



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

MOMBASA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

**MOMBASA
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2008 – 2012



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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be the leading business destination hub in the world

Mission

To effectively and efficiently develop and manage the entire physical infrastructure, stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the Diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councillors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal role is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system. As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Monitoring Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya', with a long horizontal line extending to the right and several dots below it.

**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACU	AIDS Control Unit
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APHIA	AIDS Population Health Integrated Assistance
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti Retro Viral
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CNSP	Children in Need at Special care and Protection
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DAO	District Agricultural Office
DC	District Commissioner
DCO	District Criminal Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFO	District Forest Officer
DICECE	District Centre for Child Education
DIDC	District Information and Document Centre
DLCB	District Land Control Board
DLO	District Livestock Office
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation committee
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DPU	District Planning Unit
DTC	District Technical Committee-HIV/AIDS
DTO	District Trade Office
DWO	District Works Office
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
FM	Frequency Modulation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

ICT	Information Communication Technology
CAA	Kenya Airport Authority
KARI	Kenya Agriculture Research Institute
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KCAA	Kenya Civil Aviation Authority
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KENGEN	Kenya Electricity Generating Company
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
Kg	Kilogram
KIE	Kenya Institute of Education
KMC	Kenya Meat Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Services
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCM	Municipal Council of Mombasa
MCTA	Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEO	Municipal Education Officer
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACADA	National Agency for the Campaign against Drug Abuse Authority
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NCPB	National Cereal and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	National Museum of Kenya
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SBP	Small Business Permit
SMC	School Management Committee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TPU	Tourist Police Unit
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UNICEF	United Nations Children' Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mombasa District is situated in the South Eastern part of Coast Province. It is the second smallest district in the province, covering an area of 123.8 km² excluding 35 km² of water mass. It borders Kilifi District to the North, Kilindini District to the South and West and the Indian Ocean to the East. The district lies between latitudes 30° 80' to the East and 4° 3' South of the Equator and between Longitudes 39° 41' and 39° 80' east of Greenwich Meridian. The district has three divisions; Island, Kisauni and Bamburi, ten locations and seventeen sub-locations. The district has two constituencies namely Mvita and Kisauni. The Municipal Council of Mombasa has 16 wards in Mombasa District.

The district being part of the larger Mombasa City has almost all the Kenyans ethnic communities. Population distribution and settlement pattern in the district are influenced proximity to roads, water and electricity facilities. The population is also concentrated in areas where there are availability and accessibility to employment opportunities, affordable housing, and security. In the district highly populated areas are in Island Division, Mushomoroni and Bombolulu in Kisauni Division. The projected district population in 2008 is 534,390 and is expected to increase to 563,481 and 610,288 by 2010 and 2012 respectively.

The district lies within the coastal lowland, which rises gradually from the sea level in the east to slightly over 76.2 m above sea level in the mainland west. The highest point is found at the Nguu Tatu Hills in the mainland north that rises to 132m above sea level.

There are three distinct physiographic units. First is the coastal plain, which is found close to the sea, second is the hilly, severely dissected and eroded terrain that is found within the western part of the district and thirdly the Indian Ocean and the shoreline. 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.

The district lies within the coastal strip in the hot tropical region where the weather is influenced by monsoon winds. The total annual rainfall ranges between 1025-1270mm. The long rains occur in April-June. The short rains start towards the end of October lasting until December. The annual mean temperature 27.9°c with a minimum of 22.7°c and a maximum is 33.1°c. The hottest month is February with a maximum average of 33.1°c while the lowest temperature is in July with a minimum average of 22.7°c. Average humidity at noon is about 65 percent.

The district faced various constraints in the implementation of the 2002-2008 plans. The major ones included; Unavailability of funding, over reliance of government funding and inadequate resources.

While the Medium Term Plan (MTP) is focusing on broad national policies aimed at making Kenya a globally competitive nation, the District Development Plan translates this national aspiration into specific micro interventions to address the unique district needs. The District Development Plan provides an implementation framework for the vision 2030 which contains the people's perceptions, strategies and suggestions on how best to achieve and sustain a GDP growth rate of 10%.

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

.0 Introduction

This chapter provides background information describing the district features such as settlement patterns, physiographic and natural conditions, population profile and projections. The chapter also gives sector briefs and concludes by providing a District Fact Sheet that contains socio-economic information on the district at a glance.

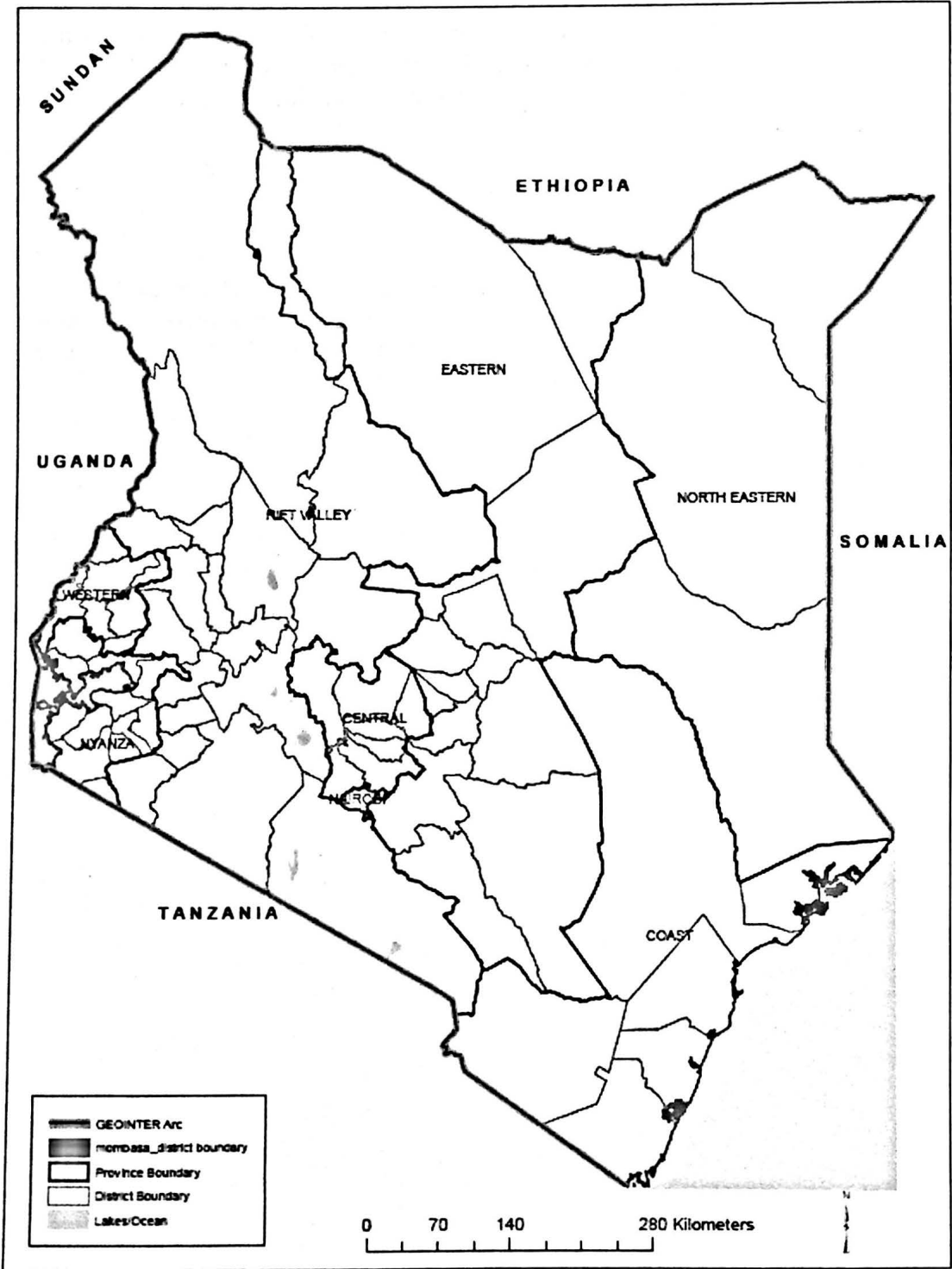
.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

Mombasa district is situated in the South Eastern part of Coast Province. It is the second smallest district in the province, covering an area of 123.8 km² excluding 35 km² of water mass. It borders Kilifi District to the north, Kilindini District to the south and west and the Indian Ocean to the east. The district lies between latitudes 3° 41' to the East and 4° 3' South of the Equator and between Longitudes 39° 41' and 39° 50' east of Greenwich Meridian.

.1.1 Position and Size of the District

The district is divided into three divisions namely Island, Kisauni and Bamburi which are further sub-divided into ten locations and seventeen sub-locations as shown in Table 1.

Map 1: Location of the District in Kenya



1.1.2 Administrative Units and Political Units

Table 1: Area of the District by Administrative Units

Division	Area(Km²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Island	14.1	7	7
Kisauni	38.6	2	5
Bamburi	71.1	1	5
Total	123.8	10	17

Source: Mombasa District Commissioner's Office, 2008

The district has two constituencies namely Mvita and Kisauni. Kisauni and Bamburi Divisions form Kisauni Constituency. Mvita constituency is made up of Majengo, Tononoka and Railways locations which are in Island Division. The other Island locations are Ganjoni in Likoni Constituency and Tudor location is in Chagamwe Constituency in Kilindini District. The Municipal Council of Mombasa has 16 wards in Mombasa District.

Table 2: Political Units and Wards in the District

Divisions	Constituency	No. of Wards
Island	Mvita	12
Kisauni	Kisauni	3
Bamburi		1
Total	2	16

Source: Mombasa District Commissioner's Office, 2008.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district being part of the larger Mombasa city has almost all the Kenyans ethnic communities. The Swahilis, Mijikendas and Arabs are the majority inhabitants of the district.

Population distribution and settlement patterns in the district are influenced by proximity to roads, water and electricity facilities. The population is also concentrated in areas where there is availability and accessibility to employment opportunities, affordable housing, and security. The highly populated areas are in Island Division, Mushomoroni and Bombolulu in Kisauni Division.

Sparsely populated areas are in 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.

The district is a major destination for people migrating from other districts seeking employment opportunities and education in tertiary institutions. The district occasionally experiences in and out movement of both local and international tourist. In the months of November to March many international tourists visit the district while local tourists always come in the month of April and December.

During working days, the district population varies a lot during the day and at night. During the day, many people enter the district from neighbouring districts to work and engage in business and retreat at night. Many of these people come from Mtwapa in Kilifi District, Likoni and Changamwe in Kilindini District and towns along Mombasa-Nairobi road such as Mariakini and Mazeras.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The district lies within the coastal lowland, which rises gradually from the sea level in the east to slightly over 76.2m above sea level in the mainland west. The highest point is found at the Nguu Tatu Hills in the mainland north that rises to 132m above sea level.

There are three distinct physiographic units. First, is the coastal plain, which is found close to the sea, covering parts of South Coast, the island and parts of North Coast areas of the district. The plain is between 4 km and 6 km 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.

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 shells wither into generally poorly drained and easily eroded clay soil, which contain little or no ground water.

The third one is the Indian Ocean and the shoreline. Geologically sedimentary rocks of Jurassic to recent age underlie the district. The lowering of the sea level led to severe erosion and own 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 and old port.

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. 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, the creeks and tidal flats with extensive mangrove forests are breeding grounds for fish. The fringing coral reef in North Coast is an important marine conservation area hosting the Mombasa marine National Park and Reserve.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

The district lies within the coastal strip in the hot tropical region where the weather is influenced by monsoon winds.

a) Rainfall

The total annual rainfall ranges between 1025-1270mm, with a mean of 1,100 mm. The rainfall pattern is characterized by two distinct long and short seasons corresponding to changes in the monsoon winds. The long rains occur in April - June and average 1,100 mm with a peak of 330mm in May and correspond to the South Easterly monsoons. The average total annual rainfall during the long rains is about 655mm, with a reliability of 60 per cent. The short rains start towards the end of October lasting until December, and correspond to the North Eastern monsoons, which are comparatively dry. The short rains average a peak of 240mm with about 100mm in November.

b) Temperature

The annual mean temperature 27.9⁰c with a minimum of 22.7⁰c and a maximum is 33.1⁰c. The hottest month is February with a maximum average of 33.1⁰c while the lowest temperature is in July with a minimum average of 22.7⁰c. Average humidity at noon is about 65 per cent.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

The projected district population in 2008 is 534,390 and is expected to increase to 563,481 and 610,288 by 2010 and 2012 respectively as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Population Projection by Gender and Age Cohorts

Age	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Total
0-4	23,280	22,496	45,776	36,004	27,266	63,270	37,964	28,750	66,714	41,117	31,139	72,256
5-9	19,617	19,199	38,816	30,727	22,923	53,650	32,400	24,171	56,571	35,091	26,179	61,270
10-14	16,770	18,088	34,858	28,949	19,231	48,180	30,525	20,277	50,802	33,061	21,962	55,022
15-19	19,373	22,540	41,913	36,074	21,857	57,931	38,038	23,046	61,084	41,198	24,961	66,159
20-24	27,367	26,524	53,891	42,450	32,036	74,486	44,761	33,780	78,541	48,480	36,586	85,065
25-29	27,837	21,908	49,745	35,063	33,693	68,756	36,972	35,527	72,499	40,043	38,478	78,521
30-34	19,670	13,049	32,719	20,884	24,339	45,223	22,021	25,664	47,685	23,850	27,796	51,646
35-39	14,376	9,953	24,329	15,929	17,697	33,627	16,797	18,661	35,457	18,192	20,211	38,403
40-44	16,323	9,713	26,036	15,545	20,441	35,986	16,391	21,554	37,945	17,753	23,344	41,097
45-49	7,503	5,103	12,606	8,167	9,256	17,424	8,612	9,760	18,372	9,327	10,571	19,898
50-54	5,646	3,793	9,439	6,071	6,976	13,046	6,401	7,355	13,756	6,933	7,966	14,899
55-59	3,137	2,198	5,335	3,518	3,856	7,374	3,709	4,066	7,775	4,017	4,404	8,421
60-64	2,125	1,954	4,079	3,127	2,511	5,638	3,298	2,647	5,945	3,571	2,867	6,439
65+	3,589	3,501	7,090	5,603	4,196	9,800	5,908	4,425	10,333	6,399	4,792	11,191
Total	206,613	180,019	386,632	288,112	246,278	534,390	303,797	259,684	563,481	329,032	281,256	610,288

Source: District Statistics Office, Mombasa, 2008

Table 4: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age Group	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 1 Year	5.155	4.837	9.992	7.446	6365	13.811	7.331	6.880	14.211	7.940	7.451	15.392
Under 5 Years	24.900	23.218	48.118	34.722	31.785	66.507	35.413	33.020	68.434	38.355	35.763	74.118
Pre-school pop. (3-5)	13.356	12.964	26.320	18.643	17.736	36.376	20.318	19.029	39.347	22.006	20.610	42.616
Primary School Age (6-13)	29.114	29.817	58.931	40.660	40.792	81.452	44.333	43.767	88.100	48.016	47.402	95.418
Secondary School Age (14-17)	13.649	16.222	29.871	19.094	22.193	41.287	20.845	23.811	44.656	22.576	25.789	48.366
Youth Pop (15-29)	74.577	70.972	145.549	104.079	97.094	201.173	113.415	104.175	217.591	122.836	112.829	235.666
15 yrs to 64yrs	145.911	117.279	263.190	203.328	160.445	363.773	207.515	166.793	374.308	224.752	180.649	405.401
Reproductive Age (15-49)Female		105.687	105.687		144.587	144.587		155.131	155.131		168.018	
Above 65 yrs	3.589	3.501	7.090	5.603	4.196	9.800	5.908	4.425	10.333	6.399	4.792	11.191

Source: District Statistics Office, Mombasa, 2008.

Under five years: The population of the under five years was 45,776 in the 1999 census and is currently projected to be 63,270. This is expected to grow to 72,256 by 2012 with the females constituting 43 per cent of the age group. This age group also forms 12 per cent of the total district population.

The primary school going age 6-13 years: The population under the primary school going age 6-13 years was 58,931 in the 1999 census and is currently projected to be 88,100 persons. This is expected to grow to 95,418 by the year 2012 with the females constituting 49 per cent of the age group. This age group also forms 16 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. As implementation of free primary school programme is going on, most of the schools are now overcrowded with classes

ing more than fifty pupils against the international Teacher/Pupil recommended ratio of 1:

Secondary school going population age 14-17 years: The secondary school going population 14-17 years was 29,871 persons or 13 per cent of the total population in the 1999 Population Housing census. The population is estimated to be 42,351 in 2008 and is expected to grow to 48,418 in 2012. This growth means that the district has to add more secondary schools and learning institutions to accommodate the increasing numbers.

As the population grows and poverty levels increase, the number of Children in Need of Special Protection (CNSP) mainly aged between 0-17 years will continue to increase from the current estimate of 173,323 to 275,910 in the year 2012. The challenge will therefore be to prioritize issues that address and fulfil the rights of CNSPs who include Street children, child labourers, children with disabilities, neglected children; HIV/AIDS infected and affected children, child prostitutes, juvenile drug users and traffickers.

Reproductive female population age 15-49 years: The reproductive female population age 15-49 years was enumerated as 105,687 persons in 1999 and constitutes 45% of the total population. The population is expected to increase from 155,131 in 2008 to 168,018 in the year 2012. This means that the increased proportion of women in the reproductive age will have an effect on the maternal and child health care systems.

Labour force Age 15-64 years: The labour force Age 15-64 years of the district in 1999 was 205,190 persons; constituting 68 per cent of the total district population. It is expected to increase to 405,401 by the end of the plan period. Due to the high influx of male migrants from other parts of the country in pursuit of wage employment the male population within the district labour force constitutes 55.4 per cent of the total labour force. The high labour force implies efforts have to be made to have a skilled labour force which is competitive locally and internationally.

3.1 Population Distribution and Density by Administrative Divisions

The district has a population density of 4,317 which is projected to increase to 4,552 in 2010 and to 4,800 by 2012 as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Projected Population and Population Density per Division

Division	Area Km ²	1999		2008		2010		2012	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Island	14.1	142,808	10,130	197,385	13,999	197,385	14,761	225,419	15,987
Kisauni	38.6	199,625	5172	275,914	7148	275,914	7537	315,101	8163
Bamburi	71.1	44,199	622	61,091	859	61,091	906	69,768	981
Total	123.8	386,632	3,123	534,390	4,317	534,390	4,552	610,288	4,930

Source: KNBS Office, Mombasa 2008

Island Division with a population density of 13,999 has the highest while Bamburi Division with a density of 859 has the least. The high population density in Island Division can be attributed to the enabling environment of fairly developed infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water and housing which have led to establishment of many business, small scale industries and hotels.

