malindi and Magarini
Divisions | Construction 62.1 of road between
Malindi and Kurawa to bitumen surface
standard.

<u>Funding Source:</u> JICA/GOK |
| 9. | Baricho Bridge
Construction
Malindi and Magarini
Divisions | To construct a bailey bridge across river
Galana/Sabaki at Lango Baya/Baricho on
road No.D553

<u>Funding Source:</u> British
Government/GOK |
| 10. | Regravelling of C107
Road
Bahari and Kaloleni
Divisions | To regravell 50.5km of road between
Mavueni and Mariakani.

<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK |
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Road No.C107 Bahari and Kaloleni Divisions	1	Construct to bitumen surface standard road No.C107 in Bahari and Kaloleni Divisions (50.5km). <u>Justification:</u> A shorter alternative route for up-country - north coast bound vehicles that do not have to go via Mombasa and to facilitate a reliable road transport system within a very high agricultural potential area between Mavueni and Mariakani. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Trunk Roads Maintenance District Wide	2	Carry out routine and periodic maintenance of all trunk roads in the district (201.5km). <u>Justification:</u> Facilitate road transport between centres of international and national importance and crossing national boundaries or terminating at international ports. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Primary Roads Maintenance District Wide	3	Carry out routine and periodic maintenance activities on all primary roads district wide (220.7km). <u>Justification:</u> To facilitate road transportation among centres of provincial importance. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Secondary Roads Maintenance District Wide	4	Carry out routine and periodic maintenance activities on all secondary roads (397.5km).
		Justification: To facilitate road transportation among rural market centres and linking them to higher class roads.
		Funding Source: GOK
Minor and Special Purpose Roads Maintenance District Wide	5	Carry out routine and periodic maintenance activities on all minor and special purposes roads (699.6km) in the district.
		Justification: To facilitate road transportation system among local centres and to more important centres or higher class roads.
		Funding Source: GOK
Road No.C103 Regravelling Malindi Division	6	Regravelling of road No.C103 (166.1km) from Malindi to Taita/Taveta District boundary at Sala gate in Malindi Division.
		Justification: Facilitate better road transport system between Malindi and Sala Game Reserve so that tourism in the area can be boosted.
		Funding Source: GOK

- Road No.D549 7
 Regravelling
 Bahari, Ganze and
 Kaloleni Divisions
- Regravelling of road No.D549
 (114.2km) from Kilifi to Mariakani.
- Justification:** Enhance road transport system through an area of very high agricultural and livestock farming potential.
- Funding Source:** GOK
- Road No.D557 8
 Regravelling
 Bahari and Kaloleni
 Divisions
- Regravelling of road No.D557 from
 Ng'ombeni to Makobeni covering
 27.6km in Bahari and Kaloleni
 Divisions.
- Justification:** To facilitate an all weather road transport system through an area of very high potential agriculturally and commercially.
- Funding Source:** GOK
- Lwandani Bailey
 Bridge 9
 Kaloleni Division
- Construct Lwandani Bailey bridge on
 road No.D557 in Kaloleni Division.
- Justification:** Improve the capacity of this road which traverses an area of high agricultural and commercial potential. Existing drift not adequate.
- Funding Source:** GOK
- Sokoke Bridge 10
 Ganze Division
- Construct Sokoke concrete bridge on
 road No.D549 in Ganze Division.
- Justification:** Improve the capacity of the road and ease up the transport bottle neck during rainy season on the section between Kilifi and Bamba. Existing drift is not adequate during floods.
- Funding Source:** GOK

- Jaribuni Bridge Ganze Division 11 Construct Jaribuni concrete bridge on road No.C115 at Maya in Ganze Division.
Justification: Existing Irish drift is failing hence need for a better crossing.
Funding Source: GOK
- Ndzovuni Bridge Ganze Division 12 Construct Ndzovuni concrete bridge across river Ndzovuni on road No.E974 in Ganze Division.
Justification: Existing drift is not adequate to handle large discharge as a result of which road transport is usually cut off during floods.
Funding Source: GOK
- Bridge Construction on Road E976 Across River Ndzovuni 13 Construct concrete bridge across river Ndzovuni on road No.E976 in Ganze Division.
Justification: There is no existing structure across the river at this point hence crossing over this point is very difficult. A bridge would open up the road to traffic use and hence open up this high agricultural potential area.
Funding Source: GOK
- Culverts Construction on Road E899 14 Construction of 2No box culverts across a groove on road No.E899 at Madunguni.
Justification: Facilitate transportation of farm product to Malindi and other markets during rainy season.
Funding Source: GOK

Jimba Bridge
Kaloleni Division

15

Construction of a strong bridge.

Justification: The current bridge is weak and normally gets washed away.

Funding Source: GOK

Tourist Road

16

Construct a road from Ngala to Uyombo.

Justification: The road will open up the tourist area between Bofa and Uyombo.

Funding Source: GOK

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote tourism marketing and promotion.
- Increase the contribution of tourism to GDP growth through increased foreign exchange earnings from the sector and maximizing its retention in the economy.
- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing tourists attractions, expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the game reserves and national parks.
- Develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management plans.
- Conserve game reserves and national parks at both national and international heritage as attraction for the tourism industry.
- Promote tourism training for those serving the industry.
- Promote wildlife development and protect the environment.
- Prepare Kenya Fisheries Master Plan.
- Fish farming development in coastal and inland areas including trout farm development, fresh water fish farming development, development of sea weeds and this will include cage and pen culture.
- Preserve breeding and nursery grounds followed by massive restocking of fish in depleted zones and fish biodiversity conservation in general.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Fisheries Department

Improvement in fish production was carried out through training and extension.

Construction of fish reception centres to equip land centres with hygienic fish was started. A total of three such centres have been built in Kilifi, Watamu and Malindi.

Development of the Ngomeni Mariculture project with the aim of propagating fish culture technique which are environmentally friendly was done.

Kenya Wildlife Service

A new driving circuit - 5 kilometres in Arabuko Sokoke Forest was opened up. Maintenance of the 40 kilometres internal roads within the forest was also accomplished.

- Rehabilitation of mooring buoys in Watamu and Malindi Marine Parks was done to enhance visitor satisfaction. Boundary markers within these same areas were also done.
- Monitoring of effluent discharge in establishments which bordered the marine parks was done by the staff in collaboration with personnel from government chemist. This was in an effort to reduce pollution of the marine environment.

Efforts were also made to share benefits with other conservation partners and stake holders. A number of programmes were funded by Kenya Wildlife Service for the benefit of the partners. These included - construction of fourteen classroom blocks in four different schools in Bahari, Malindi and Ganze divisions, i.e Bahari Division four classrooms, Ganze Division five classrooms and a staff-room, Malindi Division five classrooms and a staff-room and furniture for the schools. The total cost was over Kshs.2.8 million.

A roof water catchment project and construction of water tanks was initiated by Kipepeo project at a cost of over Kshs.374,000 while at Watamu, fishermen were assisted with fishing gear worth Kshs.150,000 as well as construction of a store for storing equipment for the Watamu boat operators.

A turtle awareness campaign to save the threatened turtle was launched to sensitise the communities along the beaches on the threatened species. Efforts were made to reduce wildlife human conflicts which was one to the factors which affected food production in areas bordering the conservation areas.

The constraints faced were inadequate funds to accomplish tasks e.g benefit sharing with the partners assisting in the conservation and lack of transport.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Fisheries Department

Objectives: Provide extension services in fisheries

Provide credit to fishermen

Targets: Conduct one field day per year where fishermen will be encouraged to show the public their tools of trade, their products and generally exchange of views on their profession. Sports fishermen, fish traders and processors would also be invited to participate.

Conduct two field trips per year to be made to other parts of the country for fish industry players.

Conduct three seminars and workshops for fish industry players.

Exchange technology to rid off unwanted and environmentally destructive gears.

Women Groups will be encouraged to take up projects like net-weaving.

Boat improvement assistance with the aim of equipping fishermen with boats that shall allow them venture into the deep sea.

Two existing fish reception centres will be rehabilitated. These are Ngomeni and Takaungu.

Introduce the Nation-Wide fishermen loans scheme. The scheme will also benefit persons in fisheries oriented and supportive services.

Kenya Wildlife Services

Objectives: Maintain and develop a viable conservation system ensuring that a representative and sustainable sample of biodiversity is protected.

To build partnerships to conserve biodiversity and to ensure that custodians benefit.

Take a lead role in developing sustainable nature tourism to maximise the economic benefit to the nation and minimise negative environmental impacts.

Targets: Monitoring of effluent discharge in establishments which border the marine parks. Efforts to reduce pollution of the marine environment.

Share benefit of conservation with other partners and stake holders.

Enhance turtle awareness campaign to save the threatened turtle.

Reduce wildlife human conflicts.

