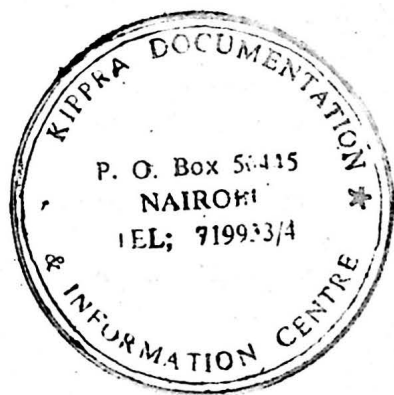


MOMBASA

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1994 - 1996



FOREWORD

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

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

The Plan is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One: Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base and potential.

Chapter Two: Provides a portrait of the people of the district, the way they earn their livelihood, and their standard of living. It presents social and economic levels of the district.

Chapter Three: Presents the major development constraints and the district's strategy for dealing with them in the 1994-96 plan period.

Chapter Four: Provides a situation analysis of HIV/AIDS of the District

Chapter Five: Lists in order of priority for each sector major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1994-96 plan period.

Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was the responsibility of the DDC. The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sesşional Paper No. 1 of 1986 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

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

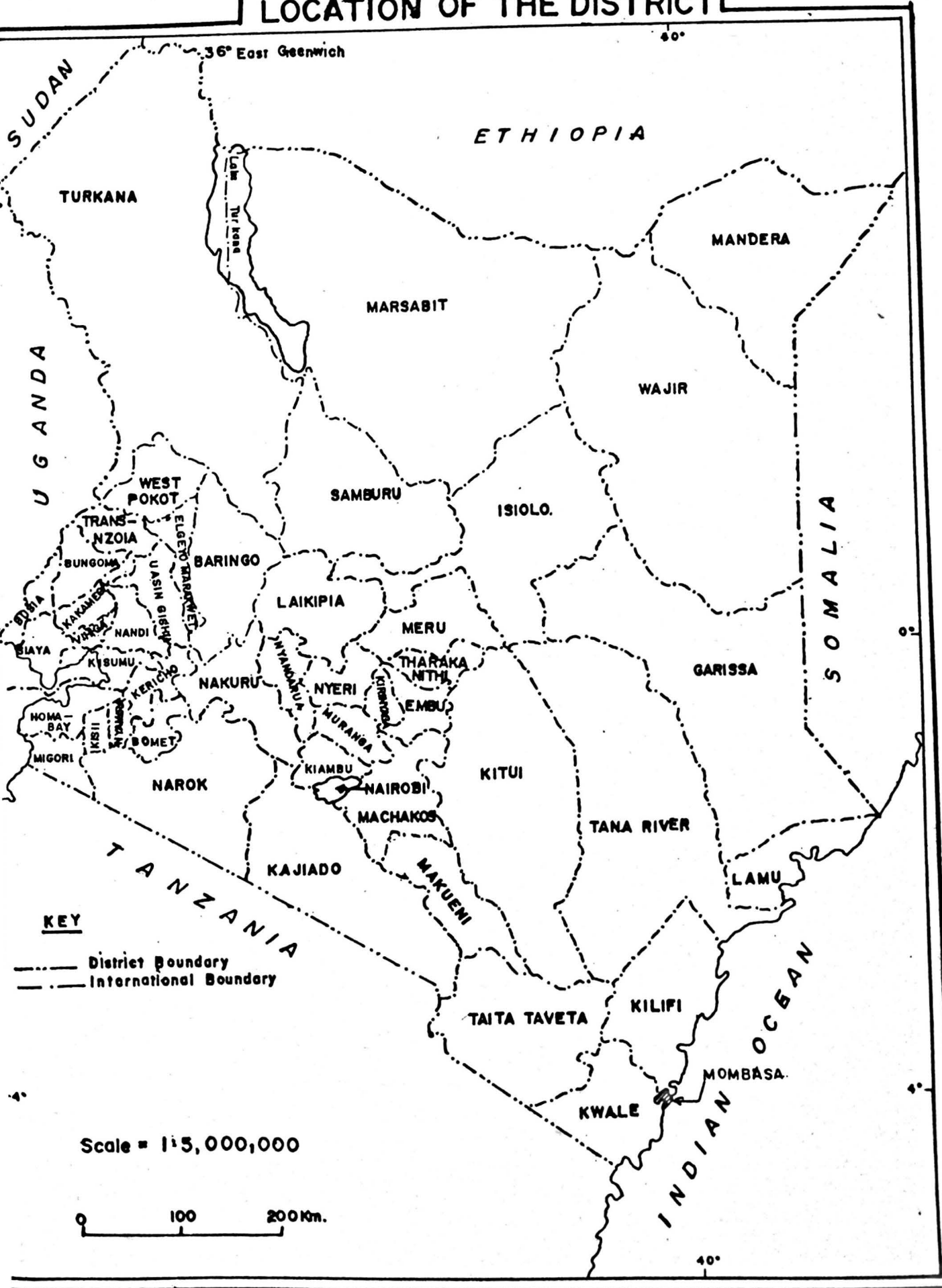
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LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



KEY

- District Boundary
- - - International Boundary

Scale = 1:5,000,000

0 100 200 Km.

CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Location and size

Mombasa District is one of the six districts in Coast Province. It is composed of an island surrounded by crescent shaped portion of the mainland. It borders Kilifi District to the north, Kwale District to the south and west and Indian Ocean to the east. It is situated along the East Coast of Kenya between the latitudes, 3° 80' and 4° 10' South of the Equator and between longitudes 39° 60' and 39° 80' East of the Great Meridian.

Mombasa District is one of the smallest in country covering an area of 275 square kilometers. Most of all Mombasa is a port town whose national and international significance is centered on tourism, commercial and industrial activities. The district has an area of 65 sq.km of open water and includes the 200 km economic zone from the sea shore which is not included in total area mentioned above. Table 1.1 shows the area of the district by divisions.

Table 1.1

Area of the District by Division (Sq.Km.)

Division	Area (Km. Sq.)
Mombasa Island	13
Kisauni	100
Likoni	48
Changamwe	49
Total	210

Source: 1979 CBS Population Census and District Commissioners Office.

Note: Open water consists of 65 sq km which together with land areas adds to 275 sq km.

Table 1.1 shows that Island Division is the smallest while Kisauni Division is the largest division with 13 sq km and 100sq km respectively. The Island Division is comprised of the Central Business District (CBD) and is almost built up completely whereas the three other divisions are rural with all the characteristics and development problems similar to other rural divisions in the country.

Topography and Geology

The district is a coastal lowland with extensive flat areas rising from 8m above sea level in the east to about 100m above sea level in the west. The highest Point is at Nguu Tatu hills in mainland North which rises to 123m. above sea level.

The district can be divided into 3 main physiographic belts:

Flat coastal plain: It is about 6km. wide, and includes the Island, Kisauni on the north mainland and Mtongwe on the south.

Broken, severely dissected and eroded belt: Consists of jurassic shale overlaid in places by residual sandy plateau, the most important being Changamwe; and

An undulating plateau of sandstone: This is divided from the jurassic belt by a scarp fault.

Nearer to the sea, the land is composed of a coral reef of Pleistocene Age. It provides an excellent base for building stones and has superlative drainage patterns. The coral limestone and lagoonal deposits reach a thickness of 100 metres.

Mombasa is an island surrounded by a number of creeks forming steep cliffs on the island and on the mainland. These steep cliffs made communication between the island and mainland difficult and hence necessitated the construction of the new Nyali Bridge, Mtwapa Bridge and, earlier on, the Makupa Causeway. It is also due to the same problem that ferries are used at Likoni. However, in other respects, the deep creeks have positive development aspects. It is due to their nature that Kilindini Harbour is the most important port in East Africa having a deep natural harbour that can accommodate big ocean vessels.

The sandy beaches along the seashore attracts tourists and have made Mombasa the best tourist destination in East Africa after the construction of tourist hotels. The availability of coral limestone in North Mainland has also enhanced the production of building materials like cement among others.

Mombasa District has no permanent river but due to the nature of rock structure, the water table is high and the sinking of boreholes has led to improved water supply in the district. Therefore, these unique physical features of the district have made Mombasa the most important district in the country as regards the tourist industry.

Climate

Mombasa District, being a low altitude coastal district, has a climate different from that experienced by inland districts of Kenya. However, the general pattern of seasons is similar to that found in most parts of the country.

Mombasa rainfall pattern has two distinct seasons. The long rains occur between March and June, starting with a 60% reliability towards the end of March. The mean annual rainfall is 1027.0 mm, with the months of April, May and June recording the heaviest rains. The month of May has the highest precipitation with a mean monthly rainfall of about 218.9 mm. These long rains decrease gradually after May until October but without a distinctive end in most years.

The short rains start towards the end of October and last until December or January, but with no pronounced end and high variability. Besides the seasonal rainfall, Mombasa also experiences occasional localized conventional type of rainfall due to the land and sea breeze, mainly in the mornings. Table 1.2 shows mean monthly rainfall for 1988-92 period.

Table 1.2

Mean Monthly Rainfall 1988-1992 (mm)

Month	Long Term Monthly Mean	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Jan	16.3	9.8	19.7	31.5	18.5	2.2
Feb	11.3	2.9	0.3	52.7	0.4	0.1
March	75.1	66.7	88.4	162.0	37.1	21.2
April	138.1	308.8	141.2	74.9	26.8	139.2
May	218	54.8	177.8	166.4	466.0	229.7
June	107.7	178.1	56.4	97.0	132.9	74.2
July	74.7	52.2	61.1	21.6	111.6	127.2
August	58.9	45.1	79.4	30.9	114.2	24.9
Sept	39.2	47.5	38.0	42.3	20.2	48.1
Oct	96.4	26.9	149.0	186.5	89.9	30.4
Nov	93.9	108.8	144.5	63.0	52.2	101.0
Dec	96.5	87.9	90.2	142.9	58.9	102.7
Annual Rainfall		989.5	1046	1071.0	1128.7	900.9

Source: Moi International Airport, Mombasa, 1993.

The hottest months in Mombasa are December, January, and February. This is due to the injection of warm air-masses both from the southern summer climate. The coolest months are June, July and August. During this time the wind regime along the coast is mainly south-easterly, injecting a cold air mass from the southern winter.

The minimum and maximum annual temperatures are 23.4 °C and 30.1 °C respectively, with the lowest recorded temperature rarely falling below 25 °C. The average relative humidity at 12.00 hrs is 65 % and at 09.00 hrs is 82 %.

Table 1.3 shows the mean monthly temperature in degrees centigrade from 1988 to 1992.

Table 1.3

Mean Monthly Temperature (In Degree Centigrade) 1988-1992

Month	Long Mth Min	Trm Mean Max	1988 Min	1988 Max	1989 Min	1989 Max	1990 Min	1990 Max	1991 Min	1991 Max	1992 Min	1992 Max
Jan	23.3	31.9	23.9	32.2	22.8	31.1	22.6	31.6	23.7	32.7	22.6	32.1
Feb	23.4	32.9	24.0	33.5	22.7	32.4	24.0	32.6	23.0	33.0	23.2	33.0
Mar	24.0	32.5	24.4	33.4	23.7	32.0	24.6	32.0	23.9	32.5	23.5	32.6
Apr	23.6	31.3	22.8	30.6	23.4	30.4	23.7	31.1	24.5	32.6	23.8	31.7
May	22.1	29.5	20.6	29.7	22.3	29.1	22.8	30.4	22.7	28.9	22.2	29.4
Jun	21.2	28.4	21.8	28.3	20.8	28.2	21.0	28.6	21.1	28.3	20.8	28.5
Jul	20.0	27.5	20.2	27.7	19.6	27.6	20.0	27.9	20.1	26.6	20.0	27.3
Aug	20.2	27.6	20.9	28.1	19.9	26.9	20.2	27.7	19.8	27.5	19.0	27.2
Sep	20.7	28.4	21.0	28.1	20.9	23.3	21.2	28.7	19.6	28.6	20.3	28.1
Oct	21.7	29.6	22.0	29.9	21.8	29.1	22.1	29.5	21.0	29.9	22.4	30.6
Nov	22.8	30.5	22.3	30.5	23.0	30.1	23.0	30.5	22.8	30.7	22.2	30.7
Dec	23.4	31.2	23.2	30.9	24.0	31.1	23.2	31.5	23.0	31.6	23.1	31.1

Source: Moi International Airport, Mombasa, 1993

The type of climate described above is suitable for growing fruit trees like mangoes, cashewnuts, coconuts and cassava. These crops are grown extensively in the remaining areas that have not been cleared for construction of residential and industrial estates. Tourism is also an industry that has benefitted from this type of climate as the coastal sunshine is a major attraction.

Rainfall unreliability normally has a great impact on agriculture. For two consecutive years both long and short rains have affected planting time thereby

influencing the overall agricultural performance in terms of yields. Late onset of rains and poor rainfall distribution has affected agricultural production in the district. Horticultural crops have been directly affected by rainfall as most of them require high effective moistures. Abortion of flower especially in fruits is the evident signal exhibition by low and poorly distributed rainfall.

Farmers who practice dry planting have always been affected by late onset of rains. Rainfall distribution has little effect, if any on small holder irrigated farms. This has enabled them to be in production throughout the year.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

Administratively, Mombasa is sub-divided into four divisions, twelve locations and eighteen sub-locations. The district is further sub-divided into four (4) constituencies and twenty five (25) municipal wards represented by members of parliament and councilors respectively.

Although the administrative divisions and constituencies share the same names (with the exception of the Island Division and Mvita Constituency), their boundaries do not coincide. Changamwe, Kisauni and Likoni are larger in area as constituencies than as divisions due to shifting of some locations from Island Division as electoral wards to the three (3) constituencies. As a result the island Constituency (Mvita) is smaller in area than the Island Division.

Table 1.4

Administrative Units by Divisions

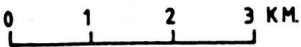
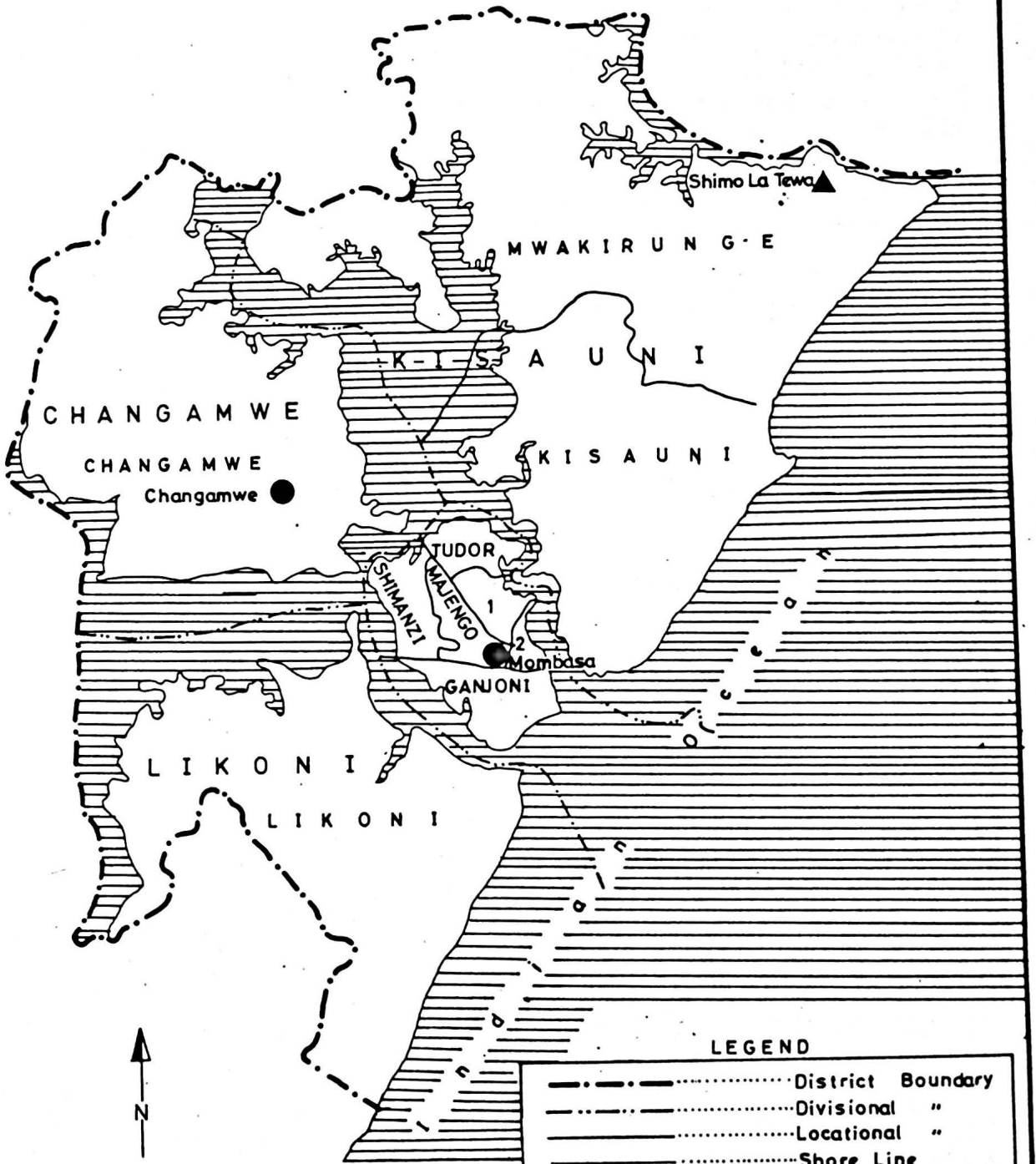
Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Island	6	9
Changamwe	2	3
Kisauni	2	4
Likoni	2	2
Total	12	18

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, 1993.

It should be noted that island Division is small in area but has the highest number of locations and sub-locations due to a high concentration of population as most of the people in Mombasa district live in the island which make about

40% of the entire district population. Mombasa District has only one local authority council, the Mombasa Municipal Council, which has 25 electoral wards.

MOMBASA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



LEGEND

- District Boundary
- Divisional "
- Locational "
- Shore Line
- CHANGAMWE Division Name
- CHANGAMWE Location "
- Changamwe Urban Centre
- ▲ Shimo La Tewa Rural Centre
- Extent of Ocean
- 1 TONONOKA 2 OLD TOWN

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS.

Population Size

According to the population census of 1979, Mombasa District had a total population of 341,148 people compared to 247,073 people recorded in 1969 reflecting an intercensal growth rate of about 3.8%. The population is estimated to have reached 529,378 in 1993 and it is projected to reach 662,969 in 1996 with an estimated annual growth rate of 4.0 percent. It is assumed here that there will be a decline in both fertility and mortality rate. However, the decline in fertility and mortality rates over the plan period will be offset by the high migration rates from other districts as Mombasa is a major urban center, with many commercial and industrial activities. Table 1.5 shows the projected population growth over the plan period.

Table 1.5**District Population Projections by Age Group**

Age cohort	1979	1993	1994	1996
0-4	51,790	89,689	93,271	100,882
5-9	41,423	71,731	74,600	80,688
10-14	30,729	53,213	55,341	59,857
15-19	36,957	63,998	66,557	71,989
20-24	44,987	77,903	81,019	87,630
25-29	33,847	58,612	60,957	65,931
30-34	26,978	46,717	48,586	52,550
35-39	19,046	32,982	34,301	37,100
40-44	15,229	26,372	27,427	29,665
45-49	11,856	20,531	21,352	23,094
50-54	8,401	14,548	15,130	16,364
55-59	5,202	9,008	9,369	10,133
60-64	3,465	6,000	6,240	6,749
65-69	2,227	3,856	4,011	4,338
70-74	1,371	2,374	2,469	2,671
75 +	2,640	4,572	4,754	5,142
Total	336,148	582,100	605,384	654,783

Source: Projections from 1979 Population Census.

According to Table 1.5, the total population of Mombasa has increased from 336,148 in 1979 to 582,100 in 1993, an increase of 245,952. This reflects an increase of 42% over a 14 year period. The population will increase by about 11% between 1993 and 1996 reaching 654,783 in 1996.

Structure

Table 1.6 shows the age/sex projections over the plan period. These projections are based on the 1979 population census.