Table 6: Population Projection and Density by Constituency and Division

Constituency	Division	Area Km ²	1999		2008		2010		2012	
			Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop.	Density
Mvita	Island	14.1	142,808	10,130	197,385	13,999	208,130	14,761	225,419	15,987
Kisauni	Kisauni	38.6	199,625	5172	275,914	7148	290,934	7537	315,101	8163
	Bamburi	71.1	44,199	622	61,091	859	64,417	906	69,768	981
Total		123.8	386,632	3,123	534,390	4,317	563,481	4,552	610,288	4,930

Source: District Statistics Office, Mombasa, 2008.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

The sub sectors under the sector are Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Co-operatives, Lands, and Wildlife. Mombasa being an urban district has most of its land area occupied by industrial enterprises and residential settlements. Land for agriculture limited and the district therefore relies on imports from other district to meet its food requirements.

A sizeable number of people living in the peri-urban areas of the district practice subsistence small scale farming and keep different types of livestock. Land ownership for agricultural and Livestock activities remains a thorny issue in the district as most of the residents do not legally own land and the ones they cultivate are owned either by Government or absentee landlords.

The district has one Marine park and two private nature trails owned by Bamburi Cement Factory. The district has 35 km² of open water and access to 200 km² of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which is a high potential fishing ground. The local communities living adjacent to the ocean are however unable to fully exploit the fish potential due to lack of appropriate fishing gear and vessels.

Most of the district land remains unplanned for leading to mushrooming of illegal settlements. The Government has however established settlement schemes in Kisauni and Bamburi Divisions which are meant to settle the landless.

The district has a total of 339 co-operatives societies with 88.5 % of them being Savings and Credit societies and the remaining being Housing, Dry produce marketing and multi-purpose co-operatives societies.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Tourism, Trade and Industry are the dominant sectors in the District with tourism related activities accounting for over 75% of the wage employment. There are over 430 Beach and tour operator firms that provide various tourist-related services. The district also has 108 registered hotels and lodges mainly along the north coast with a total bed capacity of about 10,000 beds and average annually bed occupancy of 60%. The District is a home for large manufacturing plants such as Bamburi Cement factory and other firms engaged in fish processing and motor vehicles servicing and marketing.

There are large scale departmental stores, wholesale shops, petrol stations and retail outlets which are spread all over the district. Due to the district's proximity to the port many firms dealing in Clearing and Forwarding, storage of goods and other activities related to shipping have offices in the central business areas.

The district has several main markets: Kongowea, Marikiti and Mwembe Tayari being the main ones.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

The sector which is composed of the Transport, Roads, Energy and housing sub sectors play a key role in the development of the district. The district has a road network of over 150km of classified roads out of which 70km is of bitumen standard. Of these roads, the Municipal council of Mombasa maintains 80km while the remaining roads are maintained by central government and private sector. Most of the urban roads are in good condition except for the storm drainage systems which are in dilapidated conditions. The key bridges in the district are Nyali and Mtwapa.

Together with Kilindini District, Mombasa District shares vital transport facilities such as the Railway line, Ferry services infrastructure and energy distribution facilities.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The sector is composed of the Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources in the district. Water in the district is managed by Mombasa water and Sewage company but the local water sources can only meet 65 per cent of the water requirements. The remaining water requirement is sourced from Mzima springs in Taita District, Marere and Tiwi boreholes in Kwale District and Sabaki/Baricho in Malindi District. The district water is abstracted from 61 boreholes and 152 wells which are owned by individuals and mosques. The district water reticulation system is also inadequate and run down leading to water distribution to be dominated by vendors who supply water at exorbitant prices.

On sanitation, only 17 per cent of the district is connected to sewerage system which is managed by the municipal Council. The district also has serious problems of managing solid waste as piles of uncollected garbage lie in estates and the Central Business District. Pollution is a major environmental issue arising from industrial activities in the district and neighbouring Kilindini District. Main types of pollution include sea, air and noise from industries and vehicles.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

This sector is composed of Education, Labour and Human Resources, Medical Services and Public Health sub-sectors.

a) Education

There are 34 pre-primary schools in the district with a total enrolment of 39899 in the Early Childhood Development centres. At the primary education level, the district has about 100 Primary schools with a total enrolment of 40,199 pupils. The 42 secondary schools in the district have a total enrolment of 10,930 students. The teacher pupil ratio stands at 1:41 in pre-primary schools and 1:49 in primary schools. In the secondary school education, the teacher/students enrolment stands at 1: 15

The district has 25 adult literacy centres with 567 learners. The literacy rate in the district stands at 87.4 % for Male and 72.5 % for Females. The district also has five university constituent colleges, 18 youth polytechnics and middle level colleges that are public and privately managed.

The critical issues in education include; Inadequate teaching and learning materials, inadequate/poor education facilities in schools leading to poor performance, shortage of quality assurance officers and unfair distribution of teachers.

b) Health

Majority of the residents have adequate access to basic medical service services as the Municipal Council of Mombasa runs and maintains 4 health centers and 20 dispensaries. Local residents can also access health services from 2 private Hospitals, 14 Nursing homes and numerous outpatient clinics. Main services offered in the hospitals include curative & preventive services, Child health and Nutrition, Reproductive Health, and HIV/AIDS. For specialized cases, Mombasa district can access services in Coast General Hospital which is a Provincial referral hospital.

It is estimated that the district has 45 doctors many of whom are in the private hospitals which indicates a doctor population ratio of 1 doctor to 11,875 persons.

The major causes of outpatient morbidity and mortality include Malaria, Respiratory Diseases, Skin Diseases, Diarrheal diseases and HIV/AIDS. The Child Immunization levels stand at 85% for all antigens for children 12-23 months of age. The key areas of concern for the sector include, irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities, low staffing levels in health institutions.

The district HIV prevalence stands at 7.8 %. This rate is influenced by high number of sex commercial workers, multi-partner relationships and drugs abuse. The district however has various programmes that have been designed to mitigate the effects of AIDS pandemic and reduce the rate of new infections. These include; scaling-up of condom distribution, establishment of VCT centres, ART, PMTCT and Home Based Care programmes

Main challenges in the health sector in the district include: - mushrooming of illegal clinics and upsurge of herbal medicine offering concoctions. These tend to compromise the health standards in district. Other challenges include inadequate medical facilities and staff in public facilities and shortage of public health facilities in highly populated areas and peri-urban locations.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Mombasa District is fully covered by Radio and Television signals. The district hosts several FM radio stations such as Pwani FM which is a subsidiary of the national broadcasting station KBC. Other FM media Houses include Radio Salaam, Radio Rahma, Baraka FM, Sheky FM, and Kaya FM just to mention a few. 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.

The district has about eight Internet service providers (ISPs) with over 2,400 accounts holders and with an over 100,000 users. Telecommunication network is well developed with 31,481 land line telephone connections and 100 per cent mobile phone coverage. The local residents in the district have access to four (4) main national daily newspapers. These dailies have an average Kenya National Library Services. District Information and Documentation Centre and over 13 resource centres and libraries are available in the district.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

This sector is composed of various law arbitration and enforcement agents. These include: - the Judiciary, Provincial Administration, Police, Probation and Municipal council of Mombasa. Others are Immigration Department, Civil Registration and Registration of Persons.

The district houses a High Court and four other courts. The Municipal of Mombasa also has a court. The district has two prisons, 8 police stations and several community policing committees and administration police camps. The district also has an army barrack.

The District Probation Office runs several programmes which include probation after care services and community service order. The department has also introduced volunteer probation officer programme in order to scale-up probation services. Despite all these, the

probation outfit in the district is under-funded, has inadequate transport facilities and understaffed.

The district faces various challenges in issuing various legal documents such as passports and identification cards. Due to the fact that it neighbours Kilindini District with two major entry points which include Moi International Airport and Kilindini Port cases of frauds in obtaining the vital documents by aliens are increasingly being detected. The local immigration and Registration departments spend a lot of time and financial resources vetting applicants and investigating cases.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector is concerned with development planning and management of financial resources. Key players in this sector include the District Development Office, District Treasury and Municipal Council of Mombasa.

The main sources of funds for development projects in the district include: - the Constituency Development fund, Local Authority Transfer Funds, Central Government, line Ministries and NGOs. One major challenge in the development process in the district is the many funding system with a weak point of convergence. The District Development Committees which is expected to bring all development player together for the purpose of planning, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluations has remained an underdog due to lack of legal mandate. As a result of lack of a strong oversight development institution in the district, there is project duplications, many un-complete projects and wastage of resources and efforts.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The Special Programmes sector is made up of five related sub-sectors namely: Youth, Sports, and Social Services, Special Programmes: and Youth. The mandate of the Sector focus is on implementation of manpower policies, youth and gender empowerment strategies, special programmes and heritage promotion in the country.

The district is battling with many challenges facing the local youth. Some of the challenges include lack of skills and unemployment, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS. To assist the youths the district is implementing several programmes which include Youth empowerment development fund, establishment and strengthening of drug rehabilitation centres and supporting Youth Polytechnics. The district is rehabilitating playing grounds and supporting various sporting activities.

The local women are being supported to access credit facilities through the many Non-Governmental organizations - run credit schemes. The women are also supported through the Women Development fund.

Though the district is prone to many disasters and has many stakeholders with capacity to handle specific disaster, co-ordination of this stakeholder is very weak. The district will need to revitalize its Disaster Management Committee, come up with a disaster Management plan and constantly train the local personnel

1.5 District Fact Sheet

Information Category	Statistics
District Area	
Total area (Sq.Km)	123.8
Water mass(Sq.Km)	35
Gazetted Forests(Sq.Km)	30.6
Arable Land	65.6
Non Arable Land	58.2
Topography and Climate	
Altitude	Lowest
	Highest
	0
	132
Temperature range (oC) – Lowest	22.7
Highest	33.1
Average	27.9
Rainfall Average (mm per Annum)	1,025
Short rains	October – December
Long rains	April – June
Average relative humidity at noon (%)	65
Demographic Profiles	
Population Projections	
Projected Population 2008	
Total	534,390
Male	288,112
Female	246,278
Projected Population 2010	
Total	563,481
Male	303,797
Female	259,684
Projected Population 2012	
Total	610,288
Male	329,032
Female	281,256
Population Structure – 2008	
Infantile pop. 0-1	
Total	13,477
Male	6,953
Female	6,525

Information Category	Statistics
Population under Five.(0-4)	
Total	63,270
Male	36,004
Female	27,266
Under 15Yrs	
Total	165,100
Male	95,680
Female	69,420
Pre-school pop. 3-5.Years	
Total	37,316
Male	19,269
Female	18,047
Primary Sch 6-13 Years	
Total	83,551
Male	42,044
Female	41,507
Secondary School 14-17 Years	
Total	42,351
Male	19,769
Female	22,582
Youth Pop 15-30Years	
Total	206,357
Male	107,560
Female	98,797
Eligible Voting Population(18+)	
Total	332,208
Male	181,002
Female	151,206
No. of registered voters	
Total	203,908
Male	128,000
Female	75,908
Aged Population(65+)	
Total	10,052
Male	5,178
Female	4,874

Information Category	Statistics
Labour Force (15-64)	
Total	354,984
Male	196,801
Female	158,183
Life expectancy at Birth Years	53.3
Male	52.7
Female	53.9
Reproductive Age(15-49)Female	147,123
Other Demographic Indicators	
Dependency Ratio	1:50.5
Sex Ratio(Males per 100Females)	1:117
Fertility Rate %	3.4
Crude Birth Rate(Per 1000)	35.1
Crude Death Rate(Per 1000)	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate	59.3
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate(Per 100,000)(Coast Province)	45
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate(Per 100,000)(Coast Province)	33
Child Mortality rate(Per 1000)	55.7
Under Five Mortality rate(Per 1000)	117
Life expectancy	
No of people with disabilities	1,456
Households	
Total Households	136,030
Female Headed Households	31,430
Child Headed Households	12,000
Average Household Size	4
Vital Statistics	
Number of registered births (2007)	13,261
As % Coverage of Expected Births	6
Number of Registered Deaths 2007	5,034
As a % Coverage of Expected Deaths	50
Number of New Identity Card (NPR) Issued-2007	34,876
% Coverage of Eligible Population	57

Information Category	Statistics
Children in Need of Special Protection 2008	
Partial Orphans Total	5,767
Boys	3,422
Girls	2,345
Orphans Total	5,999
Boys	2,765
Girls	3,234
Child Labour Total	80
Boys	34
Girls	46
Children Neglected Total	456
Boys	245
Girls	211
Children Abandoned Total	234
Boys	176
Girls	58
Poverty Indicators – 2008	
Absolute Poverty (% Of Population)	37.6
Food Poverty(% Of Population)	50.4
Hard Core Poverty(% Of Population)	1.7
Sectoral Contribution to HH income	
Agriculture including Fishing (%)	1
Wage Employment (%)	60
Urban self Employment (%)	24.4
Others (%)	14.6
Agriculture – 2008	
Crop farming	
Average farm size (Small scale)(Ha)	0.4
Average farm size (Large scale)	1.2
Percentage of farmers with title deeds	30
Total acreage under food crops(Ha)	620
Total acreage under cash Crops(Ha)	330
Main storage facilities:	Traditional granaries

Information Category	Statistics
Population working in agriculture	6,700
Agro Ecological Zones(ha)	
CL3 Coconut/Cassava Zone	45
CL5 Lowland Livestock/Millet Zone	65
Livestock Production	
Main livestock bred and numbers - 2008	
Dairy Cattle	2827
Zebu Beef Cattle	1546
Sheep	1158
Goats	3715
Camels	21
Pigs	53
Poultry	101840
Bee Apiaries	4
Bee Hives	119
Crocodiles	147
Livestock Production-Quantity - 2008	
Milk(Litres)	837,501
Beef (kg)	410,880
Mutton(kg)	2,520
Egg(trays)	56,292
Poultry meat	72,000
Honey(kg)	80
Pork(kg)	3,480
Livestock Production-Value (Kshs) - 2008	
Milk	37,701,045
Beef	49,305,600
Mutton	327,600
Eggs	10,132,560
Poultry meat	14,400,000
Honey	20,000
Pork	290,000
Veterinary Services - Livestock Vaccinations (No.) 2008	
Foot and Mouth	12,304
Lumpy Skin	7,336
Rabies	1,226

Information Category	Statistics
Newcastle	120,000
CCPP	2,967
Fowl typhoid	8
Gumboro	40
Fisheries – 2008	
No. of Fishermen	415
No of Fishing Days	286
No of Boats/Canoes	195
No of Fish traders	1,000
No. of Fish Shops	20
No of Fish landing Sites	10
No of Fish Factories	1
Fish Landed(M.Tons)	230.7
Value to Fishers(Kshs. Millions)	22.3
Main Fish Species	
Demurrals; Rabbit Fish, Parrot Fish Rock cod, Scavenger and Snapper	4
Pelagics; Cavilla Jacks, King Fish and Tuna	3
Crustacean; Lobsters, Prawns and Crabs	3
Molluscs; Oysters, Octopus, Squids and Sea Cucumbers	4
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	1
No. of Non-gazetted forests	1
Size of gazetted forests	30.6
Main forest product; Poles, Rafters, Charcoal, Firewood	
Seedlings production	428948
Environment	
EIAs endorsed	6
Environment Audits executed	43
Solid waste management sites	45
hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected	2
coastal sites protected	4
Quarry sites renovated .	1

Information Category	Statistics
Cooperatives – 2008	
Total Number of Registered Co-operatives:	
Urban SACCOs	293
Rural SACCOs	2
Jua Kali Sacco	6
Housing Co-operatives	19
Farm purchase	1
Consumer Co-operatives	2
Multipurpose Co-operatives	13
Construction co-operatives	1
Supplies Co-operatives	1
Marketing (Dry produce) Co-operative	1
Total	339
Active cooperative societies	
Urban saccos	158
Jua Kali saccos	1
Housing Co-operatives	3
Farm Purchase	1
Consumer	1
Multipurpose .	6
Collapsed Co-operatives	169
Total Registered membership - 2008	
Urban SACCOs	24,862
Jua Kali SACCO	31
Housing	800
Farm Purchase	49
Consumer	46
Multipurpose	600
Total turn-over- 2008	Turnover(Kshs)
Urban saccos	323,542,724
Jua Kali sacco	34,564,324
Housing	1,614,296
Farm Purchase	6,369
Consumer	871,791
Multipurpose	4,238,883

Information Category	Statistics
Tourism	
Hotels by Category- 2008	
Registered Hotels	108
5 Star Hotels	1
4 Star Hotels	5
3 Star Hotels	8
2 Star Hotels	12
1 Star Hotels	3
No of hotel beds	6,723
Average hotel bed occupancy (%)	53
Registered Restaurants	161
5 Star Restaurants	2
3 Star Restaurants	4
Registered Tour Companies	752
Cottages/Villas	11
Members Club	5
Golf Clubs	2
Quality beaches – sea, sun and sand, Nature trail (Haller parks) Mamba Village, recreational gardens – Uhuru garden, treasury square, Marine Parks, Historical Heritage, Sites – Mama Ngina Drive, Diverse Culture and friendly people,	Conference facilities of international standards, Sports tourism, Archeological sites and museums, Cruise Tourism, Hindu Temple, Mombasa Old town, Mombasa International Show, the Tusks at Moi Avenue, Fort Jesus museum
No of tour operators	451
No of vetted beach operators	310
Total visitors at the Fort Jesus museum (2008)	144,774
Total visitors to parks (nature trails and marine parks) (2008)	39153
Beach Operator's operating along Mombasa beaches	
Curio Traders Group	428
Health Services- 2008	
Number of hospitals.	4
Number of Nursing /Maternity Homes	14
Number of Health Centres	4
Number of dispensaries	20
Number of registered private out-patient clinics.	15
Number of Beds/Cotts in all Health facilities wards	1056
No of doctors	45
Number of CHWs	128

Information Category	Statistics
Percentage Infant under one year fully Immunised	73
Percentage women over 18 years on Contraceptives	31
Percentage of expectant mothers delivered in health facilities	27
Percentage Expectant mothers attending ANC.	59
Doctor/ Population ratio	1:11,875
Education- 2008	
<i>Pre-School</i>	
No. of ECD Centres	34
No. of ECD Teachers	983
Total Enrolment	39899
Boys	18072
Girls	20827
Teacher /Pupil Ratio	1:41
<i>Primary Schools</i>	
No. of Primary Schools	51
No of Classes	806
Number of Teachers	817
School Enrolment	
Total	40,199
Boys	19,572
Girls	20,627
Teacher /Pupil Ratio	1:49
School Dropout Rate (%)	10
Gross Enrolment rate (%)	95
school Completion rate	91
<i>Secondary Schools</i>	
No. of Secondary Schools	42
Number of Teachers	705
School Enrolment	10930
Boys	5,678
Girls	5,252
Teacher /Student Ratio	1:15
School Dropout Rate (%)	12
Gross Enrolment rate (%)	88
School Completion rate (%)	91