Funding Source: IFAD/GOK

Funding Source: GOK

Funding Source: GOK

Funding Source: GOK

Funding Source: GOK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Fisheries Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Maintenance of Plant, Machinery and Equipment Malindi Division	Maintenance and repair of workshop and boatyard machines at the Malindi Fisheries office. <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK
2. Maintenance of Building and Stations Bahari and Malindi Divisions	Maintenance of depots at Kilifi, Watamu and Malindi. Repair and painting of main office and staff quarter at Malindi. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Purchase of Plant and Equipment Malindi Division	Purchase of salter weighting scales. Purchase one typewriter and a typist chair. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Minor Alterations and Maintenance Works Malindi Division	Purchase of fencing poles and wire for Malindi office fence. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training and Extension District Wide	1	To provide training and refresher courses for extension officers especially field staff. <u>Justification:</u> Increase awareness amongst fishermen on the potentials of the sector. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Gear Exchange District Wide	2	To encourage fishermen to use non-destructive and environmentally friendly fishing methods by encouraging them to surrender undesirable gear for recommended ones at a small fee. <u>Justification:</u> Some fishermen use destructive methods thus interfering with the ecosystem. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Boat Improvement Assistance District Wide	3	Assist fishermen to motorize their boats by provision of engines at a fee. <u>Justification:</u> To increase production, quality of fish, fishing time and area of operation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Ngomeni Fish Landing 4
Depot
Fundissa Location
Magarini Division

Rehabilitation of the depot.

Justification: The sea has begun eroding the sandy frontage to the existing depot. There is need to erect a seawall to safeguard the whole structure from being carried out.

Funding Source: GOK

Takaungu Fish Landing 5
Depot
Mavueni/Takaungu
Location
Bahari Division

Rehabilitation of the depot.

Justification: Since its construction the depot has never had any major rehabilitation. The vagaries of depreciation now demand that it is attended to.

Funding Source: GOK

Mtwapa Sub-station 6
Bahari Division

Construction of an office block and fish reception centre.

Justification: Mtwapa is an urban and a major fish marketing centre. The department has no office accommodation and staff.

Funding Source: GOK

Fish Reception Centre 7
(Bandas)
District Wide

To ensure hygienic handling of fish at the time of landing.

Justification: Construct other fish reception centres.

Funding Source: GOK

Loans to Fishermen District Wide	8	Availing credit to fishermen.
		Justification: Fishermen need assistance from time to time for construction of new boats which are expensive, repairs to boats and other fishing gear.
		Funding Source: GOK
Aquaculture Development District Wide	9	Encouraging aquaculture as an alternative source of fisheries resources.
		Justification: This is an area that has lain largely untapped within the district. There is need to encourage programme that lead to higher productivity of primary raw materials.
		Funding Source: GOK
Staff Housing at Ngomeni	10	Construction of staff houses.
		Justification: Staff presently have to find their own accommodation at Ngomeni village, four kilometres away. Nature of work often demand working at odd hours. Staff therefore need to be housed close by.
		Funding Source: GOK
Mariculture Project Fundissa Location Magarini Division	11	Construction of perimeter fencing.
		Justification: There is need to fence off the entire highland area under the project to safeguard it from land speculators.
		Funding Source: GOK

Kenya wildlife Services

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Kipepeo Farmers Roof Catchment and Water Harvesting Gede and Roka Locations Malindi and Bahari Divisions	Construction of 16 five thousand litres forrocement tanks and the roof catchment 8 already constructed. Funding Source: Kipepeo project and the Belgian micro intervention project.
2. Tourist Circuit Road Programme in Arabuko Sokoke Forest	Construction of 6kms of road in the forest to increase the roads circuit within the forest for visitors' satisfaction. Funding Source: Birdlife International, Kenya Wildlife Service and Forest Department.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bee-keeping Project Bahari, Ganze and Malindi Divisions	1	Conservation and development of bee keeping. Will also involv'e Birdlife, FD and livestock department. Justification: This will enable the Arabuko Sokoke neighbours derive some benefits from the forest as revenue will be generated. Funding Source: KWS/ Livestock Department

Watamu/Malindi Boat
Operators Revolving
Fund
Malindi Division
Malindi/Watamu
Marine Parks

2

Offer credit to boat owners.

Justification: Currently the boat operators lack enough capital to maintain their boats to compete effectively with other players.

Funding Source: KWS/
Fisheries Department

Malindi/Watamu
Reserve Fishermen
Assistance
Malindi Division

3

Train and assist fishermen to use new and environment friendly fishing gear.

Justification: Fishing within the reserve is allowed using specified type of fishing gears in order to have sustainable fishing.

Funding Source: KWS/
Fisheries Department

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- provide an enabling environment for the emergence of a self-sustaining, member-controlled and commercially viable cooperative movement able to compete effectively with other private sector enterprises in a liberalized and de-regulated environment and able to serve its members efficiently.
- ensure that co-operatives are well organised and protect the financial interests of their members;
- improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, general members and management committee members;
- promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of the economy that address economically vulnerable groups;
- promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products, particularly coffee, sugar horticultural, pyrethrum, cotton, maize, cashewnuts, and dairy;
- encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small-scale enterprises and Jua Kali;
- to play a major role in enhancing and increasing the per capita income and economic well being of the majority of low income people, through primary co-operative societies in the rural areas.
- expand co-operatives into areas that serve low-income groups through the provision of shelter and employment opportunities, in line with the Presidential Employment Commission Report.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The following achievements were realized under cooperative management improvement programme and intensive cooperative management improvement system:-

- Diversification to merchandize activity, enlightenment of the committee members and staffs on their role, seminars and on job-training were conducted for the target group and proper record keeping.

One of the constraints faced was that societies were unwilling to cost share and hence delays in implementation. Other constraints were low turn out in planned education meetings and unstable prices of dry produce.

The achievements under the Kwale Kilifi District Development Programme (KKDDP) were burglar proofing of Kilifi District cooperative Office and conducting 4 residential seminars with average attendance of 92%. 508 field visits were also carried out for closer supervision and 2 educational tours for management committee members for fisheries and dry produce were carried out.

The constraints included late release of funds sometimes 2 months to the closure of financial year and lack of technical staff due to transfers without replacement.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Strengthen and improve on the management of cooperative societies
Improve on the marketing of produce

Targets: To ensure that big saving and credit cooperative societies start saving accounts for their members whereby members can deposit and withdraw like other banks with a view to tapping the available money for the benefit of the members. Under this planes, have been targeted about Kshs.10,000,000.00.

Ensure that most of the dry produce societies start roasting their cashewnuts with a view to adding the value of the nut as ready market is available for roasted nut at very competitive rate. 6 co-operative societies have been targeted.

To ensure that the management of all cooperative societies is improved, Kilifi District Cooperative Union Ltd (K.D.C.U) but has got very high potential which has not been utilized. All the societies will be targeted.

To ensure that most of the cooperative societies in the district diversify with a view to increasing their income for the benefit of the members. This will involve 5 cooperative societies and the Kilifi District Cooperative Union (K.D.C.U).

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Intensive Cooperative Management System (ICMIS) District Wide	Training of committee members, staff and society members with a view to preparing participating coop societies to compete with the private sector in a liberalized economy. Funding Source: GOK/Nordic Cooperative Development Programme
2. Cooperative Management Improvement Project (CMIP) District Wide	Training of staff, committee members and ministerial staff with a view to equipping them with the relevant skill to run the cooperative movement effectively for the benefit of the cooperative sector. Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Malindi and Kilifi Cooperative Offices Bahari Division Malindi Division	1	Burglar proofing of Malindi Office and fencing of both Malindi and Kilifi. Fencing will prevent squatters from encroaching. Funding Source: GOK
Livestock Development Programme District Wide	2	Introduction of dairy cows. Justification: To enhance milk production and increase incomes. Funding Source: GOK

Kaloleni Divisional Office and Staff Quarters 3 Construction of Kaloleni Divisional office and staff quarters.

Kaloleni Division Kaloleni Location **Justification:** There are 12 coop societies in the division and there is urgent need to have officers there to advise the societies.

Funding Source: GOK

Cotton Processing and Marketing Project District Wide 4 Introduction of cotton processing and marketing activities in the district.

Justification: Farmers have been encouraged to plant cotton. This will create employment to the locals.

Funding Source: GOK

During the period under review, the following activities were undertaken: ...

Garashi Dispensary - Maternity Block not completed due to lack of funds.

Misinjini Dispensary completed in 1994/95 - However it is not operational as the community has not constructed 2 staff houses as agreed.

Abu Dispensary - Maternity Block completed but not operational due to lack of equipment and staff. It also had problems of bandits and was closed for sometime.

Chasimba Dispensary - Maternity Block not completed due to piece meal funding and slow construction.

Primary Health Care Activities

Child Survival Programme

Immunization coverage raised from 78% in 1992 to 85% in 1995.

