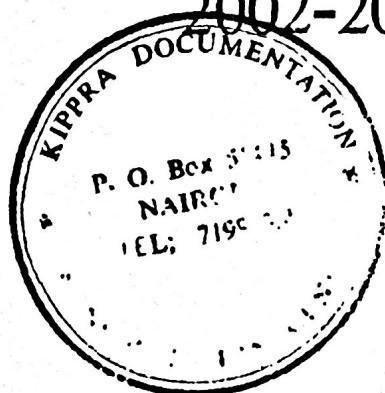




REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

MOMBASA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008



**Effective Management for Sustainable Economic
Growth and Poverty Reduction**

FOREWORD

The Mombasa District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC), assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

The Mombasa DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives, which are further translated into short-term strategies and programmes to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the budgetary reforms undertaken to strengthen the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting.

The Rural Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance and Planning provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for the formulation of guidelines, editing and publication of the Plan.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the Mombasa District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the Mombasa DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

District Planning is the cornerstone of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD). This strategy is currently being revamped to ensure that an effective bottom up delivery system that facilitates two-way communication between the community and development partners through the administrative hierarchy in the district as well as at the national level is established. In order for this Plan to be more effective than before, communities will be actively and fully involved in the entire project/programme planning

process from selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. However, this requires huge investments in training and capacity building, particularly on participatory methodologies for the communities, and effective delivery of services closer to the people. In this regard, district information systems will be put in place, with District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) and District Planning Unit (DPU) playing a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Department through the office of the DDO in collaboration with development partners.

**RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

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LIST OF ABREVAIATION

AIE	Authority to incur Expenditure
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COMMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRC	Convention on the Rights of a Child
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCAC	District children Advisory Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DICECE	District Centre for Child Education
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DMHB	District Health Management Board
DMHT	District Management Health Team
DO	Divisional Officer
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Child Development
EEZ	Exclucive Economic Zone
EMC	Environment Management Committee
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
ENEP	El Nino Emergency Project
EPC	Export Promotion Centre
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
GOK	Government of Kenya
GRF	Federal Republic of Germany
HBC	Home Based Care
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
ICDC	Industrial Credit Development Corporation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education Communication
IPC	Investment Promotion Centre
ITN	Impregnated Treated Nets
KAHC	Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KARI	Kenya Agriculture Research Institute
KATO	Kenya Association of Tour Operators
KENGEN	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme of Immunization
KFS	Kenya Ferry Services
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
K-MAP	Kenya Management Assistance Programme
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KNCC&I	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KP&L Co	Kenya Power & Lighting Company
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KPTC	Kenya Post and Telecommunications Corporation
K-Rep	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme

KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LADP	Local Authority Development Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MCM	Municipal Council of Mombasa
MCTA	Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association
MEO	Municipal Education Officer
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NAC	National Aids Council
NFE	Non Formal Education
NGOs	Non Governmental Organisations
NMK	National Museum of Kenya
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NWC&PC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
PATO	Provincial Applied Technology Officer
PDE	Provincial Director of Education
PDP	Physical Development Plan
PLWA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMG	Pay Master General
PPA II	Participatory Poverty Assessment II
PRDH	Port Reitz District Hospital
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SBS	Small Business Permit
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TPU	Tourist Police Unit
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VCO	Volunteer Children Officers
VCT	Voluntary Counselling & Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background description of the district in terms of its location, area, administrative boundaries and settlement patterns, topography and climate and the main physical features, which play a critical role in the development of the district. The chapter also provides a district fact sheet that contains factual information on the district at a glance.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Mombasa District is situated in the southeastern part of Coast province. It is the smallest of the seven districts in the province, covering an area of 229.6 km² excluding 65 km² of water mass. It borders Kilifi District to the north, Kwale District to the south and west and the Indian Ocean to the east. The district lies between latitudes 3^o 80' and 4^o 10' south of the Equator and between Longitudes 39^o 60' and 39^o 80' east of Greenwich Meridian.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Administratively, Mombasa District shares the same boundaries with the only Local Authority, the Municipal Council of Mombasa. The district is divided into four divisions, which are sub-divided into 18 locations and 30 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.1. The District has four (4) constituencies and twenty-five (25) municipal wards.

Table 1.1 Administrative Units and Municipal Electoral Wards by Division

Division	Area (km ²)	Locations	Sub-locations	Municipal Wards
Island	14.1	7	7	12
Changamwe	54.5	5	7	6
Likoni	51.3	3	6	3
Kisauni	109.7	3	10	4
Total	229.6	18	30	25

Source: District Commissioner's office, Mombasa, 2001; Municipal Council of Mombasa, 2001; District Statistics Office, Mombasa, 2001

Although administrative divisions and constituencies share similar names (with the exception of Island Division and Mvita constituency), they do not share same boundaries. The shifting of Tudor, Ganjoni and Old Town Locations, to Changamwe, Likoni and Kisauni constituencies respectively has resulted in the three constituencies being larger in area than their respective divisions, but has made Mvita constituency to be smaller in area than Island Division.

1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Topography: Mombasa District lies within the coastal lowland, which rises gradually from the sea level in the east to slightly over 76.2m above the sea level in the mainland west. The highest point is found at Nguu Tatu Hills in the mainland North that rises to 122m above sea level.

The district has three distinct physiographic units. First is the coastal plain, which is found close to the sea, covering parts of south coast, the Island, parts of Changamwe and parts of North Coast areas of the district. The plain is between 4-6 kms wide and lies between sea level and about 45m above sea level. The plain consists of extensive flat terrain dominated by a series of raised beach terraces underlain mainly by Coral limestone and back reef sand deposits. The coral limestone and sand deposits are well drained, firm ground with good foundation conditions with relatively good ground water yields and a source of construction materials.

Second is the hilly, severely dissected and eroded terrain that is found within the western part of the district. The area is underlain by shells and rises generally from about 45m to 122m above the sea level. The shell wither into generally poorly drained and easily eroded clay soil, which contain little or no ground water. This together with rugged terrain attracts little settlement and discourages development of infrastructure. However, Agriculture is the main land use activity.

Third is the Indian Ocean and the shoreline. Geologically sedimentary rocks of Jurassic to recent age underlie the district. During Pleistocene to recent times, numerous fluctuations in the sea level led to the evolution of the present coastal configuration. The lowering of the sea level led to severe erosion and down cutting of the river valleys draining into the sea. Subsequent rise in sea level led to the submergence of the valleys and the creation of the Island of Mombasa surrounded by deep natural creeks, ports and harbours. These include Tudor Creek, Makupa Creek, Port Tudor, Port Reitz, Mombasa Harbour and Kilindini Harbour. Kilindini Harbour has led to the development of Mombasa as one of the most important modern Ports on the East African Coast.

Other physiographic features include, the sea, the fringing coral reef and cliffs, the island, ports and Harbours, creeks and tidal flats, sandy beaches, the coastal plain and a hilly severely dissected and eroded terrain. These features are as a result of interaction between the existing geological conditions and natural processes such as; sea level changes, erosion and deposition. The features have greatly affected the development of the district in a number of ways. For instance the sea supports maritime trade and fishing industries. The fringing coral reef and the creeks and tidal flats with extensive mangrove forests are breeding grounds for fish. The shore line with extensive sandy beaches form one of the main attractions for the development of Tourist industry in the district. The fringing coral reef in North Coast is an important marine conservation area hosting the Mombasa marine National Park and Reserve.

Climate: The district lies within the coastal strip in the hot tropical region where the weather is influenced by monsoon winds. The total annual rainfall varies between 1015-1270mm, with a mean of 1040mm. The rainfall pattern is characterized by two distinct long and short seasons corresponding to changes in the monsoon winds. The long rains occur in March - July and average 655 mm with a peak of 330 mm in May and

correspond to the South Easterly monsoons. The average total annual rainfall during the long rains is about 655 mm, with a reliability of 60 per cent. The short rains start towards the end of October lasting until December, and correspond to the North Easterly monsoons, which are comparatively dry. The short rains average a peak 240 mm with about 100 mm in November.

The annual mean temperature is 26.4⁰c with a minimum of 21⁰c and a maximum is 32⁰c. The hottest month is February with a maximum average of 32⁰c while the lowest temperature is in July. Average humidity at noon is about 65 per cent.

1.1.3. Settlement Patterns

Table 1.2 shows population distribution and settlement pattern in the district between the two census periods. The Island was the most populated division in 1979 followed by Kisauni and Changamwe but as revealed by the table, the pattern changed by 1999 with Kisauni being the most populous, followed by Changamwe and the Island taking the third position. However, the population density of the Island is still higher than that of other divisions as indicated in Table 1.2.

Population distribution and settlement pattern in the district are influenced by infrastructure network such as roads, water, electricity, availability and accessibility of areas of gainful employment, availability of cheap housing, security and land tenure systems.

Table 1.2 Populations by Division and Density

Division	Pop		Density	
	1989	1999	1989	1999
Island	127,720	146,344	6,082	10,379
Kisauni	153,324	249,861	1,217	2,278
Likoni	67,240	94,883	1,051	1,850
Changamwe	113,469	173,930	1,598	3,191

Source: District Statistical Office, Mombasa, 2001

High population densities are found in Island Division and along the major highways such as Mombasa Lunga- Lunga Road in Likoni Division, Mombasa-Nairobi road in Changamwe Division and Mombasa-Malindi road in Kisauni Division. These areas are well served by infrastructural services. Sparsely populated areas are found at the outskirts of the district. The areas include: Mwakirunge, Maunguja, Mwangala and Mkupe jetty area. These areas are least developed in terms of infrastructure such as road network, electricity and water supply.

1.2. DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The information presented in this section includes a variety of data that provides factual information on the district at a glance.

Area (km ²)	
Total Area	229.6 km ²
Water Mass	65 km ²
Gazetted Forest (Mangrove)	31 km ²

Gazetted marine parks and preserves	3 km ²
Peri urban Area	140.6 km ²
Topography and Climate	
Lowest altitude	Sea Level
Highest altitude	122m
Annual rainfall (one station)	1, 040mm
Average annual rainfall (Short Rains)	240mm
Average annual rainfall (Long Rains)	665mm
Temperature-highest - February	32 ^o C
Temperature-lowest - July	21 ^o C
Temperature Average	26.4 ^o C
Humidity at Noon	65%
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size (2002)	741,085
Total number of males	405,374
Total number of females	335,712
Female/Male sex ratio	1,17.3: 100
Youthful population (15-25)	186, 386
Child population (0 - 5)	114,747
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	112,185
Total population of secondary school going age (14 - 17)	55,597
Labour force (15- 64)	476,689
Dependency ratio	100:55
Population growth rate	3.6%
Reproductive female Pop. (15- 49)	131,452
Density	
Highest density (Island Division)	10,379
Lowest density (Likoni Division)	1,850
Average density	2,896
Urban Population	
Peri urban population (2002)	155,541
Urban population (2002)	585,543
Peri urban population (2008)	193,266
Projected population 2008	920 314
Crude birth rate	42.8 / 1000
Crude death rate (Per 1000 pop)	8.6 / 1000
Life expectancy	58.6
Infant mortality	60 / 1000 (1996 figures)
Under five mortality rate	128 / 1000
Total fertility rate	4.7
Sex ratio (Female/Male)	0.8:1
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	183,540
Average household size	4 Persons
No. of female headed households	47, 043
No. of children headed households	Not available
No. of disabled	5,929
Children needing special protection	8, 893
Absolute poverty (No. & %)	217,402 (38.32%)
Contribution to national poverty	1.45%

Women groups	330		
No. of membership in women groups	6,300		
Average Household Income: Sectoral Contribution to Household Income			
Agriculture	1%		
Wage employment	60%		
Urban self employment	24.4%		
Others	14.6%		
Population unemployed	189,246		
Agriculture			
Average farm sizes	1Ha		
Main food crops produced	Maize, cowpeas, fruits and vegetables		
Main cash crops produced	Coconut, cashew nuts, simsim, sunflower		
Total no. of farms	4 489		
People working in the agriculture sector	19,289		
Main livestock bred	Poultry		
Main forest products	Mangrove Poles		
Fisheries			
Main Species of fish	Demurrals, red snappers, parrot, rabbit fish, pouters, Unions, little Mackerel, barracuda, Octopus, Shark, Prawns, Lobsters, Shrimps		
Fish landing (metric tons)	1,231		
Fishermen	1200		
Fish shops	100		
Fish traders	5000		
No. of fish landing beaches	8		
No. of dug out canoes	206		
Active Cooperative Societies/Membership/Turnover	No.	Membership	Turnover (Kshs.)
SACCOs	204	35,600	92,038,194
Marketing	2	3,220	173,155,710
Multipurpose	6	1,248	2,736,260
Consumer	1	42	1,003,101
Housing Co-ops.	12	102	301,661
Rural SACCOs	3	-	-
Others	3	-	-
Total	231	40,212	269,234,926
Total no. Registered	344		
Water and Sanitation			
No. & % of households with access to piped water (piped)	163,913 (80.4%)		
No. of households with access to potable water (piped)	19,627		
Total water supply (Cubic Meters/Day)- water corporation	58,666		
Total water demand)	133 700 m ³ / day		
No. of wells	152		
No. of protected springs	1		
No. of boreholes	61		
No. of dams	0		
No. of households with roof catchments	409		
Average distance to nearest potable water point	1 km		
No. of VIP Latrines	5,727		
Education			
Pre-Primary			

No. of pre-primary schools	325
Total enrolment rates (males and females)	26.13%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:9
Primary	
No. of primary schools	159
Total enrolment %/no.	62%, 61,975
Total enrolment rates (males)	62.8%
Total enrolment rates (Female)	61.3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:29.3
Average years of school attendance by sex	7 years
Secondary	
No. of secondary schools	35
Total enrolment rates (males)	51.3%
Total enrolment rates (females)	19.3%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25
Average years of school attendance by sex	3 years
Tertiary	
No. of other training institutions(only Registered)	25
Adult Education	
Total enrolment (Male)	2 259
Total enrolment (Female)	3 265
Literacy levels by sex	82.9% -male 72.5%-Female
Adult education classes	58
Adult education teachers	79
Health	
Most prevalent diseases	Malaria, Respiratory and skin diseases
Doctor/patient ratio (GOK)	1:13,000
No. of health facilities	211
No. of hospitals	9
No. nursing homes & H/Centres	19
No. of dispensaries & Clinics	183
Average walking distance to the health centre	0.5 km
HIV prevalence rate	16%
% condom use	25
% HIV/ AIDS awareness	96.5%
In patient blood HIV prevalence	62.8%
Blood donor HIV prevalence	6.5%
Energy	
No. and % of households with electricity connection	61,176 (32.4%)
No. and % of sub locations with electricity	95%
Industrial electricity power connections	486
Power consumption domestic/Industrial (Giga Hrs)	620.3
% Households using firewood/charcoal	22.9
% Households using kerosene, gas or biogas	76.7
Transport Facilities	
Kilometres of road network	348.46
Kilometres of classified roads	127
Municipal roads km	221.46
Total kilometres of roads-paved	257.17
Total kilometres of roads-un paved	91.29

No. of public service vehicles (Matatus)	3,000
No. of PSV vehicle routes	49
No. of ferries	5
Average volume of vehicles ferried per day (by Ferries)	2,925
Average volume of passengers Ferried per day (by Ferries)	144,907
Total length of railway line (km)	10
No. of railway stations	3
Total railway cargo (Tons) to Nairobi (2000)	1,355
Passengers to Nairobi (2000)	606,742
No. of ports	2
Total ships handled (2000)	1,583
Total cargo (Tons) (2000)	9, 126, 056
No. of airports & airstrips	2
Total aircraft handled (2000)	15, 657
Total passengers (2000)	853, 645
Freight (kgs)	2,673
Communications	
No. of households with telephone connection	15, 144
No. of public/private organisations with telephone connections	15, 766
Percentage of mobile coverage	100%
No. of households with radios	95%
No. of household with television sets 45%	
No. of households with a car/ bicycles	8.6%
No. of public pay phones	561
No. of post offices	14
No. Internet service providers	8
Tourism, Trade & Commerce	
No. of tourist hotels	46
No. of registered hotels	147
No. of hotel beds	13, 863
Average hotel bed occupancy (%)	36%
No. of tour operators	218
Total visitors to fort Jesus Museum	597, 800
Total visitors to parks (Nature Trail & Marine Parks)	588,300
No. of formal business establishments (issued with S.B.P)	15,018
No. of small and informal business establishments (issued with S.B.P)	4,900
No. of manufacturing industries	414
No. of EPZs	8
Banks & Financial Institutions	
No. of banks	38 banks, 64 Branches.
No. of other financial institutions	8
No. of micro finance institutions	4

CHAPTER TWO
MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES
AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins by providing an overview of the 1997-2001 plan and the district performance. Second, it gives an analysis of the actual implementation status of the projects and programmes during the plan period. Third, it looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan with the 2002-2008 National Development Plan, other sessional papers and other district stakeholders' plans. Finally, it looks at the major challenges the district is expected to address during the 2002-2008 Plan period.

2.1 OVERVIEW 1997 –2001 PLAN

The theme of the 1997 – 2001 plan was “Rapid Industrialisation for Sustainable Development”. To realise industrialisation, strategies were formulated based on the potential and constraints to development in the district.

One of the major recommendations in the last plan was allocation of land. Land was not set aside for industrial development since it was not available. However, title deeds were issued to squatters in a number of squatter settlement schemes.

On infrastructure improvement, the heavy El-Nino rains, which occurred in 1997, destroyed most of the infrastructure, which included the Mombasa-Nairobi road, the major health facilities and water supplies. The government responded by rehabilitating the damaged infrastructure. Water supply increased from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the total demand. This means both the domestic and industrial demand are yet to be met. As concerns improvement of roads, re-carpeting, periodic and routine maintenance was carried out and new access roads were opened. However, traffic congestion on the main roads continued to worsen. Although health facilities were not expanded, improvement were realised in the major health facilities. Bamako Initiatives and herbal medicine continued to support the poor by availing cheap drugs. The power supply situation improved and thus frequent power rationing reduced drastically. There was little investment directed to improving housing situation by the private sector. However, the Municipal Council houses were painted during the plan period.

On credit accessibility, only a few micro-finance institutions started operating in the district. Accessibility to credit facilities by the poor continued to be hampered by the high interest rates.

In terms of sectors, the major sectors in the district namely tourism, trade and industry that were meant to spur industrialization performed below expectation. Tourism sector recorded a decline between 1997 and 1998, after which it started showing recovery. The poor performance of the sector was attributed to insecurity (Likoni clashes), damaged infrastructure, poor marketing strategies and beach operators menace among others. The turn around in the sector can be explained by aggressive and comprehensive marketing strategies, infrastructure rehabilitation, the formation of the Tourist Police Unit (TPU) and beach relocation programme.

The slump of the tourism industry during the period has had wide socio-economic impacts. Thirteen (13) out of 139 hotels with a bed capacity of 1,170 were totally closed, while seven (7) hotels were closed during the periodic low season(s). This coupled with an average bed occupancy rate of 40 per cent has affected direct employment in the

hotels and other tourist establishments. Equally, the low bed occupancy rate reduced the demand for supplies to the hotels as well as marketing opportunities to farm produce sellers and manufacturers of products.

The industrial sector did not perform well as expected because of unfavourable environment. First was the prolonged economic recession during the plan period and second was the liberalization of trade that led to reduction in domestic production as foreign goods became more competitive than the local goods. Nearly 75 per cent of industries were operating at half capacity thus leading to retrenchment of employees and further stagnation of the economy. During the period a number of factories were closed, with textiles being mostly affected. The EPZ however showed better performance in the manufacturing sector. Several new enterprises become operational by the end of 2001 apparently taking advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The trend is expected to prevail during the 2002-2008-plan period.

Table 2.1 Implementation Status (1997-2001) Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed	No. of projects implemented	% Implementation status of projects
Agriculture and Livestock.	14	2	14.3
Veterinary Services	6	7	117
Water	12	4	33.3
Transport & Communications K.P.T.C	12	5	41.7
Energy	5	3	60
Public Works	8	0	0
K.W.S	5	4	80
Fisheries Department	9	2	22.2
Tourist	1	0	0
Cooperative	8	6	75
Commerce & Industry	11	2	18
Research Technology & Technical Training	3	2	66.6
Culture & Social Services	7	0	0
National Museum of Kenya	18	11	61
Forest	5	2	40
Education	16	10	62.5
Health	15	5	33
Municipal Housing & Social Services	15	2	13.3
Fire Brigade	4	1	25
Public Health	10	3	30
Municipal Engineering Department	4	2	31
Total	188	73	38.8

Source: District Development Office, Mombasa, 2001

During the plan period, all the trade licences were consolidated into one single business permit (one stop shop) payable to the Municipal Council. So far the council has been able to provide the traders with 19,918 single permits and raise an average of Kshs.90,000/= per year. Among problems experienced in the administration of single business permit since it started in 1999 were lack of awareness on the new system, fear of change on the part of business community and reluctance of some business community, manufacturers and practising professionals to pay for the permit.