Table 1.6

Population Age-Sex Projections

	1979		1993		1994		1996	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	25,895	25,895	44,842	44,842	46,636	46,635	50,441	50,441
0-9	20,712	20,711	35,866	35,865	37,300	37,300	40,344	40,344
10-14	15,365	15,364	26,607	26,606	27,671	27,670	29,929	29,928
15-19	18,479	18,478	31,999	31,999	33,279	33,278	35,995	35,994
20-24	22,763	22,224	39,418	38,486	40,996	40,029	44,341	43,289
25-29	17,127	16,720	29,658	28,954	30,844	30,113	33,361	32,570
30-34	13,650	13,328	23,639	23,078	24,556	24,030	26,590	25,960
35-39	9,636	9,409	16,689	16,293	17,356	16,945	19,773	18,327
40-44	7,706	7,523	13,344	13,028	13,878	13,549	15,010	14,655
45-49	5,999	5,857	103,389	10,142	10,804	10,548	11,685	11,685
50-54	4,251	4,150	7,361	7,187	7,656	7,474	8,280	8,084
55-59	2,632	2,570	4,558	4,450	4,740	4,629	5,127	5,006
60-64	1,733	1,732	3,000	3,000	3,120	3,120	3,374	3,375
65-69	1,114	1,113	1,928	1,928	2,005	2,006	2,169	2,169
70-74	686	685	1,187	1,187	1,235	1,234	1,335	1,336
75+	1,320	1,320	2,286	2,286	2,377	2,377	2,571	2,571

Source: Projections based - 1979 population census

Table 1.6 shows that Mombasa District has more males than females especially in the working age group of (15 - 59). This can be explained by high immigration of people from outside the district. Between age groups 0-14, 14-17 and 60+ the ratio is 1:1.

Table 1.7
Population Projections on Selected Age-Group

Age Group	1979		1993		1994		1996	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6-13 (Primary)	28,189	28,777	48,597	49,748	50,541	51,769	54,665	55,993
14-17 (Secondary)	12,681	12,716	22,076	22,164	22,958	23,051	24,832	24,932
15-59 (Labour Force)	122,449	85,054	211,902	147,254	220,378	153,144	238,361	165,640
15-49 (Female)	-	827,337	-	143,197	-	148,924	-	161,077

Source: Projections from 1979 population census.

Table 1.7 shows that the labour force i.e. (15-59 age group) will increase from 207,503 in 1979 to 404,001 in 1996. This shows that 61.7% of the population will be in this age group in 1996. Females of reproductive age i.e. those between ages 15-59 will increase from 82,737 in 1979 to 161,077 in 1996. This will represent a proportion of 30% of the total population 1996. There were 56,966 children in the primary school going age group (6-13) in 1979. This has increased to 98,194 in 1993 and is projected to increase further to 110,658 by the end of the plan period (1996). On average, children in the primary school going age group represents 24.6% of the total population in 1993 and 1996. There were 25,397 and 44,240 children in the secondary school going age group (14-17) in 1979 and 1993 respectively. This is projected to increase to 49,764 by 1996.

Distribution and Density

Table 1.8

Population Projections by Division

Division	% Share	1979	1993	1994	1996
Likoni	11.8	39665	68688	71435	77264
Island	40.5	136140	235750	245181	265188
Changamwe	24.2	81348	140868	146503	158457
Kisauni	23.5	78995	136794	142265	153874
Total	100	336148	582100	605384	654783

Source: Projected from C.B.S 1979 Population Census.

Table 1.8 above indicates that Island Division has the highest population in the district which is 40% of the entire district population.

Likoni Division has the lowest population representing about 11.8% of the entire district population. This can be attributed to lack of infrastructure as compared to the other three divisions which are very well served by physical infrastructure like roads and other facilities.

Table 1.9

Population Density by Division - (Persons by Sq. Km.)

Division	Area Sq. Km.	1979	1993	1994	1996
Likoni	48	826	1431	1488	1610
Island	13	10472	18135	18860	20399
Changamwe	49	1660	2875	2990	3234
Kisauni	100	790	1368	1423	1539
District	210				

Source: Derived from 1979 CBS Population Census

According to the district development plan, the population (1989-1993) density has increased from 1,600 persons per square kilometre in 1979 to 2772 persons per square kilometre in 1993. The population density is projected to reach 3118 persons per square kilometre in 1996. This makes Mombasa the most densely populated district in the country. However, at the divisional level, Island Division will have its population density increase from 18,860 in 1994 to 20,399 in 1996. At the other extreme, Likoni Division and Kisauni Divisions had population densities of about 826 and 790 persons per square kilometre respectively in 1979. This will grow up to 1610 persons per square kilometre for Likoni in 1996 and 1539 persons per square kilometer for Kisauni in 1996.

Migration

Because Mombasa District is an important centre of transport, communication, tourism and industrial activities, there is heavy in-migration of people from other districts. These people mostly come to Mombasa in search of jobs, education services, and also medical services. The 1979 census report on lifetime migration reported 206,878 in-migrants and 38,999 out-migrants indicating a net in-migration of 167,879 people.

Of late, the rate of in-migration has gone very high due to the influx of refugees from Somalia. There are about 88,000 Somali refugees in various refugee camps in the District.

Out-migration is also high because willing refugees are being taken back to Somalia and others being flown out to settle in America. In and out migration has also been raised by the many United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces in Somalia who have been calling at the Mombasa Port for taking fresh water and other supplies.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Mombasa District is endowed with a variety of natural resources, include the following: Fishing activities along the creeks and in the open sea; farming activities in the mainland divisions of Kisauni, Changamwe and Likoni,; the sand beaches which have provided natural suitable sites for construction of tourist hotels; the historic sites which are tourist attractions, and the deep finally harbours among others.

Land and Soils

Mombasa District soils vary greatly in fertility. Soils of moderate to high fertility are found in Mombasa mainland, Mwakirunge and parts of Changamwe areas. Crops grown include, maize, coconuts and vegetables.

Low fertility soils cover areas of Likoni, Shikaadabu and Kongowea. Crops grown are maize, cassava and vegetables. Very low fertility soils cover some areas of Changamwe, where only cassava is grown. Finally, there are soils of sodic or saline type. The areas with good soil potential that are under-utilized are mainly in Mombasa mainland, North of Utange and Mivakirunge area.

The main problems with soil potential is that most are sodic/saline soils and swampy. These problems of soils potential are mainly in Kisauni where there are a lot of swamps and at Junta where there are a lot of mangroves. The same problem is at Jomvu Kuu. Sodic/saline soils are found where sea water has seeped through the underground into the inland.

The Agro-Ecological zones are bases on the crops which will do well throughout the year. The zones found in the District (see map and Table 1.10) are: L3 coconut/cassava zone, L4 cashewnut cassava, L5 lowland livestock/millet zone.

Table 1.10

Agro-Ecological Zones by Division (Sq. Km.)

Division	L3	L4	L5
Likoni	11	19	-
Island	-	-	-
Changamwe	-	40	5
Kisauni	33	66	62
Total	44	125	11

Source: District Agricultural office.

The arable land in Mombasa is mainly used for planting industrial crops (coconuts/cashewnuts), horticultural crops/fruits and vegetables), livestock rearing and cassava and maize growing. This type of land use is mainly practised in Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe.

Table 1.11**District Land Classification**

Land Cases	Description	Area (Sq. Km.)
G.O.K. Land (State Land)	Township Reserves Open Water Registered	20465 - - -
Trust Land	Unregistered	3
Total		275

Source: District Commissioner's Office.

Table 1.11 shows that the bulk of land in Mombasa district is under township. There are only 3 sq km of trust land available for the small holder registration. This means that most of the people in Mombasa are landless. A small proportion of the District households occupy the trust lands, using and sharing the land in traditional ways. Another large proportion of the population are squatters on land already earmarked for government projects. This can be attributed to the fact that much of the land which is not government owned belongs to absentee landlords.

MOMBASA DISTRICT

SIMPLIFIED AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES

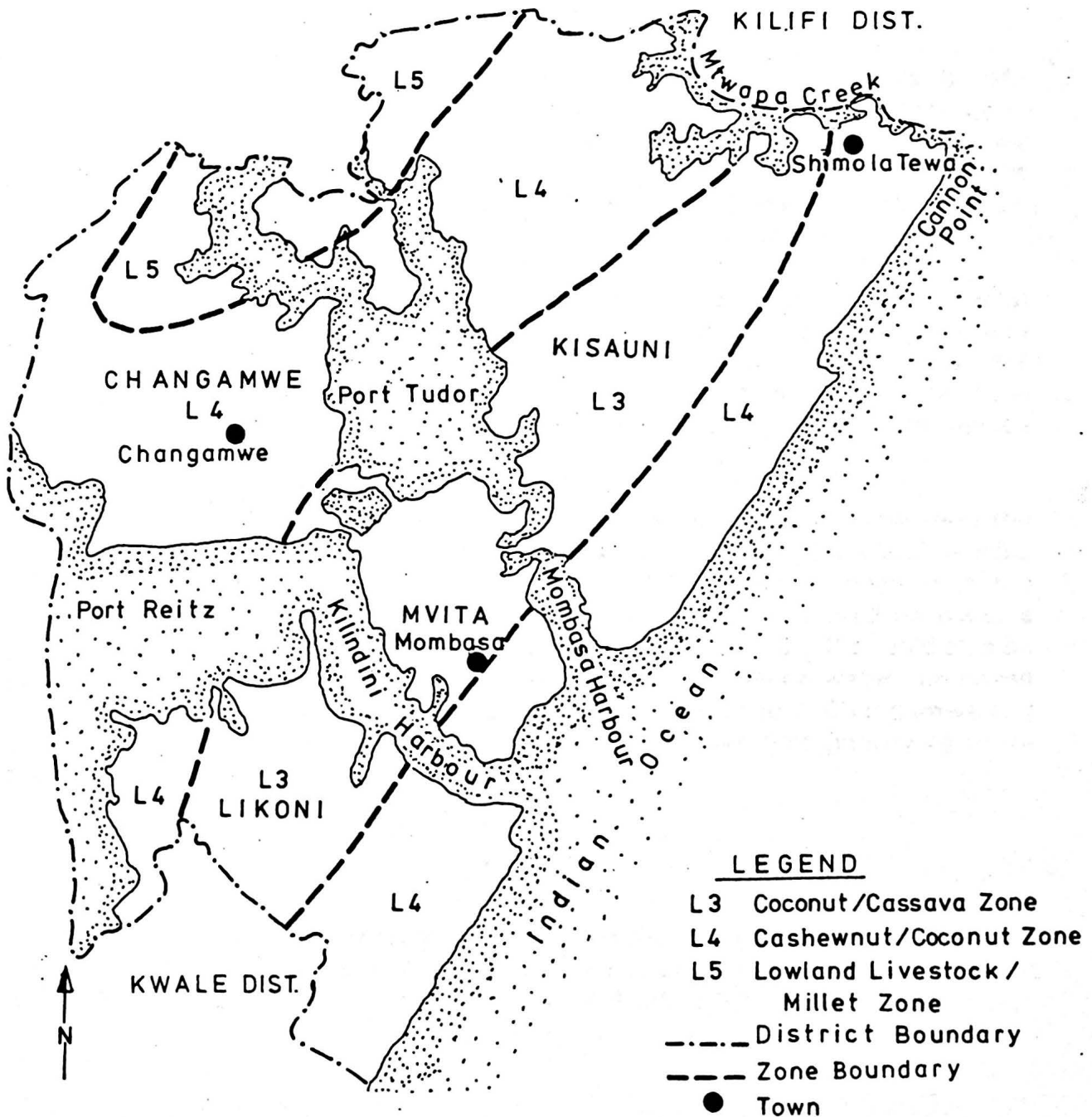


Table 1.12

Forest Area Distribution

Division	Location	Area (Ha.)
Kisauni	Port Tudor/M twapa	1,017.5
Changamwe	Port Tudor/Re itz	1,321.4
Likoni	Port Reitz	720.5
Total		3,059.4

Source: Forest Department, Mombasa

It should be noted that Island Division has no forests. Due to land shortage for forest development in the District, Mombasa has no forest plantations or indigenous forest apart from a small ceremonial (religious) forest in Likoni Division, called Kaya Pungu Mangrove forests which are mainly used as sources of building poles and fuel used within the District. The current production (1992) of forest products mainly mangrove poles and fuelwood is an average of 1571 scores of mangrove poles and 1381.5 Cubic metres of fuelwood.

Mangrove forests also act as buffer zone between the land and the sea. They also provide breeding ground for fish and other marine life along the shore line.

Wildlife

The District has a long history of settlement and related activities, so extensive land area with suitable habitat for important wildlife species is not there. The most common wildlife species in the district are wild pigs, sykes monkeys, many species of lizards and the Indian house-crow. The latter has caused the disappearance of exotic bird species. They are a menace around residential areas where they feed on garbage. Campaigns are being carried out to eliminate them by poisoning their feeding grounds or trapping and killing them. But the war on crows is yet to be won.

In the farming areas the wild pigs, sykes monkeys and guinea fowls also cause havoc by destroying crops. However, regarding the conservation of reefs

and lagoons in the district, the Mombasa Marine National Park was established and gazetted in 1986.

However the conservation of wildlife has been enhanced by the Introduction of wild animals in the reclaimed Bamburi Quarries - the Bamburi nature trail. There is also the Mamba Village which is the biggest crocodile farm in Africa established in a reclaimed Quarry.

Moreover, Marine life is plenty also in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which is about 6,400 sq. km. in Mombasa district.

Commercial Minerals and Materials

Mombasa District geologically is represented by rocks of cretaceous, tertiary and quaternary ages, which are composed of shales, subordinate limestones coral limestones, sands and clays. Among these, coral limestones found in Bamburi and Likoni are used in cement and building block manufacture, together with shales found in Utange (Kiembeni). Clays are used in making of bricks and tiles for building and are found in Miritini. They can also be used by cottage industries in pottery and in bricks and tiles making as cheap building material either by individuals or groups. Generally the district is poor in mineral resources.

Due to the limited mining activities, few conservation problems are encountered. The main problem is abandoned quarries which individual coral block cutters have left unfilled without any vegetation. To reclaim such areas an example can be taken from Bamburi Portland Cement Company which have reclaimed land consisting of 35 ha. of planted forest and a multitude of wildlife and fish ponds producing about 36 tons of high quality fish every year.

Mamba Village is another example whereby abandoned quarry is used to rear crocodiles on commercial basis. The SOS village in Nyali is built from coral rock on reclaimed land with splendid vegetation, space for rearing goats and dairy cattle and a big fish pond.

The abandoned quarries can be planted with trees using seedlings from the Forest Department Nurseries which are at the moment under-utilized. Other government departments like Fisheries Department can also establish fish ponds in such areas.

Tourist Attraction

Tourism is one of the major industries in the district that has created employment for a large proportion of the labour force in the district. In fact, many factors have combined to make Mombasa the best tourist destination in the country. These are:

- The district's strategic position in relation to some of the best national parks in the country. These parks are Tsavo, Amboseli, Shimba Hills National Park, and Malindi Marine Park.
- Mombasa District, provides famous history and the presence of historic sites like Fort Jesus, slave caves at Mama Ngina Drive, famous mosques, the old building in the old town and also the famous old Port of Mombasa.
- Mombasa District has some of the sand beaches along the coast. Along these beautiful sandy beaches, some of the best high class hotels have been built containing all the facilities that give holiday makers good comfort.
- These hotels also provide the required facilities for water sports which include scuba diving, sailing and deep sea fishing among others.
- The reclamation of abandoned Quarries at Bamburi and Mamba Village have also provided the best man-made "nature trail" where afforestation and wildlife conservation have been carried on side by side; whereas at Mamba Village the raising of crocodiles on commercial basis has been a successful tourist attraction.
- In the area of transport and communication, Mombasa districts is very well catered for by the modern Moi Airport, tarmac roads leading to Nairobi, south and north coast. In water transport Kilindini and old port have very well played their part as far as promotion of tourism is concerned. Apart from water problems, telecommunication services and availability of electricity have contributed a lot in the promotion of tourism Industry.

Nevertheless, tourism is now declining due to recession in the developed countries as well as competition from the former communist Eastern countries and South Africa.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

DDC and its Sub-committees

District Development Committee (DDC): This institution has the responsibility of planning, coordinating, implementing and monitoring all development activities at the district level. This responsibility covers projects supported through Harambee effort as well as projects supported by the Non-governmental Organizations.

The District Executive Committee (DEC) is the technical arm of the District Development Committee and has the duty to synthesize information and data to ease decision-making process by the District Development Committee.

The DEC and the DDC meetings have been held regularly as required. However, in the case of monitoring and evaluating of projects, the executive committee has been constrained by lack of funds and transport and is not able to make regular project visits in the district.

Regarding District Focus Training, most of the departmental heads in the district require training. Training should also be extended to all members of the DDC and also all members of the sub-DDCs.

District Agricultural Committee (DAC): The DAC co-ordinates on behalf of the DDC all agricultural production programmes in the district including water conservation and afforestation. The Mombasa DAC has been very active most of the 1989/1993 plan period, particularly on soil conservation campaigns, through farm visits and participates in communal work.

Funds set aside for DAC activities are inadequate and should be boosted for the committee to be fully functional and affective.

District Education Board (DEB): Unlike other districts in the country, Mombasa does not have a DEB. This vital sub-committee of the DDC is usually charged with the responsibility of promoting and implementing all aspects of the Education Policy. This includes the improvement of the quality of education.

There is therefore, need to form a District Education Board whose membership should comprise people from Mombasa District who have background knowledge on Education Policies and objectives and who have the desire, the will and ability to serve wananchi.

District Joint Loan Board (DJLB): The Board has been very active in disbursing loans to the needy and deserving loan applicants. However, the Municipal Council has not been meeting its obligation of contribution to the fund.

There will be need, therefore to increase the contribution from donors, the Municipal Council and ministry headquarters. Measures need to be taken to pursue defaulters as the board operates on the basis of a revolving fund whose activities are disrupted when prompt repayments are not made.

District Planning Unit (DPU)

All members of the DPU are in the district. Nevertheless, the day-to-day co-ordination of planning and implementation process is not satisfactory due to the problems of funds and transport. In Mombasa, the situation is worse because departments are scattered all over the island. There is also need to expand the unit to include the Environmental Officer and Government Chemist.

With regard to operations of the information and documentation center (DIDC), the situation is also quite unsatisfactory. There is need to have a fully

fledged DIDC with all the required personnel and equipments in place. Currently there is no trained people to man the DIDC and no furniture and no equipments like computers and photocopiers. Books and bookshelves and typewriters are needed among others.

Local Authorities

Mombasa District has only one local authority; and that is the Mombasa Municipal Council which covers the entire district. The main responsibility of the council is to provide efficient and effective services to the residents.

These essential community services include education, health, housing, sewerage disposal and garbage collection among others. To do its work properly the council has to raise the necessary finances for the services it offers. This is done through licenses, rates, service charges and parking charges among others.

The council has achieved a lot in the provision of houses, construction of roads, health facilities, markets, sport facilities, sewerage system and also maintaining street lights.

Voluntary Agencies

There are many voluntary agencies in the district. The operations of these revolve around their assistance to the less fortunate members of the society. They rarely make reports of their activities to the DDC so it is difficult to quantify the amount of assistance given during a particular period. Otherwise, they are doing a commendable job in district that ought to be encouraged and welcomed at all times. Some of these voluntary agencies are United Nations High Commission of Refugees, (UNHCR), Red Cross, Lion Club and Child Welfare Society of Kenya.

Harambee Movement

The Harambee Movement has been very active in the district. Many activities have been funded through self-help effort especially in the area of providing social- economic infrastructure like health facilities, schools, Women group projects and many others.

In 1990, women groups raised about Ksh. 481,000 for financing various income generating activities like rental houses, constructions of poultry houses, retail kiosks and some Nursery Schools in the district which are also built and operated by women groups.

The potential for harambee activities is very high in the district particularly in the field of small scale businesses and "jua-kali" activities. This is so because Mombasa is dominated by commercial and industrial activities.

Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

Mombasa District being a commercial and industrial center in the coastal region and also being the second largest town in Kenya, has all the major parastatals represented in the district. The functions of these regional authorities are summarized below:

Coastal Development Authority: Coast Development Authority (CDA) was established by an act of parliament in 1990 and officially launched on the 14th of August, in 1992. The purpose for which it was formed was stated as "to plan and coordinate the implementation of development projects in the whole of Coast Province, the exclusive economic zone and its connected purposes, and southern Garissa District."