HEALTH

Sectoral Policy Objectives

- The overall policy objective of the Ministry is to direct its financial and other resources to those projects and programmes that will lead to the achievement of the Government's long term goal of providing health services within easy reach of all Kenyans with emphasis on preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services while not ignoring curative services.
- The Ministry is also determined to promote and improve health status of all Kenyans through the delivery and restructuring of the health sector to make all health services more effective, accessible and affordable.
- Other objectives include increasing coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation, intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of disease, provide adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services countrywide, promote and develop cost-effective research aimed at promotion and protection of people's health.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the period under review, the following activities were undertaken:

- Jibana Health Centre was completed, equipped and now operating.
- Garashi Dispensary - Maternity Block not completed due to lack of funds.
- Misinjini Dispensary completed in 1994/95 - However it is not operational as the community has not constructed 2 staff houses as agreed.
- Adu Dispensary - Maternity Block completed but not operational due to lack of equipment and staff. It also had problems of bandits and was closed for sometime.
- Chasimba Dispensary - Maternity Block not completed due to piece meal funding and slow contractors.
- Primary Health Care Activities

Child Survival Programme

Immunization coverage raised from 76% in 1992 to 85% in 1995.

- Community pharmacies increased from 10 to 35.
- Growth monitoring was done at the community pharmacies. Impact not evaluated due to lack of funds to do survey.

Disease Control Activities

- **Water and Sanitation Activities:**
- Tsangalaweni Water Project 0.9 km of pipe was laid to supply local primary school and the surrounding village.
- 50,000 litre capacity ferro-cement water tank was constructed at St. John's Girls Secondary School.
- 3 No. V.I.P. latrines were constructed at Bwagamoyo Dispensary for patients and staff.

Safe Motherhood Activities

- Training of traditional birth attendants (TBA) for safe delivery with referral of complication of pregnancy. TBAs also advise on Family Planning, participate in growth monitoring and immunization of the mother and child. Achieved raised T.T. coverage on ante-natal mothers and reduced cases of neonatal sepsis.
- Adequate and professional care in the referral centres. However there is lack of adequate transport from the rural centre to the hospitals.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Health for all by the year 2000 and beyond using the Primary Health care concept.

Improve on Child Survival

Promote safe motherhood

Improve on disease control and general sanitation

Eradication of Polio

Increase AIDs control programmes and malaria control

Improve on the supply of essential drugs

Targets: Improve on child survival through high immunization coverage 85% - 95% in all antigens i.e. BCG, DPT, OPV measles. Eradication of Polio by the year 2001.

Growth monitoring to reduce stunted growth reduction from 39% to 25%. Increase in kitchen demonstration plots or gardens, promote goat keeping to increase milk yield from goats and encourage rabbit and domestic poultry keeping.

Promote safe motherhood by increasing T.T. coverage in pregnant mothers from 75,519 (50%) in 1992 to 140,629 (70%) by the year 2001.

Increase contraceptive acceptance rate from 14,950 (9%) in 1995 to 40,180 (20%) in the year 2001

Improve on existing referral systems and ambulance services.

Increase Aids Control activities such as Information Education Communication activities to increase awareness on prevention and control of Aids.

Intensify malaria control through mosquito control in human habitats by physical methods - clear bush, destroy receptacles, fill up land depression, construct vertical drains and chemical methods - use of treated bed nets, spraying dwellings with insecticide, larvicing stagnant waters, pit latrine, septic tanks and soak pits. Biological methods involve the introduction of fish in ponds and earth dams.

Increase latrine coverage from the current 35% to 60%. Increase provision of safe water through roof harvesting, protection of springs and wells. To liaise with water department to further increase safe water provision. This will reduce the incidences of food and waterborne diseases, e.g. diarrhoea, worms, cholera from 70% to 50%.

To supply all health units in the district with essential drugs regularly i.e. monthly.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Chasimba Health Centre Chonyi Location Bahari Division	Construct staff houses i.e. 1No Cat 'E' house and 5No. Cat 'F' house. Equip the health centre with medical and non-medical equipment. Provision of staff - Provide ambulance/vehicle with driver. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Primary Health Care Activities Control District Wide	Immunization Growth monitoring Water and sanitation activities TBA training CBDs, CHWs, VHC Training/establishment of community pharmacies <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/GTZ,AMREF,FFHC,Red Cross
3. Garashi Dispensary Garashi Location Marafa Division	Complete final works to maternity block i.e. doors, windows, fitting, plumbing works, construct 4No. staff houses. Equip the same with medical and non-medical equipment. Provide staff - <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Misinjini Dispensary Marafa Location Marafa Division	Construct 2No. staff house cat 'F'. Equip the dispensary with medical and non-medical equipment. Provide staff. <u>Funding Source:</u> Community/GOK

5. Adu Dispensary
Adu Location
Marafa Division
- Equip the maternity block with medical and non-medical equipment. Construct 3No. staff houses cat. 'F'. Provide staff.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
6. Kinarani Dispensary
Mwanamwinga
Location
Kaloleni Division
- Construct 2No. cat. 'F' staff houses. Equip the dispensary with medical and non-medical equipment. Provide medical staff
- Funding Source:** Community/CDA/GOK
7. Madzimboni
Dispensary
- Equip the dispensary and provide medical personnel.
- Funding Source:** GOK
8. St. Lukes Nursing
Training School
Kaloleni Division
- Revive the school which used to serve the locals very well by producing nurses.
- Funding Source:** Community/GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Vitengeni H/Centre Vitengeni Location Ganze Division	1	Equip the facility with medical and non-medical equipment and provide staff. Provide an ambulance. <u>Justification:</u> The health centre buildings are constructed, but not fully utilized. The nearest health facility is 20km away. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Muryachakwe 2
Dispensary
Vitengeni Location
Ganze Division

Construct dispensary block and 1No. cat. 'F' staff house. Equip the dispensary and provide staff.

Justification: The old dispensary block collapsed. Nearest facility is 21km away. Borders the national park.

Funding Source: KWS/GOK

Mirihini Dispensary 3
Ndigiria Location
Ganze Division

Construct 2No cat. 'F'- staff houses. Equip the facility with medical and non-medical equipment. Provide staff.

Justification: The building is complete, The nearest facility is Adu dispensary in Mirifa Division over 10km away.

Funding Source: GOK

Bomani Dispensary 4
Junju Location
Bahari Division

Equip the dispensary with medical and non-medical equipment. Construct 2No. cat. 'F' staff houses.

Justification: Dispensary block put up by NGO. High density population 10,000. nearest facility is Vipingo Health Centre.

Funding Source: GOK

Fundi-Issa Dispensary 5
Fundi-Issa Location

Equip the dispensary with medical and non-medical equipment.

Justification: The building is complete. Nearest facility is Adu dispensary over 10 km away.

Funding Source: GOK

Ganze Health Centre 6
Ganze Location
Ganze Division

Construct and equip in-patient block and service blocks. Construct 4No. cat.'F' houses. Provide staff and vehicle.

Justification: High density population of 20,000. Nearest facility is K.D.H. 25 km away. Its the divisional headquarters.

Funding Source: GOK

Kilifi District Hospital 7
Medical Training Centre

Establishment of a medical training centre.

Justification: The hospital has all the equipment, infrastructure and personnel to run the course.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:

- Generating employment, with particular emphasis on increasing labour intensive production activities;
- Diversification of the economy through the promotion of rural industrialisation.
- Increasing the production of food through livestock and irrigation development to attain food self sufficiency.
- Slowing down rural-urban migration by improving the rural infrastructure;
- Developing the skills of technical and professional staff through training programmes;
- Improvement and conservation of the environment;
- Development and distribution of water to all rural and urban areas of the country for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial usage;
- Planning, utilization and conservation of water resources;
- Monitoring against the dangers of pollution of the water resources;
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Department of Water Development

During the period under review the department embarked on investigations, planning and design of water projects or schemes which followed the rehabilitation of existing water supplies and construction of new water supply projects. Throughout the district the Government and several NGOs rehabilitated and constructed dams, water pans, boreholes, wells, roof catchments, ground catchments and pipelines.

Coast Development Authority

In its planning role, CDA has been working within the framework of District Focus strategy for Rural Development (DFRD). To achieve the grassroot approach to development, the Authority posted an officer to Kilifi District.

When planning and implementing projects, all respective local authorities and Ministries which had a bearing on a particular project were fully consulted on various aspects of the project. CDA also worked in collaboration with both Government institutions and non-governmental organizations.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Department of Water Development

Objectives: Improve on the water supplies in the district.

Encourage on use of alternative sources of water in areas where there is no piped water

Targets: Investigate, Plan and design water supply projects for consequent implementation. To be completed in the 1st quarter of the plan period.

Construct the second Mzima and Baricho pipelines with a view to boosting the present deficit in water demand in the urban areas. To be completed by the end of the plan period.

Rehabilitation, augmentation and extension of all the coastal water supplies. To be completed by the end of the plan period.