2.2 The Implementation status of the 1997-2001 Plan

There were 188 projects proposed in 1997 – 2001 plan period by 23 government departments. An analysis of the implementation of the plan is shown in the table 2.1 above.

The District implementation rate of projects and management was 38.8 per cent. The low rate of implementation can be attributed to constraints such as: Over reliance on government funding, untimely release of AIEs, delay of payments at the District Treasury due to late reimbursement from PMG, existence of dual departments and lack of consultation with other stakeholders.

Apart from the planned projects, unplanned projects were also implemented during the plan period. These included programmes funded under; World Bank, Aga Khan foundation, the El-Nino Emergency programme, UNICEF, Community Development Trust fund, DANIDA, LATF, constituency roads funds and NGOs. The projects implemented include improvement and opening of new roads, improvement of Baricho waterworks and drilling of boreholes at Tiwi; rehabilitation of 9 wells and installation of 20 UNICEF funded water tanks in schools. This resulted in improvement of water supply from 39,000M³/day to 66,000m³/day.

On health, the projects and programmes implemented included immunisation programme done for 4 years continuous and a 100 per cent coverage was achieved; upgrading and uplifting of Coast Provincial General hospital at a cost of Kshs. 600 million; rehabilitation of Port Reitz District hospital, Tudor Clinic and Likoni Health Centre.

As regards energy sector, a step down at Bamburi was constituted, capacity at Nyali station increased and West Monte, an independent power producer started operating in the district. This boosted the supply of electricity during the plan period. However, the cost of power increased tremendously.

On education, two Early Childhood Development Projects were implemented, 4 secondary schools constructed, books, desks and computers provided to schools and a baseline survey was undertaken. Various stakeholders implemented HIV/AIDS programmes.

On trade, the District Joint Loan Scheme advanced loans worth Kshs.672,999,260/= to 153 traders and recovered Kshs.233,412,600/= from loanees. The department of trade in conjunction with Kenya Institute of Business Training, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, K-Map and other Micro-finance institutions either conducted business courses or provided loans to small-scale business.

Lessons learnt: The following lessons were learnt and need to be addressed during this plan period.

Completion rates of projects, which had involved stakeholders, particularly the target beneficiaries, were relatively high, for example, the Poverty Eradication Commission funded projects.

Link between the District Development Plan and other local plans was non-existent and this led to duplication of efforts.

The failure to link budgeting, policies and District Development Planning drastically affected the implementation rates of projects especially those by the government and municipal council.

Failure to have an effective monitoring and evaluation system, poor co-ordination and haphazard implementation of projects and programme.

Failure to implement most of the projects proposals captured in the District Development Plan due to lack of funds resulted into negative effect on the community's willingness to participate in project implementation.

2.3 LINKAGES WITH THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002-2008 AND OTHER POLICY PAPERS

The theme of the National Development Plan (2002- 2008) and this District Development Plan is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction". The policies outlined in the National Development Plan and sessional papers are translated into specific projects and programmes that are to be implemented under this 7 year District Development Plan. The plan is prepared as a medium term linkage with documents includes the 3-year MTEF/PRSP and the 15 years National Poverty Eradication Plan. In between are the District PRSP, the Municipal Council Development Plan (LADP), Coast Development Authority Plan, Physical Development Plans, Parastatals Plan and Coast forum NGOs strategic plan.

First, the linkages of all these plans are that they have identified poverty as the main priority problem. The District Poverty Assessment reports analysis the poverty situation in the District. The District Poverty Reduction strategy paper was prepared in consultation with all the stakeholders, including the poor themselves thus their voices incorporated and this provided a direct link with the poor.

The Municipal Council before receiving LATF funds are expected to prepare a pro-poor one year Local Authority Service Delivery Plan and 5 year Local Government Development Plan.

Secondly, the other linkage is that all these plans including the NGOs forum strategic plan, PDPs and Coast Development Authority Plan emphasize the preparation of the plans in a consultative manner with the poor being the centre of the plan. It is therefore expected that while the PRSP, National Development Plan, District Development Plan and NPEP will be providing policy direction, all other stakeholder plans will be implementing through financing projects, mobilising and capacity building the communities. For better results, effective collaboration and resource mobilisation will be strengthened.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The major development challenges that the district will address during the plan period include the following: -

Provision of basic service

The trend of the service provision has deteriorated over time in the district and this has had a negative impact on the poor. In most cases supply of water and shelter have been inadequate, garbage not collected, and schools standards have been deteriorating. The population as well as the cost of basic needs and services has been on the increase while incomes have been stagnating. Provision of services has been poor due to inefficiency and poor local governance. The challenge therefore is for the Municipal Council of Mombasa and other service providers to improve and provide service delivery at affordable cost by involving the stakeholders.

Landlessness

Land issues in Mombasa District like in the whole of Coast Province are a thorny aspect, which has culminated into landlessness to administrative problems. Land issues have contributed to impoverishment of people in Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Divisions. It is therefore a common thing to find indigenous families who do not know of any other homes elsewhere yet they are squatters in areas they presently occupy.

The Problems of land administration and human settlement has been due to factors such as lack of updated Land Administration and Management tools. The Mombasa Town Planning Scheme (1926), Mombasa Master Plan (1962), Mombasa Draft Physical Development Plan (1971) and others have not been effective in adequately dealing with the ever-increasing complexities and problems of the town.

As the population grows, the challenge will therefore be to settle the squatters and allocate land for industrial development and provision of social services like schools health facilities and shelter.

Drug Trafficking and Abuse

Due to the strategic location of Mombasa as a seaport, cases of drug abuse and trafficking have been on the increase. This is a major contributing factor of insecurity in the district. The most affected are the youth who are the most active part of the labour force. HIV/AIDS has also been associated with the increase in Drug abuse especially through the use of syringes. The challenge therefore will be to stop drug trafficking and abuse in all the divisions.

Urban Transport

The road system was designed for a small traffic long time ago and was developed to facilitate the movement of vehicles from the mainland to Island, mainly with the Central Business District and the port being primary destination. The roads are narrow and have heavy traffic on continuous basis, particularly heavy commercial vehicles, thus exerting

excessive damage. The roads have been in poor state for quite long because of inadequate maintenance and repairs. This has translated into large financial expenditures, which are beyond the Municipal Council and the Ministry of Public works financial resources. Again the roads do not have sufficient car parks.

While most roads networks have not been expanded for quite long, the number of motor vehicles, is continually rising, particularly the Public Transport Vehicles and especially the *matatus*. This has resulted in heavy congestion and heavy air pollution, which are posing great threat to economic productivity and human health thus affecting economic growth and contributing towards increasing poverty. Apart from high population growth, land development seems to be unplanned and uncoordinated. Therefore, roads cannot be expanded due to lack of vacant land and occupation of road reserves by structures.

The urban transport is having a negative impact on the poor since they find transportation services increasingly unaffordable. The road network lacks public vehicles (buses, *matatus*), scooters, motorcycles and bicycles lanes. This means that bicycles, which are mainly used by the poor, are fewer on the roads. The mobility of urban residents to and from work is affected and this has a negative bearing on productivity. The challenge therefore is to improve existing transportation systems and manage urban growth more effectively.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The size of the population, its structure, growth and distribution in the district are important parameters in the analysis of development efforts and prospects. This section present population characteristics of Mombasa District.

Population Size

According to 1999 Population and Housing Census the population of Mombasa District was 665,018. The population growth rate is now 3.6 per cent compared to 3.0 per cent during the last Plan period. The district population is projected to increase to 796,571 and to 920,313 in the years 2004 and 2008 respectively.

The high increase in population implies that the district will require greater provision for services like water, education and health than during the last period. The high population growth rate and poor sectoral performance recorded in the last plan calls for the need to revitalise these sectors to improve the living standards of Mombasa people.

Table 2.2 below shows the population projections by age groups for the years 1999, 2002, 2006 and 2008.

Table 2.2 Population Projection by Age Cohorts

Age Cohorts	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	46,491	42,403	52,347	47,576	56,267	51,138	60,479	54,967	65,008	59,082
5-9	33,606	33,015	37,839	37,043	40,672	39,816	43,718	42,797	46,991	46,001
10-14	28,964	30,767	32,613	34,521	35,054	37,105	37,679	39,883	40,500	42,869
15-19	33,013	37,326	37,172	41,880	39,955	45,015	42,946	48,386	46,162	52,008
20-24	50,391	46,565	56,739	52,246	60,987	56,158	65,553	60,362	70,461	64,881
25-29	51,548	36,984	58,042	41,496	62,387	44,603	67,058	47,942	72,079	51,532
30-34	36,051	21,835	40,592	24,499	43,632	26,333	46,898	28,305	50,409	30,424
35-39	26,074	16,015	29,359	17,969	31,557	19,314	33,919	20,760	36,459	22,315
40-44	17,328	10,427	19,511	11,699	20,972	12,575	22,542	13,516	24,229	14,528
45-49	13,253	7,748	14,922	8,693	16,040	9,344	17,241	10,044	18,531	10,796
50-54	9,565	5,404	10,770	6,063	11,576	6,517	12,443	7,005	13,375	7,530
55-59	5,073	3,161	5,712	3,547	6,140	3,812	6,599	4,098	7,093	4,404
60-64	3,340	2,699	3,761	3,028	4,042	3,255	4,345	3,499	4,670	3,761
65-69	2,022	1,678	2,277	1,883	2,447	2,024	2,630	2,175	2,827	2,338
70-74	1,549	1,416	1,744	1,589	1,875	1,708	2,015	1,836	2,166	1,973
75-79	850	765	957	858	1,029	923	1,106	992	1,189	1,066
80+	903	1,000	1,017	1,122	1,093	1,206	1,175	1,296	1,263	1,393
TOTAL	360,021	299,208	405,374	335,712	435,725	360,846	468,346	387,863	503,412	416,901

Source: District Statistics Officer, Mombasa, 2001

During the 1999 Population and Housing census, the female and male population accounted for 45.3% and 54% respectively. This can be attributed to the large number of male immigrants to the district in search of employment opportunities. The trend is expected to prevail over the plan period. The implication will therefore be that as the population grows at a faster rate than employment creation, unemployment will continue to rise, leading to increase in poverty levels and high crime, and other social vices.

Table 2.3 Population Projection for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6 - 13	49,936	50,734	55,644	56,541	59,810	60,774	64,288	65,324	69,101	70,215
14-17	23,232	26,658	25,908	29,689	27,848	31,911	29,933	34,300	32,174	36,868
15-59	242,296	185,465	272,175	208,700	292,553	224,325	314,457	241,121	338,000	259,173
15-49 (Female)		176,900		197,134		211,894		227,756		244,810
15-64 (Labour Force)	245,636	188,164	273,650	209,624	327,619	250,965	421,513	322,891	582,804	446,444

Source: District Statistics Officer, Mombasa, 2001

Primary School going - Age (6-13yrs): The population under the primary school going age was 100,670 in the 1999 census and is expected to grow to 139,316 by the year 2008 with the females constituting 50.4 per cent of the age group. This age group also forms 15 per cent of the total district population. The implication of this trend is that the population in this age group will put pressure on the existing educational and primary health care facilities. This will call for the provision of more resources such as teachers and education related facilities, health care providers and equipments.

Secondary School going - Age (14-17): The secondary school going population was 49,890 persons or 5 per cent of the total population in the 1999 Population and Housing census. The population is estimated at 55,597 in 2002 and is expected to grow to 69,042 in the year 2008; the female population in this age group constitutes 53.4% of the total population. The trend is expected to prevail during the plan period meaning that there will be need to increase the secondary schools and post secondary training institutions to accommodate the increasing numbers. This implies that parents and the government will have to overstretch their resources to support more children going to school, especially now when education has become more expensive. This also means that the dropout rates are likely to increase.

Female Reproductive - Age (15-49yrs): The reproductive female population (age 15-49) was enumerated as 176,900 persons in 1999 and constitutes 26.6% of the total population. The population is expected to increase from 197,134 in year 2002 to 211,894 in 2004 and 244,810 in year 2008. This means that the increased proportion of women in the reproductive age will have an effect on the fertility rates and birth rates. Consequently, the maternal and health care systems will have to be improved. Efforts will also have to be made to improve the reproductive health care systems so as to improve the quality of life of the mother and child. This calls for the government and other development partners to direct more resources towards mother, child and health care programmes.

Labour Force - Age (15-64 yrs): The male population within the District labour force constitutes 57 per cent of the total labour force. This is due to the high influx of male migrants from other parts of the country in pursuit of wage employment. The labour force of the district in 1999 was 427,761 persons; constituting 64 per cent of the total district population. It is expected to increase to 597,173 by the end of the plan period.

This high number of the economically active population will not be entirely absorbed into the labour market owing to the prevailing poor performance of the district economy. This implies that unemployment and dependency ratio will be on the increase over the plan period.

Children in Need of Special Care Protection (CNSP): As the population grows and poverty levels increases, the number of CNSPs mainly aged between 0 – 17 years will continue to increase from the current estimate of 8,893. The challenge will therefore be to fulfil the rights of CNSPs who include Street children, child labourers in form of child hawkers and domestic workers, children with disabilities, neglected children, HIV/AIDS infected and affected children, child prostitutes, juvenile drug users and traffickers.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty in the district is defined as inability to afford daily basic needs to support life, comprising of food and non-food items (e.g. clothing, shelter and food), inability to access basic services (e.g. education, health, water and sanitation) and inability to access and control productive resources (e.g. land, capital, information, life skills, employment etc.) The poor see themselves as lacking opportunity to sustain life and being deprived of any voice, right and value in society. They associate their state of poverty with hopelessness, powerlessness, insecurity and lack of integrity. The poor include marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, women, homeless people and street children who are the most disadvantaged. According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey III of 1997, the number of poor people in the district increased from 162,942 in 1994 to 217402 representing 33.14 per cent and 38.82 per cent of the district population respectively. The number is expected to increase rapidly as the pace of urbanization accelerates and population increases.

The immediate causes of poverty in the district are landlessness, high and increasing cost of living, inaccessibility to credit facilities, lack of technical entrepreneurial skills, unemployment, low incomes, HIV AIDS, discrimination, and cultural practises such as expensive weddings, funerals etc. The underlying causes of poverty include poor resource management, poor governance, gender imbalance, ignorance and marginalisation of the disadvantaged.

The poor in the district are found in all four divisions but according to the District Poverty Assessment Report, Likoni division was ranked with highest followed by Kisauni, Changanwe and Island divisions in that order. The poor are predominantly squatters living on land owned by absentee landlords, (government or private land). Few pockets live in formal settlements side by side with the high and medium income groups. While the vast majority of the poor live in un serviced and unplanned informal settlements or slums.

The PPA II reports the following characteristics about the poor; they have limited access to health and education facilities for their children due to high costs. Most prefer to use prepared herbs from “neem” trees or buy essential drugs cheaply from the Bamako initiative; Most of their children drop out of school while some attend non-formal Schools and others seek bursaries for their children.

Majority of the poor have large families, work as casuals and eat cheap food once a day. Some cope through illegal activities e.g. Changaa brewing and drinking. A large portion of poor people's incomes goes towards food and rent expenditures.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

Mombasa is one of the districts in Kenya where HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is very high. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate presently stands at 16 per cent compared to the national prevalence rate of about 14 per cent. The most infected age groups are 20-24 for female and 30 - 39 years for males. These are mainly people in the prime of their lives within the labour force. Young women in the age group 15-19 and 20-24 are likely to be infected more than males in the same age groups because of early sexual relationship.

Factors that are believed to be responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS include: Poverty; increase in drug abuse due to idleness among youth; high loose associations and general moral laxity amongst people, caused by effects of rapid urbanization and tourism sector influence, (e.g. commercial sex); existence of negative tribal, marital and cultural values (e.g. wife inheritance and early marriages which has contributed to early divorces and separation; early sexuality exposure due to peer group influence); inadequate parental advice; and women having no control over their sexual protective methods.

The high prevalence rate in the district will continue to adversely affect the household's income, savings, investment, and labour productivity. Additionally the number of orphans and child-headed families are likely to increase in future. If the spread of HIV/AIDS is not contained it will increase the poverty situation in the district. The challenge will therefore be for the people to change their social behaviour. The National AIDS Control Council has put in place structures to address HIV/AIDS pandemic.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities that the Society has given its members i.e. men, women, boys and girls. These roles are learned over time and vary widely within and between cultures. Any development planning that does not consider men, women, boys and girls social issues creates a gap. Planners and workers must therefore mainstream all gender issues into development. This ensures inclusive benefits to all in the utilisation of resources.

In terms of poverty, there are more women than men in Mombasa. Majority of the women depend on petty trade and low-income jobs. Most of the youth are still unemployed and depend on their parents and casual employment. Statistics from the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry shows that 60 per cent of its business members are men, whereas women and the youth account for 40 per cent. High rate of divorce in Mombasa has rendered many women destitute since most do not own property contributing to their worst state of poverty.

About 85 per cent of all the departmental heads and their deputies in civil service, parastatals and private sectors are men. Women are in the lower cadres. In most cases the males who form a greater proportion of management position ignore the decision of the women.

The number of female teachers fell below their male counterpart. According to TSC, the number of female teachers stood at 409 compared to that of men of 1134. However, the enrolment of boys and girls is balanced in the lower primary and in some cases with more girls than boys. The trend changes in upper primary, secondary and colleges where there is a higher enrolment of boys than girls. This low enrolment in upper primary and tertiary levels is because of early marriages, pregnancy, and priority to educate boys than girls.

Mombasa is a cosmopolitan district and among the various cultures, only the Muslims allow girls to inherit property from their parents. In most of the remaining cultures, it is perceived that girls will get married and share what their husbands own. Girls who fail to get married and divorced women are rendered poor even if their parents own property. Married women are in most cases not given a free hand to inherit their husband's properties upon death. There is need for awareness creation to the community for beneficiaries to claim and contest their right to inheritance.

Out of 33 Councillors, there are only two women Councillors, one elected and the other nominated. Of the 6 Members of Parliament, the 4 elected Members of Parliament are men and of the 2 nominated, one is a woman.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Mombasa District is just as vulnerable to manmade and natural disasters as other parts of the country and the World at large. History of major disasters which have happened in Mombasa include: the damages caused by the El-Nino rains in 1997, the influx of Somali refugees in 1991, the Mtongwe Ferry Disaster, Cholera outbreak, the oil spillage at the Port, Likoni clashes 1999 and Fire outbreaks in Kisimani, Bombolulu, Likoni, Mtopanga, Bangladesh and Shimo la Tewa Secondary school. The District has also responded to major disasters in other parts of the country and the region like the influx of Rwanda refugees in Tanzania, Nairobi bomb blast, Mwanza ship disaster, the Tsavo train crash, the Bombolulu girls fire disaster in Mariakani and the Sabaki bridge bus accidents disasters. The response was in terms of sending trained personnel to assist in these disasters or receive victims of disasters for admission in hospitals, or shipment of necessary response cargo such as relief food and other equipments.

Although the district responded to these disasters, in most cases it was caught unprepared in terms of resources and commitment from other stakeholders. When disasters occur only few organisations such as Kenya Red cross has worked closely with the District Administration.

Lack of national policy on Disaster Management has contributed much to the unpreparedness of the district to respond effectively to disasters. The policy is therefore required to provide mechanism for effective co-ordination and management of disasters.

The District is in the process of preparing it's own disaster management plan, where all stakeholders will be included in disaster management. At the moment, apart from Kenya Red Cross and few NGOs, other bigger organisations prepare their own plans to respond to disasters in their areas of operations. These organizations include: K.P.A., Oil refinery, Oil Spillage Committee, Moi international Airport, Bamburi Portland cement, etc. Other smaller companies have put in place working safety procedures.

The strategic location and the economic importance of Mombasa, not only to Kenya but also to larger part of East Africa, requires that it be a disaster free zone. This is because any disaster happening in Mombasa could have negative effects on several economies within the East and Central Africa region apart from Kenya.

