

KWALE
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1994 - 96



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 Sessional 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



CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Location and Size

Kwale District is one of the six districts in Coast Province. The district borders Taita/Taveta District in the west, Kilifi District in the north, Mombasa District and the Indian Ocean in the east and the Republic of Tanzania in the south. It lies in the southern most part of Kenya between latitudes 3°30' and 4°45' South and longitudes 38°31' and 39 31' East.

The district covers an area of 8,322 Km² (approximately 10% of the area of Coast province) of which 8,257 Km² is land area and 65 Km² under water. Table 1.1 gives the area of the district broken down by divisions. The area of Kinango Division includes that of the new Samburu Division.

Table 1.1

Area of the district by Division

Division	Area (Sq Km)
Kinango	3,837
Msambweni	3,331
Kubo	454
Matuga	340
Total	8,257

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Kenya Population Census 1979.

Note: The difference of 65Km² in the total district area is that covered by water

Topography and Geology

The district has four major topographical zones with altitude varying from sea level to 420 m above sea level in the Shimba Hills and 842 m in the Kabashi Hills bordering Taita/Taveta District.

Coastal Plain: The coastal plain lies below 30m above sea level and extends 10 Km inland. The extent of the coastline within Kwale District is approximately 250 kilometers long. The coral reef along the Indian Ocean runs almost parallel to the coastline 300m to 1,000m away from the shoreline. The plain provides good

beaches which have attracted the construction of tourist hotels and provide fishing grounds.

Foot Plateau: Behind the coastal plain, the land rises rapidly and in some places abruptly to the foot plateau which lies at an altitude of between 60m and 135m. At the base of the foot plateau are Jurassic rocks which are exposed on the northern part of the district. On the eastern edge of the plateau there is a long ridge of sandy hills composed of magarini sands.

Coastal Uplands: The coastal uplands rise steeply from the foot plateau. The uplands otherwise known as the Shimba Hills, lie at an altitude of 150m to 462m and is composed of many Mazeras sandstone hills. The hills have been protected against erosion by the Shimba Grit. Apart from a few summits, the range is generally flat-topped. The hills include Shimba Hill (420m) in the south and isolated summits of Shimba (350m), Mrima (323m) and Dzombo (462m). This is an area with a medium to high potential for agricultural activities.

Nyika Plateau: The Nyika Plateau (locally known as 'hinterland') extends from the western edge of the coastal uplands as the terrain drops steeply to a plateau which rises gradually from about 180m to 300m on the western boundary of the district. It is narrow in the south, becoming wider in the north and is underlain mainly by basement system rocks. The main activity in the area is livestock rearing.

The rocks of the district are mainly of sedimentary origin except in the western side of the district (Nyika Plateau) where the basement complex is found. The rocks are mainly metamorphic gneiss and schists. In the sedimentary system of rocks, there are three well marked divisions; these are the Duruma sandstone series, tertiary sediments, and the Quaternary sediments.

The Duruma Sandstone series consist of grifts, sandstones and shales. Sandstones are at the top and the grifts at the bottom of the succession and sandwiches finer sandstones and shales in the middle.

The Tertiary Sediment series in this area are associated with the Magarini Sands found in places like Matuga. These sediments are made of sands and gravel which reach a thickness of about 130m. The magarini sands are highly susceptible to erosion.

The Quaternary sediment series in the area are of two types: First, there are the coral reef made of coral limestone and lagoonal deposits made of calcareous sands and quartz sands. They reach a thickness of about 100m and usually lie between 3km and 5km inland as they are of marine and lagoonal origin. Secondly, there are river deposits of alluvium type of the recent geological period. These are found in mangrove swamps.

Climate

The district has a monsoon type of climate which is hot and dry from January to April/May. The rainfall is bimodal with the long rains usually starting around March/April and continuing until July. The short rains come in October and November. The amount of rainfall diminishes from the coastline to the hinterland with annual precipitation varying from 900-1,500 mm per annum along the coastline to 500-600mm in the hinterland with 60% reliability. The short rains are insignificant on the coast, but increase slightly for about 15-20km into the hinterland.

Table 1.2

Rainfall Figures From Various Stations

Station (Mean Annual Rainfall)	Year	Monthly Rainfall (mm)											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Samburu (616)	1988	-	-	33	58	55	144	-	7	39	NR	NR	32
	1989	146	-	-	259	89	7	15	10	6	50	33	146
	1990	9	10	254	133	43	8	-	14	11	NR	7	86
	1991	-	-	21	52	132	44	44	32	40	-	55	-
	1992	-	-	-	38	60	214	70	153	37	-	104	114
Kinango (841)	1988	-	5	110	143	27	114	18	66	64	NR	136	72
	1989	50	-	NR	337	210	49	57	45	18	49	25	39
	1990	50	77	91	70	51	40	7	23	11	93	19	117
	1991	-	8	159	37	191	90	137	140	10	27	31	70
	1992	-	10	23	83	197	66	80	33	32	10	81	70
Kwale Town (1151)	1988	-	130	204	12	121	43	58	124	43	47	263	-
	1989	37	-	66	180	204	97	75	70	37	NR	NR	NR
	1990	75	119	84	45	137	31	25	26	51	197	26	63
	1991	-	-	108	27	390	136	154	160	20	33	53	22
	1992	-	-	-	182	179	69	113	59	100	32	56	161

Source: Annual Reports District Agriculture Office, Kwale, 1993
NR = Not recorded

Table 1.2 shows rainfall figures from various stations which have been chosen to represent the various Agro-Ecological Zones within the district.