For effective and smooth running of the Authority, the following components exist:-

- Pambazuko Development Company - the Commercial Wing;
- Peoples Participatory Programme (PPP) - the non-governmental wing that deals with community mobilization and involvement in development programmes;
- Coast Development Authority proper made up of technical department; research, planning and training; and finance and administration.

Since its inception, CDA has organized two problem solving types of workshops, viz:

- Food self-sufficiency workshop held at Fort Jesus - Mombasa on 24th February, 1993 to discuss constraints to achieving food self-sufficiency in the region,
- Siltation of lake Jipe and Challa workshop held on 28th - 30th April, 1993 at Challa hotel - Taveta to discuss the siltation problem that would result to the extinction of the lake Jipe in the next fifteen years.

National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWCP): The N.W.C.P.C is a state corporation charged with the responsibility of managing and developing water supply projects in Kenya. In coast region, the water corporation manages the Mombasa and Coast Water Supply System.

The water system covers an area of about 5,700 square kilometers and serves a population of about 1.6 million people. The Taita/Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi and Mombasa as well as the tourist areas and towns extending from Malindi in the North Coast through Kilifi Mombasa to Ukunda in the South Coast.

The water supply system consists of the following major water sources and pipeline.

Mzima Springs/Mzima Mombasa to Pipeline: Mzima Pipeline has its water source at Mzima Springs, Tsavo and serves a corridor enroute from Mzima Springs through Voi, Maungu Mbololo, Mackinnon Road, Samburu, Mariakani, Mazeras Changamwe and Mombasa Island. The Pipeline is 270 Km. and produces about 35,000m₃/day.

Marere Springs/Marere Mombasa Pipeline: Marere Pipeline has its source at Marere Springs in Kwale District and serves Kwale, Kinango, Matuga, and parts of the South Coast enroute to Mombasa. The pipeline is over 40 Km. long and has a production of about 9,200m₃/day.

Sabaki Water Works/Sabaki (Baricho Pipeline): Sabaki Water Works has the water source at Sabaki River on an intake of about 40 Km. west of Malindi town.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunications (K.P. & T.C.): The K.P. & T.C. objective is to provide postal and telecommunications services to the public and to run them efficiently on sound economic principals and Government policies, thus improving the quality of service and reliability. It increases the post office rental letter boxes, telecommunication line plant and switching equipment thus improving their availability.

Mombasa District is very well served by postal and telecommunication services and there are many projects planned for the spread of the services in the District.

The Kenya Ports Authority (K.P.A): The Kenya Ports Authority was established through an act of parliament - the Merchant Shipping Act, Cap.389. The area of jurisdiction of Kenya Ports Authority in Mombasa District is "the Port of Mombasa which includes Kilindini Harbour, Port Reitz, the Old Port, Port Tudor and the whole of the tidal waters surrounding Mombasa Island. The waters of the port bounded on the Seaward side by a line drawn from Vas Mkuung'ombe/North mainland to a point on the shore of the south mainland half a nautical mile south of East Mwakisenge. This works out to an area covered by the radius of (6) six miles from East Serani Light Beacon."

The main functions of the Kenya Post Authority include the following:-

- to manage the Port effectively and efficiently by providing mooring and other services to the ships;
- to enforce and ensure that ships comply with port regulations for their own safety, the safety of the port equipment and also the safety of the port personnel. The safety of the ships and their crews is however, facilitated in accordance to International Monitory Organization (I.M.O.) requirements; and

oversee the payment of the port dues and other charges in order to generate revenue for the organization and the government.

Sea Ports like Mombasa, handle giant, large and medium vessels and small vessels. Each of these categories of vessels, in the port of Mombasa is allocated a mooring suitable for their own safety and manoeuvring capabilities. They are also provided with all the services they need to meet their needs. It is because of these services offered by the port to Mombasa that Mombasa Town has grown to be the second largest town in Kenya after Nairobi.

The Authority was established on January 20th, 1978, after the collapse of the East African Harbours Corporation, as result of the breakup of the East African Community. The Authority manages the port of Mombasa and other smaller ones along the Kenyan Coast.

The Mombasa port - Kenyan's largest is the main water gateway to East and Central Africa, serving not only Kenya, but also Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and the Sudan.

The port has 16 deep berths, with a quay length of 3044 metres and a maximum dredged depth of 11 metres. The facilities include 13 general cargo berths and a modern container terminal with three berths.

The annual total traffic throughout has averaged seven million tonnes over the past five years. Normally about half of this consists of bulk liquid cargo, chiefly crude oil imports and dry general cargo forms about a third and the other one-sixth consists of bulk dry cargo. Exports average about two million tonnes annually, that is about one-third of the total port traffic. Transit cargo averages about 6 per cent of the total.

The Kenya Ferry Services Limited is wholly owned by K.P.A subsidiary and the authority is the largest shareholder of the Kenya National Shipping Line.

Other Parastatals: There are several other parastatals based in Mombasa. These are the Kenya Power and lighting Company, National Cereals and Produce Board, the Kenya Commercial Bank, the Central Bank, the Kenya Industrial estates, Agricultural Finance Corporation.

The others are the Kenya National Assurance Company, the Kenya Railways, the Airports Authority, the Kenya Railways and the Kenya Tourist development authority.

CHAPTER TWO
SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

The people of Mombasa District predominantly derive their livelihood from commercial, trading and industrial activities. This has been the case because land suitable for agricultural development has been used for housing and other urban developments and thus leaving little land for agricultural production. Most land in the district is either owned by the Government or absentee landlords.

Consequently, commercial, industrial and public services activities employ about 50.5% of the total labour force. A large number of the labour force is also engaged in the Jua Kali sector. Agriculture and Livestock sectors engage about 10% of the total labour force in the district.

Agriculture

Agriculture in Mombasa is 90% rain-fed and the rest is practised under irrigation and employs 10% of the labour force. It is mainly practised by small-holders. The main food crops grown are maize, cassava, rice, cow-peas and sweet potatoes. Simsim, cashew-nuts, coconut and horticultural crops are the main cash crops grown in the district. The development of agriculture is hampered by a hostile climate and unreliable rainfall, and as such agriculture is not an important economic activity in the district. The percentage of house-holds with high value cash-crop is low in the district and ranges from 0.4% to 5%. It therefore implies that the district agricultural sector in the market economy is low.

Small Farm Sector

The number of small holdings practising agriculture is low in the district. The average size of small holdings is 1.13 ha. These holdings are intensively used for horticultural farming. The small holdings produce most of the cash-crops mainly simsim, coconuts, cashew-nuts as well as food crops like maize, cassava, rice, cow-peas and sweet potatoes. Table 2.1 shows small-holders participation in agriculture across the divisions.

Table 2.1

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area (Sq. Km.)	Rural HH (Est. DAO)	HH Per Sq. Km.	Small Hold- dings No.	Main Food Produce	Main Cash Crops Grown	% HH With High Value Cash Crops
Kisauni	105	666	6	661	Maize Cassava Rice Cowpeace	Simsim Coconut Horticulture	2.2%
Island	13	20	2	1094	Horticulture	Coconut Horticulture	5%
Likoni	45	1094	24	1094	Cassava Maize Sweet Potatoes		0.4%
Changamwe	849	28	849	" "		0.7%	1.18%

Source: District Agricultural Office - Mombasa, 1993

Few small holders practise farming in the district and their participation in cash-crop production is low. As a result, the district is not self-reliant in food production and therefore imports food from Taita Taveta and upcountry districts. Table 2.2 shows crops production trend for 1989 and 1992.

Table 2.2

Crop Production Trends

Crops	1989			1992		
	Hectrage	Out-put (In Tonnes)	Yield/ (In Tonnes)	Hectrage	Out-put (in tons)	Yield/He ctrage (In Tonnes)
Cassava	430	3870	8.5	207	1620	7.6
Local Maize	416	502	0.9	217	195	0.9
Improved Maize	245	306	1.25	226	226	1.0
Rice	-	-	-	71	70	1.0
Cow-peas	322	80	0.4	213	64	0.3
Exotic Vegetables	246	2022	8.21	211	1541	7.3
Bananas	174	3570	20	127	2433	14.75
Citrous Fruits	116	540	6	118	795	6.8
Mangoes	178	1425	9.5	184	1427	7.6
Pawpaws	146	1150	10	185	2010	11.5
Cashew- nuts	326	162	0.5	319	135	1.8
Coconuts	831	487	0.6	785	471	0.6
Simsim	35	11	0.3	13	5.0	0.38
Cotton	7	7	1.0	11.05	10	0.76

Source: District Agricultural Office, Mombasa, 1993

The production of food crops in the district has been declining since 1989. At the same time, the out-put of fruits mainly mangoes, pawpaws and citrus fruits increased marginally while out-put of coconut and cashew-nuts continued declining.

Large Scale Farms

There are only five large scale farms with a total of 2825 ha. in the district. They engage in production of coconuts, cashew-nuts, maize, horticultural farming, livestock and poultry-keeping. These farms are located in Kisauni Division and employ a total of 58 permanent and 35 seasonal workers. They contribute 0.25% of the total cash crops produced in the District.

Livestock

The type of livestock reared in the district include cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits and poultry. They produce beef, eggs and milk. Table 2.3 shows the type of livestock reared and their products during 1989-92 period.

Table 2.3

Livestock Population and Products

	1989		1992	
	Pop.	Meat Kg	Pop.	Meat Kg
Meat Cattle	2870	114800	3600	144000
Sheep	2170	4340	2480	4960
Goats	6140	1228	5680	1170
Rabbits	400	1170	258	154
Layers	47000	8.2 M**	28500	5.4 M**
Broilers	110,000	197900	54000	91440
Dairy Cattle	2083	1.5M*	1981	1.4M

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Mombasa, 1993

* Units in Litres

** Million Eggs

The population of sheep and beef cattle increased in the period 1989-92 while the population of the other stocks declined. The production of meat from both cattle and sheep also increased while that of eggs, broilers and goat meat declined. Milk production also declined during the period. Productivity in the livestock sector has been declining and there is need to reverse the trend in the district. The factors contributing to this decline have been identified as high costs of livestock feeds, livestock diseases and pressure and inadequate supply of chicks. Erratic distribution of rainfall is also having negative effects on the livestock sector.

OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Apart from farming, fishing, quarrying and mining provide incomes to a significant number of people in the district.

Fisheries

Fishing is an important economic activity in Mombasa District. It employs a large number of people whose fishing methods range from traditional to modern. There are two types of fishing undertaken in the district - namely Artisanal and Commercial fishing.

Artisanal fishing employs about 1,000 people who use 799 vessels, mainly small dug out canoes. The fishermen who practise this type of fishing largely depend on non-mechanical vessels which restrict them from going beyond the reef to open seas. They therefore concentrate their activity along the reef and creeks which has caused over exploitation of the fishing grounds. In 1992, a total of 878,203 kg. of fish worth KSh.25 million was landed.

Commercial fishing in Mombasa District involves mechanized trawlers which fish within the 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone. In 1992, 212 tonnes of ordinary fish worth KSh.531 million was landed while 255 tonnes of shell-fish (prawns) worth KSh.38 million was landed.

Apart from these two types of fishing, marine shell collection has been an important economic activity though it is being discouraged. In 1992, a total of 251 tonnes of shells worth KSh.13 million were collected and exported.

Agro-Forestry

Agro-forestry is an old activity in Mombasa District though it is not wide spread, as a large percentage of the district land is under urban. Another reason is the land ownership and land regulation whereby most of the rural areas and owned by absentee landlords and therefore people cannot develop them effectively.

Those farmers who practise Agro-Forestry benefit by getting fuel, building materials and fodder from the trees. The sale of coconuts, cassia poles/post cashewnuts and "Makutis" from the coconut trees has improved the standard of living of the local farmers.

Mining and Quarrying

These activities are not very prominent in the district. In Mombasa District, mining of coral limestone is undertaken at Bamburi while clay scooping is increasing in scope at Miritini.

COMMERCE, TRADE, MANUFACTURING AND OTHER SERVICES

Mombasa District is a centre for many commercial and industrial activities. Commercial activities are largely labour intensive and offer more than 50% of the wage earnings in the district. The type of activities undertaken include wholesale/retail business, metal fabrication, vehicles repairs, catering, furniture making and street vending. Tourism is also an important commercial activity and employs a large number of people in the hotels and transport sector. The Port of Kilindini offers significant commercial activities to importers/exporters and transporters and employs a large number of people.

Most of the industries in the district are concentrated in Changamwe Division. Some of these industries include oil refining, food processing, manufacturing of metal/steel products for the domestic market and export to neighbouring countries.

These manufacturing industries create jobs for both skilled and unskilled workers and have also made available local goods that would require foreign exchange to import.

In Mombasa mainland, the export processing zones have been established for the purpose of encouraging investors to concentrate their manufacturing activities for export.

The main problem that investors face is that of access to land. In Mombasa, most of the land is owned by absentee landlords. Water for industries is another problem that needs very urgent attention in order to encourage more investors in the district.

Mombasa Town and its suburbs has an expanding wholesale and retail business activities. These serve as outlets for the locally manufactured and imported goods. Most of the retail and wholesale business are concentrated in the island where most of the people live. Other business activities include hotels, bars and boarding and lodging premises. These are very common in Mombasa because of the big role the district plays in tourism and also as a centre of communications.

On torusim, Mombasa is an important destination for toruists in Kenya and the availability of high class beach hotels has made the sector a very vital one. This sector creates jobs in the hotels and also the tour companies.

Another important sector in the creation of jobs is the transport sector. This sector is well developed as there are the railways, the two harbours, Kilindin and the Old Port, the Moi International Airport and the road transport to Nairobi and neighbouring districts. There are several transport firms that take goods to neighbouring countries such as Uganda, Sudan, Rwanda and even Ethiopia.

Table 2.4

Types and Distribution of Industries

Division	Agro-Based	Chemical Eng.		Total
Island	53	21	29	103
Changamwe	18	10	24	52
Kisauni	-	3	-	3
Total	71	34	53	153

Source: District Industry Office, Mombasa, 1993.

Table 2.4 shows the distribution of industries in Mombasa District. As noted earlier, most of the industries are concentrated in Island Division with 103 industries out of the total (153). The division is followed by Changamwe with a total with 3 industries. Agro-based industries are leading in number in the whole district. There are 71 agro-based industries in the district.

To promote the informal sector activities, a Jua Kali plot has been set aside at Shimanzi and has accommodated over 22 businesses.

EMPLOYMENT

Labour Force

The labour force of Mombasa District has increased from 186,303 in 1979 to 333,304 in 1993. This reflects an increase of 79 per cent over a fourteen year period. The labour force is projected to increase to 371,051 by the end of the plan period (1996) and this will be an increase of 11 per cent. There is small scale child labour in the rural areas where children assist their parents on the farms as well as looking after livestock.

Distribution of Labour

Employment opportunities in the district are distributed among the various sectors. In the small farm sector, job opportunities will rise from 7331 in 1993 to 8164 in 1996. Jobs on large farm will increase from 817 in 1993 to 908 in 1996.

The number of landless people in the district will also increase from the current 1333 to 1484 at the end of the plan period. However, self-employment in the fishing, mining and quarrying sectors is expected to increase from 6666 jobs in 1993 to 7421 in 1996. Employment opportunities are also expected to increase in the public and private sectors, and the commercial and informal sector activities.

The private sector is expected to lead in provision of wage employment in the plan period. The informal sector and the commercial sector will continue to absorb more labour in the period as shown in Table 2.5

Table 2.5

Employment Profile of the District

	1993	1994	1996
Labour Force	333304	343055	371051
<u>Agricultural/Labour</u>			
Small Farm	7331	8008	8164
Large Farm	817	890	908
Landless Squatters	1333	1372	1484
Pastoral	999	1029	1113
<u>Other Rural Self-Employment</u>			
Mining			
Quarrying	6666	6861	7421
Wage Employment			
(Public Sector)	66661	68611	74210
(Private Sector)	89992	92625	100184
<u>Urban Self-Employment</u>			
Commercial/Business	33330	34306	37105
Informal/Sector	26664	27440	29680

Source: District Development Office, Mombasa, 1993

Conditions of Employment

Employment conditions in the district vary from sector to sector. In the tourism sector, hotels offer seasonal employment to most staff. In the low season (January-July), most casual workers are laid off and re-hired in the high season (August-December). Some hotels virtually close and lay off workers in the low season. The industrial and commercial sector offer permanent employment throughout the year.

The biggest problem facing the workers is lack of housing and where the houses are available, the rents are too high. And like in other rapidly growing

urban centres, Mombasa has acute unemployment problems. This is because people move from other districts to look for jobs in Mombasa. It estimated that the unemployment rate is nearly 20 per cent.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Mombasa District is well served by most of the physical infrastructure like roads, electricity, telecommunication, hospitals and others. However, due to rapid population increase, the district has inadequate housing and water supplies and limited sewerage facilities.

Health Facilities

There are 74 health facilities operating in the district, most of which are run by private individuals and organizations. There are 10 main hospitals and nursing homes and over 50 health centres.

The health facilities run by the Government and Municipal Council of Mombasa are under-staffed. Most of the health facilities are concentrated in the Island Division while Likoni has the least as shown in Table 2.6. The health services are offered within a 1-2 km distance in the Island Division.

Table 2.6

Distribution of Health Facilities

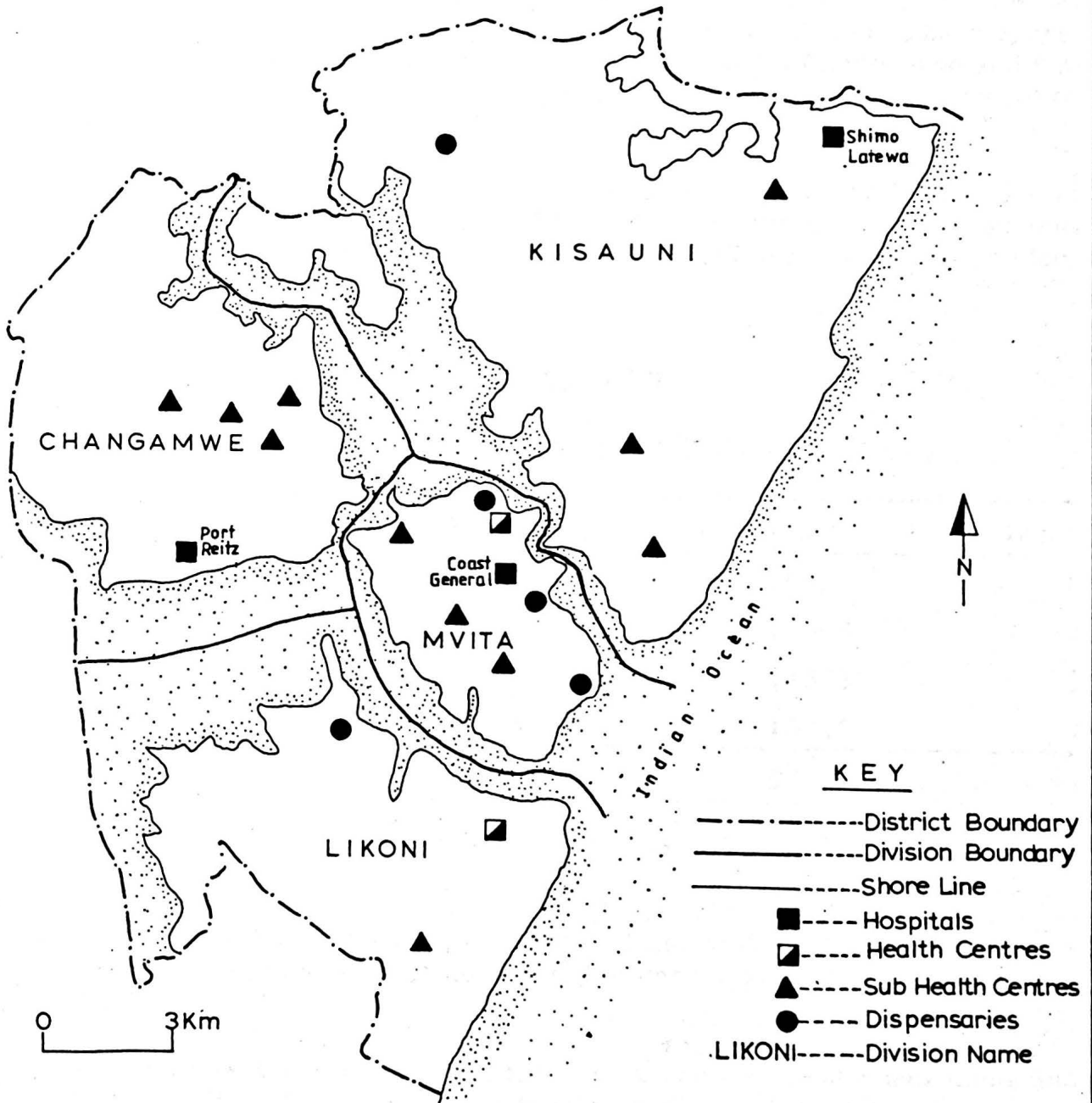
Division	GOK Health Facilities	Municipal Facilities	Private Facilities	Total
Island	5	7	25	37
Kisauni	1	6	6	13
Likoni	4	2	4	10
Changamwe	2	5	7	14
Total	12	20	42	74

Source: Ministry of Health, Mombasa, 1993

Education Facilities

There are 114 primary schools in the district of which 77 are maintained by Mombasa Municipal Council and 29 by private organizations. There are 8 special

MOMBASA DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



schools. The whole district has a total of 67,585 students in primary schools and 1,916 teachers as shown by Table 2.7, giving a primary school student/teacher ratio of 1:35. The teacher/student ratios are highest in Likoni Division (45) and lowest in Island Division.