Construction of dams, water pans, dugwells, roof catchments, ground catchments in all the arid areas of the district. Targeted for completion by the end of the plan period.

Coast Development Authority

Objective: Encourage the identification of need driven and environmentally sensitive projects

Targets: Identify projects from people's desires and felt needs through District Development Committee (DDC).

Adopt an integrated approach in project designing and implementation: this method is aimed at incorporating all related aspects to any project.

Facilitate development activities by other institutions.

Mobilize the people to participate fully in development.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Department of Water Development

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Kaloleni-Mariakani Pipeline Kaloleni Division	Tap a connection from the Mzima pipeline at a point in Mariakani and extend the branch to Kaloleni trading centres. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Kayagungo Pipeline Kaloleni Division	After completion of the Kaloleni Mariakani, Kyafungo project will take its branch from a point near Kizurini DO's office. Lay a pipeline tapped from the Mazeras Jaribuni pipeline. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Rehabilitation of Dams Kaloleni Division	Scoop dams and water pans in the division. <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK
4. Roof Catchment Kaloleni Division	Construct ferrocement tanks, provide and instal gutters in school and institutions. <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK
5. Bamba Ganze Nyayo Water Project Ganze Division	Construct a pipeline from the Baricho-Mombasa tank at a point in Silala. Construct booster stations in Ganze. Construct Bamba storage tank. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| 6. | Mariakani/Palakumi
Pipeline
Ganze Division | Tap a 100mm pipeline from Bamba Ganze pipeline to take water to Palakumi a distance of 10km. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK |
| <hr/> | | |
| 7. | Roof Catchment
Ganze Division | Instal gutters and construct ferrocement tanks in institutions. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK |
| 8. | Dugwells
Ganze Division | Sink wells and equip them with hand pumps for domestic and livestock use. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK |
| 9. | Dams and Water Pans
Ganze Division | Scoop silted up dams and water pans. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD/GOK |
| 10. | Mains (Extensions)
Bahari Division | Tap and extend water mains to various places in Bahari Division. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/GTZ |
| 11. | Boreholes
Bahari Division | Drilling water boreholes. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/GTZ |
| 12. | Rehabilitation of Dams
and wells
Magarini Division | Scoop silted water dams and rehabilitate wells in Magarini. |
| | | <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/MIRDP |
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kilifi Integrated Development Programme (KIDEP) Ganze/Bahari/ Kaloleni Divisions	1	Support communities to increase development through participatory village workshops on safe water supply, agriculture, health etc. Avail an open fund to assist the integrated development on financial and organisation matters. <u>Justification:</u> Encourage communities to undertake development activities and promote sustainability of projects. <u>Funding Source:</u> GTZ/GOK
Mida-Matsangoni- Chumani Pipeline Bahari Divisions	2	Extend argument and lay the mains from Gede to Chumani. <u>Justification:</u> Over 50,000 people and their livestock have no water. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Malindi-Kibokoni Pipeline Malindi Division	3	Extend water mains from Malindi Town Centre to Kibokoni and lay the reticulation system. <u>Justification:</u> The Kobokini area of Malindi Town is not served with water. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Malindi Municipal Council

Ruruma-Rabai-Kasidi Pipeline
Kaloleni Division 4
Argumentation of dry lines and extensions.

Justification: The present source of supply has outlived its designed period as shown by permanently dry pipes.

Funding Source: GOK

Mitsajeni Water Project
Ribe Location
Kaloleni Division 5
Construction of the pipeline.

Justification: This will serve a large number of people.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor.

Kinani-Birini
Mwamlaka Pipeline
Kaloleni Division 6
Construction of pipeline from DO's office. Kinani-Birini Mwamlaka.

Justification: The available water supply cannot meet the demand.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Chanagande Mtsengo Water Project
Kaloleni Division 7
Construction of pipeline from Chanagande-Chalani-Mtsengo.

Justification: The demand of clean water is very high and cannot be met by the available water sources.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Mariakani Ndatani Pipeline Kaloleni Division	8	Construction of pipeline from Mariakani-Mwabanyundo-Makombani-Mwijo-Gotani-Munyenzeni-Tsangatsini-Ndatani. <u>Justification:</u> The demand of clean water is very high and cannot be met by the available water sources. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
Mwijo-Kwademu Water Project	9	Construction of pipeline- Mwinjo-Mwanamwinga-Kinarani-Kwa Demu. <u>Justification:</u> There is acute shortage in these areas as they are in the ASAL zones. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
Tsagwa-Kizingo Water Project Kaloleni Division	10	Construction of pipeline from Tsagwa-Nyalani-Chilulu-Kizingo. <u>Justification:</u> The water is needed by a large number of people and livestock. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
Mdzongoloni Water Project	11	Construction of pipeline from Tsagwa-Nyalani-Chilulu-Kizingo. <u>Justification:</u> The water is needed by a large number of people and livestock. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

Coast Development Authorities

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Coast Rural Oil/Seeding Processing Programme Tezo Location Bahari Division	Processing of oil from coconut, simsim and sunflower by farmers' clubs for home consumption and soap making using manual oil press machine protocol. <u>Funding Source:</u> CDA/Farmers' Clubs
2. Community Based Bee-keeping Promotion Programme (CBBP) Mwanamwinga Location Kaloleni Division	Increase community awareness and participation in economic and social development opportunities through mobilization and facilitation to acquire Kenya Top Bar Hives and harvest kit through a lending loan system. <u>Funding Source:</u> Mwanamwinga Bee Club/CDA/Community (Beekeeper)
3. Simple Animal Health Care Bahari, Ganze, Kaloleni and Magarini Divisions	To train barefoot vets on simple animal health care, provide barefoot vets with drugs, acaricide and equipment. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Cashewnut Rehabilitation Programme Ngerenya Location Bahari Division	A pilot tree crop rehabilitation programme through farmers' group involves replacing old trees, pruning and disease control. <u>Funding Source:</u> KIDP/CDA

5. Mongotini Irrigation Project
Jilore Location
Malindi Division
- Mobilize community along the Sabaki River to utilize the water resource base for economic activities - high value crop farming.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
-
6. Soya Bean Promotion Programme
Kaloleni, Bahari and
Malindi Division
- Pilot project to promote production and utilization of soya bean at farm level as a protein source.
- Funding Source:** GOK
-
7. Fisheries Development Programme
Barani Location
Malindi Division
- Facilitation of fishermen clubs and cooperatives to acquire modern fishing gear and leadership training.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
-
8. Seed-bulking Project
Magarini/Kaloleni
Divisions
- Multiplication and distribution of coast composite and Pwani Hybrid.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
-
9. Livestock Multiplication Centres
Malindi and Magarini
Divisions
- Provision of breeding stock to livestock farmers in the district.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor
-
10. Promotion of Cottage Industry
Ganze, Bahari, Kaloleni,
Malindi and Magarini
Divisions
- Promote groups or individuals in the liberalized economy to venture into small scale food processing industries e.g. cashewnut pan roasting and small dairies, fruit processing.
- Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

11. Tenant Purchase Housing Project
Manakeri Location
Kaloleni Division
Funding Source: GOK/Donor
12. Kinarani Dispensary
Mwanamiwinga Location
Kaloleni Division
Funding Source: CDA/Choice/Parents
13. Second Utalii College
Bahari Division
Facilitation for establishment of second Utalii College at the coast to promote tourism development.
Funding Source: GOK/Donor
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Participatory Integrated Development Approach (PIDA) Proposal District Wide	1	Strengthen communities problem solving capacity through PIDA. Justification: Involve beneficiaries (communities) in project implementation through participatory approach. Funding Source: GOK/Donor
Rare Dam Construction Ganze Division	2	Construct Rare dam. Justification: Tap flood water and provide portable water to ASAL areas of the district. Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Mangocom Project
Malindi Division

3

Set up small scale mango/fruit drying cottage industry.

Justification: Alleviate the wastage of mangoes during peak production and general income for women groups.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

EDUCATION

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:-

- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels.
- expand access to and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels especially in ASAL, Urban slum areas, disabled children and gender factors.
- Strengthen the teaching of Science, Mathematics and Practical subjects at Primary and secondary school levels.
- Improve capacity for public Universities in order to cope with the student enrolment (which is projected to grow at 3%) and maintain quality.
- Strengthen sector management, planning, budgeting and information systems.
- Release sustainable levels of resource mobilization.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the review period, the department was involved in facilitating several activities geared toward uplifting the standard of education. The department underscored the importance of physical facilities for better performance in examination. In the district, work of providing facilities in school is vested with the parents' Teachers Association, grants from Government, Harambee and from other donors.

Within the plan period, seven dormitories were completed, four laboratories and 2 secondary school classrooms. Three blocks for the Teachers Advisory centre were also completed in Kaloleni, Ganze and Marafa Divisions. The period also saw the completion of Kilifi scouts community centre with facilities for Hall, office store and training.