Climatic conditions in the district in a year vary. Dry months, range from seven in Kwale Town (Coastal Uplands) to twelve in Samburu (hinterland). However, the rainfall shows large yearly fluctuations with substantial monthly variations.

The rainfall in the district fluctuates both intra-annually and inter-annually and also between the same months in different years, as well as between different places. It is unpredictable when the rains start and how much rain is distributed between the two seasons.

Temperature: Average annual temperatures range from 26.3° - 26.6°C in the coastal lowlands to 25°-26.6°C in the Shimba Hills and 24.5°-27.5°C in the hinterland. Mean temperatures are highest in the months of November to April.

Average annual evapo-transpiration ranges from 1,800 - 2,000mm in the Shimba Hills region to 2,000 - 2,300 mm in the hinterland. Relative portions of annual transpiration fluctuate around 25%, varying along the coast from 22% during April - June to 29% during January - March, and in the hinterland from 24% to 27% during the same periods. Due to the high rate of evapo-transpiration, the district experiences a considerable water shortage.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

Administratively, Kwale District is divided into five divisions namely Matuga, Kubo, Msambweni, Samburu and Kinango. There are 24 locations and 72 sub-locations. Matuga and Msambweni Divisions occupy the coastal plains and the foot plateau, Kubo Division encompasses the Coastal Uplands while Kinango and Samburu Divisions, covers the dry western part of the district.

Table 1.3

Administrative Units by Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Kinango	9	30
Matuga	4	12
Kubo	4	8
Msambweni	7	22
Total	24	72

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

- Note:** 1. See Appendix I for the names of divisions, locations and sub-locations.
 2. Kinango Division includes the newly created Samburu Division.

Table 1.4**Local Authorities**

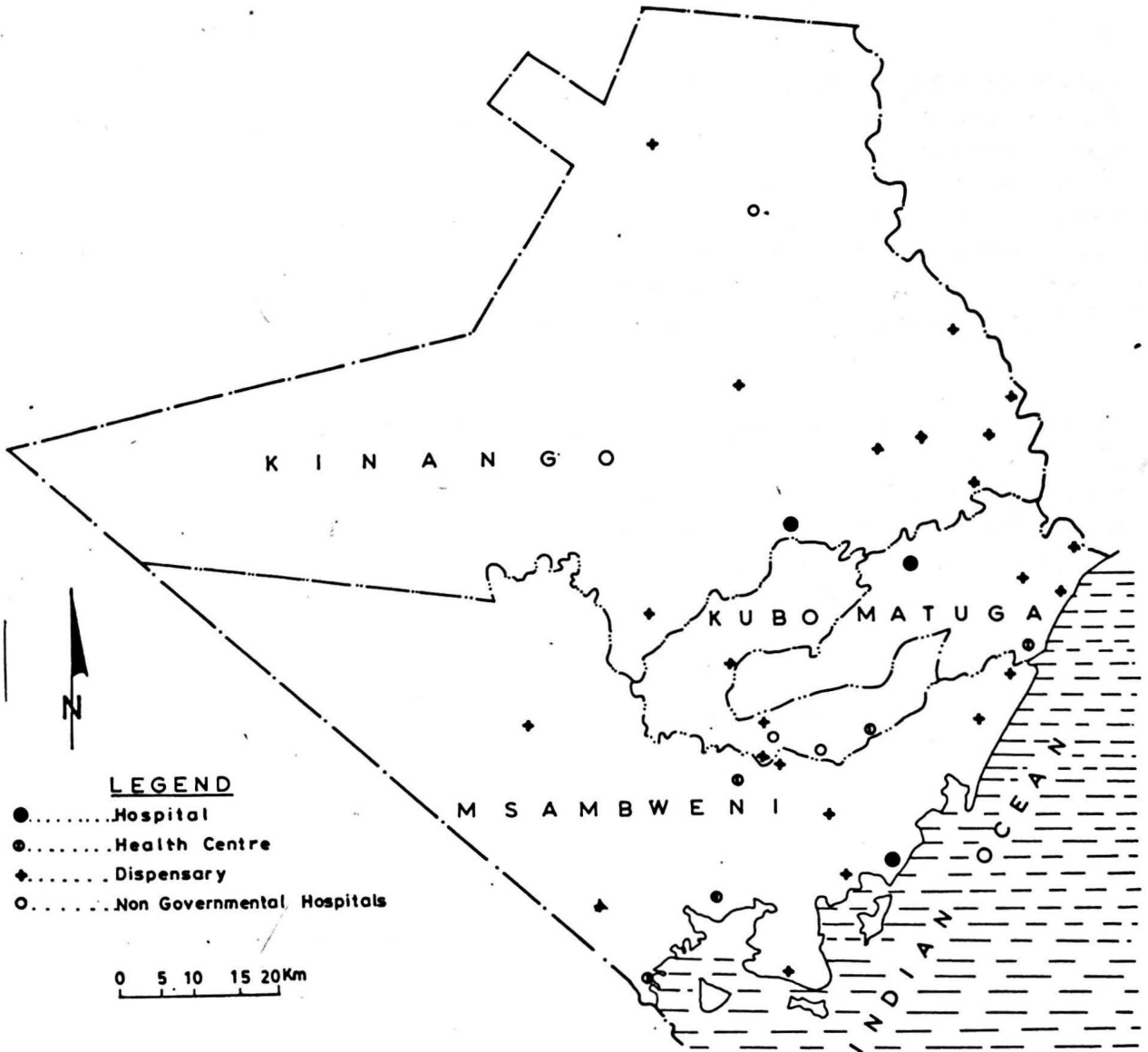
Local Authority	No. of Wards
Kwale County Council	26
Kwale Urban Council	6
Total	32

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

There are three political constituencies namely Matuga, Msambweni and Kinango in the district. The boundaries of these constituencies do not coincide with the administrative divisions' boundaries. Matuga constituency for example includes both Matuga and Kubo Divisions. There are two local authorities in the district. These are Kwale County Council which has 26 wards and Kwale Urban Council with 6 wards.