Due to increasing enrolment in primary schools, there has been congestion in classrooms especially in densely populated areas of Changamwe and Kisauni. This congestion calls for addition of more school facilities at the primary school level.

The enrolment in secondary schools has been steady with 11,018 students in 1992 compared to 11,012 in 1987. Most of these secondary schools are located on the Island while Kisauni has the least. The existing education facilities are well utilized.

Table 2.7

Primary Schools, Staffing and Student Populations

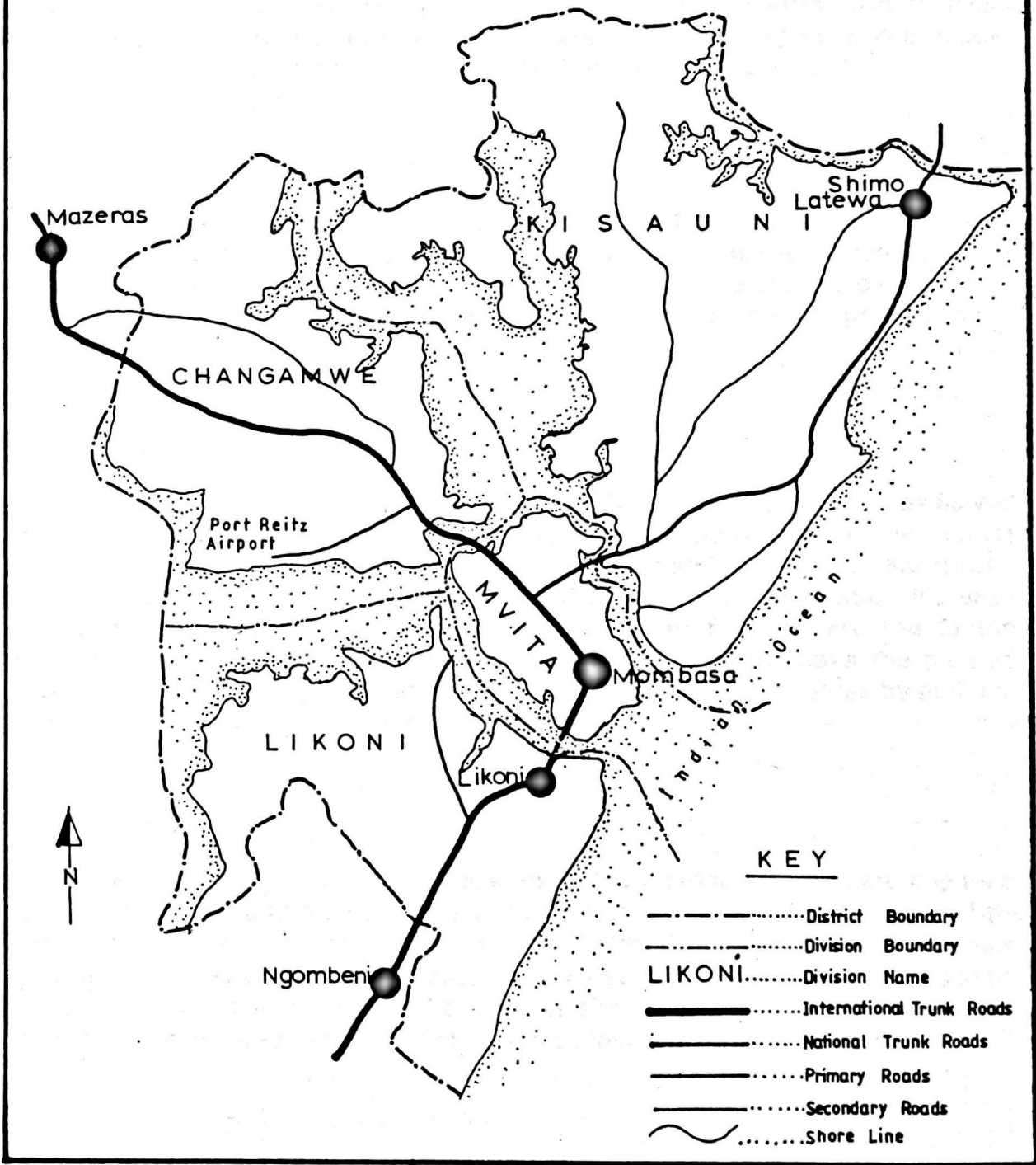
Division	No. of Schools	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
Island	46	25534	842
Kisauni	30	17056	486
Changamwe	20	14673	357
Likoni	18	10322	231
Total	114	67585	1916

Source: District Education Office - Mombasa, 1993

The schools however, lack laboratories, workshops, equipment and other needed facilities which has contributed to declining educational standards in the district.

There is also one primary teacher training college at Shanzu, one national polytechnic and a Government training institute. There are also ten youth polytechnics in the district which are under-utilized due to lack of equipment and lack of qualified instructors. Other educational institutions operating in the district include private secretarial and accounts colleges.

MOMBASA DISTRICT ROADS



KEY

- District Boundary
- - - - - Division Boundary
- LIKONI..... Division Name
- International Trunk Roads
- National Trunk Roads
- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- ~~~~~ Shore Line

Tertiary Institutions

There are several tertiary education institutions in Mombasa where school leavers enrol for professional courses. Most of them are concentrated in the Island Division with the exception of Shanzu Teachers Training College which is located in Kisauni Division and several youth polytechnics in other divisions.

Roads

The district has a total road network of 176 km. which comprises both classified and unclassified. The roads are heavily utilized due to transportation of goods to and from the Port. Most of the existing roads are too narrow for heavy commercial vehicles especially to the Port. Some of the roads are in poor condition due to lack of maintenance funds.

Water Supplies

The district is currently served by Mzima, Marere, Baricho Pipelines as well as Tiwi Bore-holes. There are also privately owned bore-holes in the district. These water supplies do not provide adequate water and acute water shortage is common since water demand outstrips supply. The rapid population increase, increased industries and poor maintenance of water facilities are the factors contributing to water problems. Kisauni and Likoni Divisions have the greatest water problems. The exploitation of ground water is greatly hampered by pollution from pit latrines and septic tanks.

Co-operatives

There are 161 co-operative societies in the district with a share capital of KSh.215,650,198 and annual turnover of KSh.31,341,763. Twelve (12) of the co-operatives are dormant. Savings and Credit Co-operatives are the most dominant followed by housing co-operative. Most of them are concentrated in the Island Division while Likoni has the least as shown in Table 2.8. There are no produce co-operatives in the district owing to low agricultural activity.

MOMBASA DISTRICT WATER RESOURCES

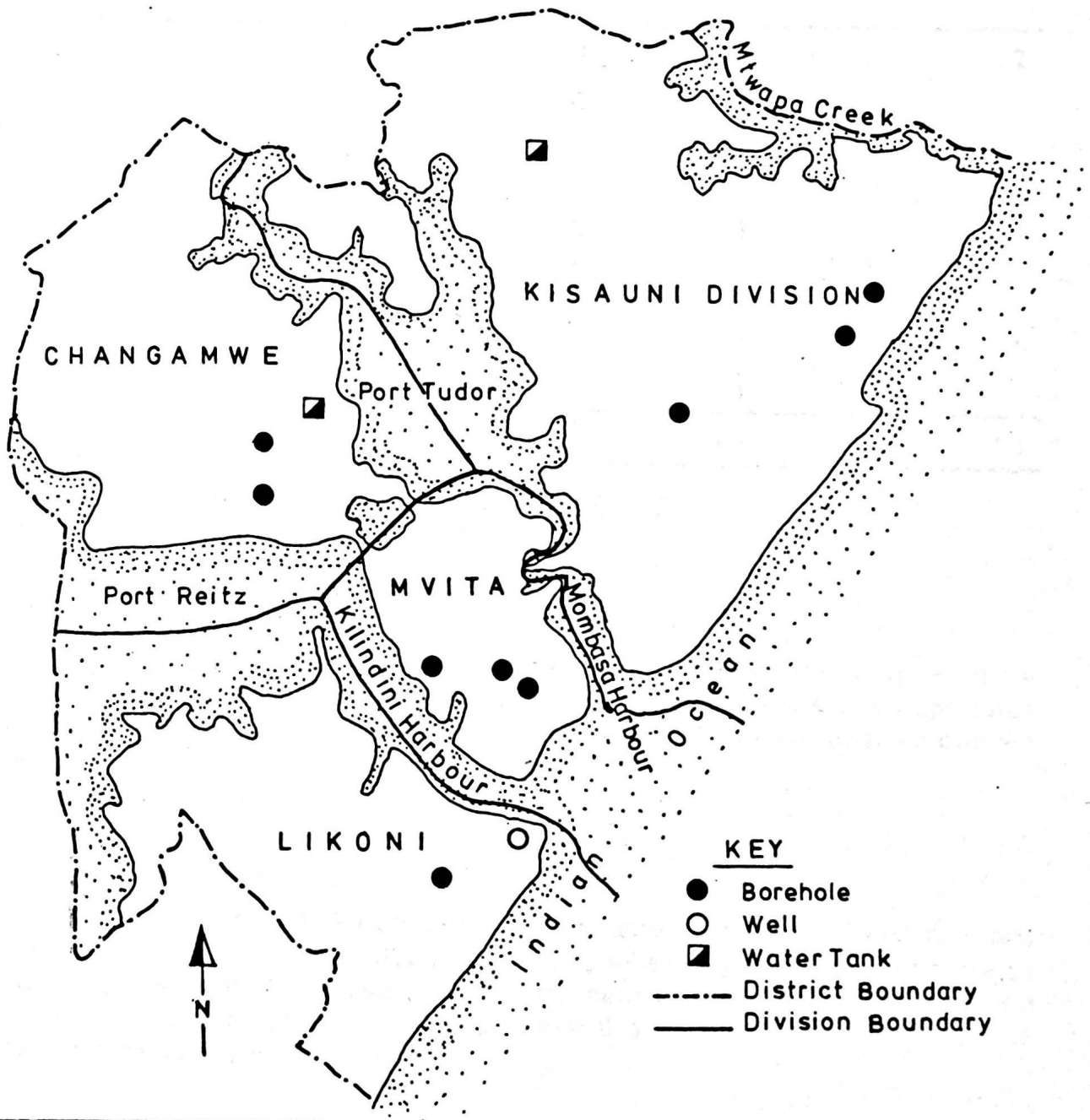


Table 2.8

Co-operative Societies by Divisions - 1993

Type	Changamwe	Kisauni	Island	Likoni	Dormant
Sacco	28	23	72	2	12
Housing	2	6	6	-	-
Consumer	-	-	2	-	-
Marketing	1	2	1	1	-
Farm Purchasing	-	-	1	-	1
Construction	-	-	1	-	-
Total	31	31	83	3	13

Source: District Co-Operative Office, Mombasa, 1993

Cattle Dips

There are ten cattle dips in the district and seven of them are privately owned and are located in Kisauni Division. These dips have low utilization rates and some of them have been abandoned. Likoni and Changamwe have one dip each.

Electricity

During the 1989-1993 plan period, electricity demand for Coast Province rose from approximately 75 MW to 110 MW, which represents an increase of about 46.7 per cent. Mombasa District alone takes about 70 per cent of the total demand in Coast Province which indicates that this district is the major consumer of electricity supply in the province.

Other than having more domestic, commercial and industrial consumers than any other district in the area, it is also the centre of some of the major consumers for K.P.L.C. These are for example Bamburi Portland Cement and Kenya Petroleum Refineries. Due to this high load, major rehabilitation and maintenance works were carried out on the strategic power line network.

In addition to these rehabilitation and maintenance works, the following major schemes were undertaken and completed to cater for this load growth:-

- Construction of a 23 MVA 132/33 KV step down sub-station at Rabai complete with two feeders - South Coast Inter-connector and Rabai-Miritini link. The scheme was undertaken to cater for load growth and improve supply reliability/flexibility to consumers at Miritini, Mainland West, Likoni and Diani areas in 1989.
- Upgraded the Likoni Step-down sub-station from 5 MVA 33/11 KV to 7.5 MVA to cater for load growth in Likoni and Mtongwe areas in 1989.
- Established a new 11 KV H.T. Feeder at Shanzu sub-location to cater for load growth in Bamburi area in 1993.
- Installed capacitors with a total of 20 MVA at Makande, Mbaraki, Nyali and Shanzu to improve voltages in Mombasa Island and North Coast consumers around Shanzu, Bamburi, Nyali and Kisauni in 1992. The district is therefore well served with electricity.

Other Marketing Facilities

There are only two holding grounds in the district both located in Changamwe Division. These are the Miritini Holding Ground and Mwache Holding Grounds which are maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing. The Miritini Holding Ground is utilized by livestock exporters who use the Port of Mombasa while the Mwache Holding Ground is under-utilized. The under-utilization of these holding grounds has resulted from closure of Kenya Meat Commission operations at Kibarani.

For marketing of agricultural produce by individual farmers and traders, facilities are provided at the Municipal Council wholesale and retail markets at Tongowea, Mwembe Tayari and also Majengo markets.

The National Cereals and Produce Board (N.C.P.B.) has stores for grain storage at Shimanzi and Changamwe. There are additional thirteen (13) grain stores which are privately managed and owned. These are highly utilized for storage purposes.

Banks and Credit Facilities

Mombasa District has 22 financial institutions, several insurance firms and many hire-purchase firms. There is also a branch of the Central Bank of Kenya and several branches of Kenya Commercial Bank, National Bank of Kenya, Barclays Bank, Standard Bank amongst others.

These banks offer credit facilities to the industrial, business and farming communities in the district. The banks are concentrated in the Island Division. A division like Likoni has no banking facility.

WELFARE INDICES

Incomes

Agricultural/Livestock Production Values

Incomes from agriculture and livestock production will continue to be low since the proportion of farmers with high value livestock and crops in the district is low. Furthermore, 80% of small scale produce is used for subsistence.

Table 2.9

Agricultural Production Values

(Output in Tonnes)

Crops	1989	1992
Cassava	3,870	1,620
Local Maize	502	195
Improved Maize	306	226
Rice	-	70
Cow-peas	80	64
Exotic Vegetables	2,022	1,541
Bananas	3,570	2,433
Citrus Fruits	540	795
Mangoes	1,425	1,427
Paw Paws	1,150	2,010
Cashewnuts	162	135
Coconuts	487	471
Simsim	11	5
Cotton	7	10

Source: District Agricultural Office, Mombasa, 1993.

There has been a mixed trend in crop production during the 1989 - 93 plan period. Production of most of the crops decreased in 1992 due to adverse climatic conditions. These crops are, cassava, maize, cow peas, vegetables, bananas, coconuts, pawpaws, mangoes and citrus fruits (which increased over the same period).

Total incomes from the crop production was estimated at K£34.836 m in 1993. These are projected to increase by 3.0% in 1994 to K£ 35.882 m. By the end of the plan period, total incomes from crop production are projected to be K£ 38.067 m.

Table 2.10

Projected Incomes from Sale of Crops (K£ '000')

Type of Crop	1993	1994	1996
Horticultural crops under small scale	15,238	15,695	16,651
Large Scale	18,174	18,720	19,860
Cash (industrial) crops under small scale	288	297	315
Large Scale	575	592	628
Food Crops under small scale	237	244	259
Large Scale	324	334	354
Total	34,836	35,882	38,067

Source: District Agricultural Office, Mombasa, 1993.

Incomes from Horticultural crops will be the highest throughout the plan period as more farmers are turning to this horticultural farming as there is ready market in Mombasa town and the tourist hotels.

Table 2.11**Livestock Production Values**

Products	1989	1992
Beef Cattle (Kg)	114,800	144,000
Sheep (Kg)	4,340	4,960
Goats (Kg)	1,228	1,170
Rabbits (Kg)	1,170	154
Layers (Million Eggs)	8.2	5.4
Broilers (Kg)	197,900	91,440
Milk (Million litres)	1.5	1.4

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Mombasa, 1993.

Beef production increased from 114,800kg in 1989 to 144,000 kg in 1992. Eggs production decreased over the same period from 8.2 m eggs in 1989 to 5.4 m eggs in 1992. Broilers, rabbits and goats production decreased. Milk production decreased from 1.5 m litres in 1989 to 1.4 m literes in 1992.

Total incomes from the Livestock section was estimated at K£ 5.018m in 1992 and K£ m in 1993. The total incomes from this section are projected to increase by 3.99% over the plan period. It is projected to be K£ 5.26m, 5.64 m and 5.868 in 1994, 1995 and 1996 respectively.

Wage Earnings

Mombasa District is a commercial and industrial centre and these activities account for a large proportion of wage earnings. The total wage earnings have been increasing over time. They have increased from K£191,127,000 in 1988 to K£393,863,000 in 1993. Transport and communications contribute most to wage earning, while community and personal services take the second place, while manufacturing ranks third. Mombasa Town has higher incomes than the rest of the district.

Informal Sector

There are various types of informal sector activities in the district. These range from repair works to service activities like salons and cafeteria. These activities employ a large number of people and the sector contributes a great deal

to the district's total income. The level of the incomes generated in this sector is difficult to determine and it is recommended that a survey be carried out to find out the extent to which this sector contributes to the district's income.

Distribution of Incomes

The district has a high disparity in the distribution of incomes. Mombasa Town has the highest incomes in the district while the rural areas receive very low incomes. Within the town, low incomes are manifested by the existence of slums.

Small scale farmers have low income compared to large scale farmers. This is so because small scale farmers consume 80% of what they produce and sell 20%, whereas large scale farmers consume 10% and sell 90%.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE

Infant Mortality Rates

The infant mortality rate in the district has been declining, having reached a peak of 99 deaths to 1,000 live-births in 1987. In 1992, it was 95 deaths to 1,000 live-births and this declining trend is expected to continue during the plan period. This rate is however higher than the national average of 88 deaths to 1,000 live-births and should be brought down during the plan period. The main causes of child mortality in the district are bronchi-pneumonia (36%), while other diseases account for the rest. Increased immunization is expected to reduce the death rate by the end of 1996.

Disease Incidence

The major diseases common in the district are malaria, respiratory diseases, skin diseases, intestinal worms, diarrhoea and sexually transmitted diseases. Malaria is the most prevalent disease and accounts for 29% of the deaths in the district followed by respiratory diseases. Changamwe and Kisauni led in reported malaria cases in 1992 due to existence of uncleared bushes which act as mosquito breeding grounds. Kisauni was leading in respiratory diseases followed by Changamwe in 1991 but cases of the diseases are declining. Changamwe and Kisauni have the highest incidences of diarrhoea diseases as shown in Table 2.11. Skin diseases are on the increase and need curbing before they become a menace to the population.