On National exams, the performance of the district was also very encouraging. In 1995, the district was number 25 in the Kenya Certificate of primary education as compared to 43 in 1994.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Improve on education standards in the district

Targets: Intensify school inspection and supervision by organising division and district teams backed by Provincial Personnel.

Organise educational trips outside the Province to visit excellent schools with a view of learning techniques of excellence.

Organise seminars on all subjects at divisional level and carry out meetings with headmasters to discuss the result and how to improve school management.

Encourage parent teachers association to provide physical facilities like desks, classrooms, laboratories, home science rooms workshops, dormitories and provide textbooks.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Krapf Memorial Boys Rabai Location Kaloleni Division	Completion of dormitory block at lental level. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee
2. Township Secondary School Rabai Location Kaloleni Division	Completion of a dormitory block at roofing level. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee
3. Kombeni Secondary School Rabai Location Kaloleni Division	Completion of girls dormitory at lental level. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee
4. Maandani Secondary School Jibana Location Kaloleni Division	Completion of laboratory building and dormitory at roofing stage. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee
5. Kizurini Secondary School Kaloleni Location Kaloleni Division	Completion of laboratory building, dormitory and classroom. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee
6. Chumani Secondary School Roka Location Bahari Division	Completion of one twin teachers house and a matron's house. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 7. | Ngala Memorial Girls
Secondary School
Gede Location
Malindi Division | Completion of classrooms and dormitory
at plastering level and laboratory at lental
level.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |
| 8. | Ribe Girls Secondary
School
Ribe Location
Kaloleni Location | Completion of laboratory at plastering
stage and completion of fencing of the
school.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |
| 9. | Mariakani Secondary
School
Mariakani Location
Kaloleni Division | Completion of a dormitory building.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |
| 10. | Kakuyuni Secondary
School
Ganda Location
Malindi Division | Completion of staff houses.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |
| 11. | Ngala Memorial
Secondary School
Kaloleni Division | Completion of laboratory, dormitory and
classrooms.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |
| 12. | Moi Kadzonzo Girls
Secondary School | Construction of dining hall, multi-purpose
hall and teachers houses and purchase of
bus.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |
| 13. | Chanagande Secondary
School
Kaloleni Division | Completion of dormitory.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |
| 14. | Kasidi Secondary School | Completion of dormitory.

<u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/Harambee |

15. St. John's Girls Secondary School
Kaloleni Location
Kaloleni Division
- Construction of dining hall and replacing the bus.
- Funding Source:** PTA/Harambee
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
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Godoma Secondary School Bamba Location Ganze Division	1	Construction of 2 laboratories, library, 3 dormitories, administration block, 6 teachers houses and purchase a generator.
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Justification: The school lacks these facilities which are necessary for better performance.

Funding Source: Harambee/PTA

Sokoke Secondary School Sokoke Location Ganze Division	2	Construction of administration block.
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Justification: The school lacks an administration block.

Funding Source: Harambee/PTA

Gede Secondary School Gede Location Malindi Division	3	Construction of kitchen and dining hall.
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Justification: The students have no dining hall and proper kitchen.

Funding Source: Harambee

<p>Katana Ngala Secondary School Roka Location Bahari Division</p>	4	<p>Construction of a water tank. Justification: The school currently experiences water problems and the tank is expected to ease the problem.</p>
<p>Funding Source: Harambee/PTA</p>		
<p>Ganze Secondary School Ganze Location Ganze Division</p>	5	<p>Construction of girls dormitory block. Justification: To provide adequate accommodation for the girls.</p>
<p>Funding Source: Harambee/PTA</p>		
<p>Ribe Boys' Secondary School Ribe Location Kaloleni Division</p>	6	<p>Construct a dormitory and classrooms and rehabilitate old school buildings. Justification: To provide adequate accommodation and learning environment.</p>
<p>Funding Source: Harambee/PTA</p>		
<p>Jaribuni Secondary School Kauma Location Ganze Division</p>	7	<p>Construction of kitchen and dining hall. Justification: The students have no dining hall and proper kitchen.</p>
<p>Funding Source: Harambee</p>		
<p>Kinarani Secondary School Kaloleni Division</p>	8	<p>Construction of dining hall, multi-purpose hall and purchase of a bus. Justification: It will act as a model school and serve the increasing number of primary school leavers.</p>
<p>Funding Source: Harambee/PTA</p>		

Ribe Girls' Secondary School
Ribe Location
Kaloleni Division

9

Construction of dining hall, multi-purpose hall and purchase of a bus.

Justification: The school does not have a dining hall, multi-purpose hall and reliable transport.

Funding Source: Harambee/PTA

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

- The objectives of the Ministry are to provide a forum for exchange of information about participation in the implementation of agenda 21 as well as to discuss national key issues in the integration of Environment Development.
- The Ministry also aims at promotion of interdisciplinary approaches and formation of sustainable policies, plans programmes and projects as relating to the management of the environment. Sustainable watershed management and environmental amelioration through silviculturally sound forest management of natural and industrial forestry components.
- Reclamation and regeneration of forests in the disturbed and or degraded areas, Arid and semi-arid land, and in wastelands, careful exploration and exploitation of mineral resources and environmental impact assessment on all programme/projects to integrate environmental considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the plan period over 239.9 Ha. of forest land was planted while the district residents benefitted by obtaining forest produce (fuelwood, fencing posts, building poles, timber and others). Over 200 people were employed in primary forest industries yearly. This raised income for their families and to a greater extent boosted the district economy.

The department managed to gazette four Kaya forests (Jibana, Kambe, Ribe and Chonyi) with a total area of 427 Ha. Now the Kayas are managed by the forest department in conjunction with the National Museums of Kenya and the kaya elders.

Efforts to have the remaining Kayas area of 1100 Ha. gazetted are at an advanced stage with the County Council. The County Council has also been positive on Mwangea Hills with an area 2500 Ha. together with Magarini forest block on 704.3 Ha. It is hoped that gazettelement will be accomplished.

On seedling output, the department managed an average production of 200,000 seedlings a year. Individual nurseries, the chiefs, KANU and others produced an average of 170,000 a year.

Extension and Agro-forestry services realised a great deal of expansion as more farmers and individuals planted and maintained tree crops. This was as a result of poles and other tree resource materials fetching good returns on the market.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Increase production of tree products like poles and fuelwood

Increase/improve industrial plantations in gazetted forests.

Targets: Increase agro-forestry activities, reduce pressure on gazetted forests.

Improve management and protection of existing natural forest reserves and increase area under gazetted forests.

Complete the gazettement of Kayas, Mwangea Hills and Magarini forests.

Increase public awareness on deforestation and soil erosion.

Involve community in reforestation and rehabilitation activities to increase tree crop farming.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Coast ASAL Development Programme District Wide	Establishing of nurseries. Rehabilitation of nurseries. Involvement of DFOs in CMO project planning of environmental/agro-forestry initiatives with communities. Providing technical guidance to and training farmers or groups to initiate their own nurseries, forestry and agro-forestry activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD
2. Industrial Forestry Development District Wide	Creation and management of plantations in gazetted forest areas. Increase seedling output in forest station nurseries. <u>Funding Source:</u> IDA
3. Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Conservation Project Malindi Division Bahari Division	Conserve the indigenous forest cover in the Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve. Work out a planned sustainable resource use of Arabuko-Sokoke. <u>Funding Source:</u> ODA
4. Rural Afforestation and Extension District Wide	Afforestation of degraded and deforested areas. Provide technical and professional advice/guidance to farmers to initiate forestry and agro-forestry activities. Establish tree nurseries and raise 1 million seedlings per year for farm planting. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Gazettement of Kayas, Mwangea Hills and Magarini Forest Blocks District Wide	1	Survey and gazette remaining Kayas (Fungo, Kauma, Kivara, Rabai and Dagamra). Gazette Mwangea and Magarini forests. <u>Justification:</u> The Kaya forests and Mwangea Hill face the danger of invasion by wood resource vendors and cultivators. Magarini plantations can provide wood resource material. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NMK
Wetland Support Conservation Project District Wide	2	Support of extension activities. <u>Justification:</u> Mangrove is faced with pressure hence growing trees by individuals will reduce the pressure on mangrove. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/NMK
Bird Life International Arabuko-Sokoke Forest	3	Conservation and protection of Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve together with its wildlife. <u>Justification:</u> This is an important forest with indigenous trees and rare animal and bird life. <u>Funding Source:</u> IDA

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:

- encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries and businesses.
- Stimulate the growth of and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumers in the country and for exports.
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities.
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both the industrial and commercial sectors.
- Provide appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors.
- Increase the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in manufacturing and trade
- Promote fair trade and protect consumers' interests through standards, weights and measures.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Through the Kilifi Development Joint Loan Board, a total of 30 loan applicants were issued with business development loans totalling Ksh.825,000/= with applicants receiving Ksh.25,000/=. This was an improvement over the 1989-1993 plan period in which no loans were advanced.