KWALE DISTRICT

HEALTH FACILITIES



DEMOGRAPHIC AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Population Size

According to the 1969 population census, Kwale District had a population of 205,602 people. By 1979, the population had increased to 288,363, a 40.3 per cent increase in the intercensal period. The annual growth rate between 1969 and 1979 was 3.92 per cent. Provisional results of the 1989 population census indicate that the district had a population of 383,053 people. An annual growth rates over the 1969-1979 and 1979-1989 periods are partly attributed to the fact that several settlement schemes were established in the district which led to a significant migration into the district from up-country, during the 1969-1979 period.

Provisional results of the 1989 population census indicates that the district had a population of 383053 people giving on intercensal growth rate of 32.8% been 1979 and 1989. Assuming that there are constant fertility and mortality rates and that the effect of net migration is minimal, the population growth rate of 3.11% the projected population of the district for the years 1994 and 1996 are 440,330 and 465,011 respectively as depicted in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5

District Population Projections

Age Cohort	1979	1990	1993	1994	1996
0-4	52,759	72,100	78,510	80,771	85,490
5-9	46,940	64,148	69,851	71,863	76,062
10-14	32,697	44,684	48,657	50,058	52,983
15-19	29,592	40,440	44,037	45,305	47,952
20-24	24,984	34,143	37,179	38,250	40,485
25-29	22,447	30,676	33,403	35,355	36,373
30-34	16,989	23,217	25,281	26,009	27,529
35-39	14,109	19,281	20,995	21,600	22,862
40-44	11,446	15,642	17,033	17,524	18,547
45-49	10,081	13,777	15,002	15,434	16,336
50-54	7,447	10,177	11,082	11,401	12,067
55-59	5,420	6,040	6,577	6,766	7,162
60-64	4,527	6,187	6,737	6,931	7,336
65-69	3,301	4,511	4,912	5,053	5,349
70-75	2,202	3,009	3,277	3,371	3,568
75	3,422	4,141	4,509	4,639	4,910
Total	288,363	392,173	427,042	440,330	465,011

Source: 1979 Population Census - Projections

Structure

Table 1.5 shows the district population projections by age using age cohorts. The population structure of the district indicates that in 1993, 46% of the population were children below the age of 15 years. The number of aged population is expected to continue rising as a result of improved standard of living. From 13,452 in 1979 the number of people above the age of 59 years is estimated at 19,435 in 1993 and is expected to rise to 21,163 by 1996. In the same vein, the number of people below 15 years was 132,396 in 1979 estimated to be 197,018 in 1993 and is projected to increase to 214,535 by 1996.

Table 1.6 shows the district's population projections by sex and age. In 1979, there were 141,746 males and 146,617 females in the district. This increased to 209,934 males and 217,108 females in 1993 giving a sex ratio of 100 males to 103 females. It is projected that by the end of the plan period, there will be 236,602 females as compared to 228,409 males.

In 1993 there were more females than males between the ages 15-44 years. and more males than females above 45 years.

Table 1.6
Population Projections by Sex and Age

Age Cohorts	1979		1990		1993		1994		1996	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	26119	26640	35694	36406	38867	39643	39986	40785	42323	43167
5-9	23479	23461	32086	32082	34939	34912	35945	35918	38046	38016
10-14	17103	15594	23373	21311	25451	23206	26184	23874	27714	25269
15-19	14226	15366	19441	20999	21170	22867	21780	23525	23052	24900
20-24	10498	14486	14347	19796	15622	21557	16072	22178	17011	23474
25-29	10282	12165	14051	16625	15301	18102	16195	19160	16661	19712
30-34	7692	9297	10512	12705	11446	13835	11776	14233	12464	15065
35-39	6676	7433	9123	10158	9934	11061	10221	11379	10818	12044
40-44	5629	5817	7693	7949	8377	8656	8618	8906	9121	9426
45-49	5389	4692	7365	6412	8020	6982	8250	7184	8733	7602
50-54	4080	3387	5548	4629	6042	5040	6216	5185	6579	5488
55-59	3045	2375	3393	2647	3695	2882	3801	2965	4024	3138
60-64	2489	2038	3402	2785	3704	3033	3811	3120	4033	3303
65-69	1872	1429	2558	1953	2786	2126	2866	2187	3033	2316
70-74	1208	994	1651	1358	1798	1479	1849	1522	1957	1611
75+	1979	1443	2395	1746	2608	1901	2683	1956	2840	2070
Total	141746	146617	192632	199541	209934	217108	216466	223864	228409	236602

Source: Projections from the 1979 Population Census

The economically active members of the population represent 49.5% of the population, thus for every 100 active people there are 102 dependants. This indicates that the burden on the active population should not be high if opportunities for increased production and gainful employment will be available for the people in the district.

Table 1.7 shows that there were 142,515 and 210,589 people in the active age group 15-59 years in 1979 and 1993 respectively. Of these, there were 75,018 females and 67,497 males in 1979 and 110,982 females and 99,607 males in 1993. It is estimated that by 1996 there will be 229,313 people in the labour force, of which 108,463 will be males. There are more females than males in the age group 15-59 which suggests that more men leave their home area to look for work in other parts of the country, preferably in urban areas.