Information Category	Statistics
Transition rate from primary to secondary (%)	57
<i>Tertiary Institutions</i>	
Technical Polytechnics	3
Youth Polytechnics	2
Medical Colleges	1
Others	12
University campus	5
<i>Adult Education</i>	
Adult Literacy Centers	25
District Adult Literacy Level (%)	79.9
No. of Teachers	26
KCPE Candidates (2008)	156
KCSE Candidates (2008)	121
Proficiency Tests (2008)	102
<i>Enrolment & Literacy</i>	
Class Enrolment Male	316
Female	251
Average Attendance Male	275
Female	206
Percentage Literacy Levels Male	87.40
Female	72.50
<i>Special Schools</i>	
Number of schools/Units	4
Number of Teachers	42
School Enrolment	311
Boys	194
Girls	117
Teacher /Pupil Ratio	1:7
Water and Sanitation, 2008	
Households with access to piped water	58,926
Households with access to potable water	89,180
No. of shallow wells	152
No. of un-protected springs	1
No. of water pans	1
No. of Dams	1

Information Category	Statistics
No. of Bore holes	61
Average distance to nearest water point(Km)	0.1
Water quality	Fair
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) established	23
Households with Latrines %	85
Energy(2008)	5
Households with electricity connection (%)	17
Households using wood fuel (%)	8.80
Households using kerosene (%)	53.60
Households using solar energy (%)	4
Households using Bio-gas (%)	0.5
No. of Households using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	3452
No. of Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	3
No. Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG	12
No. Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	2
No. Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	1
No. Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots	3
Transport & Communication- 2008	
Road Transport (KM)	
Road length by Surface type	
Bitumen surface	70
Gravel surface	45
Earth surface	35
Classified Roads	65
Non Classified Roads	85
Number of PSV vehicles	4,500
No of bridges	2
Railways	
Railway line length (km)	40.970
Railway Stations	1
No of Passengers ferried MSA to NBI (2007)	43,124
Cargo Conveyed-Tons 2007	1,995,859
Containers Conveyed-Tons 2008	56,865

Information Category	Statistics
Sea Ports	
No. of Sea Ports	1
No of Ships handled (2007)	345
Cargo Conveyed-Tons 2007	12,000,000
No of ferries	5
No. of Vehicles handled (2007)	234,453
Average No of Passengers ferried per day (2007)	175,000
Communications	
Number of Telephone connections	13,567
Mobile network coverage (%)	100
Telkom wireless coverage (%)	100
No. of Cyber cafes	36
No. of private courier services	21
Number of Post offices	7
Licensed stamp vendors	50
Trade & Industry- 2008	
Registered Retail traders	7,446
Registered wholesale traders	300
Bakeries	10
Commercial Banks	42
Micro-finance Institutions	4
No. of ATMs Points Machines	21
No. of M-Pesa/ Zap points	46
Manufacturing industries	200
Agro industries	110
Engineering and construction	75
Chemicals and minerals	60
Jua Kali Associations	12
Artisans	1,000
Social Services	
No. active women groups	688
No. of self help groups	642
No. of youth groups	642
Culture	
No of Registered Cultural Groups	56
No Traditional Medicine men	54

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Information Category	Statistics
Sports	
No of Sports stadia/Grounds	21
No of Sports Clubs	64
Probation Services	
Number of probation institutions	2
Probation Cases (2008)	
Cases Referred	585
New Cases	333
Completions	298
No of probationers under supervision	411
Community Service Orders (2008)	
Cases Referred	474
New Cases	785
Completions	760
No on Supervision	189
Labour	
<i>Labour Complaints (2008)</i>	
Cases Handled	1,153
Recovery Amount(Kshs) in millions	2.7
Trade Disputes - Reported Cases (2008)	115
<i>Redundancies</i>	
Companies	5
Employees	160
Terminal Benefits Paid(Ksh) in millions	7.4
<i>Workman's compensation(2008)</i>	
Accident Cases	830
Fatal Cases	29
Amount Paid out(Kshs) in millions	10
<i>Prosecutions(2008)</i>	
Cases Settled	2
Fines Paid(Kshs)	408,750
HIV/AIDS	
Prevalence rate (%)	8.00
No of VCT sites	22
Average number tested (2007)	20,493
Number of institutions offering ARVs	7

Information Category	Statistics
<i>No of people on ARVs</i>	
Female	13,635
Male	6,510
No of Children on ARVs	683
No. of trained HIV counsellors	86
No. of home based care Providers	400
Youth Development	
No. of youth friendly corners	13
No. of groups that have Benefited from the Youth Enterprise Development Fund -2008	57
Total amount Disbursed to groups (Kshs)	2,845,000
Security	
No. of police stations/police posts	8
No. of reported crime incidences (2007)	3,432
No. of victim support units	3
No. of prisons	2
No. of law courts	5
No. of Community Policing Committees	5
Traffic Accidents (2007)	567
Drug abuse	
No of youth on drugs abuse	6,000
No. of drugs rehabilitation centers	7
No. of youth on rehabilitation	287

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the 2002– 2008 Mombasa District Development Plan. This is done through providing an analysis of the implementation status of the projects and programmes during that plan period. The review also looks at constraints faced in the implementation of the plan and lessons learnt which can help in improving the next DDP implementation. The chapter also looks at the linkages between the District Development Plan and National Medium-term Plan, National Vision 2030, Millennium development Goals (MDGs) and other major policy documents. The chapter moreover highlights the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues the district is expected to address during 2008-2012 plan period. The chapter concludes by giving an analysis of development issues, causes, development objectives and strategies of addressing the issues.

2.1 Review of the Previous Plan

The theme of the 2002 – 2008 plans was “*Effective Management for sustainable Economic Growth and poverty reduction*”. To realize the envisaged objectives of the DDP, various strategies were formulated and implemented based on the district resource potential.

Most of the achievement can be attributed to the introduction of the Constituency Development Funds (CDF) initiative which led to increase flow of funds at the local level. The devolved funds significantly contributed towards improvement of Health and education facilities. CDF together with other devolved funds such as Constituency Roads Funds and LATF contributed significantly to proper maintenance of the access roads in the rural areas. Roads maintenance efforts also received a major boost when the district was selected to host the 2007 World Cross country championships. As a result almost 90% of the roads within town were re-carpeted.

During the plan period more water bores were drilled all over the district leading to water supply increase from 60% to 75%.

On credit accessibility, only a few micro-finance institutions started operating in the district. Accessibility to credit by the poor has risen up due to reduced interest rates and increased competition among the micro-finance institution.

The major sector in the district namely tourism performed well due to increased political stability in the country and strengthening of Public-Private sector partnership in providing security for tourist and diversifying tourist products. Of significance is the Integrated Coastal Zone Management programme which has led to overall growth of bed occupancy from 40% to 53%.

A total of 166 projects were proposed in the 2002 – 2008 DDP by 30 government departments. An analysis of the implementation of the plan is shown in the Table 4. Overall 94 projects were implemented over the past five years.

2.1.1 Implementation of the 2002-2008 Plan

Table 7: Implementation Status of 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of projects proposed in the previous plan (2002-2008)	No. of Projects Completed	No of on-going projects Physical	No of projects stalled Not started	Total cost of project (Kshs.)
Health	8	5	3	-	14M
Education	9	7	1	1	17M
Administration	3	3	-	-	6M
Police	5	3	2	-	11M
Livestock	4	3	-	1	7M
Veterinary	7	3	4	--	3M
Fisheries	7	3	3	1	23M
Co-operatives	5	3	1	1	6M
Agriculture	11	6	5	-	22M
Lands	9	7	1	1	7M
Forestry	4	2	2	-	11M
Culture & Social services	7	6	1	-	8M
Tourism	7	3	3	1	17M
Sports	3	2	1	-	3M
Livestock	7	5	1	1	6M
Probation	6	3	2	1	12M
Provincial administration	7	2	3	2	21M
Energy	4	2	1	1	34M
Trade and industry	6	4	2	-	14M
Water & Sanitation	8	2	6	-	43M
KENGEN	3	1	1	1	56M
Public Works	6	3	2	1	120M
Housing	5	2	2	1	34M
KWS	3	2	1	-	14M
Municipal	5	3	2	1	134M
Statistics – KNBS	5	2	3	-	12M
Development – Office	2	1	1	-	3M
Information	2	2	2	-	13M
Total	166	96	30	14	671M

Source: District Planning and Management Unit, Mombasa, 2008

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Departments in the district also implemented projects which were not in the DDP during the period. These included programs which were funded by Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), Constituency Development Fund (CDF), LATF, Constituency Roads Funds and other NGOs.

The district implemented 97 and 69 projects funded though CDF and LATF respectively. Most of these projects were in Health, Education, Roads and Water.

2.2 Constraints

The district faced various constraints in the implementation of the 2002-2008 plans. The major ones include:-

- i) **Unavailability of funding:** a significant number of the projects which had been planned could not secure funding from government or other partners.
- ii) **Reliance of government funding:** the district lacks major development partners to supplement government funding and therefore the government still remains the largest contributor of project funds.
- iii) **Inadequate Resources:** shortage of skilled staff, equipment and adequate transport in most of the government departments adversely affected implementation of the plan. Most of the new proposed projects failed to take off due to lack public land. Large chunks of land in the district are privately owned and available for sale at exorbitant prices.

2.3 Lessons Learnt

The following lessons were learnt in the process of implementing the 2002-2008 District Development Plan.

There is a need to strengthen district development coordination so as to reduce duplication of efforts and resources. The district budgeting and planning should also be coordinated in such a way that it feeds the Mid Term Expenditure Framework which allocates national financial resources.

For projects to be successful, community participation is vital. The community has to be involved during identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. To ensure that there is quality work and standards are maintained, projects managers have to ensure that there is adequate technical inputs.

There is a need to have an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation system at the district and projects levels. This will provide learning environment and ensuring that work ethics are adhered to.

Due to shortage of staff, departments need to adapt ICT. This will enhance information sharing and storage. Government departments should therefore invest on acquiring both ICT hardware and software.

There is need to enhance security in the district so that the cost of transacting business are brought down. Currently projects managers and business people invest heavily to secure investment.

There is a need to institutionalize Public - Private Partnership so that the private sector can participate more in the implementation of projects and service delivery.

2.4 Linkages with Vision 2030, First Medium Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.5 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

This section represents the challenges that have to be addressed if the district is to achieve its development targets over the plan period. Being an island, the major development challenge to be addressed during the plan period will be to ensure that there is adequate water for household use and other development activities. Efforts will be made to increase productivity through improved extension services, access to credit, land tenure system, and exploit fishing resources, dwindling tourism sector and provision of adequate road infrastructural facilities. All these measures will be geared towards reduction of poverty levels in the district.

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

i) Poor and Inadequate Road Network

The current road system was designed for low traffic long time ago with the main purpose of facilitating the movement of vehicles from the mainland to Island Central Business District and Kilindini Port. The roads have now become too narrow. With the decline in the railway transport, heavy commercial vehicles have become key in transportation industry. This has led to excessive damage of the local roads.

While most of road network have not been expanded for quite a long period, this is despite the increasing number of motor vehicles and collapse of public managed transport system. This has resulted in heavy traffic congestion, lack of parking spaces in Central Business District and increased noise and air pollution. The situation poses a threat to economic productivity, human health and makes the district less attractive to investors leading to increased poverty.

ii) Weak Land Ownership Regime

The problem of land administration and human settlement is a thorny issue in the district. Land where most of the residents stay is owned by absentee landlords who through agents enter into temporary lease arrangements with local residents and institutions. This arrangement however makes the tenants unable to have long term security for the properties developed. The existing land regimes have also made it difficult for physical planning of the district to be undertaken.

Though the district has made efforts in trying to settle people in settlement schemes, there has been a challenge of the beneficiaries selling off the land once allocated and shift to become squatters in Government and private land elsewhere in the district.

iii) Unexploited Fisheries Potential

The district has 10 fish landing sites, and exclusive economic zone of 200km². The average annual amount of fish landed is however 230.7 metric tons. This production is low because most local fishermen are unable to venture in EEZ due to lack of appropriate fishing gears. The local fishermen also derive less income from fish sales as they lack storage facilities, have no value addition ventures and the marketing of fish is dominated by middlemen.

iv) Decline in Tourism

Though the district has some of the best tourist hotel in the country, the average bed occupancy is about 53% The reasons for decline in tourism in the district include poor marketing, competition from other destinations within and outside the country, harassment of tourist, substandard quality of services in some hotels, increasing cases of insecurity and general poor environmental standard around the tourist resorts.

v) Perennial Water Shortages

The district has a high short fall of water. The district is able to meet only 65% of its water demand. The shortfall is as a result of aged water reticulation systems which has frequent penile bursts leading to water losses. The other cause of water problem in the district is due to unavailability of local water resources and the rapidly growing population.

The water problem has had a lot of detrimental effects on the development of the district, it has led to relocation of industries to other districts, it has also led to emergence of water vendors who not only sale water at exorbitant prices but supply poor quality water.

vi) Growth of Unplanned and Informal Settlements

The district has witnessed an increased growth of unplanned settlements in Bamburi and Kisauni Division. This is a result of landlords having agreements with tenants to have temporary structures before the land is planned and change of user is validated.

As a result many housing estates have come up without access roads, drainage systems, water infrastructure and provision for social amenities such as schools, worship centres, playgrounds and recreational centres.

vii) Decline in Industrialization

As a result of shortage of industrial land, water shortages and poor roads, the district has been losing it advantage as a preferred destination for both local and international investors. A trend has emerged where industries are re-locating to neighbouring district. The same cases can be noted when EPZ are established.

2.5.2 Cross-Cutting Issues

i) Population Size and 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. According to 1999 Population and Housing Census the population of Mombasa District was 386,632 increasing to 534,390 in 2008. The district population is projected to increase to 563,032 and to 610,228 in the years 2010 and 2012 respectively. The high increase in population implies that the district will require greater resources for provision for services like water, education and health.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	High level of labour force; Market for commodities; Diverse skills;
Weaknesses	Low level of skills development; Lack of experience for the trained; Weak Land ownership regime; Pressure on agricultural land;
Opportunities	Exploitation of ICT; High growth rate of urban areas;
Threats	Rural urban migration; Water Shortage; Food insecurity; Insecurity; High number of households; High dependency ratio.

ii) Environmental Degradation

Tourism development and urbanization of the coastal region have led to both increased prosperity, as well as to a number of social, economic and environmental problems that threaten sustainable development and impose constraints on further growth. The systems that support the tourism industry, the natural coastal environment, infrastructure and public services are under strain. Of equal concern is the increase in conflicts between the tourism industry and other activities. Such issues include pollution of both the aesthetic value of the Mombasa town environment and surface water from storm water, sewage, solid waste and oil spills. Ground water has also been contaminated from extensive use of septic tanks/ soakage pit systems in the town. Thus, initiatives that would evolve to address a wide range of ecological security issues in the town and beyond are needed.

It is estimated that the metropolitan area of Mombasa produces approximately 700 - 750 tones of bio waste per day. In the municipality, collection of solid waste is poor with less than 30% of the generated waste collected, the rest remain gapping along the water shores, in the streets and especially in the alleys of the informal settlements and open grounds. The Municipal council lacks the means and capacity to effectively match the enormous task of garbage collection in the city, both the technical and the institution. Whilst a significant contribution is being made by independent private companies the waste collection challenge remains unresolved, with garbage still being left in open ground and uncontrolled open dumpsites. This has left most city settlements in a state of decay, with detrimental effects on both marine ecosystems and human.

Smoke from open garbage burning in low-income settlements poses a major health hazard for residents and the smell degrades the quality of life. Contamination of solid waste and sanitation in low income settlements and slums have compounded the problem and incidences of water borne disease outbreaks like cholera, typhoid and skin related diseases are common within the informal settlements due to poor environmental health. Solid waste has created environmental problems and a challenge in the town of Mombasa. Most of the municipal solid waste (70%) is organic by nature, which if sorted out at the source would easily be composted and reduce the waste being transported to the dumpsite significantly. This could also be utilized for community composting by self-help groups to produce soil conditioners and organic fertilizers.

In the coastal region, domestic sewage and storm water run-off especially in Mombasa town is reported to account for 18% (4588 tons per year) and 37% (12802 tons per year) of the total BOD and suspended solid loads respectively. Currently no sewage treatment facilities are operational in Mombasa resulting in the release of untreated domestic sewage and microbial contamination of waters in Kilindini, Port Reitz and Tudor Creek. An analysis of water samples from wells and bore holes indicate that microbial contamination (total and *faecal coliform*) of groundwater has occurred in the Mombasa district. Only 3 of the 23 wells sampled passed drinking water standards, while none of the 11 bore hole-water samples was classified as potable. Although municipal solid waste is dumped at the Kibarani dumpsite (Makupa Creek), only 30% of the 103,000 tones of annual solid waste production in Mombasa is collected. 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.

These health and ecosystem challenges compromises the status of Mombasa and its future focus to becoming a free port and city in line with the Kenya Vision 2030, and also its important role on livelihood support to over 0.5 million people. Mombasa is also a critical national tourist destination.

Poor planning has led to unplanned construction of buildings and as a result water ways and the drainage system have been blocked.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Institutional structure in place-NEMA; Involvement of corporate & private sectors; Environment ACT in place;
Weakness	Inadequate Environment Specialist; Poor linkages & collaboration with key Stakeholders; Low Community participation in environmental issues; Inadequate funding; Poor grasp of environmental issues by the population.
Opportunities	Donor Support; Corporate & Civil Society Interest.
Threats	High Poverty Levels; HIV/AIDS; Corruption.

iii) Poverty

The poor see themselves as lacking opportunity to sustain life and being deprived of any voice, rights and value in society. They associate their state of poverty with hopelessness, powerlessness, insecurity and lack of integrity. Poverty in the district is defined as inability to afford daily basic needs to support life, comprising of food and non-food items. The current estimate of poor people in the district is 40% of the total population. 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 practices such as expensive weddings and funerals. The underlying causes of poverty include poor resource management, poor governance, gender imbalance, ignorance and marginalization of the disadvantaged.

The poor in the district are found in all the Locations but according to the Basic Report on Well – being in Kenya 2005/06, Mwakirunge was ranked the poorest followed by Kisauni. The poor are predominantly squatters living on land owned by absentee landlords. Few pockets of the poor also live in formal settlements side by side with the high and medium income groups. Generally, majority of the poor live in un-serviced and unplanned informal settlements (slums).