2.4.6 Environmental Management and Conservation

Mombasa district is faced with a number of challenging environmental issues, which have negative impact on the economic growth and poverty levels. The major environmental issues include: Resources consumption, land use, water use, energy use, solid waste, wastewater and air pollution.

Resource Consumption: The District, with its large concentration of people and activities consume more resources than it can provide. The district is a net importer of food, fuel and water. The town and its dwellers consume large share of natural resources such as building material, food, fuel wood, mangrove, timber and charcoal. This has resulted in intensive use of resources, which have negatively affected on the environment.

Land Use: Rapid population growth on the sensitive ecosystem along the coastline leads to poor land use. Quarrying, construction along the beach, industrial pollution, inappropriate waste management are few of the environmental problems which have led to the degradation of the coastline and loss of important wildlife habitats e.g. turtle nesting grounds along the beach, leading to soil and ground water pollution, a good case in point is Kibarani.

Water and Sanitation: The demand for water in the district exceed water supply and is fast growing. This coupled with poor management and pollution of water resources put pressure on both quality and quantities of water resources. Besides, ground water suffers from faster abstraction than natural replenishment resulting into salt-water intrusion and pollution. Lack of adequate sanitation services is one of the greatest threats to the residents of the district. Poor sanitation has created health and environmental hazards in several ways, including direct exposure of human waste near residential places e.g. in Kiembeni.

Air pollution: Air pollution released from industrial, energy and transportation (vehicular) sources is one of the most noticeable environmental problems in the district. The air quality has been worsening overtime. Air pollution has also contributed to chronic and infectious respiratory diseases.

Energy Use: Urbanisation, pollution, industrialisation and other economic development activities have increased demand for fuel. Use of charcoal and fuel wood has contributed to local deforestation, land degradation and loss of Biodiversity.

Solid Waste: Solid waste has created environmental problems and a challenge in the district. For instance, in terms of Solid Waste Management, the Municipal Council of Mombasa, collects only 30% of the total Garbage Generated. The remains is either burned or dumped in uncontrolled dumpsites or left in streets, where it creates health hazards and block drains contributing to urban floods. In addition, household and

industrial wastes, including toxic ones are often handled together, leading to soil and ground water pollution when waste is dumped improperly e.g. in Kibarani.

In order to address the environmental issues, the following corrective measures will be put in place: Introduction of Bacterial Lagoon treatment plants to supplement the already existing two sewerage treatment plants, relocation of Kibarani dumpsite to other three remaining divisions. Introduction of integrated solid waste management system, which include waste reduction and recycling, water use; implement and enforce Environment Management and Coordination Act.

CHAPTER THREE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES
AND PRIORITIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter maps out priority measures that the district will undertake to achieve the objectives of reducing the incidence of poverty and spurring economic growth. The chapter is prepared in line with the PRSP and the National Development Plan Sectors, clearly stating the development path envisaged for the district for the next seven years.

Consideration has been made specifically targeting problems facing pockets of poor within the district in line with the priorities set under the PRSP.

3.1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

The sector comprises of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary, Cooperatives, Fisheries and Forestry in the PSRP Generally, the sector is not a major one in the district. However, it plays an important role since it targets mostly the poor in the district, particularly in marketing of farm produce, dairy products, poultry and fisheries. On the other hand, cooperative societies have supported farmers and fishermen to some extent.

3.1.1. Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “sustainable and equitable rural development for all” while the mission is “to contribute to poverty reduction through the promotion of food security, agro- industrial development, trade, water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the natural resources”

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

Basically, Mombasa is an urban district with most of its land area occupied by industrial enterprises and residential settlements. Due to this factor land available for agriculture is limited and therefore all food requirements are met from outside the district. However, some areas of the district (peri-urban) have rural characteristics with majority of the poor practicing farming, livestock keeping and fisheries.

On the other hand, the district has 65 km² of open water plus access to 200 km² of the Exclusive Economic zone (EEZ) as potential fishing grounds. Based on these resource endowments, the district will respond to sector vision and mission by improving the standard of living of the farmers and fishermen through improving management and growth of cooperatives, improvement in services that are demand driver. by facilitating private sector participation, improving marketing and sustainability in utilizing the natural resources which include land and marine resources.

3.1.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Although only 5 per cent of the households are involved in farming activities, the sector plays an important role in poverty reduction in the district.

The sector will significantly contribute towards provision of food security and generation of income for the poor through subsistence farming and fishing. This will contribute significantly in improving the standards of living of peri-urban population. Forestry and

agro forestry will provide income to a number of people through the sale of mangrove poles and *makuti* to the construction industry.

Agricultural, fisheries and forestry activities also provide the government and Municipal Council revenue in terms of single permits and other fees.

With a total of 231 active cooperatives and Kshs 269,234,926 turnover, cooperative movement has played an important role in the district. The SACCOs have become the main source of funds for school fees, development loans, emergency loans and the best resource for people's savings. Bigger cooperatives such as Akamba Cooperative have earned the country foreign exchange.

3.1.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sectors

The sector has many stakeholders. The roles of the principal stakeholders are highlighted below:

Stakeholder	Role
Farmers and fishermen	Decide and plan for production.
Central Government	Monitor food security; Provide extension services; Mobilise, advise, supervise and educate communities; Formulate and implement policies; Provide infrastructure; Land Administration and registration; Conserve resources & environment; Training; Licensing e.g. Forestry, Fisheries.
Municipal Council of Mombasa	Provide services and infrastructure; Issuance of single permit.
Cooperative Societies	Provide credit services; Marketing.
Kenya Wildlife Services	Manage and Conserve Marine National Parks and reserves; Protect ecosystems particularly Corals.
Research Institutions e.g. KARI, KEMFRI	Undertake Research.
Lending Institutions e.g. AFC, Banks	Provide credit services.
NGOs/CBOs	Community mobilization; Capacity building and training; Micro financing services.
Private sector	Sale inputs and implements; Provide Market e.g. Fish processing establishment.

3.1.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Highlighted below are the priorities, constraints and strategies of the sub sectors in this sector: -

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock Development	Promotion of Semi commercial poultry production; Promotion of dairy production.	Lack of well structured financial credit; Poor quality of basic inputs eg Day old chicks; Unavailability of commercial feed; High cost of veterinary services; High disease incidence. Lack of well organised credit schemes; Lack of established sources of breeding stock; Lack of high quality cultivated forages; High disease incidence; Unfavourable land tenure system.	Promote and encourage establishment of semi commercial poultry enterprises; Encourage formation of poultry producers' associations or Groups; Promote very strict diseases vaccination programme. Encourage formation of farmers/ producers user organizations; Promote growing of high quality forages; Promote strict vaccination programme.
Fisheries	Acquire and Develop Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Landing Beaches; Promote Aquaculture; Retain The European Union And Other Emerging Markets; Promote Cage culture; Promote small scale fish processing; Promote fish demonstration ponds;	Acquisition of fish landing beaches by private developers Lack of skills to promote and develop aquaculture; Non adherence of strict health and sanitary standards requirement by European Union; Poor fish handling and processing methods; Exploitation of fishery and Marine resources by foreigners; Inadequate surveillance and patrols due to inadequate funding; Insufficient local capacity to harvest the deep sea fishery due to lack of equipment.	Liase with relevant departments for landing sites acquisition; Train and capacity build fishermen extension workers on aquaculture; Promote high level of cleanliness in beaches, marketing and processing places; Train fishermen on fish handling and processing methods; Strengthen surveillance/Law enforcement & strengthen beach management units; Allocate sufficient funding; Build local capacity; Facilitate fishponds demonstration.
Cooperative Development	Educate and train the cooperative members in the district; Increase membership, share capital and turnover in individual cooperatives; Diversify income-generating activities in individual cooperatives; Revive dormant cooperatives in the district; Promote cooperatives in the Jua kali.	Lack of cooperative education among the members; the management committee and the staff; Inadequate capital for issuance of loans and investment in income generating activities; Non-remittance of co-operative funds by some employers; The enforcement of the co-operative law so far has proved to be slow in implementation; Mismanagement and embezzlement of cooperative societies funds by the leaders.	Capacity building and educating the societies committees and members; Improve marketing in handicrafts and fish cooperative management in order to produce more and better quality products so as to-fetch more money for the members; Intensify cooperative supervision; Register new cooperatives and revive dormant ones.
Forestry	To ensure that trees are planted on the farms, road reserves and parks for multipurpose uses;	Unfavourable Land tenure system; Inadequate funding; Inadequate personnel to protect and conserve the	Involve the local communities, NGOs, Government departments and CBOs in forest conservation;

	To ensure that the mangrove forests are protected and conserved for sustainable supply of fuel wood and biodiversity conservation.	mangrove forests and also facilitate forest extension.	Handover centralized tree nurseries to local communities; Mobilise and train the local communities.
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3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Seed Bulking (Cassava, Cowpeas, Pigeon Peas, Sweet Potatoes) Industrial Crops, Cotton, Coconuts, Simsim. Kisauni, Likoni, and Changamwe Divisions	1	To increase yields through high yielding varieties and better husbandry.	50% farmers to plant clean materials	Screening against Mosaic virus disease in cassava; Establish crop demonstration at community group's farms and private farms; Promote seed bulking of high yielding varieties of all specified crops; Promote improved crop husbandry demonstrations with emphasis on control of pests and crop diseases; Popularise selected crop varieties through utilization demonstrations. Justification: Cassava mosaic virus is major disease, which reduces yields by 20-50 per cent.
Promotion of Herbs and Spices Likoni and Kisauni Divisions.	2	To diversify crop farming with high value herbs and spices and generate higher income.	5 farmers to plant herbs and spices per year.	Sensitise farmers; Identification and collection of planting materials of desirable types; Bulking demonstrations of selected types at community group sites and private farms. Justification: These are high value crops with good market outlets in Mombasa Island.
Promotion of Asian Vegetables and Curcubits Likoni and Kisauni Division	3	To diversify vegetable growing to high value varieties with ready market outlets in the district.	50 farmers to plant Asian vegetables.	Establishing improved crop husbandry demonstrations with emphasis on pests and crop diseases; Seed bulking demonstrations. Justification: High value crops with good market outlets in hotels in Mombasa and environs.
Home Economics Promotion District wide	4	Improve food production and utilization.	All households	Demonstrations to show how to achieve/prepare nutritionally rich foods and ability to diversify foods to avoid over dependence on staple foods like maize and rice. Justification: Promote preparation of balanced diets among families for better health.
Promotion of Floriculture	5	To diversify income	6 farmers	Sensitising farmers in growing

		activities.	commercial floriculture.	other ornamental flowers, which are in high demand in hotel industry. Justification: Farmers at community group level have been made aware of these high value flowers. There is ready market in the tourist hotel industry.
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B: New project Proposal: Coast Development Authority (Agriculture)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Spice Farming Project District wide	1	Promote spices growing in the peri urban centres; To create jobs for the youth and women groups; To improve livelihoods of school dropouts in the suburbs of Mombasa.	To provide seeds and train 2 youth groups and 3 women groups.	Provision of seeds; Train the groups on production, processing and marketing. Justification: This is a high value crop with good market outlets in Mombasa Island.

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development & Veterinary Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease Control District wide	Ensure reduced disease outbreaks; Ensure reduced numbers of uncared for dogs and cats.	Vaccinate all animals in the district. Destroy all the unwanted dogs and cats.	Spraying, castration and baiting of stray dogs and cats.
Vector Control Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Division	To impart knowledge on the use of chemical control; To ensure reduced tick and tsetse load in animals.	Conduct trainings in all divisions; Reduced tick borne and tsetse related diseases.	Community mobilization and trainings; Acquisition of Tsetse traps and acaroids.
Clinical Services Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Division	Ensure community participation in animal health care; Ensure easier and faster access to farms.	Two groups per division formed; Have a motorcycle or a bicycle for each field officer.	Formation of community based health care groups; Acquisition of motorcycles/bicycles.
Meat Inspectorate District-wide	To enlighten the community on meat hygiene; Ensure faster access to inspection points.	Conduct community training in all the divisions; Have a motorcycle for each inspector; Carry out inspection in all registered premises.	Conduct training on the importance of meat inspection; Acquisition of motorcycles.
Hides and Skins and Leather Improvement District wide	Ensure quality hides and skins and quality products from the same.	Visit all premises; Conduct training in all registered premises.	Conduct inspection of hides and skins producing and storing premises; Conduct on-site training on hides and skins.
Artificial Insemination Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Division	To have community run AI services.	Formation of 2 AI groups in Changamwe and Kisauni.	Formation of organized A.I. groups; Inspect the storage of the equipment; Acquisition of AI equipment by private groups.
Construction of	Ensure good and safe	Staff to move from Kibarani to	Construction of the office.

District Veterinary Offices at Majengo. Island Division	offices for the district.	Majengo.	
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B: New Project Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Poultry Development Commercial Broilers and Layers Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Divisions	1	To improve cash incomes to alleviate poverty; To increase poultry production to satisfy the high demand for meat and eggs.	50 per cent increase in poultry.	Promote production of poultry and eggs in groups and smallholder private farms in the district. Justification The district has lucrative market for poultry and their products.
Dairy Development Project Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Divisions	2	To improve cash incomes and alleviate poverty; To guarantee high milk production all the year round.	50 per cent dairy herds to produce 12 litres/day.	Enhance high milk production through enhanced feeding of cultivated forages; Encourage farmers to conserve the excess forages and hay. Justification Farmers need to be guided on dairy cattle management and techniques in milk handling.
Goat Improvement Project Kisauni, Changamwe and Likoni Divisions	3	To impart sheep and goat management skills to small stock keepers which will enhance production of high quality meat.	50 per cent increase in goat production.	Promote improvement and management of stock through provision of technical packages to community groups and individual farmers through extension services. Justification Most small stock farmers have no skills on goat's management; the district is suitable for goat rearing.
Pig Production Project Kisauni, Changamwe and Likoni Divisions	4	To enhance production of high quality pig products.	50 per cent increase of pig farmers.	Promote pig production in existing farms. Justification Many farmers are interested in pig production for tourist industry, however; farmers have no knowledge on pig farming.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of office complex for Mombasa Teachers SACCOs	1	Save on rent; Generate extra income by renting out extra space; Establish a front office.	To improve society's liquidity which will lead to improved loan facilities.	Source for funds and construct a seven-storey building. Justification: This will solve the problem of office accommodation.
Uchongaji Front Office	2	To eliminate delay in remittance of funds To start banking services.	Have every member operate bank account through which all funds shall be channelled. Improve society's liquidity.	Computerize Open members accounts. Justification: This will solve the problem of non-remittance of cooperative deduction by the employer.
Jitegemee Front Office	3	Eliminate delay in remittance of funds; To start banking services.	Have every member operate a bank account through which all funds shall be channelled. Improve society's liquidity.	Computerize back and front office. Open members' accounts. Justification: This will solve the problem of non-remittance of cooperative deduction by the employer.
Bandari Front Office	4	To start banking services.	Improve society's liquidity for improved loaning.	Open members accounts. Justification: This will solve the problem of non-remittance of cooperative deduction by the employer; Open members' accounts.
Mombasa Port Front Office	5	To start banking services.	Improve society's liquidity for improved loaning.	Justification: This will solve the problem of non-remittance of cooperative deduction by the employer.

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Fishermen Training Centre Mombasa District Office Headquarters Island Division	To promote better fishing practices. To boost fisher folk incomes; Improve the performance of beach management units; Eliminate use of illegal nets.	To increase capture yields by 22 per cent; Train at least 5 organized beach units per division annually.	Construction of office block with sufficient sitting space and provide equipment for training.
Pambazuko Crab Culture Project Changamwe Division	To provide a reliable source of employment and income to women.	Train 2 women groups on production and marketing of crabs.	To train crab farmers on how to culture crabs.

B: New project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of District Fisheries Office District Fisheries Office Hqs Island Division	1	Provide adequate office accommodation to District Fisheries Officer/Officers.	Complete the refurbishment of the office in two years.	Pull down existing roof and put up new roof; Repair the walls/floor and plumbing works. Justification: Currently officers are squeezed in the old structure;
Acquisition of Gazetted and Ungazetted Fish	2	To ease access of landing beaches and development of	Acquire title deeds, fence off and provide infrastructure at all the	To delineate the landing beaches from other non-fishing activities; To centralize capture fisheries

Landing Beaches District wide		the fishery.	beaches; Increase level of data captured by 20 per cent annually.	operations to designated beaches. Justification: Improve statistical data collection as a tool for management; Harmonize fish landing at all the designated ports.
Beach Improvement District wide	3	To improve fish and fishery product handling; To reduce the level of post-harvest losses; Boost the level of income to fish folks.	To put up at least one model beach in every division annually; Reduce post-harvest losses by at least 10 per cent in the first year and subsequently by 5 per cent.	Provision of electricity; Provision of potable water; Provision of sanitary facilities. Justification: Reduce high levels of post-harvest losses; Increase the shelf life of fishery products; Increase fishermen's earning.
Fish Demonstration Ponds District wide	4	Promote fish farming in the district; To reduce level of reliance on capture fisheries; Boost incomes for fish farmers.	Construct at least four demonstration ponds in the district, i.e. one in every division.	Design, construct and stock fish demonstration ponds in high potential areas. Justification: To supplement catches from capture fisheries; Diversify sources of incomes to fisher folks.
Improved Deep-Frying Facilities District wide	5	To improve the level of fuel consumption Boost the levels of income for fishmongers.	Construct at least 10 facilities in every division annually; Train at least 100 fisher folks in design and construction of the facility annually.	Design and construct economical deep-frying kilns Justification: Improve the handling of fish and fish products; Increase the level of earnings to the fishmongers.
Cage Culture Development District wide	6	To demonstrate alternative fish culture technique; To ease pressure on captures fisheries; To promote alternative sources of incomes.	Increase current marine fish production by 5 per cent annually.	Design and construct cages; Installation and stocking of cages in designated areas; Monitoring the progress of cage culture. Justification: Increase fish production from the cultured species; Provide employment for the local communities Diversify investment opportunities
Integrated Aquaculture Project District wide	7	To train fishermen on modern techniques & empower the fish farmers to translate farming into revenue earning.	Train 7 groups on Integrated aquaculture.	Train fishermen on modern techniques of aquaculture; Vegetable growing Broiler production; Fish farming. Justification: Need to diversify from farming to other farming activities to improve on fishermen incomes.

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation and Extension Services District wide	To produce Quality tree seedlings for ceremonial planting; To boost seedlings demand in the district and help nursery operators earn a living through sale of seedlings; To enlighten the community on environmental conservation issues.	To produce 7,000 ceremonial tree seedlings annually; To have 150 tree nurseries producing an average of 2,000 seedlings each annually; Conduct 2 trainings annually for CBOs and farmers.	Maintenance of central tree nurseries; Establishment and management of private tree nurseries, Institution and CBOs; Training and field days.
Forestry & Plantation Development District wide	Conservation of biodiversity; To ensure sustainable use of the mangrove forest; To supply quality tree seedlings for enrichment planting; To sensitise the local community adjacent to the mangrove forest of its importance.	Station 2 forest guards in each; Conduct joint patrols and surveillance; Plant 5 ha each year; To have one tree nursery at Jomvu Kuu, Mkupe and Mtwapa; Conduct one training per division every year.	Protect the mangrove forests; Enrichment planting of the mangrove forest; Establishment of mangrove tree nursery; Training.

B: New Project Proposal: Forestry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Borehole Island Division	1	To have a permanent supply of water to the central tree nursery and five government offices.	To have one borehole and water pump which can supply water to one central tree nursery and five government offices.	Sink a borehole, purchase a water pump, pipes and pipe fittings and install them. Justification: To provide water to the tree nursery and staff in the office.

B: New Project Proposal: Coast Development Authority (Forestry)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Fruit Tree Nurseries District wide	1	To promote fruit tree growing in Mombasa.	Establish fruit tree nurseries in each division; Train 7 groups in the district.	Establish fruit tree nurseries; Training the groups on transplanting. Justification: Fruit have ready markets in the district.