It is assumed that only 92% of the people in the age group 15-59 years participate in economic activities for some reason or the other such as lack of job opportunities, physical disability and so on. Based on this assumption, Kwale District had an active labour force of 193,737 in 1993. This is projected to grow to 200,232 and 210,968 in 1994 and 1996 respectively.

Table 1.7

Population Projections by Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1979		1990		1993		1994		1996	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Primary)	32443	31319	44336	42800	48278	46605	49668	47947	52571	50749
14-17 (Secondary)	11712	10927	16006	14933	17429	16326	17931	16796	18979	17778
14-49 (Female)	-	71809	-	98114	-	106838	-	109915	-	116337
15-59 (L- Force)	67497	75018	91473	101920	99607	110982	102929	114715	108463	120850

Source: Projections from 1979 Population Census

In 1993 the school going age children comprised of 30.1% of the total population of the district. Out of the 94,883 children, 22.2% of the district population are of primary school going age while 33,755 or 7.9% of the district population are of secondary school going age. It is projected that in 1994 there will be 99,273 children in the primary school going age and 34,257 in the secondary school going age. This is estimated to increase to 103,320 for primary and 36,757 for secondary by the end of the plan period.

15-49 years is the female reproductive age and in 1979 there were 71,809 women in this age group. This increased to 98,114 in 1993 and is expected to rise to 109,915 and 11,337 in 1994 and 1996 respectively. This segment of the population is instrumental in determining total fertility level in a population.

Distribution and Density¹

Table 1.8 shows the district population distribution across the four divisions of the district. Msambweni Division had the highest population with 174,874 persons in 1993 followed by Kinango Division with 140,241. Matuga Division had 68,625 people and Kubo Division had 43,302 persons in 1993. Over 90% of Kwale District's population lives in the rural (non-urban) areas though the population is mainly concentrated in the eastern coastal areas where the agro-ecological potential is higher than the non marginal western areas.

Table 1.8

Population Projections by Division

Division	1979	1990	1993	1994	1996
Matuga	46327	63022	68625	70761	74727
Kinango	94713	128790	140241	144604	152710
Msambweni	118073	160595	174874	180315	190422
Kubo	29250	39766	43302	44650	47152
Total	288363	392173	427042	440330	465011

Source: Projections from the 1979 Population Census

Kwale District, like many other districts of the country, has more females than males. In 1979 there were 147,617 females as compared to 141,746 males. This trend is expected to continue during the plan period, where it is estimated that there will be 223,884 females and 216,446 males in 1994 and 236,602 females and 228,409 males in 1996. This is the general situation prevailing in the district as whole. However, in Msambweni and Matuga Divisions, there are more males than females as can be seen in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9

Population Projections by Division and Sex

Division	No. of Household (1979)	1979		1994		1996	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Matuga	8431	23377	22950	35897	35084	37810	37035
Kinango	16076	44351	50362	67724	76880	71467	81271
Msambweni	22912	59700	58373	91162	89153	96200	94199
Kubo	4842	14318	14932	21863	22787	23072	24097
Total	52261	141746	146617	216446	223884	228409	236602

Source: Projections from 1979 Population Census

¹ Population of Samburu Division is not separately given in the entire plan.

There were 52,261 households in the district in 1979. These households increased to about 70,000 in 1993. Msambweni Division had the largest number of households which was 22,912 in 1979. The average sizes of the households for Kinango and Kubo were 6 and for Matuga and Msambweni these were 5 persons per household.

Population density and distribution in Kwale are strongly influenced by the rainfall, topography and agro-ecological set-up. Significant variations in density occur across the division level. The district is generally sparsely populated, with an overall population density in 1979 of 35 persons per sq. km. This is projected to have increased to 53 persons per sq.km by 1994. The trend indicates that by 1996 the density will have risen to 56 persons per sq. km.

The coastal area with the highest amount of rainfall has the highest population density. For instance, Matuga Division had a density of 136 persons per sq. km. in 1979 while the hinterland, with less amount of rainfall, has a low density. Kinango and Samburu Divisions had 25 persons per sq. km in 1979 as indicated in Table 1.10.

Table 1.10

Population Density by Division

Division	Area (Sq. Km)	1979	1994	1996
Matuga	340	136	208	220
Kinango	3837	25	38	40
Msambweni	3331	35	54	57
Kubo	454	64	98	104
District Density/Total	8257	35	53	56

Source: Projections from 1979 Population Census.

By 1996 there will be 220 people per sq km in Matuga Division as compared to 40 people per sq. km in Kinango Division. This is mainly due to the fact that the District Headquarters in Kwale Town, is located within Matuga Division which has a small area. Kubo Division which has the lowest total population, has the second highest population density of 104 persons per sq km. This could be attributed to its smallness in size. Only Msambweni Division seems to reflect the true picture of Kwale District's population density.

Kwale District has a low level of urbanization. The 1969 and 1979 census data imply that only 1.7% and 4.4% of the total district population was urbanized,

in those two years, respectively. Kwale Town has become an important urban centre because of its administrative functions as the district headquarters. According to the 1969 and 1979 census, the town had 30.8% and 56.5% of the total urban residents in the district. The other urban centre of significance is Kinango which is a divisional headquarter. It was chosen by the Kwale DDC as a Rural Trade and Production Centre. Other notable rural centres are Ukunda which is growing steadily due to the booming tourist industry with its hotel and recreational facilities and Msambweni.