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Sustained economic growth; Establishment of poverty eradication commission and department;
Weakness	High levels of illiteracy in the district; Lack of poverty eradication institutional arrangement at the district level; Low community participation in the programmes; Poor coordination of pro poor programmes and many more; Poor political leadership in the district.
Opportunities	Establishment of Poverty Eradication funds e.g. the women fund, youth enterprise fund; Initiation of pro-poor programmes e.g. bursaries, HIV/AIDS fund; Free primary and subsidized secondary and tertiary education; Presence of Donor support.
Threats	Natural calamities; Ever increasing dependant population; HIV/AIDS.

iv) 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. The most affected are the youth who are most active members of the labour force. HIV/AIDS has also been associated with the increase in drug use especially through the sharing of syringes among the users. This is one of the key factors that are leading to the high rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence at 8.0% as compared to the national rate of 5.1%.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	The government intervention through NACADA; Law enforcement on drug traffickers; Public awareness;
Weakness	Lack of harmonized National Drug & Substance Abuse Policy; Unemployment; Strategic location of the district; Mushrooming of slums.
Opportunities	Introduction of rehabilitation centers; Youth awareness campaigns.
Threats	Peer pressure; Negative influence of tourism. Corruption; High Poverty levels; HIV/AIDS; High rate of school dropouts.

v) 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 7.9 per cent compared to the national prevalence rate of about 7.4 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, long distance truck drivers who have loose sexual associations and general moral laxity amongst people caused by effects of rapid urbanization and tourism sector influence the prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Other factors fuelling the HIV and AIDs scourge include: - existence of negative tribal, marital and cultural values such as wife inheritance, early marriages and high divorce and separation rate; early sexuality exposure due to peer group influence; inadequate parental advice; and women who do not have control over their sexual protective methods.

The high prevalence rates in the district 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.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Presence of strong NACC structures in the district, DTC, CACCs; Trained staff.
Weakness	Sporadic funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT; There is low support for PLWHAs in the District; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Injecting drug users; Long distance truck drivers; Sex commercial workers.
Opportunities	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma; ART services; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Study to find out the drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission; Support from WOFAC and APHIA II training of support groups about prevention and stigma reduction; Late presentation of patients at advanced stage of HIV infection; Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutrition support; There is a low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups and those that exist are not sustainable.
Threats	High Poverty Levels; Increasing Drugs and Substance abuse; Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Food shortage.

vi) Gender Inequality

Gender inequalities are manifested in all spheres of life and pose a serious development challenge. The enrolment rate in schools indicates that 49 per cent, 51 per cent and 48 per cent of those enrolled in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools are girls respectively. The dropout rate for girls is lower than for boys but their performance is poorer. The high drop out for boys is attributed to the fact that they leave school in search for casual employment especially in the beach hotels. The low performance of girls is due to the fact that the girl child performs household chores alongside the mother after school, leaving her little time for studies.

Statistics from the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry shows that 70 per cent of its business members are men, whereas women and the youth account for 30 per cent. 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 wages from casual employment.

The high rate of divorce in Mombasa has rendered many women destitute since most do not own property. This has contributed to the worsening of poverty and increase of other social problems such as crime, child prostitutions and drug abuse.

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Gender disparities are also found in government institutions where more than 80 % of all the departmental heads and their deputies are men. The same trend is evident in all major private sector institutions such as tourist hotels.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Gender Commission established; Gender Policy in place; Gender Units/office/Desks in place;
Weakness	Male dominance in the society; Few Gender Professionals/Specialist; Negative perception of Gender activists; Lack of Gender Policy Plan of Action;
Opportunities	Civil Society interest in Gender issues; Donor Support;
Threats	High Poverty levels; HIV/AIDS; Early marriages; Retrogressive culture.

vii) Disaster Management

Although the district institutions responsible for disaster management frequently respond to disasters, in most cases the response is poor and uncoordinated leading to huge loss of life and property.

Lack of national policy on Disaster Management has contributed much to the unpreparedness of the district to respond effectively to disasters. The district has no Disaster Management Plan.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Support from the state corporations; support from corporate entities; Government support ;
Weakness	Unpreparedness; Lack of information on disaster management; Inadequate equipment like the fire brigade and ambulances; Lack of professional personnel in disaster management; Lack of institutional structure and network;
Opportunities	Good infrastructure network; Location of the district;
Threats	Poor infrastructure like narrow roads in the slums; Poor housing; Increasing population; Corruption;

2.6 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES, CAUSES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This section provides the District Development objectives which will drive the district towards the achievement of Vision 2030 and Millennium Development Goals. The achievement of the development objectives will lead to a highly productive, health and self sustainable district.

This section illustrates the issues that affect the communities and their perceived causes as identified by the communities with the guidance of relevant technical departments as identified during the participatory rural appraisals. It also illustrates the development and intermediate objectives and priority strategies. The table below presents a summary of these issues, their causes as perceived by the community, development and intermediate objectives and strategies.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Low agricultural Productivity.	Low application of appropriate technology; Lack of credit facilities; Diminishing land sizes; Poor extension services;	To enhance increased productivity of agricultural produce	Increase acreage under food crop from 620 ha to 1000 and acreage under cash food crop from 330 ha to 600 ha by 2012	Increase extension services; Improve on water harvest technologies for irrigation; Use tractors to plough the land; Discourage the felling of cash nuts, Mango and coconut trees.
Low fish production	Lack of appropriate fishing gear; Poor marketing of fisheries produce;	Increase fish production from 230.7 to 600 metric tons .	Increase fish production from 230.7 to 600 metric tons	Secure landing sites; Purchase new fishing gear; Strengthen fish marketing co-operative.
Low Livestock production	Animal disease	Reduce disease incidences.	Increase livestock production	Gok to give farmers the required medicine for their livestock.
Weak co-operative sector	Low morale from the members.	Revive the dormant co-operatives.	Increase the membership and the number of co-operatives.	Training of members.
Increasing number of Informal Settlements (slums) & squatters.	Lack of access to planned land; Rural urban migration; Poor urban planning; High urban population growth.	Enforcement of laws governing development control in urban areas Reduce informal settlement.	Increase issuance of title deeds to 100% by 2012; Improve settlement standards in the slums.	Harmonization of existing conflicting land laws and policies. Improve planning in slums.
	Weak by laws to stop proliferation of slums; Uncoordinated development	Implement Land reform policies that provide regulatory framework for land allocation,	Settle 2000 squatters per year.	Enactment of the National land policy.

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District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	control and approval of development proposals.	distribution, conservation and development.		
Insecure Land Tenure.	Lack of development plans.	Modernization of land information management systems.	Preparation of zonal plans No. P.a.	Develop minimum plot/land size for agricultural activities in various ecological zones.
Inadequate Land/Shortage of Land.	Lack of ownership documents;	Protection of Public land by documenting all Public purpose plots.	Effective development control on minimum plot sizes (1/4) acre for agricultural land through Land Control Board (LCB).	Initiate training and sensitization seminars/workshops/clinics on land matters for the citizenry in urban and rural areas.
Multiplicity of legal framework/ Land laws & policies.	Tenants at will/squatters.	Rationalization of operational structures to ensure efficient and effective service delivery.	Computerized land records.	Identification of alternative investment portfolios to ease overdependence on land resource for survival and livelihoods by Kenyans.
Archaic Land Information System (LIS).	Non-compliance to approved development and zonal plans.	Formulation of National Land Policy and its implement action.	Resolve land and boundary disputes.	Initiate poverty reduction programmes and enterprises will lead to increased wealth creation and economic empowerment that is issuance of titles to landless Kenyans through settlement for landless in urban and rural areas, promotion of Jua Kali enterprises by setting aside land for development of Jua Kali sheds (industrial sites).
Inappropriate policy & legal framework.	Policy not fully supportive of private led agricultural development;	Creating an enabling environment for agriculture developments through review of current legal & policy framework.	Review of various Agriculture legislations.	Involvement of various stakeholders in service delivery;
Inadequate market Access.	Heavy presence of state corporation in regulation, processing and marketing of agriculture produce.	Promote market & Product development by adopting value chain approach.	Promotion of value addition.	Promotions of farm produce value addition.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Inappropriate land use practice.	Lack of clear land use & environmental policies.	Promote conservation of environment and resource through sustainable land use practices.	Review of land use practices.	Riverbank protection soil conservation.
Poor access to agriculture information.	Weak and inadequate information framework and infrastructure. Lack of linkage with Research Institutions	Improve access to agricultural information through ICT based information management systems.	Promote the use of ICT to access agricultural information.	Promotion of ICT technology.
Inadequate affordable credit and inputs to farmers.	Lack of affordable credit facilities.	Improve access to agriculture information through ICT based information management systems.	Promote micro-finance institutions.	Capacity buddy on resource mobilization . Linking farmers with credit institutions.
Weak Institutional Capacity & Coordination in the Ministry.	Obsolete Computers Poor internet access Working tools lacking.	Strengthen human resources development, including monitoring and evaluation and coordination of staff functions within the Ministry.	Improvement of work environment.	Strengthening Monitoring & evaluation.
Inadequate technical managerial and entrepreneurial skills among SME'	Illiteracy.	Train traders to improve business skills.	Disseminate business information to traders.	Organize courses to train traders and provide business information.
Growth of informal sector (Hawking in CBD)	Insufficient Market stalls in CBD	Increase number of Market Stalls in CBD by 200 % by 2012.	Increase Markets by 60% by 2010.	Municipal to create more markets; Private sector be encouraged to participate.
Low trade activities	Lack of affordable to credit; Lack of business information;	Increase accessibility and affordability to credit to 30% by 2012. Increase awareness on credit availability by 50%.	Increase credit facilities to 60% by 2012	Government to Increase funding to women and youth enterprise funds; Government to increase funding to SMEs.
Decline in tourism	Insecurity; Low marketing; Competition from other	Increase average bed occupancy from 53% to 80% by 2012;	Carry out hotel inspection by 2009.	Increase funding for promotion and marketing of tourism in the district; Review hotel classification

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	destinations; Declining quality of hotel and other tourist services;	Increase number of beds from 6923 to 10000 by 2012.		and increase number of hotel inspections.
Decline in the industrial sector	Inadequate technical, managerial and entrepreneurial skills among SME's; Shortage of land for industrial activities; Shortage of water, and poor roads ;	Make the industrial sector more attractive for investment	Increase entrepreneurial trainings by 50% by 2010.	Establish industrial Milieu with necessary infrastructure such as water, power and roads; Create a strong linkage between skills.
Low youth development activities	High number of unskilled youth; Lack of access to information on opportunities available.	Increase the number of skilled youth.	Increase to number of technical institutions in the district.	Establishment youth resource centres in each constituency.
Illiteracy	Lack of funds. Poverty.	Increase literacy level in the constituency.	Increases No. of Education sector projects to curb illiteracy.	Initiate a literacy awareness campaign. Train & employ more Adult Education Teachers.
Increase in cases of Drug/Substance Abuse	Lack of employment opportunities; Idleness;	Reduce drug and substance abuse in the area.	Cut down the consumption & continued use of drugs.	Create rehabilitation centers; Drug abuse awareness campaign.
High prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS	Poverty; Sex tourism; Polygamy; Early marriages; Child prostitution.	Decrease the HIV prevalence from 8% to 5%.	Increase awareness of modes of transmission, behaviour change communication, income generating activities.	Public awareness through barazas, media and display of IEC materials; Conducting of integrated outreaches with HIV testing component Placement of VCT at strategic places Establishment of Youth friendly services (YFS) in the district.
	Negative attitude.	Sensitize the community on CDF and Change the attitude of the people on the grass root.	Increase awareness on CDF meetings by 50%.	Create CDF awareness meetings at grass root levels.
Shortage of land.	High birth rate; Weak Land Administration.	Enforce laws to control birth rate. Enforce land ownership policies.	Reduce birth rate by 30%. Encourage community land ownership.	Initiate birth rate control & campaign programs. Initiate review and revision of land ownership policies.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Lack of cultural centers	Unavailability of land.	Increasing cultural activities.	The government through local administration to increase awareness on the importance of a cultural centre.	Sensitize the local communities on the importance of donating land to the government to spearhead the construction of a cultural centre.
Abuse of Herbal Medicine	Lack of a policy on herbal medicine;	The formulated policy on herbal medicine to be passed in the parliament.	The department of culture to be given the full mandate to oversee.	Initiate awareness campaign on the dangers of abusing herbal medicine.
Lack of Empowerment Economically	Poverty	Increase cultural grants.	To provide small grants to established cultural groups.	Undertake a campaign on initiating small enterprises for cultural groups.
Encroachment of cultural Heritage	Westernization	Giving cultural activities priority.	Sensitize communities on the importance of rediscovering their culture.	Exhibitions on the rich cultural diversity e.g. medicine, artifacts handcrafts food, the intangible heritage etc.
Group Conflicts	Poor Managerial skills. Human factor.	Improve management skills of all the groups (100%) by 2012.	Train 70% of all registered groups by 2010.	Organize seminars & workshops.
Community/ Group Projects Stagnation and Collapse	Lack of community involvement; Inadequate finance;	Strengthen and improve on community projects; Provide assistance to viable community initiative.	Strengthen linkage between community and the Ministry; Increase self help funds by 70% by 2012.	Organize Stakeholders meeting; Disbursement of funds;
Women Empowerment	Limited access to credit.	Improve access to credit to women by 80 % by 2012.	Create awareness on the availability of funds.	Organize women group meetings; Organize seminars.
Information	Lack of affordable resource centers; Lack of skills on ICT.	Establish communication & information centers; Establish website on youth development issues.	Create a vibrant information culture among the youth.	Empower youth skills in information & communication; Equip the youth centers with computers & connection to the internet.
Health	Irresponsible sexual behaviour; Peer pressure.	Improve access to comprehensive health information & services.	Increases level of awareness on health issues among youth. Improved participation of peer education guidance &	Enhance G & C in schools; Creating awareness by resources campaigns.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			counselling in schools.	
Crime & Drugs	Idleness; Unemployment; Deviant behaviour; Peer pressure.	Collaboration with stakeholders to enforce preventive & treatment interventions.	Increase awareness in effects of drugs & crime.	Rigorous awareness campaigns on drugs & crime: Workshops on drugs.
Lack of adequate play grounds for sports activities.	Grabbing of open play grounds by private developers; Poor planning by Municipal Council to preserve playgrounds and recreation centers.	Fence off existing playgrounds to secure them; Develop more playgrounds and stadium facilities; Sports and recreation facilities be entailed in each institutions development plan; Municipal Council of Mombasa to identify more playgrounds for games and recreation.	Fence of all public playground i.e. Tononoka, Freretown and including school playgrounds. Construct one international standard stadium in Mombasa at VOK or Shanzu area.	Municipal council of Mombasa to seek new development partners and GOK assistance in construction on new playgrounds: Sports Stadium Management Board: Municipality of Mombasa, and GoK to partner and build a new international standard stadium: All schools and educational institutions will be urged to fence their playgrounds and also avail them for public use;
Lack of adequate social halls for recreation and indoor games.	The existing social halls are in state of despair and are unusable; The available social halls are far away from most estates; New halls have not been constructed for the last thirty years or so.	Repair existing halls, toilets, bathrooms changing rooms and equip them with indoor games facilities; Build new social halls to cater for the increased population.	Repair all existing Municipal social halls in the estates; Construct new social halls at Shanzu, Freretown, Bombolulu, Bakarani, Kiembeni and Mlaleo; Equip the repaired halls, the new ones with indoor games facilities, changing rooms, toilets, bathrooms etc.	Municipal council to identify land, seek partners to fund construct of new social halls, and to undertake repairs of existing ones.
High incidences of insecurity	Unemployment; Drugs Abuse; Social Misfits; Poverty; Corruption; Low number of security personnel;	Create enabling environment for employment; Stiffer Penalties for drug traffickers; Mobilize; Resources to	Increase funds to create and support employment; The law should be enforced to combat drugs abuse; Increase funds to support;	Find and create more employment opportunities; Great awareness and support funding about drug abuse; Fund Rehabilitation and awareness campaign to arrest social misfits;

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Shortage of transport and other equipment to fight crime; Low Police and community co-operation .	cater for accommodation of social misfits; Provision of income generating activities; Reduce social inequalities; Provide social i.e. Health care schools, water; Harmonization to reduce tribal functions; Stiffer penalties for deter corruption; Awareness campaign.	Rehabilitation of social misfits in the communities; More funds for creation of activities e.g. provision of school health care, water etc to those disadvantaged; More funds for mobilization – public awareness to deter conflicts; Public awareness campaign and stiffer penalties deter corruption.	Fund and provide social activities i.e. schools, Health care Sanitation- Micro Finance for small scale business; Provide funds for awareness, campaigning; Equal distribution of resources to address the poverty issue; Provide funds for awareness campaign engineers etc about corruption;
Slow judicial process	Inadequate personnel leading to case backlogs; High cost of legal services.	Increase the number of judicial personnel ; Reduce the cost of legal services.	Increase funding to the judicially.	Training of the personnel
Inadequate probation services	Inadequate staff;	Construction of probation hostels	Increase funding	GoK to increase funding to the department of probation
Poor state of Prisons services	Poor housing for the prisoners and prison police.	Increase the number of prisons and Police houses.	More funds to be given to the department.	GoK to fund the programme.
Low rate of immunization rate	Low awareness of the importance of immunization.	Increase immunization coverage from 74.3% to 85%.	Increase awareness of the importance of immunization; Increase the number of outreaches to poor access areas of the district.	Initiate immunization awareness at the village barazas; Increase support for conducting outreaches.
Low quality education in primary schools	Over enrolment. Shortage of staff, teaching and learning material; Shortage of education facilities such classrooms, toilets, desks.	Increase the infrastructure by 20% by 2012.	Expand existing facilities; Embrace multi-shift in lower primary schools.	Resource mobilization from development partners; Train & employ more teachers.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Access & Provision of Quality RH services	Inadequate personnel; Stock out of contraceptives.	Improved quality of life of the Population; Increase CPR.	Increase awareness on services offered	Increase number of personnel and contraceptives in public facilities.
Low transition rate from Primary to Secondary	Inadequate physical facilities.	To reach a Transition of 70% By 2012.	Expand the existing Facilities. Embrace the multi-shift system.	Source funds from parents, CDs, LASDAP, LATF and GOK to put up more classrooms; Train & employ more teachers.
High Drop out	Drug and substance Abuse.	Reduce the level of drug abuse by 25% in two years time.	Strengthening Guidance & Counselling.	Incorporating the CBO's and NGO's to sensitize all the major stakeholders – BOG, PTA, School Committees, Parents, and Students.
Poor sanitation	Salinity of the underground water; Poor waste disposal.	To increase access to clean water by 2012.	To extend the existing water pipeline in the district by 2012.	Carry out the district hydrological survey; Lobby devolved funds in the district to support water projects; Formation and capacity building for water companies; Conduct participatory sanitation survey and social mapping.
Poor road network	Poor planning on by the developers; No reserves for road expansion;	To improve all classified roads.	To open up 10 rural feeder and agricultural roads by 2012.	The Ministry of Roads and public to provide funds for completion of feeder roads; Lobby for increased funding from the Kenya Roads Board; Target the purchase of equipment for hire; Lobby for devolved funds to maintain unclassified roads.
Low access to electricity	Low incomes;	To improve accessibility to electricity beyond the current levels by 2012.	To extend grid electricity to Mwakirunge Maungunja by 2012; To electrify all secondary schools and polytechnics by 2012.	Extension of electricity from urban areas to the rural parts.
Insecurity and poor access to justice	Presence of robbers in the district.	To promote and sustain fair, affordable and equitable access to justice by 2012.	To construct 6 police posts and upgrading two police posts to full police station by 2012;	To lobby for funding to establish police stations and a penal institution.