Table 2.12

Mombasa Out-Patient Morbidity by Division (1991)

Diagnoses	Likoni	Changamwe	Kisauni	Central
Respiratory Diseases	25402	35102	43501	34601
Skin Diseases	9170	18560	23568	22793
Intestinal Worms	10121	13142	11692	9946
Diarrhoea Diseases	7847	13031	9767	9031
STD	11792	15183	12871	10453
Malaria	39767	69292	58455	32261
All other diseases	20355	31492	17369	48893
Total	124454	195805	177223	167978

Source - Ministry of Health, Mombasa Municipal Council, 1993

Overall, incidences of diseases have been declining with the exception of Urinary Track Infection as shown in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13

Top Ten Out-patient Morbidity

Year/Condition	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Malaria	227257	185717	166141	208302	200219
Respiratory Infections	137685	113063	120536	134834	140259
Skin Diseases	66484	59134	65498	77998	75832
Diarrhoea	27379	23995	25125	29308	37417
Gonorrhoea	19379	14109	10430	10352	9107
Ear Infections	18464	16683	14314	10719	10330
Intestinal Worms	17419	14209	17944	19360	18835
Eye Infections	13704	15396	10137	10595	12289
Accidents	11582	14493	10341	10960	11771
U.T.I.	9623	10583	14826	23540	22322

Source: Ministry of Health, Mombasa, 1993.

Nutrition

Malnutrition is a problem in Mombasa District particularly in respect to children and the aged. According to a nutrition survey conducted in the district, 60.6% of the children were stunted which is a higher rate compared to the national urban average of 56.9%. 13% and 2% of the children were modestly and severely wasted respectively. Many of the children are under-weight when considering weight for height. The causes of under-weights are associated with poor feeding methods. However, since 1990, the cases of Kwashiakor, Marasmus and under-weights have been declining.

Table 2.14

Cases of Malnutrition

Condition	1990	1991
Kwashiakor	545	313
Marasmus	545	212
Underweight	14,614	14,481
Anaemia & Others	770	344
Total	15,384	15,350

Source: Ministry of Health, Mombasa, 1993.

Table 2.14 shows that malnutrition cases have been decreasing during the 1989 - 93 plan period. Cases of Kwashiakor decreased from 545 in 1990 to 313 in 1991 and those of marasmus from 545 to 212 over the same period.

Family Planning

There are various Government and N.G.O.s offering Family Life Education to the youth and adults in the district. They include Maendeleo Ya Wanawake and Family Planning Association of Kenya.

The family planning methods used in the district include, use of pills, vasectomy, condoms, and the natural family planning methods among others.

Literacy (Adult Education)

The expansion of adult education is important as it will increase awareness of the various socio-economic and political issues in society. In Mombasa District, there has been a decline in enrolment for both men and women since 1989. Women have been leading in enrolment and are always twice the number of men as shown in Table 2.15.

In Mombasa District, there are more illiterate women than men. Adult education should therefore target women in the district.

Table 2.15

Enrolment of Adult Learners

Year	Men	Women	Total
1989	4057	8875	12932
1990	3979	7181	11164
1991	5902	5784	11186
1992	1927	4850	6777
1993	2207	4481	6686
Total	17470	31171	48745

Source: District Adult Education Office, Mombasa, 1993

N.B. It should be noted that for 1993, enrolments are considered for January-March period.

The declining adult enrolment in the district has been attributed to inadequate teachers and lack of facilities like classes. Table 2.16 shows adult enrolment in the divisions in 1992.

Table 2.16

Distribution of Adult learners by Division - 1992

Division	Men	Women	Total
Kisauni	8113	13371	21484
Island	5332	6304	11636
Changamwe	3052	7075	10127
Likoni	1940	3558	5498
Totals	18437	30308	48745

Source: District Adult Education Office, Mombasa, 1993

2.16 indicates that Likoni has the lowest enrolment rates in adult classes while Kisauni Division has the highest enrolment rates with 5498 and 21484 adult learners respectively.

Food Availability Data

Table 2.17 shows expected food requirements for the district for 1994-96 period. The demand for all types of food will therefore force the district to continue importing from outside the district. This will imply that house-holds will rely more on purchased food which might increase current cases of malnutrition and under-weights. Over 90% of the district's food requirements come from outside the district as the production levels are low. This means that 90% of the projected food demand on Table 2.17 will come from outside the district.

Table 2.17

Food Demand Trends: (in Tonnes)

Food Crop	1993	1994	1995	1996
Maize	82000	85000	88000	91000
Rice	22100	23000	23900	24800
Cassava	29000	30000	31000	32000
Tomatoes	44000	45200	46400	47600
Vegetables	30000	30800	31600	32400
Fruits	30400	31200	32000	32800
Pulses	25000	26000	27000	28000

Source: Ministry Of Agriculture, Mombasa, 1993

In and Out-migration in the District

Due to the increase in population and also the fact that Mombasa is a rapidly growing urban centre, in and out-migration is a very common feature..

In the coastal region, Mombasa is the main industrial and commercial centre. Because of this, people move from the neighbouring districts to Mombasa in search of employment, commercial goods and services and also for education opportunities. Mombasa is the base for major tertiary colleges and other training institutions.

Another major economic activity that leads to high rates of in and out-migration is the tourist industry. During the peak season, many tourists come from abroad to visit the many tourist attractions in Mombasa. These are mainly the historic sites, beach hotels and nearby parks.

At present, there are also about 80,000 Somali refugees in four (4) refugee camps in Mombasa. The biggest refugee camp is at Utange although some of the refugees have started to leave the country for the United States of America and Canada. Some of the refugees are also going back to Somalia.

Status of Women

In Mombasa District, most women depend on their husbands for provision of necessities, unless in cases of widowhood, single parenthood or economic incapacity. Traditions have confined them within custodial roles in the family.

There is a high illiteracy rate among women. School drop-outs among the female students is higher than among their male counterparts. Traditions also tend to discriminate against women/girls when it comes to taking children to school. Cultural practices like early marriages of girls has also greatly contributed to the high illiteracy rates.

Incidences of female headed house-holds are many in the district. This has been the case due to the rise in divorce cases especially from families of the Islamic religious faith. Women also face the problem of landlessness and are therefore forced to live as squatters on land owned by absentee landlords.

To alleviate some of the problems, women have formed 218 groups which undertake various economic activities. Table 2.18 shows the types of activities women are engaged in.

Table 2.18

Types of Activities of Women Groups

Activity	No. of W/G	Percentage
Farming/Agricultural Activities	34	15.6
Sales/Services	74	33.9
Real Estate	9	4.1
Handicraft/craft-work	22	10.0
Financial activities	32	14.7
Labour/Construction	14	6.4
Light Manufacturing	4	1.8
Socio/Welfare Activities	5	2.3
Educational/Activities	15	6.9
Transport Business	1	0.5
Other Activities	8	3.7
Total	218	100.00

Source: Women Group Census - 1991 (Women's Bureau)

These women groups are distributed in all the four (4) divisions of the district. Kisauni has the highest number of women groups (6) followed by Changamwe (56), Island (54) and Likoni (47). Most of these women groups are

engaged in sales and service activities (33.9%), farming (15.6%) financial (14.7) and handicraft activities (10.0%). Table 2.19 shows the distribution of women groups by division.

Table 2.19

Distribution of Women Groups By Division

Division	No. of Women Groups	District %
Kisauni	61	27.98
Likoni	47	21.56
Changamwe	56	25.69
Island	54	24.77
Total	218	100.00

Source: Women Group Census, 1991 (Women's Bureau).

CHAPTER THREE
STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

Mombasa District occupies a unique position. It is the smallest district in terms of area. Compared with other districts in the country, Mombasa District is largely an urban centre. It faces problems emanating from its rapid urbanization and industrialization mainly rapid rural-urban migration. The rapid immigration into the district has strained existing infrastructure and there is therefore a need for devising means of solving the problems.

Inadequate Water Supply and Poor Quality of Water: The daily water demand in the district is 200,000 cubic metres but the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (N.W.C.P.C.) is able to supply only 85,000 cubic metres of water daily. This leaves a shortfall of 115,000 cubic metres of water per day. Water in an urban town like Mombasa is required for both domestic and industrial use.

The problem of water inadequacy is aggravated by poor maintenance of the existing pumping machines and pipelines. There are frequent breakdown of pumping machines and also pipe-bursts due to corrosion of the pipes.

The underground water in the district is salty and can only be used for irrigation and washing purposes. Some bore-holes drilled in overcrowded areas have contaminated water unfit for human consumption. The problem is more severe in the Island Division where most bore-holes have contaminated water.

By 1985, only 17% of the population in Mombasa District were served by a sewerage system. The inadequate treatment plants necessitates extensive use of pit latrines and septic tanks which are unsatisfactory. The inadequacy of treatment plants coupled with the uncollected solid waste causes a bad smell and attracts the indian house crow which has become a pest in Mombasa District. This leads to the spread of diseases especially diarrhoea in overcrowded areas.

Inadequate Health Facilities and Services: Due to climatic conditions (hot and humid), there is high incidence of malaria in the district. Of all reported illness in Mombasa, malaria accounts for 36% of all the cases.

The influx of migrants from other districts and outside the country has increased the pressure on health facilities and services, and also the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (S.T.D.) including (HIV)/AIDS.

The cost of drugs has also made health services inaccessible to the ordinary person. This has resulted in elevating the role of the traditional medicine in the rural areas among the poor. Lack of sanitation in some areas has, tended to increase the spread of diseases. By 1985, only 60% of the population lived in houses which had pit latrines, 23% with water borne toilets and only 17% were connected to the sewerage system.

Problems of solid waste disposal are caused by migration into Mombasa Town which has made the Municipal Council unable to cope with the demand on the sanitation and cleansing services and unauthorized structures (houses, Kiosks, e.t.c.) which generate refuse but lack facilities for disposal of garbage. Many households which do not have dust-bins, tend to dispose waste in empty spaces and other unauthorized places. There is only one disposal site for solid waste at Kibarani.

Inadequate Social Infrastructure due to High Population Growth Rate: The high growth rate of population is caused by mainly cultural attitude where more children are preferred to a few. Early marriages and low acceptance of family planning practices are also some of the factors that contribute to high population growth rate. Among the problems caused by high population growth rates in Mombasa District are:-

Housing Problems: There is inadequate housing in Mombasa district especially for low and middle income groups. Majority of the houses are of the Swahili type and do not have the basic sanitary requirements. In addition to rapid population growth, the high cost of building has contributed to shortage of houses.

The emergency of slum areas like Bangladesh, street children and beggars are chiefly a result of high population growth rate. The unemployment situation is also critical in that many people migrate from rural areas with the hope of finding jobs in the town.

Straining of Education Facilities: Over-crowding in schools, especially council maintained schools had led to a drop in quality of education and has further affected the districts performance in national examinations.

Some schools lack physical facilities such as classrooms and furniture. Also lack of land for expansion and inadequate teacher's houses and their quality has compromised education in the district.

Transportation Problems: During rush hours, there is a problem of transport in town caused partly by the high population growth rate and influx of people from upcountry. This has caused high demand for transportation.

Scarcity and Inaccessibility to Land: Scarcity or inaccessibility to land is a major development problem in Mombasa. Most of the available land is owned by absentee landlords who do not develop or sell their land thereby encouraging squatting. However, squatters do not develop the land because they can be evicted any time. Squatting is prevalent even on Government and Municipal land in Mombasa. This creates a lot of problems in expanding the existing facilities or even the construction of new facilities because the illegal squatters have to be evicted first. Squatters normally build unhygienic structures that generate a lot of political tension when they are demolished by the Council.

Development of housing estates is affected by land problems because proper houses cannot be constructed where plots are owned by absentee landlords.

There is a problem of converting land reserved for development of socio-infrastructure facilities to other commercial uses. For instance, cases have been cited where land set aside for primary schools or other public utility is re-allocated for commercial, industrial or residential use. This causes expansion problems and improper development of education facilities and other services.

Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities: Inaccessibility to credit facilities is a factor that adversely affects the promotion of agricultural, commercial and industrial activities in the district. The groups most affected are the small scale farmers and small scale traders or "Jua Kali" artisans. Most small scale farmers have no title deeds and as such cannot provide collateral to secure loans from lending financial institutions. This is in addition to being squatters as they cultivate land they do not own.

Small scale traders and "Jua Kali" artisans also face the problem of the inaccessibility to credit facilities. Though there are many agencies that provide loans to this sector, the demand for credit by far exceeds the funds available to applicants. For instance, during 1989/90 financial year, the District Joint Loan Board was able to disburse KSh.1,230,000/- to 61 applicants (traders). The funds available at the time was not sufficient to cater for all the needs of deserving applicants.

STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT IN 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Water Supply: In an effort to meet the current demand of water in the district, the National Water Conservation and Corporation Pipeline will rehabilitate and expand the Mzima springs, the Baricho Pipeline and also drill additional bore-holes in the Tiwi areas. This will lead to increased water supply in the district.

Other measures to be taken will include the harvesting of rain water through roof catchment. This will be encouraged within Mombasa since there is reliable rainfall throughout the year.

To ensure the protection of water sources, especially bore-holes, emphasis will be put on intensification of tree planting to ensure infiltration and also reduce contamination of the underground water. Also, the construction of pit latrines will be discouraged and more homes will be connected to the sewerage system.

Regular maintenance of machines and distribution pipelines will also be stressed in the plan period. Wananchi will be encouraged to sink more bore-holes in Likoni, Kisauni and Changamwe Divisions. The water from these bore-holes will be used for other domestic chores apart from drinking unless the water is treated.

Health Facilities: On the health aspect, efforts will be made to establish, expand and up-grade some of the existing health institutions. The immunization programme will also be expanded to achieve a higher coverage in terms of area and the target group.

In addition, efforts will be made to expand, step-up and intensify the mosquito control measures with a view to reducing the incidence of malaria in the district. Measures will be taken to enhance the staffing and equipping satisfactorily of all health facilities in the district.

Steps will be taken to enhance and encourage the promotion through mass education, the consumption of other types of food in order to improve nutrition among the people. Improvement of sanitation by proper removal and disposal of refuse will be undertaken and also the sewerage system will be expanded to cover more areas in the district.

Social Infrastructure: The problem of inadequate social infrastructure will be eased through adopting strategies which will discourage early marriages through the expansion of education, particularly among the female population. Efforts will be made to promote acceptable and effective family planning methods among the target groups. These methods will take into account cultural and religious values.

With regard to housing, the private sector will be encouraged to continue to complement the Council's housing effort by providing houses for their employees.

The Municipal Council will continue to allow the construction of Swahili type houses which have the basic sanitary requirements such as water, and water-borne toilet facilities.

Provision of more education facilities through participation of the local community in the spirit of cost-sharing will be encouraged to construct more facilities in order to raise the enrolment rates for both primary and secondary education.

In order to reduce transport problems, more service facilities, through decentralization will be provided within residential estates.

Land: Land inaccessibility will be addressed through speeding up of land registration and processing of title deeds. A District Settlement Selection Committee should be set up to select the deserving landless for settlement schemes. With regard to land use, efforts will be made to intensify food production per ha. depending on the particular locality. Efforts will be made to review the town planning process with a view to maximizing proper land use.

Credit Facilities: In order to solve the constraint on inaccessibility to credit facilities, efforts will be made to: encourage the formation of co-operative societies particularly in the informal sector such as 'Jua-Kali' and Makuti Marketing Co-operatives; to intensify the training of small scale entrepreneurs; to encourage

more Non-Governmental Organizations(N.G.O.'s) to move into the district to assist small traders through credit; to strengthen, expand and improve the facilities and services provided by financial institutions like, I.C.D.C., K.I.E and the District Joint Loan Board in order to provide more credit and impart managerial skills to small scale traders and the informal sector operators.

DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Human and Social Services

Objective: To increase water supply to meet current demand.

Targets: To increase the volume of water supply from the current 85,000 cubic metres per day to 200,000 cubic metres per day through the rehabilitation and augmentation of the current water supplies i.e the Mzima springs, Marere, Sabaki and the Tiwi bore-holes. More bore-holes will be drilled in Likoni, Kisauni, and Changamwe Divisions where the ground water is not contaminated. In line with this goal, treatment of water will be expanded and improved with particular emphasis on the contaminated bore-holes in the Island Division.

Objectives: To improve the accessibility of health facilities to the population in each division.

Targets: To construct a health centre in locations where they do not exist. To expand the immunization programme in Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Divisions and raise the overall coverage in the district from 84% to 100% coverage. To strengthen and expand the family planning programme in order to cover all those in the female age group 15-49. To complete the on going construction of the sewerage system in order to raise coverage from the present 17% of the population to at least 50% of the population with a view of improving the control of waste disposal. To improve nutrition among children and old people with the aim of reducing the current malnutrition level among children from 60.6% to 30%.

Objective: Improve the performance of primary and secondary schools performance in national examinations.

Targets: To construct more laboratories and workshops in schools and also provide more equipments and furniture with a view to raising the level of performance in national examinations.

Objectives: Improve primary school and secondary school enrolment rates in the district.

Targets: To improve the enrolment rates in primary schools, more classrooms will be constructed in the existing schools. More new schools will be established in Likoni Division and Kisauni Divisions where primary and secondary schools are few. The enrolment rates will be raised from the current 70% to 90%.

Objective: Improve the sewerage system.

Targets: To complete the on-going construction of the sewerage system in order to raise coverage from the present 17% of the population to at least 50% with a view of improving the control of waste disposal in the district and in Mombasa Municipality.

Agriculture and Livestock Production

Objective: To improve the quality and quantity of the crop and livestock production in the district.

Targets: To expand and strengthen crop and animal husbandry services to cover the divisions where livestock keeping is practised. These are Kisauni, Changamwe and Likoni Divisions. To increase the production of maize from the current 927 tons per year to 962 tons by 1996. To increase the production of pulses from 240 tons in 1993 to 300 tons in 1996.

Objective: Improve farmers earnings in the livestock sector.

Targets: To increase the farmers earnings in the livestock sector from KSh.5,218,000 in 1993 to KSh.5,818,000 in 1996 which will lead to improvement in the welfare of livestock farmers.

Objective: Improve employment in the livestock/industry sector.

Targets: To raise the level of employment from 9,664 in 1993 to 10,622 workers in 1996 in the livestock sector.

Objective: Increase production of cereals through better and improved crop husbandry, use of high yielding varieties and drought resistant types.

Targets: During the plan period, maize hectareage production will be increased from 1.0 to 1.4, rice from 0.9 to 1.2 while that of sorghum and millet will be increased from 0.8 to 1.2.

Objective: Increase productivity in fruit trees through improved crop husbandry, pest control, high yielding varieties and better post harvest handling and storage of fruits.

Targets: Various fruits hectareage will be increased during the plan period which include citrus fruits from the current hectareage of 7.5 to 20, mangoes from 7.0 to 15, bananas from 11.5 to 18, pawpaws from 11.5 to 35 hectares, passion fruits production will also be increased.

Objective: Increase productivity in pulses through better and improved crop management, pest control and high yielding varieties.

Targets: The production of cow-peas, pigeon peas, green grams and ground-nuts will be increased from the current hectareage of about 0.4 to 0.5 hectares.

Objective: Increase production in vegetables through improved crop husbandry, use of high yielding varieties, pest and disease control, improved pre and post harvest handling facilities as well as timely planting.

Targets: Vegetable production will be increased as shown in the table.

Target Crop	Current Productions (Ha)	Target Productions (Ha)
Tomatoes	11	15.0
Brinjals	9.5	15.0
Chilies	2.5	4.0
Amaranths	21.5	25.0
Kales	10.0	15.0
Sweet Pepper	2.0	5.0
Onions	10.0	17.0
Watermelon	10.0	20.0
Cucumber	10.0	20.0
Uria	15.0	20.0
Olea	8.0	15.0

Objective: Increase production of root crops through better pest and disease control, use of disease resistant varieties and high yielding varieties and better ways of preservation of planting materials.

Targets: The root crops which are cassava and sweet potatoes will be increased from current productions of 8.5 tonnes per hectare to 15 tonnes per hectare by the end of the plan period.

Objective: Increase production of coconuts and cashewnuts through rehabilitation of old plantations, planting new seedlings, improved pest and disease control and better crop husbandry.

Targets: Coconuts and cashew-nuts will be increased from the current productions of 0.5 tonnes per hectare to 0.6 and 0.55 to 0.7 tonnes per hectare respectively.

Objective: Increase production of simsim and cotton through provision of planting materials as well as improved crop husbandry.

Targets: Simsim and cotton production will be increased from 0.38 tons per hectare to 1 ton per hectare respectively.

Objective: Increase poultry production.

Targets: Encourage more farmers to start commercial poultry enterprise by improving markets for those already in the enterprise.

Objective: Improve household nutrition by increased production of indigenous birds.

Targets: To have each household get a cockerel to upgrade the local birds for higher eggs production.

Objective: Increase milk production.

Targets: Upgrading the local Zebu through either A.I. or start bull-camps where farmers will be encouraged and assisted to purchase pedigree bulls which will increase milk production. Also encourage establishment of more zero grazing units.