Migration

Population movements feature prominently in Kwale District. This is mainly due to migration into the district by people from other parts of the country especially Machakos, Makueni and Kitui Districts. The settlement schemes in the district have attracted migrants from all over the country. In addition, the Ramisi Sugar Estate also attracted migrant labourers especially from the Luo, Luhya, Kamba and Kikuyu ethnic groups. Another attraction for migrant labourers has been the development of the tourist industry along the south coast, especially Diani Area.

There is also the seasonal movement of pastoralist such as the Masai and the Taita who move into the district in search of pasture. Within the district, the Duruma have shifted from their agriculturally marginal lands to the fertile lands of Msambweni and Kubo Divisions.

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

Land and Soils

The soils of the district vary with the topography and geology of the area. In the coastal plains, corals, sand, clay, loam and alluvial deposits are found. The soils of the mangrove swamps are poorly drained, very deep, excessively saline, olive to greenish grey, loam to clay and often with sulphuric material.

The foot plateau consists of deep permeable loamy soils suitable for agriculture especially around Matuga.

The sandstone and grit on the coastal range yield a fairly good fertile soil well suited for cultivation as is evident in the Shimba Hills. The steep slopes are, however, very susceptible to soil erosion.

The Nyika Plateau is overlain by poor soils except for occasional patches of better quality reddish-brown, sandy soil.

Generally, the soils in the district and especially in Kinango have been degraded through erosion. Inadequate rainfall hinders the improvement of the

soils. Soil erosion in the district is usually caused by clearing of the vegetation cover for cultivation, charcoal burning, building poles, road construction and sand collection. Overgrazing which is another major contributor to soil erosion, is particularly serious in the semi-arid region where the vegetation cover is sparse.

The seven dominant land use types in Kwale District are rangeland, bare ground, shrub/bush (in arable lands), maize, coconut, pasture (in arable lands) and cashewnut. Ninety-two percent (92%) of the district is of low agricultural potential and is ideal for ranching.

Rangeland is the most dominant land use type covering 529,026 ha (approximately 2/3 of the district) most of which is in Kinango Division and Mwereni Location of Msambweni Division. Bare ground ranks second and occupies 47,724 ha, mainly in Kinango Division. Among the crops, maize is the most dominant covering 11,648 ha, followed by coconut (8,540 ha) and cashewnut (6,872 ha) grown mainly in Kikoneni and Msambweni Locations.

Agro-ecological Zones: Kwale District lies within the Coastal Lowlands (CL) zone group with mean annual temperature higher than 24°C and mean maximum temperature lower than 31°C. The main crops of this zone group are cashewnuts and coconuts. Within this zone, main zones are distinguished and determined by the mean annual rainfall.

In the district there are five main agro-ecological zones ranging from CL2 (where '2' stands for 'sub-humid') to CL6 ('arid') characterised by leading crops and/or agricultural activities in each of them (see Table 1.11).

Table 1.11

Agro-Ecological Zones

Zone	Alt. (m)	Mean Temp. (°c)	Avg. Annual Rainfall (mm)	% of District Area
1. CL2-Lowland sugarcane Zone	1-60	26.6-26.3	1200->1400	3
2. CL3-Coconut-Cassava Zone	1-450	26.6-24.0	970-1250	13
4. CL5-Livestock Millet Zone	1-25	26.6-25.0	850-1200	12
5. CL6-Ranching Zone	120-650	27.5-24.3	600-900	32
	120-600	27.5-24.6	500-600	40

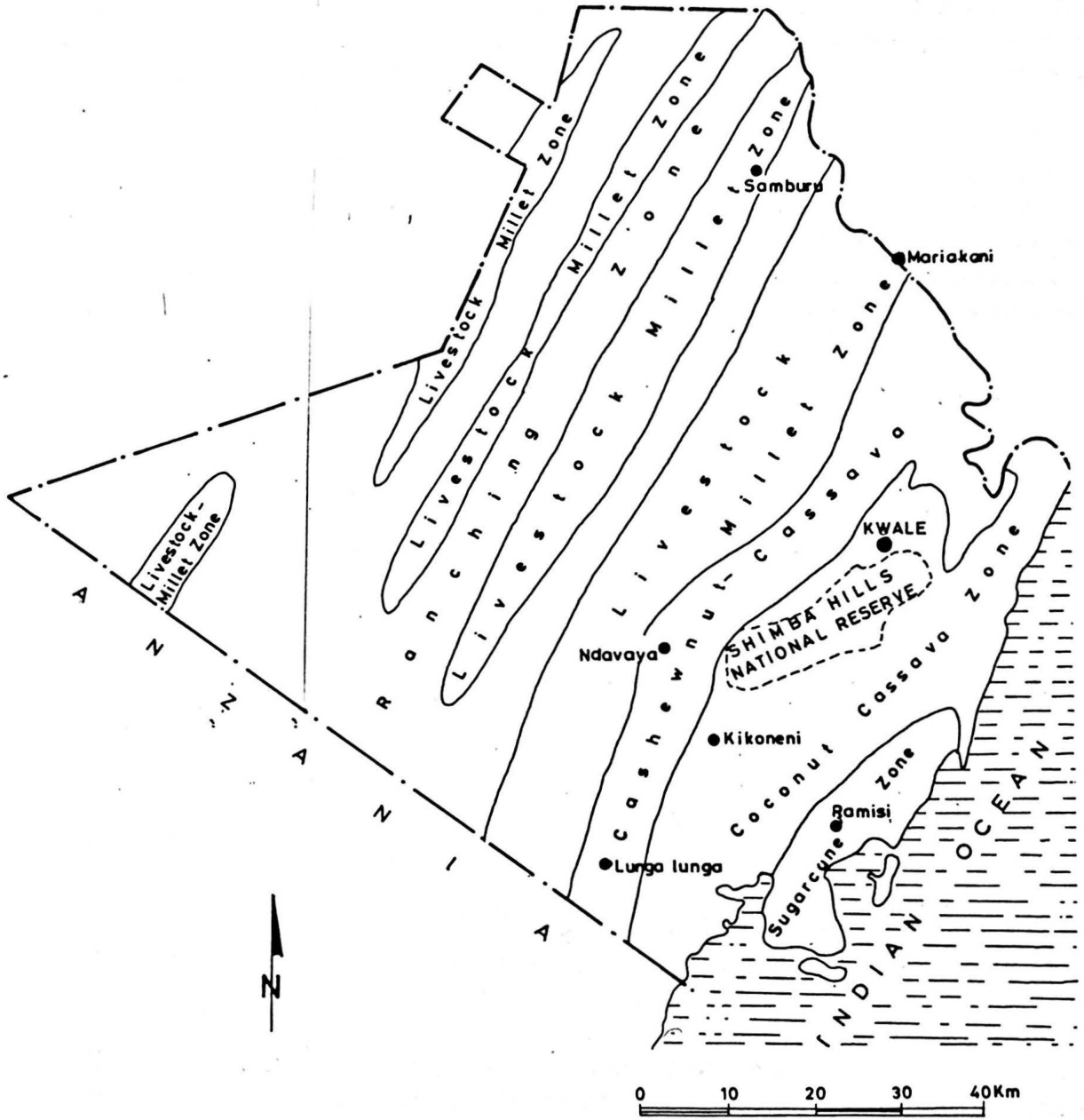
Source: Jaetzold and Schidmt (1983): Farm Management Handbook of Kenya, Vol.II, Part C.