District Issues, Causes, Objectives, And Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			To establish a penal institution by 2012.	
Environmental degradation	Deforestation; Encroachment of the wetlands; Poor waste disposal.	Enhance environmental protection by 2012	To enforce EIA in all projects before implementation during the plan period; To map and protect at least 2 fragile ecosystems in the district by 2012.	Lobby for facilitation for environment related activities.
Unemployment	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Lack of competitive; tertiary training among the youth.	To reduce unemployment from 55% to 30% by 2012.	To electrify, equip and introduce competitive marketable courses in youth polytechnic by 2012; To establish youth polytechnics in every Location by 2012; To train 100 youth groups on entrepreneurial skills by 2012.	Staffing of existing youth polytechnics through the Ministry of State for Youth Affairs; Lobby the local partners and devolved fund in the construction of youth polytechnics; Establish and equip the district youth resource centre.
Untapped local sporting talent	Lack of exposure; Lack of sporting facilities.	To tap local talent in sporting activities by 2012.	To organize and coordinate election for sports leaders by 2010; To construct a sports complex by 2012.	Organize interested youths into sporting groups; Lobby for funds for the construction of a modern stadium within the district.



CHAPTER THREE:
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**

3.0 Introduction

This chapter gives visions and missions of each sector as provide at the national level .The chapter then highlights sectoral measures the district will take to respond to the vision and mission, importance of the sector in the district. The chapter highlights sector priorities, constraints, and strategies for attainment of the inspirations and envisaged goals of National Development Plans, Vision 2030 and MDGs.

The chapter also provides details of all sector development projects and programmes, cross-sector linkages that exist and the Strategies for mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development Sector.

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sectors, growth of a viable cooperatives subsector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will undertake projects and programs that are aimed at increasing food and cash crop production and marketing of agricultural produce. The district will also support and strengthen co-operatives that market locally produced products such as cashew nuts, Mangoes, milk, eggs and marine products.

In livestock production, the district will focus on reducing animal diseases and increased animal husbandry .This will be achieved through periodic vaccination and educating livestock farmers on the need to frequently spray their animals against diseases.

In addition, the district will improve the fishing methods by using modern gears and storage facilities that will enable fishermen to carry out their fishing in the deep seas.

On land, effort will continue to be made to settle the squatters and landless. The district will also endeavour to ensure that land is planned and the growth of informal settlement is curtailed.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This is the most important sector as it will significantly provide food security 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 of the 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 347 active cooperatives and Kshs *330,274,063 turnover, cooperative

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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.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Farmers and Fishermen & Traders	Decide and Plan for production.
Central Government	Monitor food security and Provide extension services. Mobilize advice, supervise & educate communities. Formulate and implement policies. Provide infrastructure. Land Administration & registration.
State corporations e.g. NCPB, KNS, KEPHIS, KMC, PCPB, HCDA, KDB, KIE, KTB	Regulation of Agricultural produce & inputs. Promote tourism. Conservation of wildlife.
Micro Finance Institution	Provide finance & credit.
Research Institution KARI, KEMPRI, ILIRI	Undertake Research.
Cooperative Society	Provide Credit Services and Marketing.
NGOs/CBOs	Community Mobilization Capacity building Micro Financing.
Municipal Council	Provision of infrastructure Issue of permits.
Private Sector	Manufacturing, transportation Sale of inputs.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Livestock & Fisheries	Extension Services. Intensification of production. Value addition of products. Quality control. Assurance of Products Marketing of products Infrastructure development. Cold storage, Laboratory, slaughter house, Quarantine stations. Law enforcement.	Financial – Inadequate funding for beneficiaries & service providers. Socio cultural – negative cultural beliefs. Environmental- oil spillage, water pollution Soil Erosion, shoreline erosion. Technical – inadequate staff, low capacity building in staff beneficiaries. Poverty – beneficiaries are unable to purchase inputs. Equipment – inadequate or not available	Funding be according to priorities. Community sensitization & training. Staff training. Strengthen linkages with other stakeholders and recruitment. Sensitization of community linking them with financing institution. Staff training. Purchase of equipment e.g. vehicles, boats. Construction of rehabilitation of cold storages, labs Quarantine stations, holding grounds, fishing landing bandas. Installation of electricity, H2O in beaches.
Cooperatives development and marketing	Educate and train the cooperative members in the district. Increase membership, share capital and turn	Lack of cooperative education among the members, management committee & staff. Inadequate capital for	Intensify cooperative supervision Register new cooperative societies and revive dormant ones.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	<p>over in individual cooperatives</p> <p>Revive dormant cooperatives in the district</p> <p>Promote cooperatives in the Jua Kali</p> <p>Introduce new products to counter banks services to cooperative members.</p>	<p>issuance of loans and investments in income generating activities</p> <p>Non-remittance of cooperative funds by some employers.</p> <p>The enforcement of cooperative law has proved to be slow in implementation.</p> <p>Mismanagement and embezzlement of cooperative societies funds by the leaders</p> <p>Over-dependency on external borrowing by some societies.</p>	<p>Capacity building and educating the societies committee and members</p> <p>Improve marketing in handcrafts and fish cooperative management in order to produce more & better quality products so as to fetch more money for the members.</p> <p>Co-operatives are offering diversified products to protect the members from their competitors (financial institution)</p> <p>Societies are employing qualified staff members and adhering to the requirements of terms & conditions put in place by the ministry.</p> <p>Also to comply with other legal requirements.</p> <p>The district continuously informs the commissioner's office and the defaulting employers are served with agency notices.</p>
Crop Development	Food Production	Public extension service cannot cope with the farmer population and latest technology requirements due to low motivation of extension agents and inadequate training on IT.	Facilitate privatization of extensions and veterinary services; Facilitate formation of farmer pressure groups and associations; promote farmer-to-farmer extensions and sharing of information through exhibitions; Intensify formal training on latest agricultural technologies; Intensify research on processing and consumer preference and provide information to farmers.
Forestry	Conservation of forest	Low level of conservation awareness.	Establishment of tree nurseries and wood lots; Issuance of seedlings and planting; Conserve community forest
Land Administration and Survey	Settling of the landless and the needy people.	Existence Absentee landlords in the district.	Establishment squatter schemes Planning all upcoming urban centres in the district while involving all stakeholders

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Agriculture/Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Enhancement of food security through water harvesting Kisauni Division	To enhance food security through small irrigation	Increase crop ha under irrigation to 10 acres	Excavation of water pan 1000m ³ per year. Grow horticultural crops on at least 1 acre of land.
Promotion of fruit and emerging crops processing in Island division	Improve home incomes by adding value to produce and marketing	1 group per year processing fruit and selling.	Training groups on agro processing and marketing.
Promotion of cassava, sweet potato Kisauni Division	Improve food security	Increase hectareage of cassava and sweet potato to 300ha.	Training of farmers on production technologies. Training farmers on value addition, processing and marketing.
Promotion of enterprise based groups in the district	Improve incomes among farmers in the district	Increase specific crops hectareages	Training on specific crop production technologies. Training on value addition, processing and marketing of the produce.

(A) On- going Projects: Fisheries Development

Programme Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Fisheries Office Island division.	Provide adequate office accommodation to District Fisheries Officer/Officers.	Complete building in one year.	Construction of a new office block.
BMU establishment (Beach Management Unit).	Training fisher folk. Registration of BMU's	Increase fish production through co-management.	6 BMU'
Construction of fish bandas.	Provision of portable H ₂ O. Construction of bandas. Provision of sanitary services	Improve fish to fish product handling.	3 bandas
Legal Policing.	Train staff BMUs	Strengthen law enforcement.	All fishery staff 16 BMU'S

(B) New Projects Proposal: Livestock Production

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bee-keeping and emerging livestock, Kisauni.	1	Increase income.	Increase number of modern hives by 100.	Training/farmers staff. A Dairy establishment; Handling of hives, processing value addition.
Construction of office, Island.	2	Efficient delivery of services.	Office block with 7 rooms.	Plot procuring BQ preparation, Funding; Furnishing & equipment.

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Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Slaughter house constructions, Kisauni.	3	Improved poultry meat quality.	2	Plot procuring BQ preparation, Funding Furnishing & equipment.
Animal welfare & rabies control.	4	Reduce disease incidence.	2000 dogs vaccination.	Vaccination; Trainings; Trapping of stray animals.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Jitegemee front office, Kisauni	Eliminate delay in remittance of funds To start banking services	1	To make every member operate a bank account though which all funds shall be channelled To improve societies liquidity.
Mombasa port front office	To start banking services	1	Improve society's liquidity for improved loaning.

(B) New Project Proposal: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Bamburi Wananchi Front Office	1	To start banking services	Have every member operate bank Account through which all funds shall be channelled to improve society's liquidity.	This will solve the problems of non-remittance of cooperative deductions by the employers.
Washa Front Office	2	To start banking services	To improve society's liquidity this will lead to improved loan facilities.	Computerize back and front office This will solve problems of non-remittance of cooperative deductions by the employer.

(B) New Project Proposals: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name/ Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Afforestation extension services	1	Awareness creation Increase seedlings production by community and other stakeholders Produce quality seedlings.	Community Schools, community individuals and private organization.	Field damp and training Nursery maintenance Establish nurseries with other stakeholders.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Agriculture and Rural Development Sector relates to the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector due to the importance of security as well as with regard to the administration of famine relief and maintenance of National Strategic Grain Reserve. Physical Infrastructure will help to reduce the cost of production in these sectors through provision of good roads network, electricity and telecommunication facilities.

Education and Health sector will provide the skilled workforce and healthy citizenry respectively while tourism. Trade and Industry sector provides markets for agricultural produce. The Agricultural and Rural Development sector also requires an efficient marketing information system. The sector also provides market for farm inputs produced by local firms.

3.1.8 Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Efforts will be made to mainstream the issues of gender, HIV/AIDS, disaster management, youth empowerment and environmental management issues in all sub sectors and promote the creation of interest/youth groups and involvement in all stages of projects and programmes progress/development.

3.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders.

Mission: To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To respond to the challenges and contribute to the realization of the sector Vision and Mission in the medium term, the district will continue reviving the local industries. Improving performance of upcoming business through provision of financial support so as to create opportunities and a better standard of living, providing relevant business skills and information necessary for expansion of business enterprises will be pursued.

The district will promote construction of tourism facilities such as hotels and conference facilities as well as improving the quality of the existing ones. This will promote local and international tourism in the district as well as in the country.

To reduce hawking, the local municipal council will be encouraged to expand the existing markets so as to create more stalls. Private developers will also be encouraged to come up with buildings which will add more stalls.

To increase the number of industries, the district will prepare a district industrial profile which will be used to market the potential of the district. Other measures will include

preparing a district physical plan that will set aside industrial zone with well developed infrastructures such as water, roads and power.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

This is the most important sector in the district as it will significantly contribute towards generation of income and employment through tourism and self employment in the trade and industrialization sub-sectors. This will contribute significantly in improving the standards of living of the people in the district.

The sector provides market for farm produce from the up-country as the district relies mainly on food from other parts of the country.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Hotels	Provision of accommodation to the tourists
Tourist Department	Marketing of tourist facilities in the district Quality control in the tourist industry Registration of tourist establishment
Trade Department	Training of traders Provision of loans to trader
Municipal Council	Provision of infrastructure Issue of permits.
Enterprise Development department	Development and regulation of informal sector Funding construction of Jua Kali sheds
Jua Kali Association	Provide the artisans with the technical assistance
Culture	Preservation of culture
National Heritage	Maintenance of historical sites and also marketing them
Private Sector	Manufacturing, transportation Sale of inputs.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities and Constraints

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Increase of access to credit traders; Improve entrepreneurship skills and management of businesses;	Non availability of credit; Lack of appropriate technical skills to expand; Tendency to concentrate on traditional business activities like retail trade.	Involve all stakeholders in provision of credit facilities; Develop training programmes on basic management and technical skills; Strengthen business networking organizations.
Small Scale Industries	Strengthen the operation of Jua Kali sector;	Inadequate training to small scale entrepreneurs; Poor marketing;	Strengthen <i>Jua Kali</i> through credit provision and marketing;
Tourism	To Increase number of tourist visiting the district; Promote high quality tourism services;	Terrorism and inadequate security to our tourists; Poor infrastructure; Frequent ferry break down.	Involve all stakeholders in improvement of tourism facilities.
Culture	Promote and preserve the performing arts conserve and develop the potential indigenous medicine and traditional foods;	Lack of a definitive government policy, governing the area of traditional medicine. Inadequate funding; Poor remuneration for	Identification and promotion of talents; Collaboration, cooperation, networking and partnership with private agencies, NGO's and Governmental departments for

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		artists in the country; Negative attitude towards traditional healers; Lack of sites for developing of cultural and recreational centres; Inadequate training for cultural officers in culture; In resource management to be able to build capacity in the traditional industries;	sponsorship; Capacity building of cultural groups; Organization of arts exhibition shows for marketing their products; Encouragement of community participation through community based initiatives.
National heritage	Preserve the historical sites;	High cost of maintenance; Slow process of gazettelement of the historical sites.	Increase funding; Hasten the process of gazettelement of the sites;

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Joint Loans Board Scheme (Mombasa Municipality Trade Development Joint Board) District Wide:	Advancing of staff loans to small scale traders to improve and expand their business.	300 traders during the plan period.	Vetting of loan application forms, approving and issuing of loans.
Traders Training Courses.	To equip the traders with basic business management skills to enable them manage their businesses;	20 courses in collaboration with the stakeholders-train 300 traders.	To provide basic business management skills to business entrepreneurs.
Traders Extension Services.	To offer business extension, counselling, advisory and information to entrepreneurs;	To provide extension services to at least 150 traders.	To provide extension, counselling and advisory services to small/medium enterprises.

(B) New Projects Proposals: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Business Development through E-Commerce.	1	Introducing and enhancing the utilization of computing skills to enhance commercial and economic activities;	Establish a centre by 2010.	Set up the project;
Micro Projects Support Programme.	2	Enhance income generation and employment creation.	Number of project proposals; Number of groups/persons sensitized.	Project proposals preparation appraisal; Group and individual sensitization.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Beach Operators Management	To organize activities of beach operators;	Beach association groups at the Jomo Kenyatta Public Beach, long beach Serena beach.	Vetting of beach operators; Co-ordination of the Beach Operators' Associations.
Beach Operators Relocation Programme	To relocate the non-water based activities at designated sites;	Non-water based beach operators.	Purchase of land for construction of tourist market as a pilot project in the North Coast.
Beach Management Strategy	To develop guidelines for regulation of the beach operators;	All beach operators Tourism stakeholders.	Drafting of Beach Management Strategy.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector relates to the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sectors due to the importance of security. Trade, Industry and Tourism activities are enhanced by physical infrastructure through reduced cost of production and improvement in efficiency.

Tourism has strong linkages as it is the main outlet of products from agriculture, wildlife and trade. Human Resource Development sector has the responsibility of providing the skilled, informed and healthy workforce.

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The Trade, Tourism and Industry sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty and spurring economic growth in the district. In the process of development, stakeholders have to ensure that environmental concerns are taken into consideration. When conducting training in trade and tourism, efforts will be made to mainstream HIV/AIDS issues.

In order to enhance the participation of all members of the community efforts will be made to empower women, youth and people with disabilities with credit facilities and ICT so they can be informed.

3.3 Physical Infrastructure Sector

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in Support of Vision 2030.

Mission: To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the plan period, the district will put more efforts in improving the local physical infrastructure network and making it 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 such as roads, ports and railways. The district will also increase allocation of financial resources towards rehabilitation and maintenance of dilapidated critical physical infrastructural facilities.

The district will continue to promote the rural electrification programmes so as to cover areas where there is no power.

3.3.3 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 and competitiveness thus creating more jobs and raises incomes of the people. The sector is a major provider of employment opportunities to the labour force and an outlet for environmental products such as sand, ballast, poles and gravel.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Traffic Police	Regulate flow of traffic;
Central Government	Formulation, implementation, co-ordination, 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; Land administration and registration.
Kenya Ports Authority	Manages the Seaports.
Kenya Railways	Manages Railway lines.

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Stakeholder	Role
Kenya Power & Lighting Co	Distribute Power.
KENGEN and Independent power producers	Generates and regulates power supplies.
Kenya Ferry Service	Provide Ferry Services.
Telephone service providers	Construction and Distribution of telephone infrastructure,
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.
National Housing Corporation	Provision of housing.

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Transport	Improvement of roads; Improvement of urban transportation system; Opening of roads to peri-urban areas; Integrate and implement information technology; Staff capacity building;	Insufficient funds for repair and maintenance of roads; Huge cost and substandard roads; Congestion of the roads; Structures are built on road reserves; lack of access roads in Some areas of the mainland; 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 stake holders in the planning of the efficient urban transportation system; Curb encroachment and repossess al road reserves; Open new access roads in most populated peri urban areas of Kisauni Division.
Energy	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, KPLC and Telekom (K); Funding;	Strengthen anti-fraud unit to check on theft of electricity; Continued privatization 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; Increase power generating plants; Consider solar technology;
Housing	Improve provision of housing;	Inadequate housing units; Ever increasing costs of construction materials; Land ownership/tenure; High mortgages.	Encourage private-public sector partnership.

3.3.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

B) New Project/Proposal: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Nyali bridge - Mtwapa Road. B8 Kiasini Division	1	To ease congestion due to very heavy traffic travelling on fairly narrow carriageway.	Construct 15 km dual carriage way by 2012 To minimize traffic congestion	Build 15km dual carriage way to link Nyali bridge and Mtwapa This will reduce traffic congestion.
Periodic and Routine maintenance of selected Roads within Mombasa Town (Municipal Council) District Wide	2	To make the roads motor able.	Maintain damaged portion of the 221.46 km of unclassified roads in Mombasa town.	Recarpeting gravelling of damaged roads; The roads are heavily used.

B) New Project/Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme Kisauni constituency	1	To provide electricity to the peri urban areas.	Provide electricity to village, shopping centre, Majaoni, and Maunguja by 2010	Survey the area; Construction of high overheads, construction of overhead lies and construction of low voltage lines to the premises; The areas have high potential for commercial trading activities.