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Environment (Coast Development Authority)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme Kisauni Division	To maintain coastal resources systems; To reduce resource use conflicts; To conserve the environment;	ICAM profile completed; Reduction of the resource use conflicts; Complete the demonstration projects at Jomo Kenyatta public	ICAM Coastal profiles; Business management plans for the fishermen, beach operators, hawkers and tour guides; Demonstration projects at the Jomo Kenyatta beach & the Mombasa marine

	To facilitate progress of multi-sectoral development.	beach; Sensitising the fishermen, beach operators, hoteliers, Operators, hawkers, tour guides and other stakeholders.	park; Awareness creation for the sustainable utilization of coastal resources; Capacity building.
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B. New Project Proposal: Environment Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Prepare District Environment Action Plan (5 Years) District wide	1	To promote and facilitate the coordination of strategies and measures to protect and manage the environment into plans and programmes for the social and economic development of the district.	3 training workshops for the members of District Environment Committee; 80 workshops for all stakeholders to gather information; 10 field visits for members of DEC; 10 meetings for members of DEC.	Assess and identify key environment issues; Recommend solutions and outline strategies and programmes to redress the problems; Address protection and management of environment. Justification: It is the requirement of Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 that District Environmental Action Plan must be prepared.
Localizing Agenda 21 For Mombasa District District wide	2	To harmonize urban development and the environment. Create a partnership among all stakeholders; Create awareness to Mombasa residents.	1 workshop for the implementers (District Committee Members) Conduct 20 baraza in all division of Mombasa; Conduct 8 workshops for stakeholders; 10 meetings for the members of DEC; Distribute 30 copies of the World Agenda 21.	Come up with strategy and action for sustainable municipal programme Consultation process between Municipal Council of Mombasa and all other stakeholders to achieve consensus on Local Agenda 21 for MCM and the local community. Justification: Need to involve stakeholders in protection of environment.
Publicizing of Environment Management and Coordination Act, 1999 District wide	3	Create awareness of the Act among Mombasa population. Create partnerships for implementation and enforcement of the Act with all stakeholders; Ensure participation of all stakeholders in management of environment as required by the Act.	2 workshops for members of District Environment Committee; 4 workshops for Industrialist, Hotelier and business community in general; Barazas in all locations of Mombasa; Distributes copies of the Act (200 copies) to all stakeholders (representative).	Organize workshops and seminars on the Act; Distribution of copies of the Act. Awareness campaign through public media. Justification: Most of the people are not aware of the Act.
Rehabilitation of Kibarani Dump Site Changamwe Division	4	Create a beautiful nature park out of the dumpsite.	Relocate the dumpsite; Remove the non-biodegradable waste; Landscape the dumpsite by planting trees, flowers and making ponds; Create pathways and seats for the park users.	Establishments of a nature park. Justification: Decentralize dumping to other divisions.
Integrated Solid Waste Management District wide	5	To keep the town clean by reducing the waste produced; To create	To have workshops for all groups involved in garbage collection; To have workshops for industrialists and	Introduction of 4 R: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and Recover; Separation of waste into recycles units; Active involvement of youth

		awareness and partnership with all stakeholders in waste management.	business community on waster recovery recycle; To design waste separation programmes; To have barazas all over the district on waste. Reduction, reuse and recycle; To equip informal group waste collectors.	groups in management of waste. Justification: Need keep the district clean.
Procurement of Equipments for the District Environment Office Island Division	6	For easy communication and production of printed materials.	The office to have: Computer; Modem Internet connection; Telephone; Printer; Scanner.	Provide the office with computer and internet (modems), telephone, printer and scanner and all the necessary software. Justification: Need to capacity build the office in order to improve on efficiency

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Land and settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
On Going Squatters Settlement Schemes Changamwe, Likoni and Kisauni Divisions	To settle the landless squatters.	4,200 persons.	Settling squatters in Miritini, Ziwa la Ng'ombe, Bububu 'A', Bububu B.

B: New project Proposals: Land and Settlement

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
New Squatters Settlement Schemes (12) Changamwe, Likoni and Kisauni Divisions	1	To settle the landless squatters.	15,000 persons.	Settling squatters in Majaoni, Miritinni I, Miritinni II, Maunguja, Kindunguni, Vyemani, Ujamaa, Shonda, Kibundani, Mwaweche, Shika Adabu I I. Justification: Squatter problem is prevalent in the district.
Preparation Of Mombasa South/Kwale District Regional Plan Likoni Division	2	To improve and provide for physical development of land; To secure suitable provisions for physical and social infrastructure; To provide suitable provisions for use of land for building and other purposes.	Likoni Division and Kwale District.	Plan preparation; Plan presentation; Plan submission & approval. Justification: Improving on urban planning.
Mombasa Mainland North Zoning Plan Preparation Kisauni Division	3	To guide and coordinate infrastructural facilities; To control use and development of land.	Mombasa mainland North Sec. 1 & Sec. 2	Base maps preparation; Data collection & analysis; Plan preparation; Plan presentation; Plan submission & approval. Justification: Improving on urban planning.
Mombasa Mainland South Zoning Plan Preparation Likoni Division	4	To guide and coordinate infrastructural facilities; To control use and	Likoni Division.	Base maps preparation; Data collection & analysis; Plan preparation; Plan presentation; Plan submission & approval.

		development of land.		Justification: Improving on urban planning.
Mombasa Mainland West Zoning Plan Preparation Changamwe Division	5	To guide and coordinate infrastructural facilities; To control use and development of land.	Changamwe Division.	Base maps preparation; Data collection & Analysis; Plan preparation; Plan presentation; Plan submission & Approval. Justification: Improving on urban planning.
Mombasa Mainland Island Zoning Plan Preparation Island Division	6	To guide and coordinate infrastructural facilities; To control use and development of land.	Mombasa Island	Base maps preparation; Data collection & Analysis; Plan preparation; Plan presentation; Plan submission & Approval. Justification: Improving on urban planning.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkage

For realization of the sector vision and mission, the district physical infrastructure is expected to play crucial role in marketing of products. New developed infrastructure especially roads will provide access to the fisheries landing beaches and mangrove forest for patrols. The Airport, Port of Mombasa and Railways will facilitate faster transportation of products particularly chilled fishery to the local and international market. Besides reliable and inadequate electricity supply, it will promote the growth of the sector especially in processing of fisheries and other perishable products.

Tourism, on the other hand, will provide ready market for the products. The performance of the sector is highly dependent on skilled and semi-skilled labour. The sector is also expected to thrive where there is maximum security, law and order. Availability and accessibility of finances is crucial for the development of this sector. Information and communication is also essential for provision of information about the potential markets for products.

3.2. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

The sector is considered to be very vital not only to Mombasa district but also the country as a whole. This is because the standard of living of the people in the district and the performance of the major sectors are greatly influenced by the existence, access, distribution and utilization of the physical infrastructure.

Physical infrastructure in the district comprises of road transport, maritime, ferries, air and railway, communication (postal and telecommunication), energy and major water works, sanitation urbanization and buildings.

3.2.1 The Vision and Mission of the Sector

The vision is that "for enhanced and sustainable economic growth, this sector shall be revitalized through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities" while the mission is that in the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving the quality of facilities that is likely to generate economic impacts on the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient

network of basic infrastructure such as road, railways and ports that stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to the Sector Mission and Vision

The provision of physical infrastructure will stimulate the district economic activities and hence improve the standard of living of the people. However, the district is faced with the challenge of providing adequate resources to adequately maintain the existing infrastructure.

During the plan period, efforts will therefore be made to make physical infrastructure network more efficient and reliable so as to attract investment into the district and to take advantage of the regional markets like COMESA and EAC. This will be achieved through improving the flow of traffic, encourage private sector participation in the development and management of physical infrastructure e.g. roads, port and Kenya Railways and finally maintain, rehabilitate and reconstruct the existing physical infrastructure facilities to satisfy demand.

The District will also continue to strengthen the provision of services to the maritime trade to the entire hinterland of the port and improve the quality of infrastructure.

3.2.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Adequate and efficient physical infrastructure has a direct bearing on the production of goods and services in the district. It facilitates and promotes investment, thus creating more jobs, raises incomes of the people and through taxation increase the government and the Municipal Council of Mombasa revenue. Faster movements of goods from the port of Mombasa depend entirely on the state of physical infrastructure.

There is a total of 127 km classified roads and 221.46 km unclassified roads. The district is well served with electricity with virtually all economic and high potential areas with access to power network. The port of Mombasa is the principal seaport of Kenya and is one of the most modern ports in Africa. In the year 2000, a total of 1,722 tons of exports and 7,208 tons of imports were handled. The ferries enable people to access either end of the channel to engage in their day-to-day activities. About 144,907 people and 3,000 vehicles daily patronize the ferry.

Moi International Airport handles both domestic and international flights. The airport is capable of handling 1.5million passengers per year and accommodates wide-bodied aeroplanes and 30 light aircraft at ago. In the year 2000, 835,645 passengers, 15,651 aircraft and 2,716 tons of freight were handled. With 9 airlines, the airport is a major outlet for exporting and importing cargo as well as transporting tourist. The railway tracks facilitate the movement of passengers and goods that are destined for export from other parts of the country and neighbouring countries. In the year 2000, 606,742 passengers and 1.36 millions tons of cargo were transported.

The district has a well-developed modern communication network. With a total network of 31,481 telephone lines, the district is connected to the rest of the country and the outside world. The district also has 100 per cent mobile phone coverage and 8 Internet service providers. The number of installed private letterboxes is 27,600.

The district is able to provide 60 per cent of the water requirements. It receives water from Mzima Springs in Taita Taveta, Marere and Tiwi boreholes in Kwale and Sabaki/Baricho in Malindi. In addition, water is abstracted from 61 boreholes and 152 wells belonging to individuals, and mosques. On sanitation, only 17 per cent of the Mombasa Island is connected to sewerage system. The Municipal Council manages solid waste collection and disposal.

3.2.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

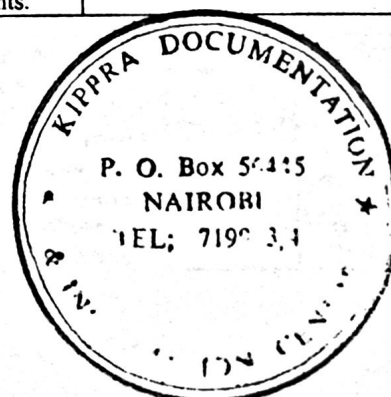
The sector has many stakeholders. The roles of the principal stakeholders are highlighted below: -

Stakeholder	Role
Central Government	Formulation, implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and reviewing of development policies, strategies and programmes in consultation with other stakeholders; Provision of infrastructure including repair & maintenance e.g. roads, water etc; Land Administration and registration.
Traffic Police	Regulate flow of traffic.
Municipal Council of Mombasa	Provision, periodic repair and maintenance of infrastructure e.g. Drainage, roads, sewerage; Management of solid waste; Provision of fire bridge services; Provision of traffic lights and street lights;
Kenya Ports Authority	Manages the Seaports;
Kenya Airport Authority	Manages the airports;
Kenya Railways	Manages Railway Lines;
Kenya Power & Lighting Co.	Distribute Power;
KENGEN	Generates and regulates power supplies;
Kenya Ferry Services	Provide Ferry Services;
Postal Corporation of Kenya	Provide Postal Services;
National Water Conservation & pipeline Corporation	Water undertaker;
Telkom (k)	Provide telecommunication services.
Safaricom, Kencell	Mobile phone providers.
Independent power producers e.g. Westmont	Generate power.
Donors e.g. World Bank, UNICEF	Provide funding.
Community	Implement and manages community projects e.g. water.

3.2.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Priorities

Highlighted below are the priorities, constraints and strategies of the sub sectors in this sector: -

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads and Urban Transport	Improvement of roads; Improvement of Urban transportation system; Opening of roads to peri-urban areas.	Insufficient funds for repair and maintenance of roads; Huge cost and substandard roads; Congestion of the roads; Structures are built on road reserves; Some areas in the mainland lack access roads; Lack of coordination of Municipal Council and Public Works activities.	Invest or conduct routine periodic maintenance of roads; Conduct regular roads inspection; Strictly implement and enforce the new government procurement procedures; Encourage private sector participation in roads maintenance and rehabilitation; Provision of adequate funds for development and maintenance; Involve the stakeholders in the planning of the efficient urban transportation system; Curb encroachment and repossess all road reserves; Construct a by pass route via Dongo Kundu; Open new access roads in most populated peri urban areas of Kisauni, Changamwe and Likoni Division.
Port	Improve efficiency by providing excellent services so as to compete with other ports.	Frequent theft of goods; Old and aging cargo handling equipment.	Strengthen security at the port; Rehabilitate port facilities and equipment; Procure new port equipments; Introduce Information Technology; Train staff; Work closely with all stakeholders.
Ferries	Make the ferry services efficient and safer.	Ferries are too old; Congestion at the ferry; Occurrence of accidents and mishaps; Reduction of ferry operating hours in Mtongwe; Insufficient funds.	Procure additional and replace aging vessels; Convert MV Harambee from single deck to a double deck in order to boost passenger carrying capacity; Expand walkways, motor lanes and bus terminals; Put in place disaster measures; Construct maintenance facilities; Improve ferry operating hours in Mtongwe; Allocate sufficient funds.
Airport	Improve current utilization of the airport from 60 per cent to 100 per cent.	Negative effects on tourism, trade and industry affect the airport performance e.g. Likoni clashes.	Work with other stakeholders to promote tourism; Lobby for international schedule flights to Moi International Airport.
Telkom (K)	Increase efficiency and quality in service delivery; Increase the capacity of telephone lines; Introduce new products for all customers.	Frequent vandalism of equipment, cables and call boxes; Lack of telephones in Informal settlement and other peri urban areas where majority of the poor live; High cost of owning telephone; Shortage of material and funding especially for the line plant inhibit the intended achievements.	Educate the public on the disadvantages of vandalism of equipment, cables and call boxes; Improve maintenance; Rehabilitate and improve the existing telecommunication network; Be customer focused; Open up of new telecare offices to enable customers reach Telkom easily; Put up telephone exchange in Bamburi with 10,000 lines by 2008; Launch Telecard product.



Water	Improve water supply; Provide safe potable water.	Supply of water is inadequate i.e. rationing. Low investment in water projects; The water supply system is old and thus it always experience distributional problems and frequent breakages; Groundwater is contaminated and thus quality of water is poor.	Expand and rehabilitate existing water supplies; Encourage communities to conserve water; Involve stakeholders in management, funding and implementation of water projects; Improve water distribution; Improve investments in water projects; Enlarge water distribution network; Monitor the quality of water; Encourage water treatment; Concurrently develop sewerage systems with water supply projects.
Sanitation	Improve sanitary standards.	Negative community attitude towards sanitation; Inadequate and frequent break down of sewerage system; Illegal connection of minor sewerage systems; Lack of proper solid waste management; Inadequate public toilets.	Involve communities in improvement of sanitation; Commission the Mombasa west sewerage system; Rehabilitate the existing sewerage system; Provide new waste treatment facilities; Stop illegal connections; Relocate Kibarani dumping site; Conduct public awareness campaigns on solid waste management; Promote recycling and composing of garbage; Improve the Council capacity; Encourage the construction of VIP latrines in informal settlement areas; Rehabilitate the existing public toilets and privatise them; Enforce the public health act and EMCA 1999 Acts.
	Improve provision of services	Theft of electricity through illegal connections; Monopoly in electricity distribution; Tampering and vandalism; Inadequate investments; Lack of planning and co-ordination for the services between Municipal Council, Kenya Power & Lighting Co. and Telekom (k).	Strengthen anti-fraud unit to check on theft of electricity; Continued privatisation of the energy sector Replace old and obsolete power plants; Speed up rural electrification; Educate the public on the importance of power conservation and against vandalism; Encourage integrated development planning.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New project Proposals: Road and Urban Transport

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Dongo Kundu by Pass Likoni and Changamwe Divisions	1	To improve communication from Mombasa to South Coast by providing an alternative to Likoni ferry.	Complete By pass by 2008.	Build a By Pass from Miritini to Dongo Kundu. Justification: The by-pass will boost economic activities in Likoni and South Coast.
New Nyali Bridge to Mtwapa Dual Carriageway Kisauni Division	2	To ease congestion due to very heavy traffic travelling on a fairly narrow carriageway.	Construct 15 km dual carriage way by 2008; To minimize traffic contestation.	Build 15km dual carriage way to link Nyali bridge and Mtwapa. Justification: Reduce traffic congestion.
Construction of Dual Carriage Way Docks-Makande (C)	3	To ease traffic between Docks and Makande.	Construct 6.7km dual carriage way by 2008; To minimize traffic	Build 6.7km dual carriageway. Justification:

114) Island Division			contestation.	Reduce traffic congestion.
Port Reitz Hospital Road Changamwe Division	4	To improve communication and maintain road.	Rehabilitate 2.9km of road by 2004.	Re-carpeting of road. Justification: To facilitate traffic movement to the hospital.
Old Airport Road Kwa Jomvu Changamwe Division	5	To improve communication and maintain road.	Rehabilitate 3km of road by 2004.	Reconstruction of the road. Justification: To facilitate traffic movement.
Periodic and Routine Maintenance of Selected Roads Within Mombasa Town (Municipal Council) District wide	6	To make the road motor able.	Maintain damaged portion of the 221.46 km of unclassified roads in Mombasa town.	Sport patching and re-gravelling of demurrage roads. Justification: The roads are heavily used.

B: New Project Proposals Ferries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Replacement of Two (2) Old Ferries	1	To reduce congestion at the ferry.	Replace 2 ferries by 2004.	Procurement of ferries. Justification: To boost ferry carrying capacity.
Procurement of Two Additional Ferries	2	To reduce congestion at the ferry.	Procure 2 new ferries by 2004.	Procurement of ferries Justification: Meet rising demand.
Expansion of Walkway Motor Lanes and PSV Terminals on Ramp Approaches on both ends Likoni and Island Divisions	3	To streamline traffic flow.	Construct walkways motorways, motor lanes, and PSV terminals by 2008.	Construct walkways motor lanes and PSV terminals. Justification: Reduce congestion and minimize accidents and delays.
Construct Maintenance Facilities	4	To boost availability and reliability of vessels.	Construct one maintenance facility by 2004.	Construct a maintenance facility. Justification: Save on cost of external contracting.
Conversion of MV Harambee to Double Deck Vessel	5	To boost carrying capacity.	Convert MV harambee to double deck vessels by 2003.	Conversion of MV harambee to double deck vessel. Justification: To alleviate congestion.

B: New project Proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme Changamwe, Likoni & Kisauni Divisions		To provide electricity to the peri urban areas.	Provide electricity to Kiembeni village, Utange shopping centre, Majaoni, shanzu, Maunguja and Mwakirunge shopping centers and school, Corner Mbaya, Bububu, Mbuta, Mwangala, Ziwa pungu, Vyemani, Shikaadabu, Kibundani, Vijiweni, Mbuyu wa Chapa, Miritini, Aldina kwa Ngamani by 2008.	Survey the areas; Construction of high overheads, construction of overhead lines and construction of low voltage lines to the premises. Justification: The areas have high potential for commercial trading activities.

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Major water and sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mzima I Pipeline (Interdistrict)	Rehabilitate the trunk main; Increase the daily water production to the original design capacity; Improve service delivery; Ensure reliable supply; Improve revenue generation and collection.	Increase daily water production from the current 35,000m ³ day to its designed capacity of 50,000m ³ day; Improve revenue generation and collection. Provide improved and reliable water services.	Rehabilitation of the headwork Rehabilitation of the transmission main from the headwork upto Changamwe reservoirs; Improvement of road access along the transmission main between Changamwe and Voi and to the springs; Improvement of the treatment works.
Marere 1928 (Interdistrict)	Improve daily water production; Provide reliable water supply; Improve service delivery; Improve revenue generation and collection.	Increase daily water production from the current 8,000m ³ /day to its designed capacity of 12,000m ³ /day; Improve revenue generation and collection; Expand water supply coverage.	Rehabilitation of head works; Rehabilitation of the treatment Works; Rehabilitation of the distribution trunk main; Rehabilitate approx. 30 km of 40mm steel pipeline; Improve access road along the transmission main; Provide air valves, washouts and section valves.
Tiwi Boreholes 1970 (Interdistrict)	Increase daily water supply to Likoni; Provide for reliable water supply; Improve revenue generation and collection.	Increase the daily water production to Likoni division from the current 3,000m ³ per day to 5,000m ³ per day.	Maintenance and minor Improvement of the Existing boreholes No. 9; Full development of 4No new boreholes; Construct pump house; Provide for electrification; Install pump and rising Main; Commission water supply; Reinforcement & enlargement of distribution network to facilitate increased daily water supply from Tiwi boreholes A and C; Introduce an independent rising main from Tiwi borehole No. 4 in order to increase water supply to Likoni division..
Rehabilitation of the Existing Wells District wide	To reduce the demand/supply gap that exists; Provide alternative source.	Rehabilitate 37 wells.	Rehabilitation of 37 existing wells through protection pumps installation and distribution of water to consumers from proposed storage tanks.
Borehole Development Project District wide	Reduce increased demand; Provide alternative source.	Drill 15 boreholes.	To drill 15 Boreholes in the 4 Divisions of Mombasa.
Timbwani Pipeline Rehabilitation Project Likoni Division	Reduce increased demand; Provide alternative source.	Rehabilitate water system to provide water to a population of 400 people; Connect 3 km of main 4 diameter.	Rehabilitation and improvement of water system to serve low income earners, schools and health facilities in Timbwani; Provide 3Km of main 4" diameter to be interconnected to Shelly Beach line.
Barsheba-Mishomoroni Water	Introduce water supply facility.	Construct a 15 km water pipeline so as to provide	To construct a water pipeline to serve the communities of Mishomoroni approx. 15km

Project Kisauni Division		water to a population of 500 people.	of main 75 mm. Diameter from the existing trunk main 500mm dia.
Kiembeni Utange Water Project in Kisauni Division.	Provide water supply facility.	Construct a 2 km water pipeline so as to provide water to a population of 500 people.	Construct a water pipeline to service the communities of Utange approx. 2 km of main 75 mm dia. from the existing trunk main 500 mm dia.
Mtopanga Primary School Water Project Borehole Kisauni Division	Reduce increasing demand; Develop alternative source of supply.	Drill a borehole so as to provide water to a population of 500 students.	To drill a borehole and have the same fully developed to serve the school and the surrounding communities.