About 72% of the district lies within agro-ecological zones CL5 and CL6 whose average annual rainfall ranges from 500 to 900 mm which is poorly distributed and unreliable. This makes the area suitable for ranching activities.

Agro-ecological zones CL2 to CL4 are suitable for mixed farming. In these zones, dairy farming, poultry farming and other livestock activities are viable. The only limiting factors are high evapo-transpiration rates, unreliability of rainfall and tsetse infestation in some parts whose control may enhance livestock development.

KWALE DISTRICT

AGRO - ECOLOGICAL ZONE



Land Tenure: The land tenure problem in Kwale District, like in other places along the East African Coast started in the years preceding independence when the Sultan of Zanzibar declared the ten-mile coastal strip to be under his rule. The owners of the land were the Arabs and Indians, many of whom now cannot be traced. Elsewhere in the district, various forms of communal ownership were in existence.

Traditional land ownership includes inheritance of the unadjudicated land by clans. Communal land ownership constraints development because no single member of the clan or village to which a particular piece of land belongs has more right than others. In some cases, group ownership has resulted in overgrazing and desertification where traditional range management practices have been disrupted.

Table 1.12

Land Tenure

Type	Area (Ha)
Government	269,600
Freehold	3,400
Registered	75,300
Trust	153,600
Unregistered	323,800
Area of Water	6,500
Total	832,200

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Statistical Abstract, 1991.

Most of the land in the district is unregistered or government land. Trustland predominates in the western areas. Most of Kubo Division and parts of Matuga and Msambweni Divisions have been registered or have sections under adjudication. Adjudication began in 1969 and by 1992, 37 sections with 36,275 parcels totalling 234,922 hectares had been registered.

Water Resources

Kwale District as a whole has inadequate and unreliable surface and underground water resources. There are only five major (and three minor) perennial rivers in the district.

Kubo and Matuga Divisions have a high rainfall pattern and a fairly dense drainage due to run-off from the hills, leading to a high recharge to groundwater. Geologically, the area consists of shales and sandstones overlain by sands and corals. Only the shales represent a source of salinity. So both surface and ground water in the area are of good quality.

Most parts of Msambweni Division have a high rainfall pattern but because of lack of hills, inland, drainage is less dense and ground water flow is slower. Additionally, the area is partially underlain by Maji ya Chumvi formation and some hydrothermal enters the area and thus many sources are saline in nature.

The hinterland has a low rainfall, high evaporation and, except for its eastern extreme, only a few seasonal watercourses. The underlying Karoo sediments are mostly saline.

During the wet season, surface water in the district is drawn from ponds where rain water collects, and also from seasonal and perennial rivers, springs (in Shimba Hills) and dams (in the hinterland). During the dry season, most surface sources run dry, usually leaving only the five major and three minor perennial rivers in the district, springs and a few of the dams as water sources.

The availability and usage of water in Kwale District varies greatly due to the different environmental conditions. The coastal zone has better water supply than the other parts of the district. Donor agencies have also invested heavily in water projects at the coast. There is also a long tradition of well ownership and usage in the coastal zone.

In the Shimba Hills zone, streams and springs are the main sources of water. Some of these sources dry up during the dry season. Other sources in this zone are mainly dams and ponds which become dry during the dry season.

In the hinterland, water is more scarce than any other parts of Kwale District. The northern part of the hinterland benefits from stand-pipes and water kiosks of the Mzima Springs piped water scheme.

Forestry

Only about 7% of the total area of the district is under forest. These forests are the remnants of the tropical forests which include the mangrove forests along the coastal shoreline.

The gazetted forest area covers 35,049.5ha. An estimated 19,500 ha of land under forest is not gazetted. The gazetted forest area is categorized as shown in Table 1.13.