Objective: Increase bee-keeping as an enterprise.

Targets: Increase the number of K.T.B.H. to farmers keeping bees and improve management of apiary to increase honey production.

Objective: Improve marketing of livestock and their products.

Targets: Increase the rate of dissemination of market information through livestock marketing news-letters.

Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing

Objective: To promote and accelerate the development of commercial activities in the district through the provision of business licenses, business loans and training of businessmen in business management.

Target: To increase the number of traders who were provided with business loans from 61 in 1990 to 200 beneficiaries in 1996. The training of businessmen/women will also be undertaken in all divisions to raise the number trained from 281 in 1992 to 600 by the end of the Plan period.

Objective: To promote private investment in industry in order to create employment for the rising population in the district.

Target: Suitable sites will be identified for construction of more "Jua Kali" sheds with the assistance of the Municipal Council and the D.D.C. Also credit facilities will be provided for the small traders in order to expand their activities.

CHAPTER FOUR
SPREAD AND IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

INTRODUCTION

HIV and AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is the name given to the fatal clinical condition that results from long-term infection with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus). Being infected with HIV does not automatically mean that a person has AIDS or is ill. It does, however, mean that a person can transmit HIV to someone else. HIV gradually disables an important part of the body's immune system. Its main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. These cells normally help protect the body from attack by infection. As the immune system is progressively damaged, a person becomes increasingly vulnerable to a range of infections. The average time of progression from infection with HIV to the onset of AIDS (as defined by WHO and US Centre for Disease Control in 1987) - the incubation period - is approximately 10 years. Some people stay healthy for a much shorter period than this, but few develop AIDS within the first three years of infection. Researchers estimate that others may be infected with HIV for up to 20 years before the onset of serious illness.

It is not known exactly why some people stay longer than others after infection with HIV. One reason is thought to be that HIV mutates frequently into slightly different forms, some of which appear to be more harmful or to replicate more quickly than others. Another possibility is that people who already have a weak immune system, as the result of other infections such as malaria, tuberculosis or malnutrition, may succumb more quickly to the effects of HIV infection.

HIV/AIDS Situation in Kenya

In Kenya the first AIDS case was recognized in 1984 and by the end of the same year 7 more cases were identified. In 1985, the National Aids Committee was established by the Ministry of Health to advise the Ministry in all matters pertaining to AIDS control but despite all the effort made, the epidemic continues unabated. AIDS became a notifiable disease in 1987. Since 1990 the HIV prevalence rates have been rising rapidly from 3.3% in 1990 to 4.4% in 1991 and 5.6% in 1992. The Kenya National Aids Control Programme estimates that the prevalence rate might rise to over 7.5% by the end of 1993. The urban prevalence rate is estimated to rise to 14-15%. It is thus estimated that for every 18 adults in Kenya, one is infected with the HIV virus. In urban centres one in every 9 adults is infected. Since the epidemic started in the country a cumulative number of over 39,000 AIDS cases have been reported to the National Aids Control Programme by the end of August 1993. However, it is estimated that the actual number of AIDS cases is over 120,000. It is estimated that only about 1/3 of the cases ever gets reported to the National AIDS Control Programme. Since there is no cure for AIDS, this disease threatens the social and economic well being of this country.

Over 70% of the AIDS cases are aged between 15-49 years. These are men and women of reproductive age and expected to contribute more in the economic development of the country. In Kenya, the sex ratio of the AIDS cases is 1:1. Most of these cases are in urban and peri-urban centres. The main provinces most affected are the Coast Province, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi Province. However, there is no single district which is spared from this scourge and the infection continues to spread.

Modes of Transmission

Sexual Transmission: The majority of new HIV infections are transmitted through unprotected heterosexual intercourse. It is estimated that this mode accounts for about 80% of all HIV infections.

Although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low, a number of factors increase the risk of infection dramatically. The most important are the presence of a sexually transmitted disease (S.T.D.), such as syphilis, chancroid or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from S.T.D.s and many have a number of sexual partners. As a result most new HIV infections are due to heterosexual contact. Programmes designed to slow the spread of HIV will need to focus on reducing transmission through sexual contact.

Blood Transfusion: Transfusion with infected blood will almost always transmit HIV. However, in Kenya most blood for transfusion is screened for HIV, therefore, only a few new infections are due to blood transfusion.

Perinatal Transmission (Mother to Child): Many children are infected perinatally, that is, they receive the infection from their infected mothers during pregnancy, at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 30-40% of babies born to infected mothers will themselves be infected. The other 60% may not be infected but are at risk of becoming orphans when their parents die from AIDS.

HIV has been isolated from breast milk, and small-scale studies indicate that some mother-to-infant transmission occurs through breast feeding. However, in view of the immunological, nutritional, psychological and child-spacing benefits of breast feeding, as well as risks associated with bottle-feeding, WHO recommends that breast feeding should remain standard advice to pregnant women, including those who are known to be HIV infected, where primary causes of infant deaths are infectious diseases and malnutrition.

Transmission through unsterile surgical and skin-piercing instruments: Infection with contaminated needles and syringes, as well as exposure to other non-sterile skin-piercing instruments, may play a role of HIV transmission. This reflects the interplay of at least four factors: patients strong preference for injections, medical services' excessive reliance on parenteral treatment (through injections), the high prevalence of HIV infection among non-symptomatic and ill

persons in some areas leading to unsuspected contamination of needles and other instruments with HIV, and the lack of adequate sterilisation practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN THE DISTRICT

Reported Cases and Trends

The first case was diagnosed in this district in 1985. In 1987, blood screening for routine blood transfusion and for diagnosis of cases was started. In 1988, a Provincial AIDS/S.T.D. Committee was formed with the responsibility of the following activities:-

To increase awareness of the problem in the community and to educate medical personnel about AIDS epidemic; conducting research, organization and co-ordination of AIDS/S.T.D. related activities.

Among its achievements was the introduction of condom distribution programme and strengthening of Ganjoni S.T.D. centre and initiation of a counselling network, information dissemination. To establish the magnitude of the disease in the district, two sentinel surveillance were conducted in 1991 and 1992. It was documented that Mombasa was leading in HIV/AIDS cases in the country.

There has been a general upward trend in HIV/AIDS cases in the district. In 1987, there were 804 cases which increased to 1,416 cases in 1988. In 1989, there were 2,812 cases diagnosed in the district and in 1991 there were 2,756 cases. In 1992, 1,420 cases were diagnosed. In total, there are 11,571 HIV/AIDS cases in Mombasa District. This is 28.9 per cent of all the HIV/AIDS cases reported in the country, and this makes Mombasa the leading district in HIV/AIDS cases. A 1992 sentinel surveillance conducted between July and September 1992 indicated that 10% of low risk pregnant women and 32 % of the high risk persons were HIV positive.

Most of the AIDS cases have been reported in men of between 25-44 years in the district while there are also considerable cases among women. Table 4.1 shows AIDS cases among age groups.

Table 4.1

Aids Cases in Mombasa

Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
0-4	163	107	290
5-14	25	21	46
15-19	77	208	285
20-24	519	669	1,188
25-34	2,349	1,393	3,742
35-44	1,436	500	1,934
45+	726	205	931
NR	1,044	583	1,627
Total	6,339	10,043	10,023

Source: M.O.H. - Mombasa Municipal Council, (1992)

Cases of AIDS have also been identified among in-patients and blood donors. In 1992, 58.69% of patients screened were found to be HIV positive. Among blood donors, 11.49% were found to be HIV infected in 1992 as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

HIV Positive Patients And Blood Donors (1992)

	Numbers Screened			Number Positive		
	Patients	Donors	Total	Patients	Donors	Total
Jan	334	345	679	190	31	221
Feb	277	276	553	155	31	186
Mar	319	242	561	170	37	207
Apr	266	357	623	150	41	191
May	254	350	604	131	57	188
Jun	276	520	796	171	89	260
Jul	285	540	825	164	74	238
Aug	256	442	698	153	38	191
Sep	206	535	741	122	58	180
Oct	284	586	870	159	37	196
Nov	232	418	650	139	53	192
Dec	37	348	385	24	24	48
Total	3,026	4,959	7,985	1,728	5,70	2,298

Source: M.O.H. - Mombasa, 1993.

There is therefore need to intensify AIDS screening to reduce chances of transmitting to unsuspecting people through various methods.

Socio-Cultural Factors Responsible for the Spread of the Disease

The nature of the AIDS epidemic is directly, related to the cultural values, traditions and norms embedded in African cultures some of these being linked to demographic factors like age and sex distribution, increasing urbanization while others are linked to the cultural institutions of marriages, sexual practices and child bearing. Some of the socio-cultural values and practices include:-

- Initiation rites and traditional surgical practices like circumcision.
- Marital practices like polygamy, widow inheritance, wife sharing, widow and widower remarriage, child marriage etc.

Other factors responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS are: commercial sex, pre-marital and extra-marital sex, ear piercing and migration among male workers.

Other socio-cultural factors that are responsible for the high transmission of HIV/AIDS are multiple divorces and re-marriages, polygamy and other loose associations which are culturally accepted in the district and the resultant effect on children.

Moreover, there is prostitution, both home-based and highly organized and sophisticated prostitution network serving the international visitors. Homosexuality in small scale is also practised perhaps as a result of tourist influence.

Early marriages among the Africans and Arabs contribute to early divorces or separation which increase chances of prostitution or heterosexual behaviour and therefore risk of spreading AIDS. The existence of immigrant workers especially in the Kenya Ports Authority, hotel and transportation industry increase chances of spreading AIDS through heterosexual behaviours especially when un accompanied by their spouses.

The unusually low literacy rate for urban regions and its associated problems of information dissemination and acceptance. Poverty and unemployment has made many young people to go into prostitution or engage in sex due to idleness.

The unusually early sexual exposure possibly in association with peer group influence adolescents, and the relevance of easily accessible night clubs which are insensitive to age limit laws or outright encouragement of very young patronage.

Other cultural practices such as wife inheritance which are carried down from the tribal origins of residents and also the lack of sex education programmes in schools and within the community are among other factors.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE DISEASE

It is now increasingly recognized that AIDS constitutes a development problem as its effect reaches far beyond the health sector into the social economic and cultural spheres of the district. Some of the effects are enumerated below.

Labour-force

Perhaps one of the most adverse effects of the disease is on labour force of the district. Because HIV is most prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49 years), the disease and the death it brings will have serious implications for the district economy in terms of loss of incomes, savings, investment etc. Indications suggest that people who contract HIV have incomes 30% higher than the national average. It is also estimated that the highly-skilled and well educated work-force is largely employed in sectors which cumulatively contribute up to 73% of the annual G.D.P. The district is, therefore, likely to lose a large number of this work-force through AIDS related deaths.

Bed Occupancy

AIDS patients typically suffer through a long period of serious morbidity before death. They now occupy about 20-30% of hospital beds on average, and as many as 60% of the beds in the worst affected areas. Health resources in Kenya are likely to be shifted away from preventive to curative care.

Unconfirmed estimates indicate that between 30-50% of the beds at Coast General Hospital medical wards are occupied by HIV/AIDS patients. This is a high percentage and it means that a small percentage of the beds is left for patients with other diseases. AIDS patients usually have long stays in the hospital as the disease is incurable and thus more resources are spent on them. AIDS complications are increasing incidences of T.B. disease. Most victims of AIDS contract T.B. and as a result, more resources are spent on cure of T.B. before it is known that it is an AIDS complication. As a result, more resources will be spent on curative measures and hence a diversion from other productive investments.

Orphans

It is estimated that there could be close to 1 million orphans due to AIDS by the year 2000. Due to this large numbers of AIDS orphans, Kenya's traditional coping mechanisms of integrating orphans into extended families will no longer be adequate to meet orphan's needs for education, health, clothing and nutrition.

Infant Mortality

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population. Children too are among its victims. It is estimated that about 30% of the children born to women who are HIV positive will become HIV positive themselves. Most of these children will die before reaching the age of five. AIDS in Kenya is projected to raise the death rate for children under five to about 189:1000 live births - a level which prevailed in the 1960s.

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS

G.O.K. Policy Statements on AIDS

The unprecedented AIDS epidemic which has now become a major problem to society is, if not checked, likely to undermine achievements made in the country over the last thirty years of independence. It is with this in mind that the Government has adopted a multi-sectoral approach in the control of AIDS. The following are the government policy statements on AIDS.

- That people have a right to have all the relevant knowledge about AIDS and related infections and problems.
- That through information and education, people will be helped to make informed decisions in adopting life styles that do not favour transmission and spread of AIDS.
- That AIDS and related infections have the potential to cause the fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. Government will organize and mobilize appropriate resources individuals, families and communities.
- That health workers need to be given available information on AIDS and related infections and the necessary resources to enable them to deal with AIDS and problems associated with it.
- That there being no prophylaxis or cure for AIDS, health education is the major means of combating spread of the disease. Government will therefore mobilize substantial resources for health education.
- That the Ministry of Health alone will not stop the spread of AIDS. It will therefore adopt an active multi-sectoral policy of co-ordination and collaboration with other government ministries, departments and Non Governmental Organizations.
- That sexual intercourse being the commonest mode of spread of AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life Education and advocate education on safer sexual behaviour among potentially high risks

populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among high risks population.

That because of the association between sexually transmitted disease and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for early diagnosis and treatment of S.T.Ds as an important strategy in control of AIDS. The control of sexually transmitted diseases will be an integral component of AIDS control.

- That counselling services will be developed at all health delivery points and at community levels to minimize personal and social impact of AIDS.
- That HIV positive women need education and counselling to be able to make informed decisions with regard to present and future pregnancies. The government will train health care workers to be able to offer better services to women suffering from AIDS and those who are HIV positive.
- That the government encourages early diagnosis of HIV infection through voluntary testing with informed consent. The government will make HIV testing facilities available and accessible to all Kenyans.
- That unlinked anonymous testing at specialized clinics will only be undertaken for the purpose of HIV surveillance.
- That to prevent transmission by blood transfusion, screening of all blood for transfusion be made mandatory.
- That the government will promote rational use of blood and blood products through the training of health care workers.
- That the number of orphans is expected to increase over the years as a result of deaths from AIDS. The government will review law and policies concerning orphans with the view of ensuring their continued well-being and integration in the society.
- That the government is against all forms of discrimination against people with AIDS and their families.
- As the cost of hospitalization of AIDS patients is increasingly over burdening the scarce health resources, more emphasis will be placed on community based management of AIDS cases.

CONSTRAINTS

Social Behavioral Changes

Despite the Government's effort to create awareness of the disease, it is evidently difficult to change social behavioral patterns of individuals. Social

relationships that increase the spread of the disease have therefore not changed much. A number of these people may be HIV positive without knowing it. By the time their condition is correctly diagnosed, they will have spread the diseases to many other unsuspecting people.

Inadequate Public Awareness of the Impacts of HIV/AIDS

It is evident that there is high level of public awareness on modes of transmission and methods of prevention of HIV/AIDS. However, there is general lack of knowledge of the impact of HIV/AIDS.

In Mombasa District, the level of public awareness of the impact of AIDS is still at a personal level in most instances for those affected. However, there are no social, religion, governmental or self-help groups in existence to address HIV/AIDS related social and personal problems. This is an indication of low level of understanding or that the "denial" state still prevails. Also no social or religious groups have undertaken to influence behavioral change in the community.

Existing Cultural Practices

Some socio-cultural ideologies in our society have tended to increase the spread of HIV/AIDS. Some of these ideologies are so deeply rooted that changing them especially in the short-run, is almost impossible. Examples of these ideologies are polygamy and circumcision. Mombasa District has a diverse and mixed cultural heritage. Early marriages and divorces/separation as well as re-marrying are undermining the control of AIDS as they promote heterosexual acts.

Inadequate Resources

The community associated with AIDS activities are generally well funded by the international donor community. But diagnostic facilities are inadequate, supply limiting HIV/AIDS testing and blood screening and therefore affecting the accuracy of the reported HIV/AIDS cases.

The (4) four large hospitals and Kenya Ports Authority hospital have a diagnostic capacity for HIV/AIDS but the bulk of work load rests on Coast General Hospital putting a constraint on the existing facilities and staff.

There is no co-ordinated inter-sectoral HIV/AIDS activities. With exception of Ministry of Health, there is almost no activity and even with Ministry of Health, there is very little apparent activity with minimal contact being made with the community. There is emphasis on "conferences" rather than "on the ground activities" and no self evaluation. Other constraints that can be considered are inadequate community involvement and Commitment and inadequate coordination of Sectoral AIDS activities.

Legal and Ethical Constraints

At present there are no enacted laws regarding the dreadful disease of HIV/AIDS. Some of the important areas that may require legal provisions include:

- Mode of reporting of AIDS and HIV positive cases and the testing of the victims.
- Conduct of employers vis-a-vis People With AIDS (P.W.A.s.) and HIV seropositive persons.
- Screening of blood and blood products for HIV.
- Insurance for the HIV seropositive persons.
- Regular reporting of AIDS and HIV seropositivity to the National AIDS Control Programme is undertaken. No proper guideline exists for conduct of employers vis-a-vis people with AIDS even though it is gazetted as a notifiable disease. It is a policy that all blood is screened before transfusion and this is being effected.

STRATEGIES

There are several strategies which will be adopted in Mombasa District to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district.

A District AIDS Committee (D.A.C.) has been formed with various sub-committees. These sub-committees include Home-Based Care (H.B.C.), Counselling Committee, Information and Education Committee (I.E.C.) and technical committees.

The Home-Based Care Sub-committee will encourage AIDS patients to be taken care of at their homes rather than at the hospitals where there are inadequate facilities such as beds.

Information and Education Committee will promote public awareness through learning institutions, 'Barazas', print and electronic media, women groups and churches. Counselling Committee will deal with the relatives of AIDS patients and the community. Some people and communities sometimes isolate or ignore AIDS patients, and therefore the Counselling Committee will advise people against such behaviour.

The technical committee will deal with technical matters of HIV/AIDS. The District AIDS Committee will distribute condoms to as many people as possible targeting institutions, hotels, and lodgings. Special programmes will also be introduced to assist the children (orphans) of HIV/AIDS victims because of having lost their parents.

CHAPTER FIVE

SECTORAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND MARKETING

Objectives

The major objective of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Marketing is to meet the ever increasing demand of food for the rapidly increasing population and also to export the surplus. The Ministry aims to achieve the following:-

- Increase production through the introduction of high quality seeds and livestock breeds.
- Intensify disease control in both crops and livestock.
- Update technical knowledge and skills of field extension staff through training.
- Promote agriculture and livestock activities in schools.
- Intensify soil conservation by involving the local community through the harambee effort.
- Produce for exports to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports into the country (coffee, tea, pyrethrum e.t.c.)
- Provide raw materials for our local industries such as cotton, sisal, tobacco, barley, hops, oil crops, sugar cane e.t.c.
- Ensure the efficient and effective management of food.
- Ensure that food-stuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Department of Agriculture

Activities	Kisauni	Changamwe	Island	Likoni	Total
C.F. & C.G.					
No. of Farmers Visited	243660	23976	5328	32508	86172
No. of Demonstrations	704	405	257	357	1723
No. of Educational Tours	42	36	45	42	165

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-1996 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name	Description of Activities
1. Soil and Water Conservation	<p>Control soil erosion and raising for distribution of agro-forestry trees for the purpose of soil and water conservation. Improve on water harvesting and storage through constructing water reservoirs. Incorporate tree planting in other agricultural activities and farming methods.</p> <p><u>Source of Funds:</u> S.I.D.A.</p>
2. National Extension Programme II	<p>Stimulate the development of technical packages for farmers to increase productivity. Provide logistical support. Increasing direct contact with farmers through greater staff mobility. Improving relevance of technologies and information for farmers. Upgrading agricultural skills of staff and farmers through training session and further studies.</p> <p><u>Source of Funds:</u> World Bank</p>

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Cassava and spice bulking plot, fruit, tree nursery - at Likoni	1	Bulking of clean cassava and spice materials. <u>Cost: K£20,000</u>
Coconut Rehabilitation in Likoni, Changamwe and Kisauni Divisions	2	Re-plant coconut farms. <u>Cost: K£16,000</u>

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Poultry Development Project Cockerel and Pullet Exchange Programme (District-wide)	1	Promote raising of poultry for meat and eggs.
Dairy Development (District-wide)	2	Promote dairy farming through acquisition of dairy cows and planting nappier grass.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The following are the major objectives of the Ministry are:-

- To ensure that co-operatives are well organized and to protect the financial interests of the members.
- To improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, members and community leaders.
- To promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products, particularly cashew-nuts,
- To encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities particularly in small scale enterprises

Achievements of the 1989-93 Plan Period

During the 1989-93 Plan Period, one Fishermen Co-operative Society was revived. This Co-operative has a potential to grow, as it received major support from Ministry of Tourism and the World Bank. Two co-operative societies were registered during the same period. These are Kisauni Women Co-operative Society and Taxi Drivers Co-operative Society.