B: New Project Proposals: Major water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Sabaki/Baricho Pipeline (Interdistrict)	1	To increase daily water production further; Provide water to a higher population.	Increase daily water production from the current 72,000m ³ /day to approx. 82,000m ³ /day to cover more customers by 2008.	Introduction of a new booster station at lower Ribe; Construct pump house and provide for electrical works; Pump installation Lay a parallel trunk main to Nguu Tatu reservoir; Rehabilitate Sabaki bore-hole; Re-organize pipe work at Nguu Tatu Reservoir and separate one of reservoirs to feed North Coast; Provide protective wall at Sabaki River to avert possible water crisis in case of heavy flooding. Justification: To increase water supply.
Mzima Pipeline Phase 11 (Interdistrict)	2	Increase daily water production; Provide reliable water supply; Improve water quality.	Increase daily production by 50,000m ³ /day (ie from current 110,000m ³ /day to 160,000m ³ /day) by 2008.	Duplication of main trunk from mzima springs water supply intake to Changamwe; Provision of break pressure tanks and reservoirs; Introduction of off takes to major towns; Proposed improvement of the treatment works. Justification: To increase water supply so as to meet demand.
Improvement of the Distribution Network Island Division	3	To improve daily water production; To provide reliable	Improve number of water connections from current 21,200 to	Improve the water supply treatment works at Changamwe;

		water services; To expand population serviced.	25,000 by 2008.	Improvement of the water supply reservoirs at Changamwe; Rehabilitation of the transmission main between Changamwe treatment works and Mombasa Island; Replace 2No. master metres 36' & 24'; Replacement of 5No. section valves; Extend the 500mm main from the Baricho line to feed: Ganjoni and Town Centre, Buxton-Macknon Market-Jomo Kenyatta Avenue; Provide an independent main to feed the industrial area; Provide fire hydrants. Justification: Improvement network of existing distribution lines so as to increase the connections.
Improvement of the Distribution Network Likoni Division	4	To improve daily water production; To provide reliable water services; To expand population served.	Improve number of water connections from current 2000 to 3000 connections by 2008.	Enlarge the distribution network towards Mtongwe; Kenya Navy Headquarters; National Youth service; Community; Shelly Beach and Timbwani; Enlarge distribution network towards the estates. Justification: Improvement network of existing distribution lines so as to increase the connections.
Improvement of the Distribution Network Changamwe Division	5	To increase daily water supply from Marere water source; Mzima pipeline water source and to provide water services to a higher population.	Improve number of water connections from current 6000 to 10,000 connections by 2008.	Re-reinstatement of the 21 twin main at Changamwe from Mzima pipeline; Reinforcement of the 12 main from Marere pipeline at Mechiroroma; Reinforcement of the pipeline at Ziwa la Ngombe; Enlargement of the pipe network to Port Reitz Hospital and the Neighbouring communities; Enlargement of the distribution network to

				Jomvu Kuu and Mikindani areas. Justification: Improvement network of existing distribution lines so as to increase the connections.
Improvement of the Distribution Network Kisauni Division	6	To increase daily water supply to Kisauni division To expand water supply coverage; To provide water services to a higher population.	Improve number of water connections from current 11,000 to 15,000 connections by 2008.	Re-organize distribution network at Nguu Tatu Reservoirs; Enlarge the distribution network to Barsheba, Mishomoroni, Kiembeni, Utange areas; Greenwood and ASK show ground; Improve water supply to Vipingo-Kikambala and Shariani. Justification: Improvement network of existing distribution lines so as to increase the connections.
Rehabilitation of the Existing Wells. District wide	7	To protect the wells from contamination; To provide safe water for use; To provide alternative sources.	Provide alternative sources; Ensure water quality is maintained so as to provide water to 5400 by 2008.	Rehabilitation of the existing wells and equipping of the well with hand pumps. Justification: Provide safer water
Surveying and mapping out existing wells and boreholes District wide	8	To provide reliable reference; To provide for planning and development.	Survey and Map 150 wells and 100 boreholes by 2008.	Identify the existing wells; Establish the existing ground water potential; Monitor development and construction of water works from these ground sources; Monitoring of water quality. Justification: To monitor ground water resources.
Water Quality, Monitoring and Surveillance Integrated with Pollution Control District wide	9	To ensure consumers are provided with safe water for use; To ensure safety precautions are taken depending on levels of contamination.	Check water quality from 150 wells and 100 boreholes by 2008.	Sampling Analysis of both drinking water and effluents from industries; Disinfections of water sources depending on levels of contamination. Justification: Protect the consumers from contaminated water by taking safety precautions.
Lalo Youth Group Water Project Miritini / Changanwe Division	10	To provide adequate & readily accessible, portable water to the communities;	To provide water to the 400 people by 2006.	Preliminary survey & design of the water pipeline & storage tank to assist the self help group to source

		To reduce walking distance to watering points; To generate income for the group; To improve the living conditions of the local communities.		for funding for the project. Justification: To increase water supply.
Bengala Village Self Help Group Water Project (Junda Sub Location) Kisauni Division	11	To provide adequate & readily accessible, portable water to the communities; To reduce walking distance to watering points.	To provide water to 400 people by 2006.	Preliminary survey & design of the water pipeline & storage tank; To train the youth on the management, operation & maintenance of the project. Justification: To increase water supply.
Kazamoyo Women Group Water Project (Makumba Village) Kisauni Division	12	To provide adequate & readily accessible, portable water to the communities; To reduce walking distance to watering points; To generate income for the group; To improve the living conditions of the local communities.	To provide water to 400 people by 2006.	Preliminary survey & design of the water pipeline & storage tank; To train the youth on the management, operation & maintenance of the project. Justification: To increase water supply.
Rain Water Harvesting District wide	13	To provide water for urban agriculture.	10 boarding institutions and 10 farmers undertake rainwater harvesting and urban agriculture.	Mobilize groups; Create awareness on rain water catchments for urban agriculture; Train farmers on rainwater harvesting technologies and urban agriculture. Justification: Rain harvesting has potential.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Mombasa district physical infrastructure is well developed and has thus boosted manufacturing production and supported tourism and trade. Raw material is imported and finished products exported easily through the port, airport and railways thus enabling the district have access to the world market. Fisheries and agricultural marketing and production have also been boosted. Cleanliness of the environment has direct bearing on all sectors i.e. Tourism, Trade and Industry. All these are also supported by well development transport and communication, availability of energy and accessibility to water though inadequate. The utilisation of the local trained personnel in provision of infrastructure will be of paramount importance. Strict enforcement of financial and procurement procedures will enhance provision of infrastructure.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The Vision and mission of the sector is “to contribute to social economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth, promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view of improving welfare of all Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Improved activities in the sector will stimulate the district economy and this will impact positively to economic growth and poverty reduction. However, the district is faced with the challenge of producing competitive products and marketing tourism.

To respond to the challenges and contribute to the realization of the sector Vision and Mission in the medium term, the district will revive the local industries and tourism. This will be done through government providing enabling environment. Vigorous marketing strategies will be undertaken to promote tourism. Security of tourists will be improved through the strengthening of the Tourist Police Unit (TPU). To reduce tourist harassment, the beach relocation programme will continue to be implemented. On the industrial sub-sector; the district will take advantage of African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and the regional markets like East African Community and COMESA. This will be done through providing infrastructure to the EPZA Zones and to Small and Medium Enterprises. The Municipal Council will facilitate faster issuance of single business permits.

Improving performance of upcoming business through provision of financial support so as to create opportunities and a better standard of living and providing relevant business skills and information necessary for expansion of business enterprises will be pursued.

3.3.3 The Importance of Sector in the District

Tourism, trade and industry contribute significantly to the development of the district. The sector generates wealth and creates employment to the larger portion of the district population. Tourism alone accounts for 45 per cent of all the economic activities and employ 40,000 workers in the district. In addition, the sector earns the country the much-needed foreign exchange and revenue to the government through taxation.

The small scale and jua kali enterprises (SSJKE) with their modest capital investment is important in that it is dynamic, create employment utilizes local resources, employs simple technologies and provide attractive priced product in the district. It provides essential training grounds for developing entrepreneurial skills essential for district industrialization by providing a “point of entry” for many entrepreneurs into manufacturing and service sector and as a “testing ground” for development of the industrial sector.

3.3.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders in the sector led by Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry will provide relevant business skills and information necessary for expansion of business enterprises. On the other hand, Manufacturers will produce competitive products. Movement of goods and services at the Port and the airport will be improved. The stakeholders in the sector will work closely so as to improve its performance.

Other stakeholders and their roles will be as follows: -

Stakeholder	Role
Central Government	Formulation, implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and reviewing of development policies, strategies and programmes in consultation with other stakeholders; Provision of infrastructure including repair and maintenance e.g. roads, water etc. Provision of Land; Implementation and enforcement of various laws e.g. weight and measures.
Municipal Council of Mombasa	Provision and periodic repair and maintenance of infrastructure e.g. Drainage, roads, sewerage. Town planning; Issuance of single permits; Provision of Land.
Kenya Wildlife Services	Conservation of marine resources and a member of the tourist licensing processing committee.
Kenya Tourist Board	Coordinate promotion of Kenya tourism.
Kenya Tourist Federation	Improve safety, security and communication system.
EPZA, IPC, EPC Kenya Bureau of Standards	Promote investments and identify export markets. Standardization and quality assurance.
MCTA, KATO, KAHC	Promote tourism by lobbying for government action.
KNCC&I, KAM	Promote investment in trade and industry; Provide trade information and identify external market; Promotes interests of their members; Lobby for government action.
KIE, ICDC, Banks, District Joint Loan Board, K-Rep, K-MAP and Micro finance institutions	Provide finance and trade support services to SMEs; Provide trade information.
Coast Development Authority	Train SMEs, carry out studies and develop proposals on SMEs.

3.3.5. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Highlighted below are the priorities, constraints and strategies of the sub sectors in this sector: -

Industry sub-sector

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Facilitate the creation and maintenance of a favourable business environment for the enhancement of the performance of the existing industrial investment; Facilitation of the smooth running and consolidation of the existing industries; identification and promotion of new industrial investment opportunities; Promote micro and small-scale enterprises; Remove the regulatory constraints impeding the growth and expansion of the informal, small scale and Jua Kali sector to enhance employment generation potential of the sector; Facilitate the development of competitive local industries so as to enable them achieve at least 50% capacity utilization (by 2005).	Dumping of foreign goods; High utility cost and power failures; High cost of production e.g. raw materials, labour high interest rates /cost of borrowing; Economic recession lowering aggregate demand; Inadequate infrastructure; Lack of proper designated industrial zones; High taxation; Uncontrolled hawking even near licensed businesses indirectly affects industries.	To identify and prepare studies on potential projects for investments in the lead sectors; Promote indigenous entrepreneurs by provision of adequate industrial services through consultancy services, workshop and seminars; Safeguard against dumping by enforcing laws and regulations; Explore export markets through provision of information and product development e.g. AGOA, COMESA, EAC, and EU; Promote emergence of export-oriented industries especially under the EPZ scheme; Develop management information system and databank.

Small Scale Industries Sub-sector

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Promote small scale enterprises	Limited access to the credit facilities and high cost of credit; Inadequate infrastructure; Inadequate management capabilities; Lack of information on technologies, marketing, and product development; General slump in economy; Poor enforcement of legislation; Lack of designated areas of trading for SMEs especially in the central business district.	Set up a small-scale industries and business resource centre; Encourage micro-finance institutions such as K-REP, KWFT, KIE and ICDC to continue developing, promoting and availing information on relevant micro-finance systems and products; Enhance training programs for SME's; Streamline hawking; Provide land for SMEs.

Trade Sub-sector

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Promote Small Scale; Entrepreneurs; Increase Exports	Lack of credit; High interest rates; Inadequate physical infrastructure facilities e.g. electricity and water supply; Inadequate managerial technical and entrepreneurial skills; Influx of sub-standard goods and dumping; High rate of default by loanees Bureaucracy and corruption; Lack of access to trade information; Lack of entrepreneurial culture within the indigenous people.	Encourage and collaborate between business stakeholders, the government and Municipal Council; Train the small and Medium business traders; Encourage more Micro Finance institutions to operate in the district; Improve membership in business organization e.g. KNCCI, KAM, FKE; Strengthen Hawkers associations; Promote group credit and savings; Promote village banks; Strengthen trade information.

Tourism Sub-sector

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>Enhancement of cultural attraction of the town eg Swahili cultural heritage;</p> <p>Promotion of cruise tourism by developing cruise berth terminal at the Port of Mombasa;</p> <p>Promotion of conference tourism;</p> <p>Introduction of luxurious rail safaris;</p> <p>Re-developing Mombasa Old port and utilizing it as a tourism attraction.</p>	<p>Insufficient funds for marketing purposes;</p> <p>Poor infrastructure particularly the trunk roads, water and power supply shortages;</p> <p>Moi International Airport mainly is not allowed to receive scheduled flights;</p> <p>Lack of funds to relocate beach operators;</p> <p>Insecurity in the beaches;</p> <p>Unsuitable location of Kibarani dumping site.</p>	<p>Promote Swahili culture;</p> <p>Provide Kenya Tourist Board with funds to promote tourism;</p> <p>Donors will be encouraged to fund the relocation of beach operators;</p> <p>Re-location of Kabarani dumping ground;</p> <p>Tourist Police Unit to be strengthened to ensure safety of tourists;</p> <p>Introducing village tourism by creating tourist areas where tourists are encouraged to roam about in host community freely;</p> <p>Relocation of beach operators.</p>

Mining and Geology Sub-sector

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
<p>To carry out a mineral survey and establish a mineral database;</p> <p>Establish areas prone to geo-hazards such as landslides and grounds subsidence.</p>	<p>Limited funding for departmental activities;</p> <p>Rapid urbanization creating land use conflicts that limit the future expansion of mining activities within the district;</p> <p>Lack of harmonization of laws governing mining activities.</p>	<p>Formulate programs and activities that address the sub sector priorities;</p> <p>Encourage collaboration among stakeholders.</p>

3.3.6. Projects and Programme Priorities

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Trade and Industry

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activity
Traders Training and Extension Services District wide	<p>To equip the traders with the basic business management skills to enable them manage their business effectively in the dynamics of the new world;</p> <p>To reduce the collapse of small business through offering business extension counselling, advisory and information to entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>To organize at least 20 courses in collaboration with the stakeholders during the period;</p> <p>To train at least 600 traders;</p> <p>To provide extension services to at least 200 traders.</p>	<p>To provide basic business management skills to business enterprises;</p> <p>To provide extension counselling and advisory services to small/medium enterprises.</p>
District Joint Loan Board Scheme (Mombasa Municipality Trade Development Joint Board) District wide	<p>Advancing of soft loans to small-scale traders to improve and expand their businesses.</p>	<p>To advance loans to 300 traders during the plan period.</p>	<p>Vetting of loans application;</p> <p>Approve and issue of loans.</p>

Business Resources Centre Island Division	Create awareness on business opportunities; Improve availability of business information to public; Enhance product marketing.	Business Resources centre constructed; Information collected and Disseminated.	Stocking business information; Collect & disseminate industrial information.
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B: New Project Proposals: Trade and industry

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Centre For Small Scale Industries Project Island Division	1	To provide information on technology for small-scale industries; To demonstrate machinery/technologies for small-scale industries.	Construct the Centre by 2008; Collect and disseminate information. Installed machinery and demonstration.	Produce design; Award tender; Construct the centre; Collect and disseminate industrial information; Install and demonstrate use of machinery. Justification: Improve industrial information.
Micro Projects Support Programme District wide	2	To enhance income generation; Employment creation.	No. of project proposals; No. of groups sensitised.	Project proposals preparation; Group sensitisation. Justification: Income will be enhanced and employment created.
Rural Entrepreneurship Development through Electronic Commerce District wide	3	Introducing and enhancing the utilization of computing skills to enhance commercial and economic activities.	Establish business centre by 2008.	Produce design; Award tender; Construct the centre. Justification: To improve on entrepreneur skills.

A: On going Project/Programme: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Beach Operators Relocation Programme Kisauni Division	To have beaches free from all hawking activities; To give the operators decent shelter where they can operate.	Ensure that over 600 registered operators are removed from the beach by 2008; Five (5) tourist market centres constructed by 2008.	Construct market centres and promote them to receive tourists.

B: New Project Proposal: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Strengthening of Tourist Police Unit District wide	1	To improve safety and security of tourists; To make TPU an independent unit answerable to Commissioner of Police.	Increase the current TPU personnel from 103 to 500; Train 397 TPU personnel; Complete the TPU HQ by 2008.	Training more TPU personnel; Construct TPU HQ in Mombasa. Justification: To improve safety and security of tourists.

B: New Project Proposals: Mining and Geology

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mombasa District Mineral Survey and Mineral Database Project	1	To establish a mineral database for the district to boost current supply and usage of minerals in industry and to find alternative source and use for available mineral resource; To promote mining activities and creation of new jobs.	Industries: - To identify current mineral usage in industries and recommend alternative use for the minerals; Building and Construction-To encourage community participation in finding alternative source of use of local building and construction materials to provide cheaper housing for the urban poor.	Survey of mineral deposits within the district and produce report and map. Justification: Improve the database.
Geo-hazard Mapping	2	To establish geo-hazard map of Mombasa District and Recommend possible mitigation measures.	Establish areas prone to Geo-hazard such as land slides erosion and grounds subsistence etc and map them.	Find, investigate and map areas prone to geo-hazard such as landslide, erosion ground sub sustenance etc. Justification: Establishing of geo-hazard as means of disaster management.

3.3.7 Cross-Sector Linkages

The sector's performance is dependent on other sectors. The sector is greatly dependent on infrastructure without which, no meaningful industrial growth and development will take place. Power is such an important component for Tourism, Trade and industrial development.

Expensive power tariffs and poor roads will increase cost of production. Railway transport is important especially for haulage of bulk and heavy goods. Water is important component, lack of which will affect production of goods and services. Efficient and less expensive telecommunication is needed for effective business transactions. The sector is dependent on the performance of port of Mombasa.

In the absence of abundant commercial mineral, most industries are still heavily dependent on agriculture for supply of raw materials. For example, fruit processing, hides and skin for productions of leather and fish processing have a direct linkage to the agriculture sector.

Tourism provides market and stimulates the local economy. Services such as clearing and forwarding, transport and haulage are important for smooth movement of goods entering and leaving the port hence play a crucial role in the industrial sub sector.

Finance is an important service in commerce and industry. Inadequate or expensive finance has a direct bearing on the performance of the sector.

The mining sub-sector is dependent on private sector investments. Virtually all-mining activities in the district are private owned initiatives. Mining provides raw material for

manufacture of goods. In Mombasa district mining activities supply raw materials for the cement industry and building and construction industries. These industries provide employment for residents of the district and facilitate the development of physical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, commercial and residential buildings.