Table 1.13**Categories of Gazetted Forests**

Forest Type	Area (Ha)
High forest - Productive and Protective	11,174.6
Mangrove swamps	6,345.5
Bush land	3,244.6
Grassland	14,279.2
Total	35,043.9

Source: District Forest Office, Kwale, 1993.

Out of the productive forests there is a plantation area of about 1,000 ha., 90% of which is soft wood. The remaining is indigenous forest. Most of the terrestrial forest land is found in the Coastal Uplands (Shimba Hills). This is also the area where the Shimba Hills National Reserve is found.

These forests are a valuable source of timber, building poles and fuel wood. Approximately 1,000m³ of timber is obtained annually from the forests through selective cutting. Revenue is collected through the sale of these and other forest products such as resin which is tapped from pines.

Forests also provide a protective function for water catchment areas for example catchment for Marere, Ramisi and Mkurumuji streams. The Mangrove forest/swamps perform vital functions in the coastal eco-system in protecting and enriching the marine environment. Mangroves have also been a traditional source of building poles for the coast people.

The Shimba Hills forest area is inhabited by a wide range of wildlife. These combine with the aesthetic value of the forests themselves to form a major tourist attraction in the district.

Some areas in the gazetted forests are designated as nature reserves where the natural processes in a forest ecosystem are left to take place without external interference. These and other forest area are "in situ" Research and Educational centres. Within the forest areas are also found "Kayas", traditional worship sites for the Miji-Kenda. Forests in the district play multiple roles with social, economic and cultural dimensions.

Wildlife

Kwale District is endowed with a variety of game species like elephant, buffalo, wart-hog, bush pig, sable antelope, waterbuck, leopard, birds, monkeys, and others. The district hosts the only terrestrial national reserve within the coastal hinterland, the Shimba Hills National Reserve. The reserve also has an evergreen vegetation due to the favourable climatic conditions. Although most of the game is to be found within the reserve, quite a lot of wildlife are found in the unprotected areas. This poses a serious problem to protect them against local hunting.

Wildlife/human conflict in the district cannot be over emphasised and measures have to be taken to contain the situation. Damage to vegetation in the reserve by the elephants is quite evident and is expected to be even worse when the fencing of the reserve is complete.

The Shimba Hills National Reserve is an ideal area for tourism and is not currently overused. There is a dire need to open up the reserve to the South Coast by maintaining the rural access road as an all weather road.

Fisheries and Marine Resources

Fishing potential and activities in the district are restricted to the Indian Ocean. Fishing in the district is done in the shallow waters since the fishermen have not been able to exploit the deep sea. This is due to the poor conditions of their fishing gear and vessels which cannot venture into the deep sea and thus fetch a limited catch. Deep sea resources have only been exploited by a few sport fishing clubs and this is only by hooks and lines. The sea bed in the South Coast is very rough and hence cannot be trawled.

The coastal reef of the district abounds with shell forming mollusca. There is high demand for the beautiful shells formed and if the harvesting is not controlled, they can be depleted. Within the reef are coral rocks which are exploited together with the shells. However, this has been effectively restricted.

Fish marketing is controlled by 5 cooperative societies and the South Coast Fishermen's Cooperative Union.

Commerical Minerals and Materials

The district is endowed with a variety of minerals including iron ore, limestone, zinc, zircon, gypsum, manganese, lead, monazite (a calcium phosphate compound), nepheline (a potassium, sodium and aluminum compound) and gorceite (a barium, aluminium and phosphate compound).

There exists great potential for exploitation of industrial minerals in the district especially on the Mrima Hill where several mineral ores are known to exist.

Sand is another valuable resource in the district. This is mainly around Waa and Tiwi areas. However, sand collection is a potential source of massive soil degradation and a threat to the condition of the already secondary roads in the area.

Tourist Attractions

The major tourist attractions in the district are wildlife plus fisheries and marine resources which have been discussed above. Another tourist attraction is the beach along the South Coast. This coupled with the Indian Ocean and good weather has attracted very many tourists. The South Coast especially, Diani area become one of the major tourist resorts in the world. The tourists indulge in various activities such as swimming, sunbathing and aquatic. This has resulted in the development of hotels and other recreational facilities.

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

The DDC and its sub-committees

Over the last plan period the Kwale DDC held at least two meetings annually. The attendance of these meetings by both the civil servants and the elected representatives was excellent. The committee played an effective role in co-ordinating development activities in the district. To enhance the operations of this committee over this planning period, the voluntary organisations and state parastatals will be encouraged to attend and contribute at the DDC meetings. The functions of the DDC will also be fortified by timely and frequent reporting by the sub-DDCs and other specialised committees.

The following special purpose development - related sub-committees of the District Development Committee have effectively been planning and co-ordinating the relevant tasks under them:

- District Education Board
- District Agricultural Committee
- District Social Development Committee
- Kwale/Kilifi District Development Programme Steering Committee
- Kwale Water and Sanitation Programme Steering Committee
- District Joint Loan Board
- District Show Committee
- District Tender Board

District Executive Committee (DEC): The Kwale DEC has been very active over the last plan period. Monthly meetings are held during which open

discussions are held to give the DDC a specialised contention for the development path to be taken. Generally, the DVDCs, LDCs and SLDCs have not been active. Some of these committees did not have a single sitting over the last plan period.