Under the trade licensing activities the department recorded growth in business from 3,006 in 1993 to 3,410 in 1996. The revenue generated to the exchequer rose to Ksh.4,306,829/= in the 1994-96 plan period from Ksh.2,872,005/= in the 1989-93 period.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: To enhance business growth.

To encourage industrialization in the district

Targets: Enhance business growth through advancement of soft loans to traders through the Kilifi Trade Development Joint Loans Board and by continued streamlining of the trade licensing procedures.

Enhance business growth and especially among the youth by organising relevant courses to equip traders with the required skills to conduct and manage their businesses well.

Liaise with several and relevant departments to improve infrastructure, communications, power and water facilities to promote business growth.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Kilifi Trade Development Joint Loans Board District Wide	Provide commercial loans to about 120 industrialists, artisans and business people. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Extension Services to Traders and Business People District Wide	Visiting the traders and the loanees to give them guidance on their business operations. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. The Youth Development Kaloleni Division	Assist the youth groups with funds to start income generating projects. <u>Funding Source:</u> National Youth Development Fund
4. Industrial Development Centres and Zones Kaloleni Division	Identify centres and set them aside for future industrial and commercial activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> Kilifi County Council
5. Export Processing Zone Kaloleni Division	Identify land for investors. Boost industrial development of area employment. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office Block for Commerce and Industry Operations Malindi Division	1	Construction of a 15 room block for all the departments of the Ministry. <u>Justification:</u> Currently there is no adequate office accommodation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Office Block for Commerce and Industry Bahari Division	2	Construction of a 15 room block for all the departments of the Ministry. <u>Justification:</u> Staff is currently housed in cooperative offices which are not adequate. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
District Industrial Potential Survey District Wide	3	Identify specific project ideas in the light of the resource endowment, infrastructural facilities and projected demand conditions. Identify entrepreneurs and their level of skills and management capabilities in industrial activities with a view to providing technological and management skills through training. <u>Justification:</u> Lack of project profiles for promotion into industrial units is a bottleneck to development. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The Youth Polytechnic programme in the
Agencies assistance on tools, equipment and development of the training
infrastructures. The withdrawal of the
implementation of youth projects and programmes in the district. For example low
enrolment in the existing institutions is the most significant attribute due to lack of
training facilities and personnel. Majority of the rural people are poor peasant
farmers who are financially incapable of equipping the existing youth projects.

In the period under review there were no new youth polytechnics started but they
were about three which were earmarked for implementation.

Bank Branch at Kaloleni
Kaloleni Division

4

Identify and construct a bank in the
divisional headquarters.

Justification: A rapidly growing town
without banking facilities.

Funding Source: Financial
Institutions

RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:

- Set priorities for scientific, technical and social research that will address the nation's development needs by promoting the activities of the country's agricultural, industrial, medical and educational sectors.
- Establish and strengthen mechanisms that facilitate the application of scientific and technical findings to production in both public and private sectors.
- Ensure incorporation of entrepreneurship education in technical education and vocational training at all levels in order to enhance income generation through self-employment.
- Provide training to all technical instructors in pedagogy in order to improve the quality of training.
- Devise more practical apprenticeships for the various levels of training.
- Assist the Jua Kali operators so that they can maximize their contribution to this country's economic growth and technological progress.
- Collect and disseminate relevant market information to entrepreneurs.
- Provide suitable working place (Nyayo sheds and requisite utilities) to needy artisans.
- Equip Jua Kali training institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological developments in Kenya industry.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The Youth Polytechnic programme in the district has very much relied on Donor Agencies assistance on tools, equipment and development of the training infrastructures. The withdrawal of the Donor Agencies assistance affected the implementation of youth projects and programme in the district. For example low enrolment in the existing institutions is the most significant attribute due to lack of training facilities and personnel. Majority of the rural people are poor peasant farmers who are financially incapable of equipping the existing youth projects.

In the period under review there were no new youth polytechnics started but they were about three which were earmarked for implementation.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Improve on the technical training services

Increase the number of school leavers acquiring technical skills

Targets: Equip the Youth Polytechnics with tools and equipment, improve on the existing infrastructure and give skills by up-grading courses to the instructors. The major target is to induce more primary and secondary school leavers to enrol in the institutions so as to gain technical skills so that they can be employed or be self-employed.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Kakuyuni Youth Polytechnic Malindi Division	Construction of hostel. <u>Funding Source:</u> Local Management Committee
2. Upweoni Community Development Malindi Division	Construction of multi-purpose hall. <u>Funding Source:</u> Methodist Church of Kenya
3. Dzitsoni Youth Polytechnic Bahari Division	Construction of carpentry workshop. <u>Funding Source:</u> Local Management Committee
4. Mkwajuni Youth Polytechnic Bahari Division	Construction of staff houses. <u>Funding Source:</u> Local Management Committee
5. Jua Kali Sheds Kaloleni Division	Rehabilitation of the sheds. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mariakani Jua Kali Shed Mariakani Location Kaloleni Division	1	Construct a jua kali shed at Mariakani Town. <u>Justification:</u> A plot is available and there is an active jua kali association but no suitable working place for the jua kali artisans. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Malindi Jua Kali Shed Malindi Location Malindi Division	2	Construct a jua kali shed. <u>Justification:</u> Active jua kali association but no suitable working place for the jua kali artisans. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Mtwapa Jua Kali Shed Mtwapa Location Bahari Division	3	Construct a jua kali shed. <u>Justification:</u> Active jua kali association but no suitable working place for the artisans. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Mazeras Jua Kali Shed Rabai Location Kaloleni Division	4	Construct a jua kali shed. <u>Justification:</u> Active jua kali association but no suitable working place for the jua kali artisans. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Ngerenya Youth Polytechnic Bahari Division	5	Construct carpentry and tailoring workshops.
		Justification: There is no other polytechnic within the area.
		Funding Source: Local Management Committee
Chumani Youth Polytechnic Bahari Division	6	Construct carpentry and tailoring workshops.
		Justification: There is no other polytechnic within the area.
		Funding Source: Local Management Committee
Mwahera Youth Polytechnic Ganze Division	7	Construct carpentry and tailoring workshops.
		Justification: There is no other polytechnic within the area.
		Funding Source: Local Management Committee
Lango Baya Youth Polytechnic Malindi Division	8	Construct carpentry and tailoring workshops.
		Justification: There is no other polytechnic within the area.
		Funding Source: Local management Committee

Mgamboni Youth
Polytechnic
Kaloleni Division

9

Rehabilitation of the buildings.

Justification: Buildings are in bad condition.

Funding Source: Local Management Committee

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:

- Promote more efficient records management practices in Ministries and agencies in order to provide the necessary back-up for the development of relevant information and data generation, collection, processing, storage, retrieval and dissemination facilities;
- Collect and preserve cultural, scientific and technological materials of the nation;
- Conduct basic and applied research on primates and the origin of man;
- Identify, protect and maintain sites and monuments of pre-historic and historic importance as required by the Antiquities and Monuments Act;
- Construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemics and ill-health;
- Ensure that prisoners are adequately fed and clothed and rehabilitated;
- Provide transport to the courts when so ordered;
- Promote the rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development of the nation;
- Curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling activities carried out at the district level;
- Ensure that children placed in remand and approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and otherwise rehabilitated;
- Promote the rehabilitation of juveniles so that they return to society as responsible citizens;
- Carry out enquiries and prepare reports for the courts as required
- Supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation, and ensure that they do not revert to crime;
- Continue conducting after-care of offenders from penal institutions; and
- Train probation officers through seminars and workshops so that quality of their performance improves.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Children's Department

Through the GOK/UNICEF programme of co-operation (1994-98) the department identified major categories of children in especially difficult circumstances and the children's Department initiated the various activities and programmes;

- Under protection, discipline and care of juvenile delinquents, Malindi Juvenile Remand Home provided a temporary building place for rehabilitation of children.
- On orphans and distitutes, Hidayo Children Home, children of the Rising Sun Home, Tamutu Home for the needy and Children of Hope were in the process of registration.
- On advocacy and awareness creation for inter-agency workshops, Malindi Action Programme received funding from ILO and completed phase I.
- Two baseline surveys were conducted on child labour in salt manufacturing and child labour in tourism industries.
- A youth and child workers information and recreation centre was established.
- ILO/IPEC bursary for 136 former child workers in salt works and 46 other identified children was disbursed.

Probation Department

During the plan period, the department supervised 384 probationers and another 338 probationers who completed their probation orders successfully. The department thus achieved 88.2% success rate in this rehabilitation programme.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Children's Department

Objective: Improve on the status of children and protect their legal rights.