3.4 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare for all Kenyans” while the mission is “to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.”

3.4.2 District Response to Vision and Mission

Public administration, safety, law and order will be forced to face great challenges during the plan period. These challenges include promotion of good governance, fight against corruption and involvement of stakeholders and the poor in development planning. On the other hand, high population growth rate will lead to problems of street children, child labour, illegal immigrants and increase in crime rates such as drug abuse and trafficking, high rates of accidents, proliferation of smaller arms, all of which will over crowd and strain the provincial administration, penal institutions and administration of justice.

To respond to these challenges at the national level there are a number of reforms going on which include public sector reforms, local government reforms, parastatal reforms, and legal and judiciary reforms. The district will respond to the vision and mission as follows:

Promote good governance through strengthening participatory local democracy by consulting and involving the local citizens in the management of the Municipal Council of Mombasa and district development planning in general; Improve efficiency in service delivery and enhance revenue collection; Improve the management of public funds both at the district treasury and Municipal Town treasury by promoting transparency and accountability; Strengthen coordination of development activities and data collection; Administer and ensure justice is done for all without fear or favour through delivering quality judgment, speeding up court cases, interpreting the law to the public and disciplining offenders; Access legal services to the poor, orphans and widows; Reduce crime rate to manageable levels by resolving conflicts and improving security; Decongest prisons, rehabilitate existing institutions and reform the offenders through Community Service Order, rehabilitation and enhancement of vocational skills; Register all persons attaining the age of eighteen and above; Improve existing Information Communication Technology in courts and provincial administration; Bring registration centres closer to the people by opening registration points at the location levels; Improve current registration coverage from 54 per cent for births and 72 per cent for deaths to 70 per cent and 100 per cent respectively; and Promote probation and after care services.

3.4.3 Importance of the sector in the district

The sector plays a central role in the management and co-ordination of public affairs in the district. Its role revolves around policy formulation and interpretation and implementation of projects and programs. It deals with matters related to security, financial management, administration of justice, social mobilization, local governance and development planning and coordination.

The performance of the sector will enhance economic growth and reduce poverty in the district. The provision and guarantee of security, maintenance of law and order facilitates the enjoyment of human rights and privileges and guarantees peoples' freedom to go about their business without fear or molestation. Strict enforcement of financial and procurement procedures ensures contracts, goods and services are of high quality.

Administration of justice provides a forum for arbitration. In the district, a high court, Kadhi's court and other subordinate courts do it.

Community and other stakeholders are involved in planning through preparation of different plans while the Municipal Council is expected to provide and deliver services to the public. Registration of births and deaths and issuance of national identity cards will continue to be facilitated in the district.

3.4.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has many stakeholders but the roles of the principal ones are highlighted below: -

Stakeholders	Role
Provincial Administration	Coordination, social mobilisation and security.
Police	Provision of security, maintenance of law and order
Judiciary	Administration of social justice.
Probation and Prisons Department	Rehabilitation of offenders.
Municipal Council of Mombasa	Mobilization of local resources, service delivery, provision of basic infrastructure.
Children Department	Provision of Juvenile justice, protection and care of children.
Civil Registration	Register birth and death.
National Registration Bureau	Issue National Identity cards to Kenyans over 18 years.
District Development Office	Coordinates development and prepares District Development Plans.
Coast Development Authority	Mandated to plan and facilitate all development activities in coast region.
NGOs	Mobilise and capacity build communities. Others provide free services to the poor eg legal services.

3.4.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Highlighted below are the priorities, constraints and strategies of the sub sectors in this sector: -

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Financial Management	Implement the new financial and supplies management regulations and procedures; Manage smoothly the operations of the District Treasury and Town Council Treasury to combat corruption.	The new financial and supplies regulations and procedures are yet to be understood; Inadequate cash float; Delay in getting reimbursement claims from PMG.	Train departmental heads on new government financial and supplies management; Strengthen transparency and accountability as per the new financial and supplies management policy.
Development Planning/Local Governance	Involve all the stakeholders in the local governance and development planning in order to address poverty; Prepare implement-able plans that address both district economic growth and poverty reduction.	Outdated laws and by-laws; Lack of legal framework for DFRD strategy; Existence of the multiple development institutional structures giving rise to duality of departments which affects service provision; Local Government Act is outdated. This has made the council not to be run professionally since the executive and political function are not separated; Non-participation of stakeholders who include local communities in governance of the Municipal Council and planning process.	Enact and amend by-laws to enable the governance process to be improved; Lobby for the reforming of the DFRD strategy so as to make it legal; Contribute to reviewing of the Local government Act so as to separate the executive and the political functions of local authorities; Strengthen participatory and partnership approach to development to enable stakeholder and community participation.
Provincial Administration	To coordinate and mobilize resources in line with the DFRD strategy; To promote peace and tranquillity by enforcing law and order to achieve mutual coexistence of Kenyan citizens; To strengthen preparedness and capacity to deal with disaster.	Inadequate office accommodation; Maintenance of administrative stations including temporary buildings; Inadequate transportation; High crime rate; Lack of disaster management policy; Inadequate funding and equipments.	Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the management of public resources and timely delivery of quality service at less cost; Build offices; Provide adequate funding and transport; Encourage community policing; Reactivate the district disaster management committee; Prepare district disaster plan.
National Registration Bureau	To provide office accommodation at District Headquarter, all divisions and all locations; Improve on information communication technology.	Inadequate funding for effective service delivery; Lack of training for the staff; The office lacks computers.	Identify land for offices accommodation; Budget annually for the inadequate funds; Plan for training of staff; Provide computers.

Civil Registration	Increase civil registration awareness level within the community; Realize 100% registration coverage	Low public awareness; Few civil registration personnel hence reduced capacity; Lack of electronic data processing facilities. This has resulted in backlog of unprocessed data.	Improve awareness level through seminars, Barazas and other foras; Enhance the role of other departments i.e. statistics, MOH by sharing end result information and statistics hence increasing their interest in departments activities; Specialized training of personnel; management of data records electronically.
Probation Services and Penal Institution	Decongest prisons; Reduce the number of street children	High crime; Overcrowding of cells; Inadequate funding; Shortage of staff; Lack of adequate serviceable vehicles; Negative attitude towards offenders.	Mobilize the community to take responsibility in the rehabilitation process; The penal institutions and probation will work closely with the judiciary, to ensure prisons are decongested; Continue providing guidance and counselling as part of the supervision process; Implement Children's Bill.
Prosecution	To prosecute and finalise cases promptly	Lack of reference books. Dilapidated office equipment. Lack of adequate office space and housing for officers. Failure by prosecutors to upgrade their skills.	Upgrade prosecutors skills The prosecutor to always meet the investigator and witnesses before prosecuting the case in court.
Administration of Justice and Legal Services	To ensure fast Dispensing of cases to minimize delay in hearing	The rates at which cases are filed at the courts are higher than ones disposed; Inadequate skilled man power, paralegal and support staff; Lack of adequate space at the courts; Lack of training for the paralegal personnel; Lack of equipment and facilities e.g. computers; Cases are too expensive to file in courts for the poor; Negative perception of the public on administration of justice; Lack of understanding of the courts procedures by the public; Outdated laws and procedures have contributed to slow administration of justice; Inadequate operating expenses for the courts; Cases are too many at Mombasa high court since it handles cases all over coast Province; Lack of policy on orphans.	Train the personnel on paralegal. increase the number of judges and magistrates; Establish organization, which provide free legal services to the poor; Put in place movement of files systems to control lost; Sensitise the public to ask for a receipt whenever making payment to court; Encourage forums between the public and the Law Society of Kenya; Lobby for a policy catering for the orphans; Computerize the courts; Provision of facilities and equipments; Expand the Court. Need for a Juvenile Court.

3.4.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Coast Development Authority

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Preparation of Coast Region Master Plan District wide	1	To prepare the Master Plan.	Complete the Master plan by 2008.	Collection & compilation of resource data. Justification: To provide the resource data.

B: New Project Proposals: National Registration Bureau

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Headquarters Offices, 4 Divisional Offices and 18 Locational Offices District wide	1	To bring registration closer to the people.	Complete works by 2008.	Construction of the offices. Justification: To improve on issuance of identity cards.

A: On going Projects/Programmes: Children's services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Street Children District wide	To reduce the number of children living on the streets. To give life sustaining skills to the street children.	1500 street children removed from the streets and placed in training centres annually.	Carry out baseline survey on the magnitude of the street children problem; Placement of street children in the training centres.
Elimination of Child Labour District wide	To protect children from exploitation and abuse; To create awareness on the CRC and the convention 182 on the worst forms of child labours.	Remove 50 child labourers from work situations and returned to school annually.	Remove children from hazardous exploitative works situations; Return the children to schools.
Recruitment of Volunteer Children's Officers District wide	To decentralize the delivery of services to CNSP and encourage community participation.	24 volunteer children's officers recruited and trained annually.	Advertise posts of Volunteer Children's Officers (VCOs) Recruitment of VCOs. Train VCOs on child rights and child protection.
Rehabilitation of Other Children in Need of Special Protection District wide	To reduce the number of children in need of special protection (CNSP).	1200 other CNSP rehabilitated or assisted annually.	Identify other categories of CNSP in the district; Conduct a needs assessment of the CNSP; Place the CNSPs in the appropriate rehabilitation centres.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
DOs Office Kisauni Division	1	To bring services closer to the people.	Office block constructed by 2008.	Identify land and construct an office. Justification: The current office is not centrally located.
Construct Chief's office Mwembe Tayari Location Island Division	2	To bring services closer to the people	One office block constructed by 2008.	Identify land and construct an office. Justification:

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector together with Agriculture and Rural Development Sector thrives where there is adequate security, proper coordination of development planning, good governance and fair administration of justice. Strict enforcement of financial and procurement procedures will ensure that quality physical infrastructure is put in place. Human resource in form of Judges, Provincial Administration and Accountants will provide security, manage finances and ensure administration of justice. Development planning will require information to be used in decision-making.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “to achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans”.

The mission is “achievement of greater levels of human resources development through improved human capacities, effective human power utilization and socio-cultural enhancement”.

3.5.2 The District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond to the sector vision and mission by mobilizing resources to provide basic social services. In education, enrolment at all levels and adult literacy rates will be improved. In health and nutrition, improvement in the management of the public health care system will be enhanced. Preventive primary health care will be promoted through community participation e.g. Bamako Initiatives. Health facilities will continue to be rehabilitated. The public tertiary institutions will be strengthened to provide quality vocational training needed for industrial development. In order to provide quality shelter and housing, squatters will be resettled and conditions in informal settlement improved. Finally, vigorous HIV/AIDS campaign will be undertaken.

3.5.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

Human resource plays an essential role to the development of the district. Human resource has provided the district with different types of trained manpower such as doctors, nurses, engineers, administrators, accountants, teachers, artisans, craftsmen, etc. The manpower has provided skills, scientific and technical know how needed for the socio-economic development of the district. In addition, education and training equips the human resource with the knowledge, attitudes and values, which are essential for better use of other resources.

In order to support the human resource, the district has education, health, sports and recreational facilities available.

Adequate shelter and housing are basic needs and the quality significantly affects health and labour productivity. Housing quality is determined by availability of water, sanitation, and drainage facilities, adequacy of ventilation and number of people sharing a room. Shelter and housing is still a challenge in the district due to its inadequacy.

3.5.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The sector has many stakeholders and the roles of the principal ones are highlighted below:-

Stakeholder	Role
Central Government	Formulation, implementation, Coordination, Monitoring and reviewing of development policies, strategies and programmes in consultation with other stakeholders; Provision of land; Mobilise and coordinate communities and NGOs activities; Provide staff e.g. teachers, medical personnel; Provide books, bursaries; Supervise curriculum; Provide drugs and other supplies to public health institutions.
Municipal Council of Mombasa	Provide bursaries; Manages primary schools; Provide housing and recreational facilities.
National Museum of Kenya	Conserve the district rich cultural artefacts
NGOs/Religious bodies	Mobilise communities.
Private sector	Supplement government effort in provision of social services e.g. education, health, recreational facilities.
Donors e.g. World Bank, UNICEF	Provide funding and supplies e.g. books, Desks etc.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Highlighted below are the priorities, constraints and strategies of the sub sectors in this sector: -

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Provide quality education to the community and ensure all school going children have access to education; Enhance the management of school's resources to higher standards; Provide information on HIV/AIDS; Increase the completion rate; Reduce adult and youths illiteracy level in the district; Increase access to training opportunities	Limited financial and materials resources; Inadequate personnel i.e. inspectors; Lack of adequate training in financial management by school heads and committees; High cost of education for the poor; School dropout due to poverty; Early marriages in some communities; Unbalanced distribution of secondary schools; Lack of land to put up new schools; Lack of District Education	Intensify inspection of schools; Provide transport and adequate funds; Organising workshops on school financial management for school heads and committees; Mobilise resources to build more secondary schools and properly equip needy schools; Convert under utilised primary school classrooms into secondary schools; Start district bursary programme; Establish more NFE schools that are community run for children; Enhance HIV/AIDS

	<p>for the poor; Link vocational training to industrial requirements through industrial attachment.</p>	<p>Board; Mushrooming of low standard schools; HIV/AIDS prevalence is high; Inadequate personnel and lack of equipments in youth polytechnic; Lack of link between education system and industrial requirement; Low educational qualification by the poor to get skills; Low enrolment levels; Lack of finances to make youth polytechnics and other public tertiary institutions centres of excellence.</p>	<p>awareness; Improve performance of the public schools, which are losing students to private schools; Provide and strengthen N.F.E. centre. Establish more NFE centres for Adults and enhance their management and supervision; Promote industrial attachment; Provide personnel and equip youth polytechnics; Educate the public on the importance of tertiary institutions in order to improve on the enrolment rate; Design courses, which are relevant to industrial development; Promote upgrading of skills of the company workers.</p>
Health and Nutrition	<p>Access quality health services to the poor people; Reduce infant and child mortality rates; Increase family planning coverage; Reduce and control communicable diseases in the district especially water borne diseases e.g. Malaria, Cholera, etc.; Provide HIV/AIDS voluntary, counselling and testing facilities.</p>	<p>Insufficient funds for operations of health services; Lack of coordination of the district medical office of Health and the Municipal health office; Inadequate staff particularly professionals and technical; Poverty within the district; Negative attitude and bad cultural practices among some communities; Ignorance of communities on health and nutrition; Poor sanitary standards leading to increase in disease incidence; Mushrooming of illegal health facilities; Existence of illegal herbalist; Inadequate drugs supplies; High cost of health services; Lack of or poorly equipped public health facilities; Rapid increase in population.</p>	<p>Encourage community participation through community pharmacies and Bamako Initiatives; Curb mushrooming of illegal health facilities; Educate the community on better nutrition and hygiene practices; Educate the community on preventive and promotional health; Encourage research on use of traditional medicine; Strengthen a creative health system through provision of manpower, equipment, drugs and training of the staff; Control Malaria, Waterborne diseases, STDs through community participation; Equip health facilities which are accessible to the poor; DDC to effectively coordinate functions of various departments.</p>
Shelter and Housing	<p>Building more houses; Upgrading slum and squatter settlements; Improving infrastructure in squatter settlements; Allocate land to the squatters.</p>	<p>Increase in population; Inadequate investment on housing by the Municipal Council; Outdated building by laws; Continuous growth of informal settlements; Lack of housing policy; Poverty.</p>	<p>Lobby for change of building by laws; Identify squatter and slum settlements for upgrading; Hasten allocation of land; Encourage use of cheap technology.</p>
Culture, Recreation and Sports	<p>Promote and preserve the performing arts; Conserve and develop the potential indigenous medicine and traditional foods.</p>	<p>Lack of a definitive government policy governing the area of traditional medicine; Inadequate funding; Poor remuneration for artists in the country; Negative attitude towards traditional healers;</p>	<p>Identification and Promotion of talents; Collaboration, cooperation, networking and partnership with private agencies, NGO's and governmental departments for sponsorship; Capacity building of cultural groups;</p>

		Lack of sites for developing of cultural and recreational centres; Inadequate training for cultural officers in culture resources management to be able to build the capacity in the traditional industries.	Organization of arts exhibition shows for marketing their products; Encouragement of community participation through community based initiatives.
Sports	Promote talents	Inadequate funding encroachment of open spaces and play grounds; Low staff establishment for field activities.	Empowerment of officials in the various associations through training both in administrative and human resources management; Encourage Sports sponsorship.

3.5.5 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going projects/Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
DICECE Office Likoni Division	To train primary teachers.	One office constructed.	Construction of centre.
Divisional Education Office Island Division	To bring Educational services closer to the people.	One office constructed.	Construction of a divisional education office.
Mikindani Primary School Changamwe Division	Increase in school enrolment.	Construct classrooms.	Construction of classrooms.
St. Mary's Bangladesh Changamwe division	To reduce learning on shift.	Nursery school block constructed.	Construction of Nursery school block.
Jamvi la Wageni Primary School Likoni Divison	To provide schools for those in neighbourhood.	School constructed.	Construction of school.
Vyemani Primary School Likoni Division	To enhance enrolment.	6 classrooms constructed.	Construction of 6 classrooms.
Kengeleni Primary School Kisauni Division	To enhance enrolment and stop learning in shifts.	Classrooms constructed.	Construction of classrooms.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Peleleza Primary Schools Likoni Division	1	To ensure that the school has enough classes for student learning.	2 classrooms constructed.	Construction of 2 classrooms. Justification: Improve school enrolment.
Miritini Primary Schools Changamwe Division	2	To ensure that the students have a good learning environment.	2 classrooms constructed.	Construction of 2 classrooms. Justification: Improve school enrolment.
Divisional and Zonal Offices District wide	3	To enhance performance and capacity of the offices.	Office furniture and equipment purchased.	Purchases of office furniture and equipment. Justification: Enhance capacities of the offices.
Construction of DICECE Centre likoni Division	4	Pre-school teachers to get training and also have permanent centre.	DICECE centre constructed.	Construct centre. Justification: The office is lacking the facility.

B: New Project Proposal: Coast Development Authority

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Girl-Child Education Project District wide	1	To improve girl child education.	Improve girls enrolment in secondary schools.	Secondary school education survey girl child sensitisation. Justification: Girl-child education is a priority.

A: On-going projects: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expanded Programme On Immunization (EPI) District Wide	To reduce morbidity and mortality attributable to immunise-able diseases.	80% target population immunized (all antigens).	Routine immunization activities; Supplementary immunization activities.
El Nino Emergency Project (ENEP) District wide	To restore the physical infrastructure in good maintenance state.	9 health facilities rehabilitated (Port Reitz District Hospital, Tudor, Likoni, Kongowea, Mwembe Tayari Health Centres Utange, Shimo la Tewa, Mwakirunge and Maungunja (Dispensaries).	Rehabilitation of facilities damaged during El Nino.
Primary Health Care (PHC) Programme District wide	To reduce morbidity and mortality attributable to commonly occurring diseases.	Reduction in specific morbidity and mortality rates.	Malaria control. Nutritional rehabilitation and IEC; Environmental sanitation; Control of diarrhoeal diseases; Community based health care; Treatment of minor ailments.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: District AIDS Committee

Project name Location/division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Programme District wide	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district.	The entire population of the district.	Proposals writing by CBOs/NGOs. Work plan preparation by CACC and DAC; Advocacy and social mobilization; Home based care, clinical, nursing and counselling; Mitigation of social economic impact activities.

B: New Projects Proposals: Health and Nutrition

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Based Health Project Island Division Changamwe Division Likoni Division	1	To contribute to the promotion and improvement of the health status of Kenyans by making health services more effective, accessible and affordable.	3 major health facilities (Port Reitz, Likoni and Tudor) rehabilitated to complete functional state; 100 per cent district level health services offered at Port Reitz District Hospital; 100 per cent sub district level health services offered at Likoni;	Rehabilitation of health facilities; Improvement of logistics systems; Provision of medical supplies and equipments; Capacity building of service providers, DHMT, DHMB, and facility committees. Justification: Improve health service delivery.

			Cost-sharing target realized; DHMB, DHMT and facility committees functional.	
Decentralized HIV/AIDS /TB and Reproductive Health (DARE) Project District Wide	2	To reduce transmission of STI/HIV and mitigate the consequences of the infection; To improve utilization of reproductive health services.	Reduce prevalence of STI/HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis from 16 per cent to 10 per cent; Increased reproductive health services utilization rates; Improved management of malaria, measles, pneumonia, diarrhoea and malnutrition among under 5 years olds.	HIV/AIDS prevention and Management; Tuberculosis and leprosy control; Provision of reproductive health services; Integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI). Justification: Prevalence of STI/HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis is high.