B) New Project/Proposal: Housing Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Training the community on appropriate building materials	1	To reduce the shortage of houses;	To provide adequate affordable houses using low cost materials;	To meet the rising demand for houses.
Maintenance of government houses	2	To improve the condition of the G.K. houses;	To provide civil servants with decent houses	The government to benefit from market rate rents.
Creating public awareness in rent restriction Act	3	To harmonize the relationship between landlords and tenants;	To have an informed citizen on matters of rent on the KRA.	To reduce conflicts between landlords and tenants by expanding disposing disputes.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector supports all the other sectors in transport and communication, to transport goods and services while the Human Resource Development provides skills that are required to facilitate the growth on Physical Infrastructure development. The Justice Law and Order sector ensures that there is peace and tranquillity the district and stakeholders do not incur a lot of expenses in transacting business and protecting public facilities.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream youth issues through advocacy of labour intensive programmes to facilitate more young employment. Soil and water conservation efforts will be encouraged so as to protect and conserve the environment in addition to having Environmental Impact Assessment for all major projects. All infrastructure developments will be required to ensure that the needs of the physically challenged will be addressed. While implementing Physical Infrastructure projects care will be made to ensure that there is safety and chances of disasters are minimized and if they occur the effects are minimal.

3.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all.

Mission: To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will respond by involving all the stakeholders in the sector by ensuring the provision of clean and safe water to all the people in the district. This will be done by improving the existing water supply network and disconnecting all the illegal connections.

The Mombasa Municipal Council will look for willing donors whom they will work with to ensure the cleanness of the town being a tourist destination is improved by having daily town clean ups and proper dumping of waste is done.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Environment, Water and Sanitation Sector forms the backbone of a clean, secure and sustainable environment for the community by promoting the quality of the environment and natural resources. The sector further forms important linkages between environment and the main productive sectors. Sound environmental conservation results in preservation of natural resources thus, assuring continuous supply of environmental goods and services. In addition, proactive management of the environment pre-empts calamities and disasters which would otherwise have serious socio-economic implications. The improvement of water and sanitation infrastructure is key in ensuring food security, better health and sanitation, improving incomes through agriculture and sports.

Water is an environmental resource necessary not only to support life but also sustain economic activities across different sectors. Furthermore, the magnitude and severity of

the water crisis cut across most sectors of the economy thus making water resources management a high priority that requires urgent attention.

Provision of environmental goods and services is important for the promotion of livelihoods through provision of water for livestock and domestic use. Proper sanitation leads to better health by reducing the incidences of water borne diseases.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Municipal Council of Mombasa	Provision, periodic repair and maintenance of infrastructure such as drainage, sewerage; Management of solid waste;
Constituency Development Fund	Construction of water facilities and capacity building;
National Irrigation Board	Provide water for irrigation;
Kenya Wildlife Services	Support Environment conservation initiatives;
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	Construction of water and irrigation structures
Community	Management of water and irrigation structures; environmental conservation; Forming mining co-operatives
Mines and Geology department	Regulation of Mineral exploration and evaluation; Provision of information on mineral base
NEMA	Co-ordination of Environmental Management and Conservation
Coast Development Authority	Construction of water and sanitation structures
UNICEF	Capacity building and construction of water and sanitation structures
Action Aid Kenya	Capacity building

3.4.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water development	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; Low irrigation awareness; High cost of irrigation equipment; Land limitation; Limited supply of fresh water.	Expand and rehabilitate existing water supplies; Encourage communities to conserve water (Roof catchment); 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; Avail funds; Create awareness; Construct Dams, wells, and pans.
Sanitation	Improve sanitary standards;	Negative community attitude towards sanitation; Inadequate and frequent breakdown of sewerage system; Illegal connection of minor	Involve communities in improvement of sanitation; Commission the Mombasa west sewerage system; Rehabilitate the existing sewerage system; Provide new waste treatment facilities;

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		sewerage systems; Inadequate public toilets.	Stop illegal connections; Encourage the construction of VIP latrines in informal settlement areas; Rehabilitate the existing public toilets and privatize them; Enforce the public health act and EMCA 1999 Acts.
Environment	Improve waste collection and disposal techniques.	Lack of proper solid waste management policy from the MMC.	Relocate Kibarani dumping site; Conduct public awareness campaigns on solid waste management; Promote recycling and composting of garbage; Improve the Council capacity.

3.4.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On- Going Project/Programmes: Water/Irrigation and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marere 1983 (Inter district)	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.
Rehabilitation of the existing wells District wide	To reduce the demand/supply gap that exists; Provide alternative source;	Rehabilitate 100 wells.	Rehabilitation of 100 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 8 boreholes	To drill 8 boreholes in the 2 divisions of Mombasa;
Barsheba-Mishomoroni Water	Introduce water supply facility;	Construct a 15km water pipeline so as to provide water to a population of 1000 people.	To construct a water pipeline to serve the communities of Mushomoroni approximately 15 km. of main 75 mm. diameter from the existing trunk main 500mm.
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 1000 people.	Construct a water pipeline to service the communities of Utange approximately 2km of main 75mm. from the existing trunk main 500mm;
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 1000 students.	To drill a borehole and have the same fully developed to serve the school and the surrounding communities.

(B) New Project/Proposal: Water/Irrigation and Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Sabaki/Baricho Pipeline (Inter-district)	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.
Mzima Pipeline Phase II (Inter district)	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 Kisauni; Provision of break pressure tanks and reservoirs; Introduction of off takes to major town; Proposed improvement of the treatment works.
Improvement of the Distribution Network Island Division	3	To improve daily water production; To provide reliable water services; To expand population services.	Improve number of water connections from current 21,200 to 25,000 by 2008.	Improve the water supply treatment works at Island; Improvement of the water supply reservoirs at Island; Rehabilitation of the transmission main between Chagamwe 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 Ganjoni and Town Centre, Buxton-Macknon Market-Jomo Kenyatta Avenue; Provide an independent main to feed the industrial area; Provide fire hydrants.
Improvement of the water Distribution Network Kisauni Division	4	To increase daily water supply to Kisauni division; To expand water supply coverage; To provide water services	Improve number of water connections from current 11,000 to 15,000 by 2010	Re-organize distribution network at Nguu Tatu Reservoirs; Enlarge the distribution network to Bar Sheba, Mishomoroni, Kiembeni, Utange areas; Greenwood and ASK show ground; Improve water supply to

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		to a higher population.		Vipingo-Kikambala and Shariani.
Rehabilitation of the Existing Wells. District wide	5	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 2012.	Rehabilitation of the existing wells and equipping of the well with hand pumps.
Surveying and mapping out existing wells and boreholes District wide	6	To provide reliable reference; To provide for planning and development.	Survey and Map 200 wells and 250 boreholes by 2012.	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.
Water quality, motoring and surveillance Integrated with Pollution Control District wide	7	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 300 wells and 250 boreholes by 2012.	Sampling; analysis of both drinking water and effluents from industries; Disinfections of water sources depending on levels of contamination.
Bengala Village Self Help Group water Project (Junda Sub Location) Kisauni Division	8	To provide adequate and readily accessible, portable water to the communities; To reduce walking distance to watering points.	To provide water to 2000 people by 2012.	Preliminary survey and design of the water pipeline & storage tank; To train the youth on the management, operation and maintenance of the project;
Kazamoyo Women Group Water Project (Makumba Village) Kisauni Division	9	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	To provide water to 1000 by 2012.	Preliminary survey and design of the water pipeline and storage tank; To train the youth on the management, operation and maintenance of the project.

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
		the living conditions of the local communities.		
Rain Water Harvesting District wide	10	To provide water for urban agriculture.	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.

(B) New Project Proposal: Irrigation

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Training of farmers on irrigation issues	1	Create awareness; Improve production.	Informed farmers; Reduce poverty levels; Improve standards of living.	Trainings at farm site; Demonstrations in field days and at farm site.
Construction of Irrigation Projects	2	Reduce poverty levels; Improve production.	Improve standards of living; Reduce poverty levels; Create employment.	Form farmers org. and Register with social services department; Carry out surveys; Design projects; Implement project; Carry out a monitoring and evaluation exercise.

(B) New Project Proposal: Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Mangroves rehabilitation Kisauni Division	1	Rehabilitate degraded areas along the coast	Mangrove areas	Nursery establishment; Mangrove planting; Protect the existing mangroves;

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector provides environmental goods and services required for production, domestic use and construction of physical facilities. The Education sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector while Justice, law and order help in reducing resources use conflicts and maintaining peace and tranquillity.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will mainstream youth issues through advocacy of labour intensive programmes to facilitate more young employment. Soil and water conservation efforts

will be encouraged so as to protect and conserve the environment in addition to having Environmental Impact Assessment for all major projects.

3.5 Human Resource Development

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development.

Mission: To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will mobilize resources to provide basic health services. Key activities in health will include improvement in the management of the public health care system and programme aimed at increasing the level of nutrition, Preventive primary health care will be promoted through community participation such as Bamako Initiatives.

The district will also promote Public-Private participation in the provision of health services as a way of scaling-up both preventative and curative services. In this regard private health practitioners, NGO's and religious representative will be incorporated in the Ministry of Health training activities and some of their facilities used to provide critical health services such as immunization, maternal and child health services and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

The district will also endeavour to expand the available health facilities. This will be done through increasing staff, rehabilitating run-down facilities and providing modern health furniture and equipment.

In the education sector, key initiatives the district will promote is establishment of more schools facilities such as classroom, toilets, desk, teaching and learning materials this will be done through the use of Constituency Development Fund and Local Authority Development Fund.

Like in health, efforts will be made to promote the involvement of community and private sector in education development. Private sector will be encouraged to establish pre-primary, primary and secondary education.

The many bursary schemes available in the district will also be streamlined to ensure that there no double benefits and only those who deserve the bursaries are awarded.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Education plays a crucial role to the development of the district. Human resource provides different types of trained manpower such as doctors, nurses, engineers, administrators, accountants, teachers, artisans and craftsmen. The manpower has provided scientific skills and technical knowhow 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.

Through health, the sector will ensure that the district has a healthy population with physical and mental capacities to push the development mission of the district. Ensuring a healthy population is an important aspect of the human resource to effectively contribute to economic development.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health	Provision of quality and affordable health services;
Constituency Development Fund Local Authority Trust Fund	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities.
Ministry of Education Ministry of Science and Technology	HIV/AIDS and Health education and Advocacy.
Ministry of State for Planning	Co-ordination of HIV/AIDS programmes
Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Promote proper nutrition.
National AIDS Control Council	Fund HIV and AIDS activities in the District.
Private Sector	Provision of quality health service.
NGO/Development Partners	Support health services, construction of sanitation facilities, capacity building, and nutritional support.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Curative Services	Provision high quality and affordable health care services;	Poor infrastructure; Low staffing levels; Inadequate housing; Lack of equipments in the health facilities; Retrogressive culture;	Construction of a district hospital; Renovation of the existing health facilities; Extension of electricity and water to the health facilities; Operationalizing dysfunctional facilities within the district through equipping and staffing;
Health and Nutrition	Kenya Expanded programme on Immunization (KEPI); Malaria Control; Integrated Management of Childhood illness; Reproductive Health	Low immunization coverage; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate resource allocation from the government; Inadequate transport; Increasing and high rate	Rehabilitate and equip existing health facilities; Government and development partners to allocate more resources to immunization services; The government to provide adequate transport. Case management; Training of communities on

Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Programme; Nutrition Programme; Primitive health;	of infection; High mortality especially expectant mothers and children; Poor access to health delivery point; Use of un-prescribed drugs; Inadequate knowledge on management of illness among the health workers in current reproductive health issues; Lack of equipment and commodities for reproductive health; Lack of skills by TBA's, CHW's on reproductive health; Inadequate growth monitoring at facility level; Inadequate feeding for under 5 years.	malaria control; Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness under 5 years; Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine antenatal and family planning issues; Training community health workers. Growth monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feed for under 5; Promotion of health seeking behaviour.
Education	In servicing of teachers	Inadequate funds. Shortage of teaching personnel.	Source funds from development partners.
	ICT in schools	Shortage of funds. Shortage of skilled personnel. Supply of electricity in schools.	Source for funds from development partners. Liaise with KPLC to supply power.
	Provision of instruction Materials	Shortage of funds from GOK.	Increase funding Source funds from development partners.
	HIV Aids	Attitude; Inadequate funding	Intensify sensitization and counselling.
	Construction of more Primary schools.	Lack of land; Shortage of funds.	Liaise with lands office; Source from development partners.
	Staffing	Inadequate teaching Staff; Over enrolment.	GOK to employ more Teachers; More classrooms & teachers needed.
	Provision of quality education	Mushrooming of unregistered schools; Untrained teachers in the private institutions; Overcrowding in classes.	Liaise with Education department for registration assessment; Conduct impromptu inspection; More classrooms to be put up.
	Imparting skills to schools (SMCs)	Funding for capacity building; Commitment by appointed SMC members.	Source funds from development partners; Appoint committed people to SMCs.
	Maintenance of instruction materials	Inadequate storage facilities.	Source funds for construction of storage facilities.
	HIV Aids and drug Abuse	Inadequate knowledge by the teaching fraternity;	Intensify training on HIV and Aids issues.

(B) New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
ICT lab at Coast Girls	1	Improve of IT Literacy	2 laboratories to be constructed by 2010	Construction of Labs and computer Networking
classrooms in Public Secondary Schools	2	Increase transition rate	68 classrooms constructed by 2012	Construction of classrooms
Hostels in Secondary Schools	3	Improve transition rate and retention	17 hostels constructed by 2012	Construction of hostels
ICT lab at Hamisi Secondary School	4	Improve of IT Literacy	2 laboratories constructed by 2012	Construction of Labs and computer Networking
Science laboratories in Public Secondary Schools	5	Improve on quality delivery in Sciences	6 laboratories constructed by 2012	Construction of Labs and
SMASSE (in servicing of Maths & Science teacher's)	6	Improve on quality	Improve on mean score to 6.5 by 2012 from 5.9	In service

B) New Project Proposal: Labour and Human Resources

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Complaints	1	Enhance fair judgment on the employees	Sacked employees within the union and those without union represent.	Conciliation and prosecution on of labour matters.
Inspections	2	To reduce contravention of labour laws.	Factories and other places of work.	Investigations.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While agriculture and Rural sector feeds the local population and also provide building materials for construction of health facilities, physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for easy access to education and health facilities. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector. It provides modern communication with the use of faxes, radio call, e-mail and internet. Public administration, safety law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for healthy and skilled manpower.

The Human Resource Development sector has strong linkages with all other sectors as it provides trained and skilled manpower to all the sectors. Some of the areas where the sector interacts with other sectors and relevant stakeholders include provision of education bursaries; provision of Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training; research development; HIV/AIDS; infrastructure development and maintenance; financing of education and training; and Legal Framework.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

This sector will mainstream environmental issues and appropriate disaster response mechanisms through the public health. Gender and population issues will be mainstreamed through the reproductive health programme. The District Health Stakeholders Forums will be undertaken regularly and will take care of youth, women, men, people with disabilities, and all other vulnerable groups.

The health sector will also be involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA.

The learning institutions will mainstream all cross cutting issues through their education curriculum at all levels. They will also incorporate gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues into its curriculum. The district will ensure that enrolment of the girl-child and women in education institutions are increased through public sensitization and provision of bursaries education.

3.6 Research Innovation and Technology Sector

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge.

Mission: To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the plan period, the district will respond to sector vision and mission by gathering, analyzing, processing and disseminating information pertaining to the district. The Information Communications Technology has been appreciated and is being introduced albeit at a slow pace. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will continue to provide a database for development related activities to enhance planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation functions. The Centre could be developed as an ICT Coordination centre in the district through introduction of information technology.

The Government departments will have to use information technology in their day-to-day operations. This will be through the computers, photocopiers, fax, E-mail and Internet. Most NGOs in the district are already using computers and related software quite effectively.

The district population, especially the students and workers in both the public and private sector have to train in information technology to enable the district reap its benefits. Training institutions both public and private in the district have to include training programmes on ICT. Secondary and primary schools should give priority to acquiring computers for training purposes so as to introduce the technology at an early age. The telecommunications sector has to expand its coverage through the fixed and mobile service providers.

Radio communication equipment is under use by the Provincial Administration, Police, Kenya Wildlife Service, National Water and Pipeline Conservation Company and most recently the Ministry of Health. More institutions and organizations should procure and use this technology in the Plan period.

The district will also incorporate the research work of the various research institutions so as to improve the living standards of the people.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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. On the adoption of information technology, the private sector leads with almost all the major business establishments being connected.

This sector enables smooth flow of communication such that farmers are able to make telephone calls to know the market price of their commodities elsewhere; this gives them the best price. As a result of introduction of M-Pesa, Zap and Pesa Pay trades do not have to travel to up country to make payments of their goods.

Many jobs have been created in the M-Pesa and Zap as very many youths are being employed in those centres.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To provide ICT Policy framework that is conducive to the development of the economy.
Telkom (K), Safaricom & Zain	To provide affordable communication services to the people and connectivity to the internet service providers (ISPs).
Internet Service Providers (ISPs)	To provide affordable e-mail and internet services to the people.
Kenya National Bureau of statistics	To Provide data for informed decision making.
Ministry of Planning and National Development	Providing material and access for the District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC).
Financial Institutions e.g. Banks	To provide faster and affordable services to their customers through the Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) and electronic money transfers.
Business Community	To provide investment Information Technology e.g. cyber cafés.
Media – e.g. Radio, Newspapers, Television, Magazines	To gather, process and disseminate news to the general public.
E-Learning	Through ICT libraries resource centers and learning institutions e.g. schools, colleges, universities to provide a number of periodic publications as well as other information relevant to the district planning and development learning institutions to introduce ICT in their curriculum.

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Strengthen ICT capacity to support core activities in all Ministries and departments; Develop District Information Infrastructure and facilities in computers, faxes Internet and E-mail; To enhance technological investment in the district.	Ignorance on the importance of IT in all sectors of the district; High cost of equipments; Lack of adequate infrastructure in the district; Lack of computers in the district.	Educate the communities on the importance of IT in all sectors of the District; Develop Information Infrastructure; Provide training to ministries and development on Information technology; Establish digital villages; Install Television booster; cascading e-government to the grassroots.
Kenya National Bureau of statistics	To collect collate and disseminate district specific data.	Inadequate Skilled manpower; Lack of resources and equipment.	Undertake regular Household and Establishment Based Surveys; Strengthen Data collection Systems in the District Develop a Dissemination Strategy.
DIDC	To improve the patronage of DIDC make DIDC operational in the district; Equip the DIDC with modern information technology.	Inadequate information in the DIDC; Inadequate funding in the DIDC ; Lack of modern equipment e.g. computers, Faxes, photocopiers and install E-Mail / internet services.	Install the DIDC with computer hardware , faxes , internet/E-Mail; To provide adequate resources to procedure current periodicals; Staffing of DIDC.