Targets: Setting goals, planning and putting in place workable strategies that address issues relating to children with the understanding that most children are trapped in especially difficult circumstances because of a variety of intricate and/or complex reasons; including poverty, weakening of the family unit, and lack of education or information on opportunities for upward social and economic mobility. However, any effective responses require a careful multi-sectoral collaboration (Networking) of the relevant organizations and agencies for skilful construction of intervening measures.

Probation Department

Objectives: To secure the rehabilitation of offenders from courts of law

Protect the public from harm

Prevent the offender's from committing further offences.

Targets: Establish community based crime prevention groups in all the locations during the plan period. This will reduce the crime rate from the locations from its present level to a minimum. In addition, the department has an after-care programme for those released from institutions such as the borstal institutions and the long-term prisoners from prison.

The department would intensify its rehabilitation programmes with a view to ensuring that those released do not revert to crime.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Children's Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Up-grading of the Juvenile Remand Home Malindi Town Malindi Division	Rehabilitation of the centre. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
2. ILO/IPEC International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour Malindi Division Magarini Division	Provide bursaries to former child workers and identify others for assistance. <u>Funding Source:</u> ILO/IPEC

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Malindi Juvenile Remand Home Malindi Town	1	Provide electricity to the remand home. <u>Justification:</u> The remand home requires adequate lighting to provide enough security. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

Malindi Juvenile
Remand
Malindi Town

2

Erection of a strong-fence wall using bricks.

Justification: Cases of trespass and encroachment by squatters has threatened future development and rehabilitation programmes.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

ILO/IPEC International
Programme on the
Elimination of Child
Labour in Tourism i.e.
Beach Boys/Girls
District Wide

3

Elimination of child labour in tourism.

Justification: Beach boys/girls activities in the tourism industry may expose potential human resources (children) into great risks and under-development.

Funding Source: ILO/IPEC

Probation Department

A: On-Going Project

Project Name
Division/Location

Description of Activities

1. Rehabilitation of
Probationers
District Wide

Establish regular visits to probationers and their family for counselling sessions and ensure that family members are co-ordinated to help probationers in their midst who are social defiants.

Funding Source: GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Crime Prevention Groups District Wide	1	Teaching groups on how to identify would-be criminals in their areas. <u>Justification:</u> The rate of crime has increased and methods of combating it has to be stepped up. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Aftercare Rehabilitation Programme District Wide	2	Follow-up those that have been released from prisons and borstal institutions for re-orientation back to the society. <u>Justification:</u> Need for re-orientation to the society after serving a term of imprisonment as it is believed they will have lost touch with the society. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Office Block Kilifi	3	Construction of office block. <u>Justification:</u> There is inadequate office accommodation for staff. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Prisens Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Orchard Irrigation Malindi Prison Malindi Division	The irrigation project is to enhance fruit production and also improve on the quality of fruit for export market. Some of the equipment have been purchased. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Staff House Category 'D' Bahari Division	The project is 75% complete and is meant to provide accommodation to the staff at the prison. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Prisoners' Ward Malindi Prison Malindi Division	This is an on-going project which has remained stagnant for the last four years. The project is 75% complete and needs to be completed. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Electrification Kilifi Prison Bahari Division	1	Provide electricity for the whole prison. <u>Justification:</u> For security purpose. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Staff Houses Malindi Prison Malindi Division	2	Construct 1 cat. 'D' and 10 cat. 'E' staff houses. <u>Justification:</u> There is acute shortage of accommodation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Staff Houses Kilifi Prison Malindi Division	3	Construct 1 cat. 'D' and 4 cat. 'E' staff houses. <u>Justification:</u> There is acute shortage of accommodation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Medical Clinic Kilifi Prison Bahari Division	4	Construction of an institutional medical clinic. <u>Justification:</u> For treatment of prisoners, staff and public. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Water Bore-hole Kilifi Prison Bahari Division	5	Drilling of a water bore hole. <u>Justification:</u> To provide water for use by prisoners, staff, livestock and for orchards. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Administration Block/Store Kilifi Prison Bahari Division	6	Construction of administration block/stores. <u>Justification:</u> To replace old and semi-permanent offices. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Remand Home
Malindi Town
Malindi Division

7

Up-grading of the juvenile remand home to rehabilitation centre.

Justification: The problem of street children and beach boys/girls is now getting out of control and requires to be addressed.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

National Museums of Kenya

A: On-going Projects

Project Name
Division/Location

Description of Activities

1. Gede National Monument
Gede Location
Malindi Division

Improvement of facilities at Gede National Monument for tourism and educational awareness.

Funding Source: EU

2. Mnarani National Monument Site
Mavueni Location
Bahari Division

Improvement of infrastructure and upgrading of existing facilities at Mnarani National Monument to create a fully fledged site museum depicting the history and archaeology of the site.

Funding Source: NMK

3. Kipepeo Project
Bahari and Malindi Divisions

Development of community butterfly farming adjacent to Arabuko-Sokoke "fire station with a breeding and administrative block" at Gede National Monument.

Funding Source: NMK/GEF/IUCN

4. Coastal Forest Conservation Unit
Kilifi Kayas
District Wide
- Formal protection of the Kaya forests involving the local community and respecting their cultural traditions.

Funding Source: NMK/WWF

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mnarani Ecocultural Centre Mavueni Location Bahari Division	1	Combine the live butterfly exhibit with a traditional boat building facility and a mangrove board walk. Justification: Will provide a local year round market for the Arabuko-Sokoke and Shamba hills butterfly farmers, and will become a major tourist attraction and an educational centre. Funding Source: NMK
Malindi Museum/DO's Office National Monument Malindi Location Malindi Division	2	Restoration of DO's office National Monument in Malindi. Justification: Malindi as a booming tourist destination needs a centre to display historical and cultural exhibits and information, a public library, a workshop and market for local artisans and a meeting area for community activities. Funding Source: NMK

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:

- To promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres.
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, roads, market/trading facilities, with the objective of providing incentive for private investment to take place.
- strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage authority manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investment, as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time.
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Kilifi Town Council

During the last plan period the Town Council, with the support of GTZ, implemented the Mtaani/Kisumu Ndogo project which involved the surveying of 900 plots, gravelling of 5km roads, realignment of power-lines and compensation of building owners. Under waste management, the council acquired one new tractor/trailer for waste collection and disposal. During the same period the council improved on the waste dumping site.

As part of its welfare programmes and women in development, the council assisted the jua kali sector by guaranteeing the artisans credit. The council also subdivided 38 plots for light industries.

Malindi Municipal Council: The council continued offering services to the residents of Malindi Town. The council continued with its projects such as the new Malindi Bus Park/Market which is now nearing completion. Malindi Municipal Council also acquired fire fighting vehicles and equipment during the period.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Kilifi Town Council

Objective: Improve on infrastructure

Stimulate industrial growth

Targets: The Kilifi Town Council intends to allocate plots set aside for the development of light industries and to undertake the second face of road improvement in central town.

Malindi Municipal Council will complete the new Bus Park/Market and make it operational.

Improvement of the necessary infrastructure to stimulate growth in tourism and the industrial sector in all the local authorities.

Improvement of the solid waste management within the councils areas of jurisdiction.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Kilifi Town Council

A: On-going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Mtaani and Kisumu Ndogo Housing Areas Phase II Bahari Division Kilifi Town	Roads improvement in Central Town (Mtaani) Funding Source: GOK/GTZ

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bus Park Bahari Division Kilifi Town	1	Levelling of 3,500 sq.m area; fencing; allocation of traders' plots, tree planting. Justification: To optimise utilization of the facility thereby improve financial status of the council. Funding Source: GOK/KTC
Solid Waste Management Bahari Division Kilifi Town	2	Purchase of refuse truck, improvement of dumping site; provision of burning ground. Justification: Improve hygienic condition in the town. Funding Source: GOK/KTC

Formal Housing Areas 3 Develop 275 high density plots, 85 Bahari Division medium density, 45 low density plots; Kilifi Town surveying of 970 plots; 4.5 km main roads, 7.7 km distributor roads.

Justification: The town has acute shortage of house of all categories. The project will earn revenue for the council.

Funding Source: GOK/KTC

Street Lighting in 4 Cover 2 km and provide 40 lights on Central Town Area existing poles. Bahari Division Kilifi Town

Justification: There has been growing cases of robbery within the town. The project will improve the security.

Funding Source: GOK/KTC

Kilifi County Council

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bus Park Kaloleni Kaloleni Division Kaloleni Location	1	Construct a modern bus park to provide controlled parking for buses and shelter to commuters. Justification: Ensure orderly movement of commuters and raise revenue for the council. Funding Source:

Open Air Market 2
 Kaloleni
 Kaloleni Division
 Kaloleni Location

Construct an open airmarket to provide market facility to the fast growing population in the centre.

Justification: The project will raise revenue for the council.