Efforts were made to revive four agricultural co-operative societies but this did not succeed as the district is more industrial-oriented.

Co-operative membership grew from 28,529 in 1984 to 32,964 in 1992. This represents a 35% increase as compared to 5.6% in the 1984-1988 plan period.

CO-OPERATIVES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities.
1. Guest House P.H.I Complex: Shops, Hotels, Ground Floor, 2nd and 3rd floor lodgings. Changamwe Division	Construction of building. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Co-operative Bank and Society Members
2. I.C.I.M.S - (Intensive Co- operative Improvement Management Scheme) for Mombasa Fisheries Co-op. Societies Island and Likoni Divisions	To promote the fishing activities of the Fisheries Co-operative Societies <u>Source of Funds:</u> I.C.I.M. Support Programme of the Ministry.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Department Offices Island Division	1	Construct Offices <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K.
Staff Houses Island Division	2	Construct staff houses. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K
Jua Kali Co-operative Society Ltd. District-wide	3	To promote the Jua Kali industry through the formation of the Jua Kali Co-operative Societies. To promote and register Jua Kali Co-operatives in each of the four Divisions in the District.
Poultry and Retail Sale Island Division	4	Promote trade in poultry and retail business through registration of a co-operative society.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Objectives

The main objectives of this Ministry are:-

- To assess and evaluate the impact of development activities on the environment.
- Sustainable watershed management and environmental amelioration through civil-culturally sound forest management of natural and industrial resources.
- Intensification of mineral resources development through careful exploitation of mineral resources.
- To conserve existing forests for continued supply of forestry products, promote tree planting by individuals and institutions through rural and local afforestation schemes.
- To conserve the mangroves forests along the creeks in the district for continued supply of firewood and building materials.

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Through the Rural Afforestation and Extension Programmes, many seedlings have been raised and distributed to individuals and institutions for planting. The programme will continue in the next plan period and more tree nurseries will be established. A summary of the current status of the programme is presented below.

Activities Forest	Island	Kisauni	Changamwe	Likoni
Timber Harvested	-	4439	5758	3132
Seedlings Raised	160336	39155	53721	43415
Hilltops Afforested	89280	24798	33406	17996
Hilltops Afforested	-	1	1	-

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Forestry

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name/Location Division	Description of Activities
1. Rural Afforestation Extension Schemes (R.A.E.S.) Division:- Kisauni Likoni Changamwe Island	Teaching farmers on the importance of planting trees for agro-forestation, so as to enable them be self-reliant in food, building poles, fuel-wood, fodder and also to provide them with a source of income thus raising their standard of living. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K. and I.D.A.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities
Staff Houses Kisauni Changamwe Likoni Island	1	Build 4 staff houses in each division. <u>Justification:</u> They will provide accommodation to Extension and Forestry Offices near their work places for effective extension service. <u>Source of Funds:</u> M.E.N.R.
Housing for Forest Guards Changamwe Likoni Kisauni	2	Construct two bed-roomed low grade houses for forest guards <u>Justification:</u> They will house Forest Guards near the mangrove forests; they will guard against destruction. <u>Source of Funding:</u> M.E.N.R. <u>Estimated Cost:</u> K300,000 (Capital), K7,000 (Recurrent)
Kisauni Likoni Changamwe	3	Establish tree nurseries in each division <u>Justification:</u> Current supplies for existing nursery are inadequate. <u>Source of Funds:</u> M.E.N.R. <u>Estimated Cost:</u> K63,000

Kisauni
Changamwe
Likoni

4

Re-arrest denuded areas

Justification: To conserve soil.

Funding: M.E.N.R

Estimated Cost: K157,860

PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING

Objectives

The overall policy objective of the Ministry of Public Works is to construct new roads and improve and maintain the existing roads network in an effort to ensure that they are motorable through out the year. This will reduce transport costs and at the same time reduce times spent travelling.

Achievements in the 1989/93 Plan Period

During the plan period 1989/93 some roads were re-carpeted while the regular grading and gravel patching was done on others. Following are the details:-

Re-carpeting

- A109 - Changamwe roundabout/Junction A14 Road Dual carriageway 12.8 Km.
- C114 - Juda A109 (Makande) to Junction A14 Mombasa C. Dual carriageway 13.4
2 way double lane 6.5 km.
Abed Nasser Road - 4.2 Km Dual carriageway
- G110 - Juda A109 Changamwe/Main Int. Airport 4.8 km
- A14 - Juda A109/Juda C114 - Likoni ferry/ Mun. Boundary 7.2 km

Grading A total length of 938 km was graded during the period including shoulder grading.

PUBLIC WORKS

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PROPOSALS FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Roads

B New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
New Nyali Bridge, Mtwapa	1	<p>Build 15 Km dual carriage-way to link New Nyali Bridge and Mtwapa</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Road carries volumes in excess of 2,000 vehicles per day. To reduce accidents and delays in travel time, a dual carriage-way has become a necessity.</p> <p>Planning, design and costing to be done HQs' (Nairobi)</p> <p><u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K.</p>
Docks - Makande Construction of dual carriage-way	2	<p>Build 6.7 Km dual carriage-way.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> Heavy trucks turn here while a lot of light traffic use the same road literally blocking it.</p> <p>Planning, design and costing to be done HQs' (Nairobi).</p>

Kisauni-Mitsajeni
Re-graveling

3

Re-gravel and do drainage work on a 13 Km stretch.

Road links the North Coast with Kilifi District. Gets impassable during the rainy season.

Source of Funds: G.O.K.

Estimated Cost: K£625,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Objectives

The development objectives of the Ministry are as follows:-

- To support the provision of catalytic infra-structure such as water supply, power supply, roads, market/trading facilities and others in local authorities with the objective of providing incentives for private investment.
- To strengthen the managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage the authority manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investments, as well as ensuring that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time.
- To improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by brooding utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Municipal Council of Mombasa

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Health Centre Kisauni/Mangongo Division.	Fencing. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Mombasa Municipal Council
2. Health Centre Mangongo/Changamwe Div.	Fencing. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Mombasa Municipal Council.
3. Sub-Health Centre Mwakirunge/Kisauni Div.	Construction of Sub-Health Centre, <u>Source of Funds:</u> Mombasa Municipal Council.
4. Dispensary Ganjoni/Island Div.	Construction of Dispensary. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Mombasa Municipal Council.
5. Bamako Initiative Changamwe/Changamwe Div.	Child Survival and Development (C.S.D.) Programme. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.

6. **Flood-lights**
Tononoka/Island Div. **Provision of Flood-lights for the Municipal Stadium.**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
7. **Flood-lights**
Kibarani/Changamwe Div. **Installation of lights at dumping pit**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
8. **Drainage**
Utange/Kisauni Div. **Construction of versicle drainage.**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
9. **Batteries**
Island Div. **Construction of batteries on the Island.**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
10. **Sanitation**
Kipevu/Changamwe Div. **Replacement of motor at treatment plant.**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
11. **Trunk Sewer**
Mombasa West/Changamwe Div. **Construction of a sewer system.**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
12. **Site and Service Scheme**
Miritini/Changamwe Div. **Provision of plots and infrastructure.**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
13. **Power**
Mwakirunge/Kisauni Div. **Provision of electricity for a dispensary and school.**
Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.

14. **Power**
Kongowea/Nyali/Kisauni Div.

Provision of street lighting

Source of Funds: Mombasa
Municipal Council.

15. **Roads**
Kibarani/Changamwe Div.

Replacement of premix power.

Source of Funds: Mombasa
Municipal Council.

16. **Roads**
Nyali/Kisauni Div.

Improvement of unadapted roads

Source of Funds: Mombasa
Municipal Council.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Sub-Fire Stations for North & South Coast areas. Kisauni/Likoni	1	Construct Sub Fire Stations. <u>Justification:</u> Necessary because of population growth. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Mombasa Municipal Council.
Cadastral Survey - Chaani/Mikindani/Miritini Changamwe Division.	2	Conduct Cadastral Survey. <u>Justification:</u> To provide Title Deeds to allottees. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Mombasa Municipal Council.

Advisors' offices for Changamwe/Kisauni & Likoni Divisions.	3	Construct Advisors' offices.
Wiring of stadium stands.	4	Justification: Diversification for easier supervision of schools in these areas.
Trunk sewers North West/Changamwe Division.	5	Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
Jomvu Kuu Road Changamwe Division.	6	To complete Flood-lights installation.
Retail Shed at Mombasa Wholesale Market Kisauni Division.	7	Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
Repairs of Mackinon Market Island Divoision.	8	Construction of Sewer System.
Market Shade Provision at Mikindani, Chaani Changamwe Division.	9	Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
Roads (District-wide)	10	Construction of a road in Jomvu Kuu area.
		Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
		Construction of Sheds for retail traders.
		Source of Funds: External Loan.
		Carry out repairs and renovation of Mackinon Market.
		Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.
		Construction of 160 stalls at Mikindani, 148 stalls at Chaani I and 198 stalls at Chaani II.
		Source of Funds: External Loan
		Re-carpeting and maintenance of roads.
		Source of Funds: Mombasa Municipal Council.

Shika Adabu Clinic 11
Likoni Division.

Repairs and renovation of
Shika Adabu Clinic.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Sewer System 12
Tudor Estate/Island
Division.

Replacement of existing
sewerage system in Tudor
Estate.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Changamwe Municipal 13
Council Estate
Changamwe Division.

Improvement and repair of
leaking roofs and other repairs
at Changamwe Estate.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Low and Medium 14
Tenant Purchase Houses

Construction of low and medium
tenant purchase houses.

Source of Funds: External Loan.

Rental Flats 15

Construction of council rental
flats.

Source of Funds: External Loan.

Municipal Council Tudor 16
Estate
Island Division.

Improvement and repair of
leaking roofs at Tudor Estate.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Survey of Miritini, 17
Chaani and
Mikindani
Changamwe Division.

Surveying of plots to be under-
taken in the areas mentioned
and title deed issued.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Street Lighting 18
Mikindani and Chaani
Changamwe Division.

Installation of street lights
in all the major streets.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Mombasa Municipal Stadium 19
Island Division.

Magnlal Youth Centre 20
Island Division.

Municipal Housing Estates 21
District-wide

Mwingi/Mpate Road 22
Likoni Division.

Improvement and renovation of the stadium.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Improvement and renovation of the Centre.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

Re-development of housing estates.

Source of Funds: External Loan.

Construction and Improvement of Mwingi/Mpate Road.

Source of Funds:
Mombasa Municipal Council.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Objectives

The following are the main objectives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry:

- Advance the indigenisation programme for the increased participation of the indigenous Kenyans in the commercial sector: intensify the provision of extension services to the businessmen for developing business management skills.
- Improvement of business finance programmes by harmonizing financial institution within and without the sector to provide better services to the small scale traders.
- Intensify the promotion of fair trade and protection of consumers interest to ensure that justice prevails in all transactions in every market centre involving the use of weighing and measuring equipment as a basis for determining the quality of goods purchased during trade transactions.
- Protection of business tenants with a view of reducing disputes between landlord and tenants.
- Encouragement of more investment by the private sector with a view of increasing employment opportunities.
- Ensure the orderly development of trade and promote policy and institutional reforms that allow trade and commerce to play a dynamic role in the generation of economic growth and social development.
- Generate employment opportunities by way of providing business finance, training and other support services.
- Promote and diversify export products and markets.
- Promote the emergence of export-oriented industries that will increase foreign exchange earning capacity of the country and reduce the current heavy reliance on agriculture and tourism to generate foreign exchange.
- Accelerate exploitation of local resources in the production of quality products to meet the demands of local, regional and international markets, and
- Encourage rural industrialization through provision of adequate industrial services in the district, especially by the District Industrial Officers.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Department of Commerce

Loans Disbursed Division	Island	Likoni	Kisauni	Changamwe	Total
Number	16	15	13	17	61
Amount	KSh.320,000	KSh.320,000	KSh.260,000	KSh.330,000	KSh.1,230,000
Seminars for Traders					
Number of Courses/ Seminars	15	15	15	15	60
Number of Participants	71	51	72	87	281

The Joint Loan Board has not been able to disburse loans every year due to several factors. Among these factors are the following:-

- The Board has been getting a grant from the Ministry of Commerce which is not sufficient to meet the loan demands from traders.
- Defaulting on loan repayment has also been weakening the ability of the Board in meeting its obligation to the traders. Loan repayment trend has been so poor such that it takes three years to accumulate sufficient funds for lending to loan applicants.

Department of Industry

Year	Project	Amount (KSh.)
1987/90	12	6,000,000
1991/92	22	7,400,000
1992/93	13	6,300,000

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Department of Commerce

A. On- Going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Traders' Courses and Seminars	At least 3 traders courses and /or seminars per year with an estimated participation of 25 per course/seminar are expected to be conducted. <u>Source of Funds: G.O.K./</u> <u>Participants</u>
2. Joint Board Loan	Already the Boards revolving fund has about Ksh 2.6 million in the bank. The Board will also accumulate another Ksh.1.5 million over the plan period to enable disbursement during the Plan period.

Department of Industry

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Industrial Registration (District-wide)	Registration of all industries in the district. Register the new industries and those that have not yet been registered.
	<u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurial Training	1	Identification and Training of entrepreneurs.
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK.
Identification of industrial zones	2	To cover medium and small scale industries.
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK.

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry are:

- To mobilize local communities for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning process.
- Train rural populations on balanced diets to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme.
- To promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili for national identity and pride.
- To intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy and to provide reading materials in the districts through national library services.
- To improve sports facilities in the form of national and district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the country.
- Encourage sports talents from the grass-roots by strengthening the district sports administration.
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and settle disabled persons for self-reliance and promote, raise status of women through programmes involving women's groups in income-generating activities and in decision-making at all levels.

Achievements in the 1989-1993 Plan Period

During the plan period, there was an increased awareness on the usefulness of Harambee. As a result, people's mobilization realized contributions in the form of cash, labour and materials as summarised below.

Harambee Contributions (in KShs.), 1989-1992

Type	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Labour	13596.75	19954.55	-	1138.75	124000.85
Material	5500.00	51000.00	-	181000.00	172000.75
Cash	5449164.00	2674350.00	-	571300.00	875000.00
Total	5468261.60	2745304.50	-	1484716.75	1171002.50
Central Gov't	1614491.50	395477.00	-	235000.00	450000.00
Grand Total	7082753.10	3140781.55	1719716.75	1621002.59	1621002.50

The Department of Adult Education has acquired one plot for erection and completion of a Divisional Education Office in Kisauni Division. Survey has been completed and some material has been brought for the construction of the office.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994 - 96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kisauni Offices	Build offices for Locational Adult Education Office. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K.
2. Puma bee-keeping Likoni	Start bee-keeping activities <u>Source of Funds:</u> R.D.F./Local people.
3. Miritini Poultry-keeping Changamwe	Keeping hens for meat/eggs. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K./Local people.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kisauni Bee-keeping	1	Purchase bee-hives and equipment. <u>Justification:</u> Will provide income to low income earners. <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK.
Changamwe Water Project	2	Laying of pipeline and trenching. <u>Justification:</u> Will provide income to members after water sales. <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK.

Island Water Project **3** **Laying of pipeline and trenching.**

Justification: Will provide income after water sales.

Source of Funds: GOK.

District Cultural Centre **4** **Construction of cultural centre at Kisauni Division** **Utange.**

Source of Funds: GOK.

Mombasa Industrial **5** **Construction of the Centre for Rehabilitation Centre** **for vocational training of disabled Kisauni Division** **persons.**

Justification: Land is available for creation of centre.

Source of Funds: GOK.

Costs: K£500,000

Department of Activities	Priority Ranking	Project Name
Purchase books and equipment.	1	Kisauni B...
Justification: Will provide income to low income earners.		
Source of Funds: GOK		
Laying of pipeline and trenching.	2	Changamwe Water Project
Justification: Will provide income to members after water sales.		
Source of Funds: GOK		

Objectives

The main objectives of the Ministry are to:-

To construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure secure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemics and ill-health.

- To ensure that prisoners are adequately fed, clothed and rehabilitated.

- To provide transport to the courts and also to promote the rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development of the nation.

- To carry out enquiries and prepare reports for the courts as required.

- To supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation and ensure that they do not revert to crime.

- To conduct after-care of offenders from penal institutions and train Probation Officers through seminars and workshops so that quality of their performance improves.

- To assist ministries, donors and Non-Governmental Organizations to carry out more effective population education programmes.

- Expand the coverage of family planning services, giving particular emphasis to the community-based distribution of contraceptives programmes and to carry out research and evaluation of family planning programmes in an effort to determine their effectiveness and impact.

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Probation Department

During the plan period 1989-93, a number of probation cases have been handled. These cases have been increasing every year. In 1989, 250 cases were handled. This rose to 272 in 1990 and 290 in 1992. By mid June 1993, probation cases handled were 134.

On crime prevention, a sub-committee of the D.D.C. was appointed to work with the Children's Department.

A well was sunk at the Borstal Institution of Shimo-La-Tewa through funds provided by a donor.

Children's Department

The Children's department handled cases of neglect and children in difficult circumstances as follows:-

Year	Island	Kisumu		Likoni		Changamwe		Neglect
		Diff*. Circum.	Neglect	Diff. Circum.	Neglect	Diff. Circum.	Neglect	
1989	30	205	75	345	20	145	15	100
1990	40	340	50	295	20	195	18	219
1991	45	100	30	345	15	160	30	146
1992	15	255	15	244	16	217	50	205
1993	20	95	25	176	14	110	45	150

* Diff. Circum. = Children in especially Difficult Circumstances

During the period 1989-93, a number of probation cases have been handled. There have been 272 in 1989 and 250 in 1993. By mid June 1993, probation cases handled were 134.

On crime prevention, a sub-committee of the D.C. was appointed to work with the Children's Department.

A well was sunk at the Borstal Institution of Shimela-Tewa through funds provided by a donor.

District Population Office

Number of Seminars/Workshops on Population (F.P./F.L.E).

Organization	Total Number of Seminars/Workshops
F.P.A.K.	30 for staff, members, volunteers, youth promoters.
N.C.C.K.	706 counselling sessions. 21 for youth in and out of school, education officers, opinion leaders, couples and church motivators.
K.C.S.	73 for married couples, teachers, church motivators. 222 follow-up of N.F.P. clients.
K.M.A.	12 for doctors and nurses.
Mkomani Clinic Society	32 for C.B.D. agents and women groups.
Marie Stopes	61 for women groups, professionals and business women.
K.Y.A.C.	42 for youth in and out of school. 3 drama festivals. 225 youth counselling sessions.
District Population Office	5 public barazas: 25 counselling sessions. 8 plays on population/F.P. 1 drama festival.

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR - 1994-1996 PLAN PERIOD

District Population Office

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Population Planning and Policy Implementation at the District Level. (District-wide)	To co-ordinate population/family planning activities by planning, executing and evaluating the programme. Determine district population and family planning strategies. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.F.P.A. and S.I.D.A.
2. Static Clinic-based Service Delivery. Island Division	To give lectures to F.P. clients on population issues, contraceptive methods and sexually transmitted diseases. To counsel and serve F.P. clients. <u>Source of Funds:</u> I.P.P.F./N.C.P.D.
3. Quality Voluntary Surgical Contraception Services. Island Division	To inform and educate people on V.S.C. and perform V.S.C. on F.P. clients. <u>Source of Funds:</u> A.U.S.C.
4. (Pap Smear) Services Island Division	To provide Pap Smear tests. To educate and counsel F.P. clients on the benefits of Pap Smear test. <u>Source of Funds:</u> I.P.P.F.
5. Youth Welfare Guidance and Counselling Services Island/Kisauni/Changamwe/Liko ni Divisions	To increase the knowledge of youth aged between 10-24 years on adolescent sexuality, fertility management and reproductive health in Mombasa. <u>Source of Funds:</u> I.P.P.F.