3.6.6 Projects and Programmes

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Communications

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Cellular phone coverage extensions District wide.	To improve coverage in the district.	To cover major urban centres in the district.	Construction of transmitters.
Telephone exchange modernization programme. District wide	To improve communication by new exchange.	To have STD facilities throughout the district.	Replacement of the manual Exchange with STD Exchange.
Internet and email expansion District wide	To enable the population access and send information conveniently in a cost effective manner.	To increase the number of related service providers.	Opening of cyber cafes; popularization of email and internet services.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
De linking from Central Government	To improve data Management Systems	To completely de-link from central government by 2009	Improvement of terms and conditions for Staff. Increased resources for operations
Household Surveys	To collect, collate and disseminate household survey data for planning	Undertake at least one major Household Survey annually	Data Collection, analysis, report publication and dissemination of findings
Establishment Based Surveys	To collect, collate and disseminate Establishment survey data for planning	Collect data From all Establishments operating within the District Annually	Updating of Master file, data Collection, editing, analysis and dissemination of findings

(B) New Project Proposals: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerized District Information and Management System District H/Qs	1	To provide information database for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities at district level.	Procure 3 computers and accessories; Procure 2 photocopiers; Installation of e-mail and internet connections; Procure 2 printers and a camera for DIDC in the plan period.	Procurement of computers, printers, photocopiers, scanners, camera, furniture; Setting up of data base; Installation of E-mail and internet.
Staff capacity building District wide	2	To enable GOK and other organizations in the District use information	Train at least 20 members from various development agencies in the district per year.	Mobilization of resources for training; Training of staff from GOK and CBOs/NGOs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		technology to speed up the development process.		and donors supported projects on computers skills.
District Information and Development newsletter	3	To enhance use of DIDC and solicit support for its operations; To disseminate information on the district via the newsletter.	Produce quarterly issues.	Mobilize resource for the newsletter; Research and information collection; Printing and distribution of the newsletter.
Renovation, Electrification and Installation of computers, Faxes, Photocopiers and internet at the DIDC	4	To improve planning, coordination and communication within the district for development the community and operation of the DIDC; Provide updated data in the district.	Renovate, expand, electrify and computerize DIDC by 2012.	Renovation; Electrification; Procurement of the computers faxes photocopiers in the DIDC ; Updating the data bank in the DIDC.
District statistical abstract	5	Provide updated data in the district on district profile/fact sheet.	Done by 2009.	Data collection; analysis and compilation; Justification: need to have data updated annually.
National Population Census and Demographic & Health Surveys	6	Provide data for planning;	Complete by 2010	Data collection; analysis and compilation. Justification: need to have census data updated regularly
Schools computer Establishment and Training District wide.	7	To enhance usage of ICT in the district by targeting students.	To set up a lab with up to 10 computers with accessories in each school in the district.	Establishment of computer labs in schools; Justification: Students need to acquire basic ICT early enough.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The ICT sector is very crucial for the operation of all the other sectors in the district as they use the technology in planning and implementation of their activities. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics provides evaluation data for all sectors through its surveys and censuses. The DIDC provides the database for use by sectors for planning their projects. The Education sub-sector can influence the performance of the sector by introducing IT training in the local learning institutions starting from primary school level. A few learning institutions may be used to provide computer training skills. The sector needs infrastructure, energy, security, and social services in order to grow. The

sector also benefits farmers, pastoralists and traders in marketing, exchange of vital information and availing information on best practices.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and education.

3.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

Mission: To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to sector vision and mission, the district will promote prudent utilization of public resources at all levels. This will be achieved through instituting corruption prevention committees and putting in place strategic mechanism for reporting corruption. The sector will take a leading role in promoting preparation of citizen service delivery charter by departments in the district to enhance transparency and accountability.

The district will promote good governance through strengthening participatory local democracy by consulting and involving the local citizens in the management local funds and district development planning in general; Improve efficiency in service delivery and enhance revenue 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 officers 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.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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

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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.

3.7.4 Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Provincial Administration	Coordinating government business in the district and ensuring there is security.
Police	Provision of security, maintenance of law & Order.
Judiciary	Uphold rule of law and dispense justice.
Municipality	Maintain Municipal by Laws.
Probation/Prisons	Ensure that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful members of the society.
Immigration	Ensure proper human Border Control immigrants and issue travel passports.
Civil Registration	Issue Birth and Death Documents as part of Vital Registration.
National Registration Bureau(NRB)	Issue and replace National Registration Cards.
Children's Department	Advocate for the rights of the child and enforce Children's ACT.

3.7.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
National Registration Bureau(NRB)	Register all eligible Kenyans attaining the age of 18 years.	Inadequate funding; Lack of offices; Transport; Poor supply of materials.	Adequate funding; Erection of adequate offices; Provision of Transport; Provision of materials; Computerization and networking; Decentralization of services; Increase registration coverage.
Civil Registration Bureau(NRB)	Increase the rate of Births and Deaths registration;	Inadequate funding; Poor supplies of material; Lack of offices.	Increase registration coverage of Births and Deaths; Provision of enough supplies; Erection of offices;
Provincial Administration and Police	Enhance security and maintain law and order;	Increasing cases of insecurity; Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment.	Provide adequate resource and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities to the Police Force e.g. radio and satellite telephones; Rehabilitate and construct offices and staff quarters for provincial administration and police; Community policing.
Prison	Improve prison services;	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice; Poor facilitation;	Improve prison and other corrective centres; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Improve infrastructure such as staff housing.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Probation Services	Scale-up probation and after care services; Promote community service order;	Lack of adequate funding; Lack of transport; Inadequate personnel;	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department: Promotion of Voluntary probation officers:.
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice. and reduce case backlog;	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice;	Training more manpower (paralegals); Enhance non-custodial sentences ;
Provincial administration	Maintenance of security;	Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment.	Maintenance of peace at the community levels; Provide adequate resources and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication equipment for the forces.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Police

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Prevention and combating Crime District Wide	Reduce Crime through increased security patrol and rapid response.	Reduction of crime by 75% by 2012.	To increase Police Population Ratio; To improve working environment of police officers.
Community Policing District Wide	Reduce Crime; Partnership with community to increase security.	Committees formed in every division.	To carry out survey to determine police efficiency visors population; To carry out survey of the magnitude of statistics of occurrence of offences, number of prosecutions, and number of convictions.

(B) New Project Proposals: Police

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Headquarters Offices	1	To bring registration closer to the people.	To complete by 2012.	Construction of offices.
Divisional (3) Offices Island, Kisauni and Bamburi Division.	2	To bring registration closer to the people.	To complete by 2012.	Construction of offices.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector provides security to all the sectors and ensures that there is law and order which is a major ingredient for socio-economic development of the district as well as coordinating all development activities through the provincial administration. This sector also ensures that justice prevails as actors in different sectors interact and conduct business. Information Technology is expected to facilitate information flow so as to enhance security communication links.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The sector will strive to mainstream crosscutting issues on Governance reforms, Capacity building, Security, Gender, Children, Youth, Drug and substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, Corruption, Public Private Partnership, Information Communication and Technology. The sectors will capacity build all the stakeholders on their roles in security, development, justice and other cross cutting issues.

3.8 Public Administration

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

Mission: To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district intendeds to fulfil the vision and mission though ensuring that there is effective coordination of development activities .This will be done through intensifying consultations between beneficiaries and other stakeholders during project identification, formulation, implementation , monitoring and evaluation .This is meant to reduce duplication of efforts, waste of public resources and project and programme ownership. The district implementing institutions with the support of the district treasury will also ensure that public financial resources are managed prudently so as to meet the intended objectives.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector which is represented by the district planning unit and the district treasury plays a very crucial role. The district planning is charged with the responsibilities of coordinating development activities which include aggregation of inter-sectoral information to produce development plan and monitoring reports .The District development office also organises joint monitoring and evaluation activities which offer advice for efficient and effective implementation of projects. The district treasury is vital for not only facilitating the release of funds for project and public operations but giving financial advice and data to public officers.

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.

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.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
District Development Officer	Coordination of development programmes; Coordination of monitoring and evaluation of development activities; Coordinate preparation of DDP, District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Reports.
Ministry of Finance	Facilitating government departments access financial resources for implementation of projects and programmes; Ensure prudent management of financial resources and Providing auditing services.
All other Government ministries	Providing documents and information for planning; Providing documents for facilitation of access to funds.
Commercial Banks and Central Bank	Providing Banking services to the government departments.
Non Governmental Organisations	Providing documents and information for planning.

3.8.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Planning	Coordination	Many organisations not networked and therefore not able to share information.	Provide ICT facilities for easy of communication.
Planning	Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation not entrenched in many projects and programmes therefore not funded; Many stakeholders not involved in monitoring of development activities.	Strengthen the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee; Documentation and dissemination of development progress; Training stakeholders on monitoring and evaluation.
Population	Population & development	Poor targeting of Reproductive Health issues.	Coordinate, monitor and evaluate all reproductive health projects and programmes.
Finance	Financial Management	Weak financial management practices.	Undertake regular financial management courses and trainings for public staff;
Public Service	Public Sector Reform	Inadequate resources, poor management techniques, weak customer care.	Train staff on management and customer care techniques; Provide resources for effective service delivery.

3.8.6 Projects and Programme Priorities

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Development/ Executive Committees	To deliberate, prioritise, monitor and document all development activities.	Undertake 12 DEC and 4 DDC meetings annually.	Prepare, undertake and prepare minutes of meetings as scheduled.
Population and Development Activities	To co-ordinate population and development projects and programmes; Update and maintain Population and Development Agencies database.	Undertake four stakeholders forums annually To have an updated database of at least 95% of the agencies in the district.	Convene and facilitate the implementation stakeholders forum recommendations; Collect, Map, Collate and update the District Database of Population and Development Agencies.
District Monitoring and Evaluation	To document all development activities in the district.	5 District Monitoring and Evaluation reports produced by 2012.	Preparation and disseminating of annual District Monitoring and Evaluation reports.

(B) New Project Proposals: Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization of the District Information and Documentation Centre	1	To provide effective ways of communication and accessing data to inform and for planning purposes	ICT centre in place by 2012	Purchase of computers and connecting them to the internet
Integrated monitoring and evaluation	2	To ensure effective and efficient implementation of projects	10 Joint monitoring visits made by 2012	Form monitoring terms and conduct field visits to projects

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The public administration sector coordinates all sectors through preparation of integrated plans which act as a basis for monitoring of development activities it will facilitate stakeholders with various forums for information sharing discussions on the implementation of public programmes. The district treasury facilitates management of public funds and provides all the relevant financial information. For the public administration sector to be effective it needs support from stakeholder in all others who have to provide information and participate in project planning.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

This sector will mainstream all cross cutting issues through inclusion in all development plans, monitoring and Evaluation. It will advocate for mobilization of additional budgetary resources to address the various cross cutting issues in the District. Intensive efforts will be made to mainstream cross cutting issues into the MTEF planning and budgeting issues and advocating for resource allocation to these issues. The DDC will also be monitoring the implementation of various strategies on cross cutting issues

3.9 Special Programmes

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans.

Mission: To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups.

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has continued to rehabilitate and upgrading youth polytechnics and equipping them with tools and equipment. More to this, selected youth polytechnics are piloting the developed curriculum, which has integrated ICT and entrepreneurship modules. More youth polytechnics will be established to cater for the number, which is not admitted in secondary school

The district will aim at making sports activities within the district a source of alternative employment for youths and use such meetings as forums to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS. The Gender and Social Services Department will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to improve standards of living. This will be pursued through enhancement of the community's capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale trade.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector promotes the empowerment of women, the disabled and the youth to realize their potential and apply the same towards contributing to economic growth. It addresses the needs of the disabled through vocational rehabilitation centers, which impart self supporting skills to them. It also carries out gender sensitization to create self-sufficiency among women as well as promoting local resource mobilization through the self-help groups. Culture plays a vital role in development. The social structure and social cohesiveness determines the level of participation in community development.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Municipal Councils	Provision and Management of sports facilities.
Kisauni and Mvita CDF committees	Funding for youth activities and facilities.
Parastatals	Social responsibility – funding capacity, building, services.
Sports Organizations/Associations/Federations	Organize various teams, officials, players in their respective sports disciplines; Help attain international standards and input in technical area requirements.
Non-Governmental FBO's Organizations CBO's	Funding of sports projects, competitions, and infrastructure in general; Implementation of sports for social good programmes ie HIV/AIDs, environmental issues, security issues and also sports for national development; Building of facilities. Provision of equipment. mobilization, awareness; Spiritual Guidance, awareness.
Ministry of Sports	Provision of policy guidelines; Provision of enabling environment facilities i.e. stadiums, playgrounds etc. ; Equipment provision i.e. balls, uniforms; Funds for talent development.
Ministry of Health	Provision of Medical services i.e. injuries; Management of VCT Services/Advocacy; Provision of doping & anti doping programmes.
Ministry of Education	Provision of playgrounds – i.e. schools; Provision of equipment – balls, uniforms etc; Provision of youths i.e. youth teams; Provision of transport i.e. school buses.
Office of the President	Provision of security at games venues; Registration of sports groups.
Sports teams & Players	For active participation in sports and active engagement in games.
Referees/Umpires & Sports administrators	To offer competent games officiating; To offer leadership & direction.
National Museum of Kenya NGOs/Religious Bodies Central Government	Conserve the District rich cultural artifacts; Mobilize communities; Formulation, implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and reviewing of development policies, strategies and programmes.
Donors e.g. UNICEF, APHIA II	Provide funding for: e.g. capacity building workshop (Stakeholders workshop).
Sister Departments e.g. Adult Education	Mobilization and sensitization of communities on cultural preservation.

3.9.5 Sector/Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth affairs	To unleash the full potential of the youth through participatory engagement that serves their needs and aspirations;	Slow economic growth and demand for experience by potential employers; Uneven distribution of health facilities widening disparities in affordability and access to medical care; High school drops out due to high costs, poverty and lack of facilities; Training institutions lacking	Dissemination of information and youth policy; Construction & equipping of youth polytechnics, youth centres; Awareness campaigns; Establishing a youth desk in all line ministries.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		essential facilities; Low access to ICT; Negative attitudes among youths.	
Women empowerment and Development Establish income generation	Lack of credit security;	Poverty among learner; Lack of revolving funds; Lack of management skills.	Write funding proposals to GoK, micro-finance institution, NGOs, C.B.Os, multi-internal companies especial as part of their cooperate responsibility.
	Youth Polytechnics;	Low enrolment; Inadequate funding.	Sensitize school leavers to enroll in these polytechnics; Resource mobilization from GOK and other development partners.
HIV/AIDS	Prevention of new infections; Mitigation; care and support	Inadequate VCT, CCC, PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Stigma; Harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; Food shortage; Inadequate access to ARTs.	Behavioral Change campaigns; Enhancing Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services especially in the hinterlands through mobile outreaches; support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education ; Development of community support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs; Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities; Cash transfer programmes for OVCs, Increase access to ART services; Survey on the key drivers of HIV/AIDS in the district; Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all sectors.

3.9.6 Projects and Programmes Priorities

(B) New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Youth Empowerment centre Kisauni Constituency	1	Provide youth friendly information centre.	Construction and equipping one Youth Centre by 2012.	Land identification; Construction; Equipping-Internet, Library and resource materials;
Youth Polytechnic Mvita Constituency	2	Provide alternative education and training.	Construction of one polytechnic by 2012.	Identification of land; Construction; Equipping; Recruitment of instructors.
Rehabilitation Centre Kisauni Division	3	Provide intervention programmes for youths.	Construction and equipping rehabilitation centre.	Land identification; Construction and equipping the rehabilitation centre; Recruitment of counsellors.

(A) On-going Projects/Programmes: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Self help grants to Community initiatives.	To assist community self help initiatives;	Viable community/group projects.	Provision of fund to specific viable project;
Community mobilization	To build capacity to groups;	Registered Social groups.	Training of group leaders; Conflict resolution of groups; General advice and sensitization to groups;

(B) New Project Proposals: Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise fund.	1	Improve access to credit to women.	Viable women Projects.	Give loans to women groups; Give loans to individual women businesses.
Capacity building of social groups.	2	Improve management skills of group members; Provide assistance to viable community/group projects.	Groups in the district.	Organize seminars and workshops; Disbursement of funds to viable group /community projects.

(B) New Project Proposals: HIV/AIDS Programme

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Access to Counselling and Testing Services for IDUs	1	To promote counselling and testing to the youth; To increase awareness on the risk of HIV transmission among drug users including IDUs.	Youth groups	Promote ICT services to the youth age; Disseminate information and educate the youth on substance abuse.

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector will require very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues, HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors.

3.9.8 Mainstreaming of Cross-Cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics.

Through cultural centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of Special Programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the costs of implementation, the institutional framework for the Monitoring and Evaluation at National & District levels and the indicators for review and monitoring of progress of development projects and programmes contained in the plan. The M&E Matrix includes the Costs, implementation Time frame and the monitoring tools and indicators for every project among others.

4.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the District

There will be participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels right from the community, sub-location, and Location, division and district levels. The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be apportioned right from the location level to the district level. The locational level will be fed information from the sub-location and village level Development committees and or forums. At the locational level there will be a Locational Development Committee that will be headed by technical staff from the organizations that are working in the areas. At the divisional level, the divisional committee will receive reports from the locational level and arrange for its own monitoring.

The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, a technical arm of the DDC will coordinate the Monitoring of all Development Projects and programmes and facilitate the preparation and dissemination of a District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (DAMER) every financial year. The reports will be forwarded to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee and National M&E Directorate of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 for further action.

The monitoring process will require both human and financial resources. The district will incorporate the technical staff from all actors, i.e. government, NGOs and private sector. Efforts will also be put in place to mobilize enough resources for monitoring.

4.2 Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Details of project objectives activities and targets for all projects and programmes listed below are provided in Chapter 3. The monitoring and evaluation matrix for every sector is given below.