A: On going Projects/Programmes: National Museums of Kenya

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mama Ngina Drive Island Division	To promote tourism and provide recreational for the general public.	Upgrade the site for recreational purposes.	Upgrading of the drive. Land scaping including provision of sitting benches, bins, paving of footpaths, toilet facilities and boreholes. Justification: Promotion of tourism and provision of recreational facility to the public.
Kengeleni Bell Tower Kengeleni/ Kisauni Division	To promote tourism and provide recreational for the general public.	Upgrade the site for recreational purpose.	Upgrading of the Tower; Landscaping involving planting of grass lawn, provision of sitting benches and paving of footpaths. Justification: Promotion of tourism and provision of recreational facility to the public.

B: New Project Proposals: National Museums of Kenya

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cultural Centre (HQS) Island Division	1	Promote and preserve cultural heritage; Generation of income through music, drama and dance.	To reach all cultural groups i.e. herbalists, artist, and dancers.	Acquiring land; Soliciting funds; Construction. Justification: There is need to promote and preserve cultural heritage.
Botanical Gardens District wide	2	To preserve endangered medicinal trees; To plant them within reach. To plant traditional food crops.	All traditional trees and crops.	Sensitising herbalists and TBAs. Justification: Conserve and preserve endangered medicinal trees and promote planting of traditional food crops.
Restoration of Level House Island Division	3	To turn the house into a coastal ethnographic museum.	To rehabilitate the house by 2008.	Rehabilitation and adoption of the house. Justification: To conserve old heritage.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tononoka Sports Ground Island Division	1	To avoid encroachment; To raise revenue through gate charges.	Install fence on the ground measuring 95m by 110m.	Fencing the whole area with a stone wall. Justification: To promote sports
Changamwe Volley Ball Ground Changamwe Division	2	To avoid encroachment.	Install a chain link fence by 2005.	Putting up a chain link fence around the ground. Justification: To promote sports.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human resource is employed in all the sectors. All the sectors will therefore depend of the Human resource to provide them with the skilled personnel. Health, educational and training facilities need to have adequate and accessible physical infrastructure such as roads, water and electricity. Adequate security is necessary for the growth of the sector. Effective administration of justice enables the human resource to perform it roles more effectively.

Human resource is the engine to the other sectors of the economy. Agriculture and Rural Development will need both skilled and semi skilled and healthy population free of disease. Well-developed human resource will provide manpower to trade, tourism and industry. Human resource is needed to improve physical infrastructure and to operate machines used in information technology, transport and communication, hydroelectric power generation, roads and buildings.

Human resource development provides manpower to all the other sectors, which depend on it for their development. Human resource relies on agriculture and rural development sub sector for food, and water for both domestic and industrial development.

3.6 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.6.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is that "Kenya will be at the forefront in Africa in the use of ICT to improve the quality of life and competencies".

The mission is "to promote an e-enabled society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio-economic status".

3.6.2 The District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will respond to sector vision and mission by gathering, analysing, processing and disseminating information pertaining to the district.

The public will be provided with information on HIV/AIDS, environment and projects and programmes implemented in various sectors. To improve efficiency in service

delivery, the government and municipal council departments will be computerized. The District Statistical Office will develop and update database relevant to all the sectors.

3.6.3 The Importance of the Sector in the District

The district has made great strides in the use of Information and Communication Technology. This is because ICT is the key to the development of the district productive sectors especially Tourism, Industry, Trade, Commerce and Services.

The ICT has provided information required by the business community, which includes exports and imports. The sector is also crucial in planning of the district development aspects. On the adoption of information technology, the private sector leads with almost all the major business establishments being connected. Parastatals such as KPA, KP&L Co., Telkom (K) and postal services Corporation are not only computerized but also networked to the other branches in the country. Within the government, the level of adoption is still very low with only about 10 per cent of the departments having computers and less than 1 per cent having embraced internet or e-mail technology.

The district is served by at least eight Internet service providers (ISPs) with over 2,400 accounts holders and with an estimated 100,000 users. Telecommunication network is well developed with 31,481 telephone lines. Mobile telephone under Safaricom and Kencell network provides 100 per cent coverage. The district has four (4) radio broadcasting stations and three (3) television stations. It is estimated that at least 95 per cent of all the households have a radio set while 45 per cent have a television set. There are four (4) main national daily newspapers with an average daily circulation of 40,000 newspapers, with approximately a readership of 200,000 persons. The district has Kenya National Library services, District Information and Documentation Centre and over 10 resource centres and libraries.

3.6.4 The Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

The government is expected to provide ICT policy framework that is conducive to the development of the economy. Telkom (Kenya), Safaricom and Kencell have a role of providing affordable communication services to the people. In addition, Telkom (Kenya) provides connectivity to the Internet service providers. The private sector plays the role of investing in information technology e.g. Cyber cafes. The television, radio and the daily newspaper gather, process and disseminate news to the general public. The libraries and resource centres will provide a number of periodic publications as well as other information which is relevant to district planning and development.

3.6.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Highlighted below are the priorities, constraints and strategies of this sector: -

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Make ICT cheaper to the low income people; Computerize all public offices to enhance efficiency.	There is low level of awareness on the ICT sector among the general public; The cost of computer facilities and accessories is high; There is lack of national information policy.	Provide an enabling environment through ICT policy formulation; Facilitate the establishment of the national information infrastructure; Encourage and promote the establishment of cyber cafes in all parts of the district; Promote initiatives to integrate information

		technology in all educational and training programmes at all levels; Develop sufficient technical expertise within the government sector; Computerize all key government organizations and provide Internet and online services for more efficient service delivery.
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3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: District Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Procurement of Computer and other Equipment (District Development Office)	1	To improve on management information.	Procure 1 computer, 1 photocopier, and 1 fax machine.	Procurement of the equipment. Justification: To improve on quality of data collected and facilitate M&E.
Procurement of Computer and other Equipment for the District Information and Documentation Centre	2	To improve on management information.	1 computer and 1 photocopier.	Procurement of the equipment. Justification: To improve on quality of data collected.

B: New Project Proposals: District Statistical Office

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Procurement of Computer and Other Accessories	1	To improve on information of management.	Procure 1 computer, 1 photocopier, 1 fax machine.	Procurement of the equipment. Justification: To improve on quality of data collected.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Information and Communication Technology sector cuts across all sectors of the economy. The importation and exportation of goods and services utilize E-Commerce. For example, in the tourism sub-sector, reservations of hotels and airline are made 'online'. The banks have also embraced ICT through the use of Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in all the branches. The sector will continue to facilitate performance of other sectors.

CHAPTER FOUR
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The success of any planning function depends on successful Monitoring and Evaluation of the proposed projects and programmes. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system is critical in establishing the overall impact and appropriateness of the proposed strategies in contributing to poverty reduction.

Drawing from lessons learnt during the implementation of the 1997-2001, it is imperative that project implementation, monitoring and evaluation becomes more inclusive and is carried out in a consultative manner. Similarly, the financing of the past plans had been viewed as a sole responsibility of the government, and municipal council. Mombasa District has vast resources which can be tapped from various stakeholders which include private sector, individuals, religious organisations, community, Non governmental organisations, community based organizations, charitable organisations, international bilateral and multilateral donor agencies, the government and the municipal council. From this resource pool, the potential financiers will be encouraged to fund projects and programmes either individually, through joint initiatives or in partnership.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR M & E SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

The District Development Committee remains the central organ responsible in the district for planning and implementation of projects and programmes. However, with the increased consultation and inclusion of all stakeholders, the monitoring and evaluation of project implementation will be structured such that it will be carried out at different levels. Emphasis will be laid at the community level so as to enhance project ownership. However, it will be necessary for information to be shared between financing organisations, the implementers and the projects beneficiaries.

At the lower level, resident development committees will be encouraged to be formed. Capacities of these committees will be enhanced. At the divisional level, a monitoring and evaluation committee composed of the divisional heads of departments; NGOs and CBOs representatives will be formed. At the district level, the District monitoring and Evaluation committee will be expanded and enhanced. The expansion will include representatives of civil society and private sector.

At the provincial level, Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation committee will continue to monitor projects and programmes, implemented by the districts. The committee will share the Monitoring and Evaluation reports with the Public-private sector consultative forum so as to have inclusiveness and allow the private sector and civil society also take action where necessary.

Information sharing between various stakeholders will be improved, and the District Statistics Office through the District information and Documentation centre will be enhanced. All stakeholders will make reports of various activities.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATIONS, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Seed and Planting Material Project	2.8 million	2002-2008	50 of farmers planting clean materials.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Community uptake of the new technology; GOK to fund.
Promotion of Herbs and Spices	2.8 million	2002-2008	5 farmers planting herbs and spices.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Community uptake of technologies; Development of agro-processing industries; GOK to fund.
Promotion of Asian Vegetables and Curcubits	2.8 million	2002-2008	50 farmers planting Asian Vegetables.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Farmers uptake of technology development; Develop adequate marketing systems; GOK to fund.
Home Economics	2.8 million	2002-2008	Improved food utilization energy conservation.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Uptake of technology by community; GOK to fund.
Promotion of Floriculture	1.4 million	2002-2008	6 farmers with commercial floriculture.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Uptake of technology by farmers; Development of marketing channels GOK to fund.
Poultry Development Project	2.8 million	2002-2008	50% increase in poultry.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Uptake of technology; Investment in poultry production by farmers.
Dairy Development Project	2.8 million	2002-2008	50% of Dairy herds to produce milk 12 litres/day.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Uptake of technology; Investment in dairy production by farmers.
Goat Improvement Project	1.5 million	2002-2008	50% increase in goat production.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Uptake of technology by community.
Pig Production Project	1.0 million	2002-2008	50% increase of pig farmers.	Reports; Meetings; Field visits.	DALEO	Uptake of technology and investment in pig production by farmers.
Spice Farming Project	0.5 million	2002-2003	Amount of seeds provided; Number of groups trained.	Field reports; Workshops reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	CDA	DALEO to provide technical expertise & policy direction; Farmers to plant spices.
Fruit Tree Nurseries	1.0 million	2002-2008	Number of fruit trees established; Number of groups trained.	Field reports; Workshops reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	CDA; Forest.	DALEO & District Provide technical support; Donor funding and community

Vector Control	2.04 million	2002-2008	No trained; No of Tsetse traps acquired.	Workshops reports; Field visits; Reports; Monthly & Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District veterinary office.	contribution. Cost share all aspects with the community.
Disease Control	7.6 million	2002-2008	No of dogs and cats sprayed, castrated and baited.	Field visit reports; Monthly & Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District veterinary office.	Cost share drugs and present livestock for vaccinations by farmers.
Clinical Services	6.6 million	2002-2008	No. of groups formed; No. of Motorcycles/ bicycles acquired.	Field visit reports; Monthly & Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District veterinary office.	Cost share drugs and report all cases; Community to organize.
Artificial Insemination	6.6 million	2002-2008	No. of A.I carried out; Inspections undertaken; Equipment acquired.	Field visit reports; Monthly & Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District veterinary office.	Cost sharing with the farmers.
Meat Inspection	2.4 million	2002-2008	No. of trainings conducted; No. of motorcycles acquired.	Field visit reports; Monthly & Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District veterinary office.	Train and inspect meat.
Hides and Skins and Leather Improvement	1.8 million	2002-2008	No. trained. No. of inspections.	Field visit reports; Monthly & Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District veterinary office.	Train and inspect premises.
Construction of District Veterinary Office Block at Majengo	8 million	2002-2005	No. of offices constructed.	Site visits; Reports to DEC/DDC.	District veterinary office.	Procure materials and construct the offices.
Construction of Office Complex for Mombasa Teachers SACCO	20 million	2002-2008	Increase in membership; Increase in share capital; Increase in turnover.	-Monthly Trial Balances; Audited Reports; Quarterly Economic Reports.	District cooperative office (DCO).	Members to patronize services offered; DCO to interpret legal requirements.
Uchongaji Front Office	4 million	2002-2008	Increase in membership; Increase in share capital; Increase in turnover.	Monthly trial balances; Audited reports; Quarterly economic reports.	District cooperative office (DCO).	Members to patronize services offered; DCO to interpret legal requirements.

Jitegemee Front Office	4 million	2002-2008	Increase in membership; Increase in share capital; Increase in turnover.	Monthly trial balances; Audited reports; Quarterly economic reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	District cooperative office (DCO).	DCO to interpret the legal requirements; Members to patronize services offered.
Bandari Front Office	2.5 million	2002-2008	Increase in membership; Increase in share capital; Increase in turnover.	Monthly trial balances; Audited reports; Quarterly economic reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	District cooperative office (DCO)	DCO to interpret the legal requirements; Members to patronize services offered.
Mombasa Port Front Office	2.5 million	2002-2008	Increase in membership; Increase in share capital; Increase in turnover.	Monthly trial balances; Audited reports; Quarterly economic reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	District cooperative office (DCO).	Members to patronize services offered; DCO to interpret the legal requirements.
Construction of Fishermen Training Centre	2 million	2001-2003	Fully build up centre with all the necessary facilities and equipment; Completion certificate by MOPW.	Site visits; Progress reports.	District Fisheries Office.	Maintenance of facility; Equip facility with modern equipment; Optimal use of facility.
Rehabilitation of District Fisheries Office	1.5 million	2002-2003	Full rehabilitation of the building; Completion certificate by MOPW.	Site visits; Progress reports.	District Fisheries Office.	Maintenance of facility; Equip facility with modern equipment; Utilize facility.
Acquisition of Gazetted and ungazetted Beaches	2 million	2002-2008	Issuance of title deeds; Physical development at the beaches.	Site visits; Progress report.	District Fisheries Office.	Develop the facility; Maintenance of the facility.
Landing Beach Development	2 million per financial year (14 million)	2002-2008	Constructed fish bandas; Constructed jetties; Constructed sanitary facilities; Perimeter fence; Installed cold storage facilities.	Progress reports; Site visits.	District Fisheries Office.	Optimal utilisation of the facility; Maintenance of the facility.
Fish Demonstration Ponds	2 million per financial year (Total 14 million)	2002-2008	Fully constructed and stocked ponds in every division.	Site visits; Progress reports.	District Fisheries Office.	Maintenance; Acquire Aquaculture skills.

Improved Deep-Frying Facilities	2.5 million	2002-2004	Fully constructed deep-frying facilities; Adopting and use of the facilities.	Progress reports; Site visits.	District Fisheries Office.	Fisheries Department to design and Government Chemist to do analysis of samples; Donors to fund.
Cage Culture Development	4 million	2002-2008	Fully developed and functional cages.	Progress reports; On-board visits.	District Fisheries Office.	Fisheries Dept and Public works to design and Government Chemist to do analysis of water samples; Donors to fund.
Pambazuko Crab Culture Project	0.65 million	2002-2004	Number of fish farmers trained.	Field reports; Workshops reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Fisheries Office; CDA.	DALEO & District Fisheries Office; Provide technical support; CDTF provides funding; Community contribution.
Integrated Aquaculture Project	100 million	2003-2008	Number of fishermen Trained; Number of vegetable garden, fish farms and broiler projects established.	Field reports, workshops reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Fisheries Office; CDA.	District Fisheries Office; Provide technical support; Donor funding; Community contribution.
Rural Afforestation and Extension Services (RAES)	2.8 million	2002-2008	No. of tree seedlings; Nurseries produced.	Field reports Workshops reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Forest Office.	Produce seedlings for sale.
Forestry and Plantation Development	3.15 million	2002-2008	No. of Mangrove tree nurseries established; No of training conducted.	Field reports workshops reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Forest Office.	Provide labour and some materials; CBOs to be trained to collect mangrove wildings.
Bore Hole at District Forest Office	2 million	2002-2008	Borehole sunk & equipment bought.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Forest Office.	Provide technical expertise; GOK/Donor to fund.
Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme	6 million	2002-2008	ICAM profile completed; Number of business management plans prepared; Number of demonstration projects completed at Jomo Kenyatta public beach;	Profile report; Preparation of the Field reports; Workshops reports; ICAM report; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	CDA	Public Health Dept (MCM) and District Fisheries Dept. provides technical expertise.

			Awareness workshops held.			
Preparation of the District Environment Action Plan	2.5 million	2002-2007	Action plan prepared.	Action plans Reports to the DEC/DDC	District Environment Officer.	All stakeholders to prepare and implement the Action plan.
Localizing Agenda 21	2.7 million	2002-2008	Stakeholders to come up with activities for sustainable Municipal programme.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/E MCA.	District Environment Officer.	All stakeholders to prepare and implement the Activities.
Publicizing EMCA 1999	2.8 million	2002-2003	Hold workshops; Copies distributed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/E MCA.	District Environment Officer.	All stakeholders to implement the EMCA 1999.
Rehabilitation of Kibarani Dumping Site	3 million	2002-2008	Nature park established	Reports to the DEC/DDC /EMC	District Environment Officer	All stakeholders to support and implement.
Integrated Solid Waste Management	2 million	2002-2008	4R introduced; No of groups involved; No of workshops Barazas; Waste separation programme designed.	Reports to the DEC/DDC/ EMC.	District Environment Officer..	Groups to participate.
Squatters Settlement Schemes (4)	5.26 million	2002-2008	No. of plans prepared; No. of plots surveyed; No. of title deeds issued.	Reports, meetings, Barazas and site visits.	Physical Planning Dept.; Land Adjudication Dept; Survey Dept. Lands Dept.	Taking part in the planning; Squatter identification and survey work; Participate in meetings & Barazas.
New Squatters Settlement Schemes (12)	13.2 million	2002-2008	No. of Plans prepared; Stages of plans; No. of plots surveyed; No. of Title deeds issued.	Reports, meetings, Barazas and site visits.	Physical Planning Dept.; Land Adjudication Dept.; Survey Dept. Lands Dept.	Taking part in the planning, Squatter identification and survey work; Participate in meetings & Barazas.
Preparation of Mombasa South/Kwale District Regional Plan	20 million	2002-2008	Stages of plan preparation; No. of Barazas, Seminars and meetings held.	Reports, meetings, seminars and Barazas.	Physical planning department; Msa. Municipal Council Kwale Local Authorities.	Taking part in all stages of plan preparation; Participate in meetings, Barazas and seminars.
Mombasa Mainland North Zoning, South Zoning West Zoning Island Zoning Plan Preparation	32 million (8 million per zone)	2002-2008	Stages of plan preparation; No. of Barazas, Seminars and meetings held	Reports, meetings, seminars and Barazas.	Physical planning Dept.; Municipal Council of Mombasa	Taking part in all stages of plan preparation; Participate in meetings, Barazas and seminars.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Dongo Kundu By Pass	10 billion	2003-2008	The By Pass completed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC	Ministry of Roads & Public Works.	CDA to Coordinate other stakeholders; KPA to facilitate the project planning since their other projects can not start without this project getting completed; KFS Ltd to facilitate the project planning since the project will assist in reducing the ever increasing traffic at the Ferry; MCM and Provincial Administration to sensitise and resolve conflicts with communities; GOK/ Donors to fund the project.
New Nyali Bridge to Mtwapa Dual Carriageway	600 million	2002-2008	Dual carriage completed.	Site visit reports; Quarterly report; Reports to the DEC DDC.	District Works office.	GOK/Donors to fund the project.
Construction of Dual Carriage Way Docks-Makande (C 114)	300 million	2002-2008	Dual carriage completed.	Site visit reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Works office.	GOK/Donors to fund the project.
Port Reitz Hospital Road	20 million	2002-2008	The road completed.	Site visits reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Works office.	GOK/Donors to fund the project.
Reconstruction of Old Airport Road Kwa Jomvu Kuu	34 million	2002-2004	The road completed.	Site visits reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Works office.	Municipal of Mombasa to provide technical expertise and routinely manage the road.
Periodic & Routine Maintenance of Selected Roads within Mombasa Town (Municipal Council)	400 million	2002-2008	Periodic and routine maintenance done.	Site visits reports; Quarterly reports. Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Engineer's Dept.	Municipal council to utilise fuel levy funds & provide technical expertise.
Rehabilitation of Traffic	50 million	2002-2003	Traffic lights	Site visit reports;	Municipal Engineer's	Municipal council to utilise fuel levy funds

of Traffic Lights (Mombasa Town)		2003	rehabilitated.	reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Engineer's Dept.	to utilise fuel levy funds & provide technical expertise.
Rural Electrification Programme	112 million (estimate)	2002-2008	No. of areas provided with the electricity.	Site visits; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	KP&LC	Min. of Energy to provide funding; Community contribution; DDC has already approved.
Replacement of Two Old Ferries	250 million	2001-2004	No. of ferries replaced.	Financial report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Kenya Ferry Services.	Exchequer to provide funds.
Procurement of Two Additional New Ferries	350 million	2003-2004	No. of ferries procured.	Financial report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC	Kenya Ferry Services.	Exchequer to provide funds.
Expansion Of Walkways Motor Lanes and PSV Terminal Onramp Approaches On Both Ends	96 million	2002-2008	Walk ways, motor lanes and PSV terminal expanded	Site visits reports; Financial reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Kenya Ferry Services.	Exchequer to provide funds; Mupical Council to allocate land and remove kiosks.
Establish Own Maintenance Facility at Kenya Ferry Services	96 million	2003-2004	Maintenance facility constructed.	Site visits; Financial reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Kenya Ferry Services	Exchequer to provide funds.
Conversion of MV Harambee Ferry to Double Deck Vessel	15 million	2002-2003	MV Harambee converted to double deck.	Progress reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Kenya Ferry Services.	Exchequer to provide funds.
Storm Water Drainage for Old Malindi Road	950 million	2002-2008	Storm water drainage completed.	Site visits; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Engineer's Dept.	Municipal council to solicit for donor funding & routinely maintain the drainage system.
Repair of Kizingo Treatment Plant	300 million	2002-2008	The treatment plant repaired.	Site visits reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Engineer's Dept.	Municipal council to solicit for donor funding & routinely maintain the treatment plant.
Construction of Public Convenience facilities at Mackinon	1.25 million	2002-2004	Public convenience facilities constructed.	Site visits reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to	Municipal Engineer's Dept	Municipal Council to fund and maintain the facility through the market management team.