6. **Chaani Family Planning
Changamwe Division** Offers all Family Planning Services, Community-Based Distribution of Contraceptives (C.B.D.), Community-Based Services. Clinical-Based Services (Mkomani and Bomu Clinics). Maternal/Child Health Services. Curative and Laboratory Services.
- Source of Funds: U.S.A.I.D./A.V.S.C.
7. **Family Life Programme
(District-wide)** Conduct natural planning seminars/workshops. Conduct Family Life Education Seminar for youth groups.
- Source of Funds: O.D.A./Catholic Arch-Diocese of Mombasa.
8. **Kenya Ports Authority Clinic
Island Division** K.P.A. Clinic offer all F.P. methods except the surgical methods of T.L. or plant, and F.P.P.S. Vasectomy. The Clinic motivates and creates awareness of F.P. through field education, use of drama and theater plays, field visits and talks by clinic staff.
- Source of Funds: K.P.A./F.P.P.S.
9. **Family Life Education
Programme
District-wide** Conduct Family Life Education seminars/workshops for Youth Groups Population/F.P. seminars trainings for churches as well as Counsellors/motivators/district leaders/local opinion leaders and married couples.
- Source of Funds: O.D.A./G.T.Z.

10. Marie Stopes Clinic
Island Division
- Conduct Family Planning Services including Tubal Ligation and Vasectomy.
- Conduct Child Health Care (Immunization).
- Conduct curative services - ante-natal care.
- Source of Funds:
F.P.P.S./F.P.P./Marie Stopes/E.E.C./O.D.A.
11. Crescent Medical Aid Clinic
Likoni and Island Division
- Counsel and serve F.P. clients. Make home visits and give talks on family planning.
- Source of Funds: F.P.P.S./C.M.A.
12. Kenya Medical Association
Doctors Clinic
(District-wide)
- Conduct seminars/workshops for doctors; train nurses working in private doctors clinics; Offer F.P. services.
- Source of Funds:
U.S.A.I.D./PATHFINDER/N.C.P.D.
13. Changamwe Maternity Hospital
Changamwe Division
- Offer F.P. services, give counselling services and motivation talks on F.P. at Changamwe area.
- Offer Maternal child health services and curative services.
- Source of Funds:
F.P.P.S./Changamwe Maternity Hospital.
14. Strengthening Population,
Manpower and Employment
Planning Capability in Kenya.
District-wide
- To strengthen the capability of the Ministry to plan, design and co-ordinate Human Resource Development, taking into account population and other socio-economic factors at both national and district level.
- Source of Funds: U.N.F.P.A.

15. Youth Fertility Management

Conduct training workshops on sex education communication and counselling of the youth between ages 17 to 24 years.

Conduct family life education seminars for youth and out of school.

Develop and produce relevant F.L.E./I.E.C. materials for youth.

Source of Funds: I.P.P.F./Pathfinder.

Children's Department

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of street children District-wide	1	Rehabilitate street children. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Various N.G.O.s.

Prisons Department

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Residential houses for Prisons Department Shimo-La-Tewa Kisauni Division	1	Construction of 40NO. cat E, 10NO. cat. D and 2NO. cat C. houses.
Prisoners' Wards, Workshops, Officers' Mess and Hospital Shimo-La-Tewa Kisauni Division	2	Construction of prisoners'/wards 8NO and 4NO, Workshops, completion of Officers' Mess and Out-patient Department at the Hospital.
Sewer System at Shimo-La-Tewa Prison	3	Construction of a sewer system at the prison.
Water Tank and Bore- holes Shimo-La-Tewa Kisauni Division	4	Construction of water storage tanks (3NO.) and drilling of 2NO. bore-holes.
Fencing Shimo-La-Tewa Kisauni Division	5	Construction of a new perimeter fence at Borstal Institution, Annexe Prison and Women Prison.

HEALTH

Objectives

The Ministry will strive to improve the quality of services both curative, preventive and promotive that are provided in the Ministry's institutions in order to rationalize the user-fees already introduced at provincial hospitals and which will be introduced later in lower level facilities.

The Ministry has the following objectives for the district in Plan period:-

- Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with emphasis on rural areas of Kisauni and Likoni.
- To expand maternal child health and family planning programmes in order bring down morbidity and fertility rates in the district.
- To expand primary health care services in the district.
- To provide equipment to the needy health facilities.
- To rehabilitate and upgrade the existing health facilities and services.
- To complete on-going projects so that they can be put to use as soon as possible.
- To improve and expand facilities for training the health personnel

Achievements in 1989-1993 Plan Period

There were no major development projects for the Ministry of Health during the 1989-93 Plan period. However, during this period, Port Reitz was upgraded to District Hospital. The X-Ray Unit designated for Coast Province General Hospital was installed in the same Plan period.

HEALTH

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-1996 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. C.S.D. Programme (School Sanitation) District-wide	Construction of V.I.P. latrines in the following primary schools - Kwa Shee, Mikindani, Amani Frere Town, Maweni, Jomvu Kuu, Bangladesh, Khadija Primary Schools and Maganlal Youth Centre. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
2. Bamako Initiative in Majengo and Tudor in Island Division	Provision of Primary Health Care and Curative Services. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
3. Bamako Initiative in Mikindini, Miritini, Bangladesh, Jomvu Kuu, and Chaani Changamwe Division	Provision of Primary Health Care and Curative Services. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
4. Bamako Initiative in Maweni, Frere Town Kisauni Division	Provision of Primary Health Care and Curative Services. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
5. Shika Adabu Clinic Likoni Division	Construction and equipping of a clinic <u>Source of Funds:</u> Municipal Council
6. Staff Office Shika Adabu Likoni Division	Construction of an office for staff. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
7. Bamako Initiative Soweto, Mwatsalafu and Mabatini Likoni Division	Provision of Primary Health Care and Curative Services

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Environmental Sanitation Programmes (V.I.P. Latrine Construction) District-wide.	1	Demonstration of new technology to urban community <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
Construction of hospital waste disposal units (land lines) District-wide	2	Construct Land fills
8 Ferro Cement Water Tanks.	3	Construct water tanks for rain water harvesting.
Renovation and extension of existing O.P.D. room into modern O.P.D. including minor theatre, pharmacy, M.C.H./F.P. Lab. Port Reitz	4	Renovate and expand existing rooms. Construct a maternity wing for general cases.
Upgrading of Likoni Health Centre Likoni Division	5	Construction upgrading and equipping of Likoni Health to a sub-district hospital standard. In-patient facilities to be provided. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K. and self-help
Tudor Clinic Island Division	6	Renovation and extension of the existing clinic to improve services.

EDUCATION

Objectives

The following are the objectives of the department:-

- To provide education as a human right and allow for both public and private participation in meeting the cost of achieving this objective.
- Instil realistic attitudes and aspirations regarding employment, in both the parents and school leavers.
- Enable the individual to be easily trainable at higher levels of education and, training.
- Assist the school leavers at every cycle to find gainful employment in the modern wage sector, small scale enterprises and other forms of self-employment.
- To strengthen supervisory role to foster better co-ordination among agencies handling pre-primary education, and to encourage the expansion of pre-primary and primary schools in the district.
- To harmonize the pre-primary and primary school education curriculum.
- To register all pre-primary and primary schools to facilitate better co-ordination and supervision.
- To address the problems of enrolment and expansion of facilities and staff in secondary schools, and make efficient use of existing facilities and improve teaching skills.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Primary Schools: During the 1989-93 Plan period, 122 classrooms in primary schools were completed. During the same period, 14 workshops, and 19 home science rooms were completed.

The number of primary school pupil enrolment increased from 56,853 in 1989 to 67,585 in 1993. The nursery school pupil enrolment increased from 19,180 pupils in 1989 to 29,292 pupils in 1993.

The number of primary school teachers decreased by 26 teachers over the Plan period from 1549 in 1989 to 1523 in 1993. The number of nursery school teachers increased from 643 in 1989 to 840 in 1993. In addition, the number of

primary schools increased from 87 in 1989 to 114 in 1993. The number of teachers in secondary schools increased from 597 in 1989 to 681 in 1993.

Secondary Schools - Physical Facilities Per Division

Facilities	Island	Changamwe	Kisauni	Likoni
Classrooms Completed 1989-1993	237	34	47	23
Laboratories Completed 1989-1993	41	2	9	2
Workshops Completed 1989-1993	12	3	13	3
Home Science Rooms Completed	12	2	2	2

EDUCATION

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES - 1994-1996 PLAN PERIOD

A. New Projects Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Vyemani Primary School Likoni	1	Construction of primary school to reduce pressure from Likoni and Shika Adabu Schools <u>Source of Funds:</u> Municipal Council/P.T.A.
Migombani Primary School Likoni Division	2	Construction of a new primary school to reduce pressure from Puma and Peleleza Primary Schools. <u>Source of Funds:</u> P.T.A./Municipal
Longo Primary School Likoni Division	3	Construction of a new primary school to reduce pressure from Mtongwe and Mweza Primary Schools. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Council P.T.A.
Misufini Primary School Likoni	4	Construction of a new primary school to reduce pressure from Mrima Primary School. Tendering has already been done. <u>Source of Funds:</u> P.T.A./Council

Kwa Hola Primary School Changamwe Division	5	Construction of a new primary school to reduce pressure from Bomu and Mwijabu Primary School. Land/site has been identified and tendering has been done.
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> Municipal Council
Oil refinery/Chaani Site Office	6	Construct primary schools to assist Gome and Chaani Primary Schools.
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> Municipal Council.
Changamwe Social Hall Primary School Changamwe	7	Construction of a primary school to reduce pressure at Changamwe and St. Lwanga Primary Schools.
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> Municipal Council/P.T.A.
Mbaraki Police Area Primary School Island Division	8	Construction of a new primary school to reduce pressure on Serani "B" area.
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> P.T.A./Municipal Council
Mbaraki Special School Island Division	9	Improvement of former Aga Khan Special School.
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> P.T.A./Municipal Council
Tudor 4 Primary School Island Division	10	Construction of a new primary school to assist Buxton, Kisiwi and Tudor Schools
		<u>Source of Funds:</u> P.T.A./Municipal Council

Nguu Tatu Primary School **11**
Kisauni Division

Construction of a school in an area where none exists and population rising fast.

Source of Funds:
P.T.A./Municipal Council

New primary schools in Juda II **12**
Mishomoroni, Kiembeni, Shanzu Area and Mkomani
Kisauni Division

Construction of 5NO. new primary schools in Kisauni Division where population is growing very fast and where the existing schools are not adequate.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The main objectives of the Water Department are to plan, conserve and operate water supplies with a view to providing safe and clean water to all households within a reasonable distance. Other special objectives are: to develop and distribute water to all rural and urban areas for domestic, agricultural and industrial usage, to conserve water sources and promote pollution control and to raise revenue through cost-sharing by charging user-charges imposed on consumers.

In the last Plan period, 4 major water supplies serving 550,000 people were undertaken. Eight water supplies were also undertaken and completed in the same period.

WATER DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Maweni/Makaburini Water Supply Likoni Division	Construction of distribution lines to supply water to residents of Maweni and Makaburini to serve 30,000 people.
2. Shika Adabu Dispensary Water Project Likoni Division	Construction of distribution lines to the Dispensary to serve 7,000 people.
	<u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
3. Bokole-Muranga Water Project Changamwe Division	Construction of water supply lines for Bokole area to serve 9,000 people.
	<u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.
4. Barsheba/Frere Town Water Project Kisauni Division	Construction of water supply lines for Barsheba/Frere Town area to serve 2,000 people.
5. Bangladesh Water Project Changamwe Division	Construction of water pipeline to supply the area to serve 6,000 people.
	<u>Source of Funds:</u> U.N.I.C.E.F.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Senyenye Line Rehabilitation Project	1	To rehabilitate the line that serves low income earners, schools, health centre and domestic use.
Bagamoyo/Mwanguja Water Project	2	Construction of pipeline to serve low income earners, schools and health facilities in the area.
Timbwani Line Rehabilitation Water Project	3	Rehabilitation of water pipeline to serve low income earners, schools and other facilities in Timbwani areas.
Barsheba/Mishomoroni Water Project	4	Construction of a water pipeline to serve low income earners, schools and health facilities in Mishomoroni area.
Kiembeni/Utange Water Project	5	
Hodi-Hodi/Port Reitz Water Project	6	Construction of a line to serve low income earners and other facilities in Port Reitz area.
Mtopanga Primary School Water Project	7	Construction of water supply to serve high and medium income earners in Mtopanga area.

Construction of water lines to serve low income earners, schools and health facilities in Bokole/Muranga area.

ENERGY

Objectives

The main objectives of the department of Energy are; To promote conservation of all forms of energy in the district, promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the district energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy and finally, to increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems and efficiency in wood-fuel utilization.

ENERGY

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Makande Sub-station Island Division	Upgrade the sub-station from 7.5 M.V.A. to 23 M.V.A. to cater for industrial load growth on the Island. <u>Source of Funds:</u> K.P. & L. Co.
2. Kipevu Island Power line Island Division	Construction of a second 33 K.V. link between Kipevu and the Island to improve supply reliability/flexibility on the Island

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bamburi P.C.C. Kisauni Division	1	Establishing a 132 KV/33 KV sub-station at Bamburi P.C.C. to improve supplies in the Mainland North and improve system flexibility on the Island and Mainland North. <u>Source of Funds:</u> GOK.
Kipevu Generating Station Changamwe Division	2	Rehabilitation and major maintenance on the generating station at Kipevu. The works will improve reliability and quality of supply in Mombasa.

Makande Sub-station/
Nyali Sub-station
11 KV Link line

3

Construction of an 11 KV link power line between Makande Sub-station and Nyali Sub-station to enhance load transfer distribution for consumers in Tudor, Kisauni and Nyali areas.

Sources of Funds: GOK

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

Objectives

To assist the Jua Kali sector so that they can maximize their contribution to economic growth and technological progress in the district.

Provide basic management and vocational skill training to the artisans to improve their business.

Provide suitable working places (Nyayo Sheds) to the needy artisans.

To provide increased training opportunities for the increased number of school leavers to enable them be self-supporting.

To develop practical skills and attitudes which will lead to income generating activities in the rural areas through self-employment.

To encourage self-employment while at the same time producing skilled artisans, craftsmen, technicians and technologists from both formal and informal sectors.

To equip the institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological development in the Kenya industry.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The enrolment in the youth polytechnics increased from 1,128 in 1989 to 2,088 in 1993. A new course, electronics, was introduced during this Plan period. A new polytechnic was also opened in the same period.

RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-Going Projects

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Mtongwe Youth Polytechnic Likoni Division	Fencing of the Compound <u>Source of Funds:</u> Mombasa D.D.C.
2. Kisauni Youth Polytechnic Kisauni Division	Poultry keeping.
3. Christian Industrial Training Centre Island Division	Construction of a Carpentry Production Unit <u>Source of Funds:</u> V.I.T.A. Nairobi

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
K.A.N.U. Youth Polytechnic Island Division	1	Construction of three training workshops. <u>Source of Funds:</u> Not identified.
Kisauni Youth Polytechnic Kisauni Division	2	Construction of a Carpentry Production Unit and Block-yard Production Unit, start of zero- grazing.
Mombasa Baptist Youth Polytechnic Kisauni Division	3	Construction of a Masonry Training workshop.
Tototo Home Industries Island Division	4	Construction of a Garment Making Workshop.

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

Objectives

The Department has the following objectives in the district;

- Adjudication, surveying and registration of land.
- Intensification of mapping services to support Defence, Tourism, Education, Agriculture and Industrial Planning activities.
- Identification of suitable land for settlements and resolving the problem of squatters both in agricultural and urban lands.
- Clearance of slums and other unplanned settlements in urban areas.
- Upgrading and re-development of housing estates in urban areas and providing services to occupants of residential houses through adjudication of land rent disputes and fixing of standard rent.

Achievements in 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	Divisions			
	Island	Kisauni	Changamwe	Likoni
Boundary Dispute Settlement	1	3	Nil	2
Sub-Divisions	95	134	97	25
No. of Urban Plots	563	412	168	27
Topographical Survey (Mapping)	22	33	1	22

LANDS AND SETTLEMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Majengo Squatter Scheme Island Division	Settlement of Tenants
2. Residential Plots Mayaoni Scheme Kisauni Division	New grant surveys settlement of squatters
3. Ng'mbeni Scheme Likoni Division	Demarcate hotel sites, residential plots, schools, shopping centres e.t.c.
4. Industrial Plots Changamwe Division	Demarcate new grant plots

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Objectives

The following are the main objectives of the Office of the President:-

- To increase the efficient utilization of existing staff and facilities, to achieve better rationalization and balance between personal emoluments and operational costs for public entities.
- Registration and issuance of National Identity Cards for Kenyans of eighteen years and above.
- Registration and issuance of Identity Cards for Civil Servants and refugees.
- Registration and issuance of Certificates of Births and Deaths from facilities in the district.
- Test substances and materials for their chemical composition, quality, compliance with legal specifications and suitability in the country.
- Gives scientific advice and monitor chemical pollution and advise the Government on disposal of harmful chemical wastes.

The major objective of this Ministry is to promote the efficient and effective operation of Government activities at the district level and also to ensure the security of 'wananchi' and their property. Attention will also be given to effective administration of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy. To achieve these objectives, the Ministry intends to implement a number of projects over the Plan period.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Department of Administration

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name/ Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
1. District Headquarters Island Division	1	Build new Headquarters
2. Divisional Headquarters Likoni Division	2	Build new Divisional offices. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K.
3. Divisional Headquarters Kisauni Division	3	Build offices to accommodate the D.O. and his Divisional staff. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K.
4. Divisional A.P. Lines Changamwe Division	4	Build A.P. lines <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K.
5. Chief's Office Ganjoni Location	5	Build an office for the Chief. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K./Self-help
6. Chief's Office Bamburi Location	6	Build an office for Chief and accommodation for A.P.s. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K./Self-help.

7. Pool Housing Phase II
Island Division

7

Construction of Government residential houses at Makande to accommodate the high numbers of Civil Servants in the district and province.

Source of Funds: G.O.K.

Department of Directorate of Personnel Management

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Conference Centre/Auditorium Phase I G.T.I. Island Division	1	Construction of a Conference Centre facility that will comprise of 56 NO. self-contained single rooms and a catering unit. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K./I.F.A.D <u>Costs:</u> K£5,000,000
Senior Staff Houses G.T.I. Island Division	2	Construction of 2NO. residential blocks of 112NO. self-contained rooms. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K./I.F.A.D. <u>Costs:</u> K£2,175,413
New Kitchen/Dining Hall G.T.I. Island Division	3	Construction of a kitchen/dining hall with a capacity of 600 people during meal times. It will cater for increased trainees at the Institution. <u>Source of Funds:</u> G.O.K./I.F.A.D. <u>Costs:</u> K£6,000,000

Block of 8NO. flats 4
G.T.I.
Island Division

Construction of a block of 8NO.
flats for junior staff (cooks,
security,
e.t.c. who are expected to stay
within the Institute.

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICES (K.W.S.)

Objectives

The objective of this organization is to conserve the reef and lagoon of the Mombasa Marine National Park.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mombasa Marine National Park/Reserve (Off Shanzu Beach) Kisauni	1	Construction of office block and residential houses, categories "C" 2NO. and Cat. "B" 20 NO. houses. The plot to be acquired near the Park/Reserve. <u>Source of Funds:</u> K.W.S./Donors <u>Costs:</u> K£1,900,000
Ivory Room Renovations	2	Renovate and construct more facilities to the existing Ivory Room. <u>Source of Funds:</u> K.W.S. <u>Costs:</u> K£560,000
Pontoons in the Park-Shanzu Kisauni Division	3	Construction of floating platforms in the park at the main channel/lagoon entrances to the reef. Boats towards the reef will be passing through these check-points. Currently, the Park/Reserve has no single entry point and boats can enter the Park from any point along the beach and make physical checking along the beach difficult. <u>Source of Funds:</u> K.W.S./Donor.

HIV/AIDS

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Programmes

Project Name/ Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Condom Distribution District-wide	Distribution of condoms is a programme sponsored by U.S.A.I.D. <u>Source of Funds:</u> U.S.A.I.D./G.O.K.
2. Home-Based Care Programme District-wide	Provision for training and Counselling and Organization of Home-Based Care Programme <u>Source of Funds:</u> Donors/G.O.K.