4.2.1 Agricultural and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Enhancement of food security through water harvesting Kisauni Division	76M	2008-2012	No. Of kilogram's produced.	Reports from DAO and site visits.	District Agriculture Officer.	GoK	Farmers Uptake of technology Develop farming.
Promotion of fruit and emerging crops processing in Island division	13M	2008-2012	No. Of kilogram's produced.	Reports from DAO and site visits.	District Agriculture Officer	GoK	Farmers Uptake of technology Develop farming.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Promotion of cassava, sweet potato Kisauni division	23M	2008-2012	No. Of kilogram's produced.	Reports from DAO and site visits.	District Agriculture Officer	GoK	District Agriculture Officer - To provide technical support and supervision.
Promotion of enterprise based groups in the district	7M	2008 - 2012	No of groups formed.	Reports from the DAO to the DEC.	District Agriculture Officer	GoK	District Cooperative Officer to provide technical support.
Construction of District Fisheries Office Kisauni division.	10.8M	2008-2012	No of units constructed.	Reports from DWO and DMEC Site visits.	District Fisheries Office	CDF	Public Works - To provide technical support and supervision.
Bee-keeping and emerging livestock Kisauni.	23M	2008-2012	No. of Bee hive put in place No of farmers trained	Filed visits Meetings and workshop held. Reports to DEC and DDC.	District Livestock Office	GoK	Farmers Uptake of technology Develop farming and marketing skills.
Construction of office.	6.8M	2008-2012	No of units constructed.	Reports from DLO and DMEC Site visits	District Livestock Office	GoK	To provide technical support.
Slaughter house constructions.	21.5M	2008-2012	No of units constructed.	Reports from DWO and DMEC Site visits	District Livestock Office	GoK	To provide technical support.
BMU establishment (Beach Management Unit).	45M	2008-2012	No of BMU established.	Progress reports and site visits	District Fisheries Office	CDF	Acquire skills on the management of the beaches.
Construction of fish Bandas.	27M	2008-2012	No of fish Bandas constructed.	Site visits Progress reports to DEC/DDC	District Fisheries Office	GoK	Costs share the costs together with the fishermen. Maintenance of the facilities
Jitegemee front office	7M	2008-2012	No of membership Amount of turnover	Monthly trial balances: audited reports : quarterly economic reports and reports to DEC/DDC	District Co-operatives Office		DCO to interpret the legal requirement: members to patronize services offered.
Mombasa port front office	8M	2008-2012	No of membership Amount of turnover.	Monthly trial balances: audited reports: quarterly economic reports and reports to DEC/DDC	District Co-operatives Office		DCO to interpret the legal requirement: members to patronize services offered.

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Bamburi wananchi front office	8M	2008–2012	No of membership Amount of turnover.	Monthly trial balances: audited reports: quarterly economic reports and reports to DEC/DDC	District Co-operatives Office	GoK	DCO to interpret the legal requirement; members to patronize services offered.
Washa front office	8M	2008–2012	No of membership Amount of turnover.	Monthly trial balances: audited reports: quarterly economic reports and reports to DEC/DDC	District Co-operatives Office	GoK	DCO to interpret the legal requirement; members to patronize services offered.
Rural Afforestation extension services in Kisauni	10M	2008–2012	No of trees planted.	Reports from the DFO to the DEC	District Forest Officer	GoK	Community leaders to mobiles the rest in tree planning .

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Joint Loans Board Scheme (Mombasa Municipality Trade Development Joint Board) District Wide	15M	2008–2012	No of Members in the Board	Reports and the amount of funds revolving in the board.	District Trade Officer	GoK and McM	GOK to provide Initial Funds and DTO to provide Guidance.
Trade Training courses	32m	2008-2011	No of trainings held.	Training reports.	District Trade Officer	GoK	GOK to provide Initial Funds and DTO to provide Guidance.
Trades Extension Services	6m	2008-2012	No. of extension services carried out	Reports to the DEC	District Trade Officer	GoK	GOK to provide Initial Funds and DTO to provide Guidance.
Business Development through E-Commerce	30m	2008–2012	No. of Traders using the E-Commerce Technology.	Site visits and reports to the DEC and DDC.	District Trade Officer	GoK	

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Construct a dual carriage way from Nyali bridge to Mtwapa RD No. B8 Island Division	1B	2008-2012	dual carriage completed (No of Kilometres completed)	Site visits quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC	District Roads Office	GoK	GOK/Donors to fund the project.
Periodic and Routine maintenance of selected Roads within Mombasa Town (Municipal Council) District Wide	700M	2008-2012	No of KM maintained	Site visits quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC	District Roads Office	GoK	Mombasa Municipal Council to provide Technical expertise and routinely manage the road.
Rural Electrification Programme Kisauni constituency	34B	2008-2012	No. of households connected to the grid	Bills paid.	KPLC	GoK and CDF	Community Participation in projects activities.
Training the community on appropriate building materials	12M	2008-2012	No of training held No. of people trained	Reports	District Housing Office	GoK	Community Participation in projects activities.
Training the community on appropriate building materials	31M	2008-2012	No. of trainings carried out.	Reports	District Housing Office	GoK	Community Participation in projects activities.
Maintenance of government houses	12M	2008-2012	No of houses maintained.	Reports	District Housing Office	GoK	Community Participation in projects activities.
Creating public awareness in Rent Restriction Act	15M	2008-2012	No. of sensitisation meeting held.	Reports	District Housing Office	GoK	Community Participation in projects activities.

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Marere 1983 (Inter district)	340M	2008-2012	Rehabilitation undertaken	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC	Coast water Service Board	GoK	GOK/Donor finance. CWSB to provide technical support
Rehabilitation of the existing wells District wide	7.9M	2008-2012	No of wells rehabilitated	Survey and annual reports	District Water Office	GoK	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own wells.

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Borehole Development project District wide (10 No)	10M	2008-2012	No of boreholes developed and operational	Survey and annual reports	District Water Office	CDF	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own boreholes.
Barsheba-Mushomoroni Water	5M	2008-2012	Project fully implemented	Survey and quarterly reports	District Water Office	GoK	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own boreholes.
Kiembeni Utange Water Project in Kisauni Division	5M	2008-2012	Project fully implemented	Survey and quarterly reports	District Water Office	CDF	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own boreholes.
Mtopanga Primary school water project Borehole Kisauni Division	4M	2008-2012	Project fully implemented	Survey and quarterly reports	District Water Office	CDF	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own boreholes.
Sabaki/Baricho Pipeline (Inter - district)	9M	2008-2012	Project fully implemented	Survey and quarterly reports	District Water Office	GoK	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding; Community to participate in implementation & manage their own boreholes.
Mzima Pipeline Phase II (Inter-district)	45B	2008-2012	No of Kms of the pipeline constructed	Site visits, quarterly progress reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC.	Coast Water Service Board	GoK	GOK/Donor finance. CWSB to provide technical support
Improvement of the Distribution Network in the Island Division	300M	2008-2012	No. of water connections	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC.	Coast Water Service Board	CDF	GOK/Donor finance. CWSB to provide technical support
Improvement of the Distribution Network Kisauni Division	400M	2008-2012	No. of water connections	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC.	Coast Water Service Board	CDF	GOK/Donor finance. CWSB to provide technical support.
Surveying and mapping out existing wells and boreholes District wide	1M	2008-2012	No of wells and bore holes covered.	Surveying; Data collection; Create data bank.	District Water Office	GoK	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding;
Water quality, motoring and surveillance Integrated with	3M	2008-2012	No of water quality monitoring and surveillance	Chemicals and reagents used; lab equipment.	Coast Water Service Board	GoK	GOK/UNICEF to provide funding.

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Pollution Control District wide			sites identified	WHOs standards achieved; Quarterly reports to DMEC DEC/DDC.			
Bengala Village Self Help Group water Project (Junda Sub Location) Kisauni Division	40M	2008-2012	No. of water connections	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC.	District Water Office	CDF	GOK/Donor finance. CWSB to provide technical support.
Kazamoyo Women Group Water Project (Makumba Village) Kisauni Division	19M	2008-2012	No. of groups mobilized; no of training held	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC Hold Workshops.	District Water Office; CDA	GoK	District Water Officer to provide technical expertise; Donor funding; Community participation and contribution.
Rain Water Harvesting District wide	19M	2008-2012	No. of groups mobilized; no of training held	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC Hold Workshops.	District Water Office; CDA	GoK	District Water Officer to provide technical expertise; Donor funding; Community participation and contribution.
Training of farmers	24M	2008-2012	No of Farmers trained	Training reports.	District Water Office; CDA	Gok	District Water Officer to provide technical expertise; Donor funding; Community participation.
Construction of Irrigation Projects	43M	2008-2012	No of projects constructed	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC Hold Workshops.	District Water Office; CDA, CDF	GoK	District Water Officer to provide technical expertise; Donor funding; Community participation. CDF to give funds.
Mangroves rehabilitation in Kisauni and Bamburi Division	24M	2008-2012	No of mangroves rehabilitated	Site visits progress quarterly reports to DMEC, DEC/DDC Hold Workshops.	District Environment Officer, DFO	CDF	District Environment Officer to provide technical support and community participation.

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Renovation of health facilities	34M	2008-2012	No. of facilities renovated	Site visits Reports to DMEC DEC DDC	District Health Office	GoK and CDF	GOK/Donor to provide funding
Expanded programme on Immunisation	7M	2008-2012	No of children immunised	Immunisation reports	District Health Office	GoK	Parents to participate in immunisation and evaluating activities
HIV/AIDS programme	70M	2008-2012	No. and amount of proposals funded	Reports by CACCs, DTCs to the DEC and the DDC	DDO CACC Coordinator DMOH	NACC	NGOs/ CBOs to write and implement proposals
Primary Health care projects	10M	2008-2012	Malaria incidence rates and ITN coverage rates; accessibility to safe water; micronutrient deficiency rates; No. IEC sessions given; No. of ITN distributed. No of wells protected	Service statistics ; Data review; surveys ; activity reports	District Health Office	GoK	Community contribution, GOK monitoring and evaluating activities.
Decentralized HIV/AIDS/TB and reproductive Health project	3M	2008-2012	No. of Condoms distributed No of facilities with STI drug kits in stock. No of facilities offering VCT services No. of people on ARVs	Reports by CACCs, DTCs to the DEC and the DDC	DDO CACC Coordinator DMOH	NACC	Participation in project actives
Maweni Secondary School Mwakirunge Secondary School Kashani Primary School	10M	2008-2010	No of units in place	Site visits Reports from the MEO to the DEC and DDC	Municipal education Officer, CDF	CDF and MCM	Municipal education officer to provide technical assistance
ICT at Coast Girls	11M	2008-2010	No of units connected	Site visits Reports from the DEO to the DEC and DDC	District Education Office Coast Girls and GITs	GoK	GITs to provide technical assistance

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Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
53 classrooms in 15 Public Secondary Schools	10M	2008-2010	No of units in place	Site visits Reports from the DEO to the DEC and DDC	District Education Office, CDF	GoK MCM and CDF	District Education Office to provide technical assistance
2 Hostels in 2 Secondary Schools	10M	2008-2010	No of units in place	Site visits Reports from the DEO to the DEC and DDC	District Education Office, CDF	GoK	District Education Office to provide technical assistance
ICT lat at Hamisi Secondary School	11M	2008-2010	No of units connected	Site visits Reports from the DEO to the DEC and DDC	District Education Office Hamisi Girls and GITs	GoK	GITs to provide technical assistance
10 Science laboratories in 8 Public Secondary Schools	40M	2008-2010	No of units in place	Site visits Reports from the DEO to the DEC and DDC	District Education Office, CDF	GoK and CDF	District Education Office to provide technical assistance
SMASSE (in servicing of Maths & Science teacher's)	7M	2008-2012	No of teachers trained	Reports from the DEO to the DEC and DDC	District Education Office TSC	GoK	Teaches to participate in the training

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Cellular phone coverage extensions District wide.	36M	2008-2010	Percentage of phone extensions	No of people using the cellular phone.	Safariom Zain Telkom YU.	Private Sector	To complement government in providing funds.
Telephone exchange modernization programme. District wide	43M	2008-2012	Percentage of Telephone modernized	No of people using the cellular phone.	Safariom Zain Telkom YU.	Private Sector	To complement government in providing funds.
Internet and email expansion District wide	56M	2008-2012	No of village resource centres established	Reports to the DEC.	Ministry of Information, Youth, and Education.	GoK and Donors	District Information Officer to provide technical advice.
De linking KNBS from Central Government	31M	2008-2010	Percentage of the plan implementation	Reports to the DEC and DDC	District Statistics Officer	GoK	District Statistics Officer to provide technical advice
Household Surveys	23M	2008-2012	No. Of surveys done	Reports produced	District Statistics Officer	GoK and Donors	District Statistics Officer to provide technical advice
Computerized District Information and Management System District H/Qs	65M	2008-2012	No. Of offices computerised	Reports to the DEC and DDC.	GITs Distinct Information Officer, DDO, District Accountant.	GoK and Donors	District Information Officer to provide technical advice.

Mombasa District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Staff capacity building District wide	12M	2008-2012	No of staff capacity built.	Reports to the DEC and DDC.	All Heads of departments.	GoK and Donors	All heads of department to submit request to the district human resource committee on time.
District Information and Development newsletter	8M	2008-2012	No of newsletters produced. No of dissemination meeting held.	Reports to the DEC	All heads of department	GoK	District Statistics Officer to provide technical advice.
Renovation, Electrification and Installation of computers Faxes ,Photocopiers and internet at the DIDC	7M	2008-2010	Percentage of renovation done.	Reports to the DDC and DEC	DDO and District Works Officer	GoK	District Works Officer to provided technical advice.
District statistical abstract	12M	2008-2012	No of dissemination meeting held.	Reports to the DDC and DEC	District Statistical Officer.	GoK	HODs and the community to give information.
National Population Census and Demographic & Health Surveys	19M	2008-2012	No of surveys conducted.	Reports to the DDC and DEC	District Statistical Officer, Population Officer	GoK	District Works Officer and the Population Officer to provided technical advice.
Schools computer Establishment and Training District wide.	54M	2008-2012	No of schools with computers.	Reports to DEB, DEC and DDC	District Education Officer.	Gok and Donors	Teachers to instill computer knowledge to the students.

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Community Policing Island and Kisauni Division	10m	2008-2010	No of units in place	Site visits Reports from the DWO to the DEC and DDC.	District work officer, CDF	GoK and CDF	District Work officer to provide technical.
Construction of District Headquarters Offices and Divisional (2) Offices District Wide.	7m	2008-2010	No of units in place	Site visits Reports from the MEO to the DEC and DDC.	District work officer, CDF	GoK	District Work officer to provide technical.

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Rehabilitation , Equipping of the DIDC with modern technology	3m	2008-2009	Percentage of physical completion and no. of equipments installed.	Visit and reports.	DDO	GoK	Provision of equipment and financiers by GOK or other donors.
Integrated monitoring and evaluation	0.7m	2008-2012	SDAMER reports prepared 10 field visits.	Visit and reports.	DDO	GoK	GOK to provide funds.

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	M & E Indicators	M & E Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders Responsibilities
Youth Empowerment centre Kisauni Constituency	4m	2008-2010	No of centre in place.	Site visit reports to the DEC.	District Works and the District Youth Officer	GoK	GOK to provide funds.
Youth Polytechnic Mvita Constituency	5.7m	2008-2010	No of centre in place.	Site visit reports to the DEC.	District Works and the District Youth Officer	GoK	GOK to provide funds.
Rehabilitation Centre Kisauni Division	4m	2008-2010	No of centre in place.	Site visit reports to the DEC.	District Works and the District Youth Officer	GoK	GOK to provide funds.
Establish income generation	6.7m	2008-2012	No of groups assisted	Site visit reports to the DEC.	District Youth Officer	GoK	GOK to provide funds.
Self help grants to Community initiatives.	6m	2008-2012	No of groups assisted.	Site visit reports to the DEC.	District Youth Officer	GoK	GOK to provide funds.
Women Enterprise Fund.	7m	2008-2012	No of groups assisted.	Site visit reports to the DEC.	DSDO	GoK	GOK to provide funds.
Capacity building of social groups.	3m	2008-2012	No of groups assisted.	Site visit reports to the DEC.	District Youth Officer	GoK	GOK to provide funds.

4.3 Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sector/Indicators	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Agriculture			
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)	620	695	760
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)	330	402	502
Percentage of farmers with titled deeds (%)	30	45	70
Population working in agriculture (No.)	6,700	8,000	10,000
Livestock farming:			
Bee apiaries (No.)	4	45	100
Bee hives(No.)	119	234	86
Milk production(litres)	837,501	964,854	1,345,907
Beef production: (Kgs)	410,880	653,886	864,974
Mutton Production(Kgs)	2,520	4,976	7,089
Egg production (Trays)	56,292	76,976	100,875
Poultry meat Production(Kgs)	72,000	98,087	120,764
Honey Production(Kgs)	80	130	456
Pork Production(Kgs)	3,480	5,897	9,665
Forestry			
Number of gazetted forests	1	2	2
Size of gazetted forest (Ha)	30.6	45	67
Seedlings production (No.)	428,948	678,098	976,464
Cooperatives			
Active cooperative societies (No.)	339	435	567
Total Registered membership (No.)	26,879	35,987	45,907
Total turn-over(Kshs)	367,976,443	567,976,422	755,863,654
Tourism			
Average bed capacity (%)	53	78	100
No. of tour operators	451	645	987
Tourist visitors at Fort Jesus Museum (No.)	144,774	234,643	675,543
Hotel establishment (No.)	108	176	265
Restaurant establishment (No.)	161	234	453
Health			
Beds capacity(No.)	822	1,498	2,453
Doctor/population ratio	1:11875	1:6000	1:3000

Sector/Indicators	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Nurse/ population ratio	1:29,688	1:18,678	1,9,215
HIV prevalence (%)	8	6	5
Average distance to health facility (Km)	0.7	0.55	0.23
Antenatal care (ANC) (%)	27	57	100
Health facility deliveries (%)	34	67	100
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	31	56	83
Children vaccination (%)	73	100	100
No. of CHWs, CBD,	342	421	564
Number of VCTs	42	68	98
Number of trained counselors	102	456	864
Crude Birth rate (per 1000)	35.1	23.1	5
Crude Death rate(per 1000)	12.3	7.1	2.1
Infant Mortality rate (IMR) (per 1000)	59.3	76	89
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR) (per 1000)	45	31	7
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR) (per 1000)	33	21	11
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	55.7	34.9	23.8
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) (per 1000)	117	76	23
Life expectancy	45	49	51
Education			
Pre- primary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:40.5	1:36	1:30
Total enrolment	39,799		
Drop-out rate (%)	5	3	2
Primary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:49.2	1:40.6	1:35
Total enrolment	40,199	46,890	67,986
Drop-out rate (%)	12	6	4
Secondary			
Teacher/pupil ratio	705:10930	1,231:14325	2,168;20586
Total enrolment	10,930	14,325	20,586
Drop-out rate (%)	12		
District literacy level (%)	62	51	35
Water and Sanitation			
% of Households with access to piped water	17	31	67

Sector/Indicators	2008 Present Situation	2010 Mid –Term Period	2012 End of Plan Period
Households with access to potable water	58,926	97,797	124,987
No. of shallow wells	300	345	456
No. of un-protected springs	1	0	0
No. of water pans/Earth dams	1	3	5
No. of Sub-surface Dams	1	2	4
No. of Bore holes	250	290	342
Households with roof catchments systems	65,786	74,899	98,995
Average distance to nearest water point (KM)	0.1	0.07	0.02
% of Households with Latrines	85	94	100
Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) established	23	43	56
Average distance to the nearest water point (KM)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Energy			
% of Households with electricity connection	17	37	56
Physical infrastructure			
Roads upgrading to bitumen (KM)	70	98	124
Gravel surface(KM)	45	34	22
Earth surface(KM)	65	46	32