Funding Source: GOK/KCC

Open Air Market 3
 Mtwapa
 Bahari Division
 Mtwapa Location

Construct open air market to provide market facility to the fast growing population in the centre.

Justification: The project will generate revenue for the council.

Funding Source: GOK/KCC

Bus Park Mtwapa 4
 Bahari Division
 Mtwapa Location

Construct modern bus park to provide controlled parking for buses and shelter to commuters.

Justification: Ensure orderly movement of the traffic and to raise revenue for the council.

Funding Source: GOK/KCC

Malindi Municipal Council

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Main Storm Water Outfall Structure Malindi Town Malindi Division	Construction of connecting feeder channels to the inlet structure to complete the storm water drainage into the sea.
	Funding Source: GOK

2. Bus park, Market Malindi Town Malindi Division
- Completion of the construction of bus park/market in Malindi Town.
- Funding Source:** GOK/MTC
-

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Fire Station Malindi Town Malindi Division	1	Construct a fire station and train personnel. Justification: To protect heavy investment in tourism from accidental fires. Funding Source: GOK/MMC
New Municipal Stadium Malindi Town Malindi Division	2	Construct a modern stadium for games and related social and public functions. Justification: The project will provide recreational activities for the residence. Funding Source: GOK/MMC

Mariakani Urban Council

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sewage System Mariakani Location Kaloleni Division	1	Construction of sewage disposal system in Mariakani Town. Justification: This is a rapidly growing town which does not have a sewerage system. Funding Source: Mariakani Urban Council/Donor
Roads System Mariakani Location Kaloleni Division	2	Construction of roads in the town. Justification: This will ease congestion and improve communication within the town. Funding Source: Mariakani Urban Council/Donor
Bus Park Mariakani Location Kaloleni Division	3	Construction of a bus park. Justification: The park will raise revenue for the council and will also attract other business. Funding Source: Mariakani Urban Council/Donor

Market Improvement
Mariakani Location
Kaloleni Division

4

Expand the market and improve the available structures.

Justification: The market will increase the revenue base of the council.

Funding Source: Mariakani Urban Council/Donor

Urban Council Office
Kaloleni Division

5

Construction of offices and Town Hall.

Justification: This will ease office accommodation problem and improve the administration of the council.

Funding Source: Mariakani Urban Council/Donor

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major objectives of the sector are:

- Ensure a slower growth rate of employment in the public sector;
- Increase the efficient utilisation of existing staff and facilities, to achieve better rationalisation of the relationship between personal emoluments and operational costs for public entities;
- Reduce public sector employment through divestiture of non-strategic activities;
- Use solid criteria for achieving the right staffing mix between professionals and supportive staff cadres to remove the existence of over-staffing in certain areas and under staffing in others;
- ensure that public sector training policies are understood.
- Improve the efficiency of the police force through training and better interaction between the force and the members of the public; and
- Strengthening the education, training and counselling required to ensure well qualified police and security personnel.
- Coordination of all agencies involved in environmental conservation to ensure that all development projects in the district are sustainable.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the plan period the Registration of persons Department continued to issue new identification cards and replace the lost ones and those seeking changes of names.

32,863 people were issued with new identity cards. 12,392 people had their cards changed.

The issuing of new generation identification cards also started and by June 1996 64,917 cards had been issued.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objectives: Ensure complete coverage in the registration of the eligible population

Target: To issue all eligible person (18 years and above) with new generation identity cards.

Objectives: Ensure continued maintenance of law and order

Target: To maintain law and order, Provincial Administration Department will appoint personnel in all newly created sub-locations and locations.

Objectives: Identify areas that require famine relief food and other assistance under SDD programme

Target: The administration will continue assisting those poor families hit by drought by providing famine relief food and through projects under the Social Dimension of Development programme.

Objective: Ensure the continued conservation of the environment

Target: The district Environment Management Committee will continue monitoring environmental degradation and pollution and promote activities which are environmental friendly.

Review of 1994-95 Plan Period

During the plan period the Registration of persons Department continued to issue new identification cards and replace the lost ones and those seeking changes of names.

32,883 people were issued with new identity cards. 12,392 people had their cards changed.

The issuing of new generation identification cards also started and by June 1995 64,917 cards had been issued.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

Provincial Administration

A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Sub-district Headquarters Malindi Malindi Division	Construct a new sub-district headquarters which will accommodate all the departments.
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Second Generation ID Cards District Wide	Provide new generation ID cards to everybody over 18 years. The exercise entails renewing old identification cards and issuing of new cards.
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Registration of Birth and Deaths District Wide	Registering all new births and also registering deaths occurring in the district.
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Drought Recovery Programme District Wide	Providing food, agricultural inputs to needy cases in the district especially those hard hit by shortage of rainfall.
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Bahari Division	1	Construction of district headquarters to accommodate all the departments in the building. Justification: At present most departments have no office accommodation and at the same time are scattered. Funding Source: GOK
Ganze Police Station Ganze Division	2	Put up a police station and equip it. Justification: This will enhance security in this area. Funding Source: GOK
Bungale Police Post Marafa Division	3	Complete and equip the police post. Justification: This will bring services closer to the people. Funding Source: GOK
Adu Police Post Marafa Division	4	Complete and equip the police post. Justification: This will bring services closer to the people. Funding Source: GOK

District Environment Office

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Quarry Rehabilitation District Wide	1	To rehabilitate all sites left after quarrying. <u>Justification:</u> Due to mining of iron ore, limestone, and coral block cutting and sand harvesting there is need for rehabilitation through tree planting and pit filling. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
Ngomeni Sea Wall Ngomeni Location Magarini Division	2	Construction of a sea wall around Ngomeni village. <u>Justification:</u> To protect the village from destruction by sea water. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor
Environment Awareness Training District Wide	3	To train local leaders on environmental conservation of trust land forests. <u>Justification:</u> To help reduce destruction of forests. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

Protection of Gullies
Marafa and Malindi
Divisions

4

Protection of Marafa, Madunguni,
Garashi Nyaris (gullies of tourist
attraction potential).

Justification: To protect the gullies
from storm water through tree
planting.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Dam Rehabilitation and
Protection
Kaloleni and Ganze
Divisions

5

To rehabilitate 3 dams in each
division through desilting and
protect them by planting trees.

Justification: To ensure the
conservation of water throughout
the year.

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

ENERGY

Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main objectives of the sector are:

- promote conservation of all forms of energy;
- intensify the search for indigenous fossil fuels, particularly oil;
- increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems and efficiency in woodfuel utilization;
- encourage domestic woodfuel substitution where possible;
- strengthen the existing Energy Centres and at the same time encourage creation of new ones in most districts gradually so that all major agro-ecological zones are covered;
- promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the national energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy;
- intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas;
- implement the district Energy Development Officers Programme through establishment of posts for District Energy Development officers to ensure that the ministry works with the District Development Committees to coordinate the planning and implementation of energy projects and programmes.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

There are four main sources of fuelwood in the district: on farm fuelwood collection, collection from common lands e.g, roadsides, from forests and purchases from markets and sawmills.

The intensity of wood energy problem manifests itself differently in different parts of the district depending on such variables as local population density, size of land holding, and tenure status, land use activity, tree shrub regeneration patterns and cultural patterns.

The major contributing factors to this deteriorating wood energy situation includes:-

- rapidly growing population
- tree cutting for agricultural activity

- the failure to plant trees to meet the local energy demand
- trees planted for non-fuel purposes
- land subdivision and therefore decrease in per household,
- wood resources increasing urban, nation in the district leading to rising demand for wood products including charcoal.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Promote conservation of all forms of energy.

Targets: Increase wood production and efficiency in woodfuel utilization.

Encourage domestic woodfuel substitution where possible.

Promote the development of alternative energy sources to lessen reliance on imported energy.

Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

There are four main sources of fuelwood in the district: on farm fuelwood collection, collection from common lands e.g. roadsides, from forests and purchases from markets and sawmills.

The intensity of wood energy problem manifests itself differently in different parts of the district depending on such variables as local population density, size of land holding, and tenure status, land use activity, tree shrub regeneration patterns and cultural patterns.

The major contributing factors to the deteriorating wood energy situation includes:

rapidly growing population

tree cutting for agricultural activity

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kenya Renewable Energy Development Programme, Mtwapa Energy Centre District Wide	1	<p>Creating awareness on tree planting for wood fuel, increasing availability of healthy seedlings and the appropriate species, establishment of nurseries to meet the high demand for seedlings, increasing the availability of quality tree seeds, encouraging agro-forestry and encouraging on-farm woodlots.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> These activities are going to increase wood supply while protecting the environment.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Demand Management District Wide	2	<p>Promotion of improved wood stoves, improved charcoal stoves (ceramic jikos), improved charcoal kilns for charcoal producers, encouraging the use of woodfuel substitutes like maize cobs and encourage alternatives like biogas, solar energy and wind energy where possible.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> This will reduce the quantities of woodfuel demanded.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