Market				the DEC/DDC.		
Erection of VIP Toilets at Peleleza Primary School	0.75 million	2002-2003	VIP toilet constructed.	Site visits reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Public Health Dept. (MCM).	UNICEF to provide funding; The school to maintain the facility.
Drilling Of Boreholes At Kongowea Market	1.75 million	2002-2004	The borehole drilled.	Site visits reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Public Health Dept. (MCM)	The DWO to provide technical expertise; The Municipal Council to provide LATF funds.
Construct VIP Latrines in 50 Schools	45 million	2002-2008	50 VIP toilets constructed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Public Health Dept. (MCM)	UNICEF to provide funding; School PTAs to manage the VIP latrines.
Mzima Pipeline Phase 1 1952	150 million	2002-2008	Rehabilitation undertaken.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	NWC & PC	NWC & PC to finance the rehabilitation work.
Mzima Pipeline Phase 11	32 billion (US\$ 400 million)	2002-2008	Pipeline constructed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	NWC & PC	GOK & Donor to finance NWPC to provide technical expertise & routinely maintain the projects.
Marere 1928	250 million	2002-2008	Rehabilitation undertaken.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	NWC & PC	GOK & Donor to finance; NWPC to provide technical expertise & routinely maintain the projects.
Tiwi Boreholes 1970	150 million	2002-2008	No. of boreholes Developed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	NWC & PC	GOK & Donor to finance; NWPC to provide technical expertise & routinely maintain the projects.
Sabaki/Baricho Pipeline (Interdistrict)	31.5 million	2002-2008	New booster introduced; Pump House constructed; Rehabilitation	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly	NWC & PC	GOK & Donor to finance; NWPC to provide technical expertise & routinely

			undertaken.	reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.		maintain the projects.
Rehabilitation of Existing Wells (37 No.)	5.5 million	2002- 2008	No of wells rehabilitated.	Survey and annual reports.	District water office.	GOK & UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own wells.
Boreholes Development Project (15 No.)	0.7 million per borehole	2002- 2008	No. of boreholes developed and operational.	Survey and annual reports.	District water office.	GOK & UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own boreholes.
Timbwani Pipeline Rehabilitation Project	1.5 million	2002- 2008	Sections of the Pipeline rehabilitated.	Survey monthly progress report.	District water office.	GOK & UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own water project.
Barsheba- Mishomoroni Water Project	1.8 million	2002- 2008	Implementing and completion of the project.	Survey and monthly progress report.	District water office.	GOK UNICEF and provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own water project.
Kiembeni Utange Water Project	1.85 million	2002- 2008	No. of persons covered	Surveying; Annual progress report.	District water office	GOK and UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own water project.
Mtopanga Primary School Water Project 1no. Borehole	0.7 million	2002- 2008	1 Borehole drilled.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District water office.	GOK and UNICEF to provide funding; The school to participate in implementation and manage the borehole.
Lalo Youth Group Water Project	1.5 million	2003- 2006	Survey and design; Storage tank installed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports.	District water office; CDA.	District water; Office to Provide technical support; Donor funding; Community participation and contribution.
Bengala Village Self Help Group Water Project	0.8 million	2003- 2006	Survey and design; The group trained.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District water office; CDA.	District water Office to Provide technical support; Donor funding; Community participation and contribution.
Kazamoyo Women Group	0.9 million	2003- 2006	Survey and design;	Progress reports;	District water office	District water Office to Provide

			The group trained.	Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC;	CDA	technical support; Donor funding; Community participation and contribution.
Rain Water Harvesting for Urban Agriculture	0.9 million	2003-2006	Number of groups mobilized; Number of trainings held;	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District water office; CDA.	District water officer to provide technical expertise; Donor funding; Community participation and contribution.
Surveying and Mapping out of existing wells and Boreholes in Mombasa District	0.5 million	2002-2008	No. of wells and boreholes covered.	Surveying; Data collection; Create data Bank.	District water office.	GOK and UNICEF to provide funding.
Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Coupled with Pollution Control of Water Resources in the District.	1.5 million	2002-2008	No. of water quality monitoring and surveillance sites identified.	Chemicals and reagents used; Lab equipment. WHO's; standards achieved; Quarterly reports.	District water office.	GOK and UNICEF to provide funding.
Improvement of the Distribution of Water Network Island Division	200 million	2003-2008	No. of water connections.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	N.W.C and P.C	GOK and Donor to provide funding.
Improvement of the Distribution of Water Network Likoni Division	300 million	2003-2008	No. of water connections	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	N.W.C & P.C.	GOK & Donor to provide funding.
Improvement of the Distribution of Water Network Kisauni and Changamwe Divisions	300 million (150 m)	2003-2008	No. of water connections.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	N.W.C & P.C.	GOK & Donor to provide funding.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Traders Training and Extension Services	2 million	2002-2008	No. of trainings held; No of counselling and advisory services held.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DTDO in collaboration with Kenya Institute of Business Training (KIBT), KNCC&I, KIE and all NGOs under this sector.	KIBT, KNCC&I, KIE and all NGOs to provide funds for training.
District Joint Loan Board Scheme (Mombasa Municipality Trade Development Joint Board)	10.5 million	2002-2008	No. of applicants receiving loans; Amount received; Loan recovery.	Progress reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Mombasa Municipal Trade Dev. Joint Board	KNCC&I, Provincial Administration, District leaders, NGOs to urge the loanees to promptly pay the loans to enable others to benefit from the scheme.
Business Resources Centre	25 million	2002-2008	Industrial Information Collected and disseminated; Complete projects.	Data reports; Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	CDA	DIDO to Provide technical support; District statistical office to assist in data collection; Donor funding.
Centre For Small Scale Industries Project	20 million	2002-2008	Centre constructed; Machinery installed and demonstration done.	Data reports Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Industrial Development officer.	District statistical office to assist in data collection; Donor funding.
Micro Projects Support Programme	2 million	2003-2008	Number of Project proposals prepared; Number of Groups Sensitised.	Proposals written; Workshops report; Progress reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	CDA	PATO to mobilise small and medium scale enterprises; Donor funding.
Rural Entrepreneurship Development through Electronic Commerce	43 m	2003-2008	Business centre established.	Progress reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	CDA	Donor funding.
Beach Operators Relocation Programme	150 million	2002-2003	No. of centres constructed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Beach Operators; Relocation Trust(B.O.R.T); District Tourism officer.	Min of Tourism & Information to vet & licence operators; Hoteliere & Tour Operators to direct Tourists to Market Centres.

Strengthening of Tourist Police Unit	200 million	2002-2004	TPU HQ set; TPU personnel trained.	Progress reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Tourism officer.	Min of Tourism & Information to train personnel on public relations; Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers to support in accommodation requirements; Kenya Association of Tour operators to support in transport.
Mombasa District Mineral Survey and Mineral Database Project	2 million	2002-2005	Survey Undertaken; No. of quarries in operation; Database Created.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Mines & Geology Department.	Collaboration & Donor funding.
Geo-Hazard Mapping	1 million	2002-2004	Areas prone to Geo-hazards mapped.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Mines & Geology Department.	Collaboration & Donor funding.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
DICECE Office Likoni Division	1.5 million	2002-2005	DICECE office constructed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer.	Municipal council to allocate funds.
Divisional Education Office Island Division	2 million	2002-2005	Divisional office constructed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer.	Municipal council to allocate funds.
Mikindani Primary School Changamwe Division	10 million	2002-2008	School constructed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer and PTA.	School to fund raise for funds; Council to assist.
St. Mary's Bangladesh Changamwe Division	4 million	2002-2008	Nursery school constructed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer and PTA.	Community to fund raise for funds; Council to assist.
Jamvi La Wageni Primary School Likoni Division	4 million	2002-2008	Nursery school constructed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer.	Community to fund raise for funds; Council to assist.
Vyemani Primary School Likoni Division	1.2 million	2002-2008	No. of classrooms constructed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer and PTA.	Community to fund raise for funds; Council to assist.
Kengeleni	1.2	2002-	No. of	Site visits	Municipal	Community to fund

Primary School Kisauni Division	million	2008	classrooms constructed.	reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Education officer and PTA.	raise for funds; Council to assist.
Peleleza Primary Schools Likoni Division	300,000	2002-2008	No. of classrooms constructed.	Site visits report; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer and PTA.	Community to fund raise for funds; Council to assist.
Miritini Primary Schools Changamwe Division	300,000	2002-2008	No. of classrooms constructed.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer PTA.	Community to fund raise for funds; Council to assist.
Divisional and Zonal Offices	2 million	2002-2008	Furniture and equipment purchased.	Site visits reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Education officer.	Municipal Council to allocate funds.
Girl Child Education Project	1.2 million	2003-2008	Baseline survey done; Number of sensitisation workshops.	Baseline survey; Workshops reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	CDA	MEO/PDE to provide technical support; Donor funding; PTA to participate.
Expanded Programme On Immunization (EPI)	0.5 million	2002-2008	Immunization coverage; Vaccines consumption; Cold chain status.	Immunization reports.	MOH	Parents to participate in immunization activities.
Primary Health Care (PHC) Projects	0.8 million	2002-2008	Malaria incidence rates and ITN coverage rates; Accessibility to safe water; Micronutrient deficiency rates; No. IEC sessions given; No. ITN distributed; No. wells protected.	Service statistics; Data review; Surveys; Activity reports.	M.O.H.	Community contribution GOK monitoring and evaluating activities.
District Based Health Project	0.3 million	2002-2008	Facility surveys; Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) reports; DHMB/facility committee reports and minutes.	Service statistics; Data review; Surveys; Activity reports.	M.O.H	Utilize health facilities/services; Continuous monitoring; Participate in the activities.
Decentralized HIV/AIDS/TB and Reproductive Health (DARE) Project	0.45 million	2002-2008	No. Condoms distributed; No. of facilities with STI drug kits in stock; No. of facilities offering integrated VCT services.	Facility survey; Service data and reports review; Target population survey.	M.O.H	Participation in project activities by communities.
El Nino Emergency	13 million	2002-2008	No. of facilities rehabilitated.	Site visits; Completion	ENEP	Monitor and evacate the implementation.

Project (ENEP)				certificates.		
HIV/AIDS Programme	35 million	2002-2008	No. and amount of proposals funded.	Reports to DEC/DDC/NAC.	DAC CACs.	NGOs/CBOs to write proposals.
Construction of Health Centre at Miritini	5 million	2002-2004	Health facility constructed.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	The community to do cost sharing; DDC to approve the proposal; The council to allocate Funds; GRF/MCM provide staff and the Health centre operational and maintenance funds.
Rehabilitation /Renovations Mvita Clinic	4 million	2002-2004	Clinic rehabilitated.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	The community to do cost sharing for the services provided; The council to allocate Funds from LATF funds.
Establishment of Laboratories in 5 No Council Clinics	1.5 million	2002-2004	No of Laboratories established.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	Communities to utilise the facilities; The council to allocate Funds from LATF funds.
Rehabilitation of Jomvu Kuu Health Centre	1.75 million	2002-2004	Health Centre rehabilitated.	Field reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	Communities to utilise the facilities; The council to allocate Funds from LATF funds.
Rehabilitation of Majengo Clinic	1.5 million	2002-2004	Clinic rehabilitated.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	Communities to utilise the facilities; The council to allocate Funds GRF/MCM..
Rehabilitation to Magongo Clinic	1.5 million	2002-2004	Clinic rehabilitated.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	Communities to utilise the facilities; The council to allocate Funds GRF/MCM.
Renovations to Mtongwe Health Centre	1.5 million	2002-2004	Health Centre renovated.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	Communities to utilise the facilities; The council to allocate Funds GRF/MCM..
Rehabilitation of Alms House Building Blocks	3 million	2002-2004	Alms House rehabilitated.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council.	Child society of Kenya to continue supporting the project; The council to allocate Funds from LATF funds
Re-Roofing of the Housing Development	1.5 million	2002-2004	Re-roofing undertaken.	Field reports; Monthly reports;	Municipal Council	Staff to serve the public better; The council to allocate

Offices.				Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.		Funds.
Construction of 2No Classrooms at Miritini Primary School.	2 million	2002-2004	No. of classrooms constructed	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council	BOG/PTA to provide financial contribution; The council to allocate Funds from LATF funds.
Completion of Two Classrooms at Peleleza Primary School	2 million	2002-2004	No. of classrooms completed.	Field reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Municipal Council	BOG/PTA to provide financial contribution; The council to allocate Funds from LATF funds.
Mama Ngina Drive	10 million	2002-2008	Drive upgraded and landscaped.	Field reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC	NMK	Donor funding; NMK to provide technical expertise.
Kengeleni Bell Tower	4 million	2002-2008	Tower upgraded and landscaped.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	NMK	Donor funding; NMK to provide technical expertise.
Cultural Center (Hqs)	2 million	2002-2008	Centre constructed.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District cultural officer.	Government to allocate funds.
Botanical Gardens	0.5 million	2002-2008	No. of herbalist trained.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District cultural officer.	Government to allocate funds.
Restoration of Level House	40 million	2002-2008	House rehabilitated.	Field reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	NMK.	NMK to provide technical expertise, partial fund the project and identify a donor; Crete- ENG to provide funding for the salvage restoration only; ICCROM to provide technical expertise.
Tononoka Sports Ground	1.5 million	2002-2005	Ground fenced.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District sports officer	Municipal Council to allocate funds.
Changamwe Volley Ball Ground	0.5 million	2002-2005	Ground fenced.	Field reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Sports Officer	Kenya volley Association to fund.

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Procurement of Computer and other Equipment for the DDO	0.6 million	2002-2005	Computer and accessories procured.	Financial reports.	DDO	Stakeholders to provide information on planning to the DDO.
Procurement of Computer and Other Equipment for the DIDC	0.6 million	2002-2005	Computers and accessories procured.	Financial reports.	DDO	Stakeholders to utilize DIDC.
Procurement of Computer and Accessories for the District Statistical Officer	0.6 m	2002-2005	Computer and accessories procured.	Financial reports.	District Statistical Officer.	Stakeholders to provide information on statistics to the District Statistical Officer.
Procurement of Equipments for the District Environment Office	0.6 m	2002-2005	Facilities procured.	Financial reports.	District Environment officer.	Stakeholders to provide information on environment statistics to the District Environment officer.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law And Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Preparation of Coast Region Master Plan	30 million	2003-2008	Master plan completed.	Master Plan report.	CDA.	Government, NGOs and private sector to provide data; Donor funding.
Construction of District Headquarters Offices, all 4 Divisional Offices and 18 Locations Offices	25 million	2002-2008	Number of offices constructed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Registrar of persons.	GOK to fund and More personnel to be posted. Enough allocation for the running of the office.
Rehabilitation of Street Children	8 million	2002 - 2008	No. of placement; Survey carried.	Survey report; Progress reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO; Police Mombasa DCAC.	GoK/UNICEF to fund & provide supplies; NGOs & CBOs to take care of children Centres.
Elimination of Child Labour	5 million	2002 - 2008	No. of children removed from exploitative work; No. of children returned to school	Progress reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DCO; DLO; Mombasa DCAC.	GoK/UNICEF to fund & provide supplies; NGOs & CBOs to create awareness; District labour office to enforce labour laws.
Recruitment of	512,000	2002 -	No. of	Progress	Mombasa DCAC	GOK/JICA to

Volunteer Children's Officers		2008	Volunteer children officer's recruited and trained.	reports; Monthly reports; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC		provide funds & supplies; DCAC to recruit VCOs.
Rehabilitation of Other Children in Need of Special Protection	5 million	2002 - 2008	Needs assessment of CNSP conducted; No of CNSP placed in rehabilitation centres.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Quarterly reports; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	Mombasa DCAC	GoK/UNICEF to fund & provide supplies; NGOs & CBOs to create awareness.
Construction of the D.Os Office Kisauni Division	2.5 million	2002 - 2008	Office constructed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Reports to the DEC/DDC.	District Commissioner's office.	Government to provide funds; Community to assist through harambee.
Construction of the Chief's Office Mwembe Tayari Island Division	0.5 million	2002 - 2008	Office constructed.	Progress reports; Site visits report; Reports to the DEC/DDC	District Commissioner's office.	Government to provide funds; Community to assist through harambee.
Monitoring and Evaluation	14 million	2002 - 2008	Monitoring reports.	Reports to the DEC/DDC.	DDO	All stakeholders to participate.
Mid Term Review of the 7 th DDP	1 million	2005	Mid term report.	Mid term report; Reports to DEC/DDC	DDO & Rural Planning Department.	DMEC & DDC; Community to participate.
End of the 7 th DDP Review	1 million	2008	End of plan report.	End of plan report; Reports to DEC/DDC.	DDO & Rural Planning Department.	DMEC & DDC ; Community to participate.
Preparing the 2 nd and 3 rd PRSP Report	3 million	2004-2007	PRSP Reports	Reports to the DEC/DDC	DDO	All stakeholders to participate.

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector Indicator	2001 Present	2004 Midterm	2008 End of Plan Period
Health			
Infant mortality rate	60/1000	55/1000	50/100
Under 5 mortality rate	128/1000	110/1000	100/1000
Doctor/patient ratio	1:13,000	1:12,500	1:12,000
HIV/AIDS Prevalent	16%	13%	10%
Education			
Primary school enrolment rate	62%	75%	85%
Pupil/teacher ratio	1:299.3	1:32	1:35
Secondary school enrolment ratio	51.3%	60%	70%
Secondary school enrolment rate (Female)	19.36%	40%	55%
Pupil/Teacher ratio	1:25	1:30	1:35
District literacy level			
Male	82.9%	90%	95%
Female	72.5%	85%	90%
Water			
Access to piped water	80.4%	85%	90%
Water supply in %	60%	70%	80%

Poverty			
Food poverty	39%	35%	30%
Absolute poverty	39%	35%	30%
Hardcore poverty	10%	8%	6%
Energy			
Households with electricity connections	32.4%	35%	45%
Households using firewood/charcoal	22.9%	20%	15%
Household using kerosene/gas	69.5%	72%	80%
Communication			
Automatic exchange connection	59,179	64,000	69,000
Manual exchange connection	43,000	40,000	33,000
Public payphones	381	450	600
Fisheries			
Fish Landings	1,231 Metric tons	1,500 Metric tons	1,8000 metric tons
Cooperatives			
Number of cooperatives (active)	231	320	400
Membership	40,121	46,000,000	55,000
Trade			
Industry			
No. of manufacturing industries	414	450	500
No. of micro finance institution	8	12	15
Tourism			
Average hotel be occupancy (%)	36%	55%	65%
No. of tour operators & travel agents	218	250	280
Tourist arrival (Moi International Airport)	200,00	260,000	340,000
Hotel & restaurant establishment	521	550	600