The District Planning Unit (DPU)

All the officers who constitute the District Planning Unit are in place in Kwale District except the Physical Planner and Valuer. The DPU was activated in January 1993 before which, DPU meetings were rare. Through monthly tours and meetings, the DPU is able to monitor project progress and regularly advice the DEC and DDC. The DPU also receives and discusses project proposals, makes site visits and prepares appraisals for these projects. Currently the DPU is providing adequate secretarial duties to the DEC and DDC fora.

District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC): The Kwale DIDC is at the Interministerial Resource Centre which also houses the DPU. The office space and furniture provided are adequate for the current level of utilisation of the institution. There is one untrained officer from the Office of the President who runs the institution. The DIDC has 3 micro-computers installed with the necessary software packages and approximately 2500 reading materials. The institution's level of utilisation is quite below its capacity and though open for use by all government departments, NGO's and individuals, only a few departments are making use of it. Despite these, the centre lacks documentation of district specific information which needs to be compiled for ease of reference by various users.

Local Authorities

There are two local authorities in the district, Kwale County Council and Kwale Urban Council. The latter was established in 1992 and it is still operating under the parent council.

The main functions of the County Council of Kwale are the provision of basic services particularly in the education and water sectors. The County Council runs 13 nursery schools and 2 special schools in Kwale Township. The special schools are Kwale School for the Mentally Handicapped and Kwale School for the Deaf.

The County Council maintains water supplies at Lukore, Bodo, Mwaluphamba Sapo, Ndavaya, and Vanga. The Council also maintains markets distributed all over the district with the following as the main ones:- Kwale, Kinango, Lunga, Diani. The County Council maintains cleanliness in the market centres through garbage collection. During 1992 the County council of Kwale issued licences to 1215 business premises in the district.

Voluntary Agencies

Not many voluntary agencies are operating in Kwale District. The few that exist are playing a big role in subsidising government and community efforts towards provision of basic needs of the community. Of the agencies present, major ones include:

Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK): FPAK provides services throughout the district in liaison with the Ministry of Health. It is also involved in the Child Survival and Development (CSD) Project which is sponsored by UNICEF and covers Puma, Mkongani and Mwaluphamba Locations.

The Aga Khan Foundation: The Aga Khan Foundation Primary Health Care (PHC) Programme started in the district in 1989. The programme covers Mtaa, Mwavumbo and Kasemeni Locations. This is a five year programme with a possibility of extension.

Kenya Water for Health Organisation (KWAHO): This organisation works in collaboration with other government departments in the Kwale Water and Sanitation Project in community mobilisation and training. The organisation has also been involved in mobilisation and training in the CSD Project.

National Union of Kenya Muslims (NUKEM): NUKEM currently sponsors health services at Mwamua Dispensary in Kinondo Location. The organisation supplies the drugs and pays staff salaries. This is a community initiated project.

Red Cross Society: The Kwale Branch of the Red Cross Society provides assistance to individuals and groups in distress. This organisation has now been allocated a plot at Diani to construct its office.

Rotary Club-Diani: The Rotary Club has been quite active in supporting specific projects in the district. This support is mainly to education institutions and institutions for the handicapped.

Harambee Movement

The harambee movement has played a big role in mobilising local resources for the provision of required facilities in the district. It is not possible to provide an accurate monetary value of capital mobilised in this way since no proper and centralised records are maintained.

Facilities that have been implemented through the harambee movement include classrooms, health facilities, earth dams, rental houses and a variety of income generating projects. In 1992, a notable harambee which raised Kshs.15m was conducted to raise funds for the construction of school facilities.

Prospects for the prosperity of the harambee movement in the district are bright as more people have begun to appreciate and hence participate in self help activities.

Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

Coast Development Authority (CDA): The Coast Development Authority is expected to begin its operations during the current Development Plan Period. The authority's headquarter are in Malindi, Kilifi District. The main development programmes of the Coast Development Authority are to enhance food security, creation of employment opportunities and diversification of the rural economy.

The Coast Development Authority intends to undertake various programmes/projects in Kwale District with the following as the most important ones:

- **Livestock Multiplication Centre** - which will provide breeding stock to farmers, as well as serve as demonstration on livestock husbandry and disease management.
- **Citrus Nucleus Estate** - A citrus estate is proposed in Mwananyamala area. The Estate will provide clean planting material to the farmers in the entire district.
- **Fruit Processing Plant** - which will provide a ready and attractive citrus market to the farmer.
- **Tenant Purchase House Scheme** - To be developed in Kwale Town for both medium and low-income groups.
- **Water Supply to Hinterland** - will involve initiating feasibility studies and development of water supplies in the Hinterland.
- **Mineral and Geothermal Explantion** - Feasibility studies will be undertaken on mineral and geothermal potential in the district.
- **Peoples Participation Programme** - The Authority will launch an NGO the Triple-P, which will enhance grassroot community participation in development.

Kenya Bixa Ltd: This is one of the major parastatal bodies in Kwale District. The factory which is at Tiwi processes bixa for export. A few years ago there was a significant decrease in the number of farmers growing bixa because of low market prices, but with the recent increase the situation is showing some improvement.

Kenya Commerical Bank: The Kenya Commerical Bank started its operations in Kwale in 1987. The bank now provides mobile services to Kwale Town. It has been recommended by the DDC that the mobile service be extended to Kinango Township.

Kenya Power and Lighting Co.: Under the rural electrification scheme the Kenya Power & Lighting Co. has provided power to Kinango and is currently providing power to Msambweni divisional headquarters, Ramisi and Shimoni. The provision of electricity to Msambweni is bound to have a significant impact especially on the tourism industry.

Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (KPTC): Telephone and postal services in the district are available in most parts of the district. There are eight (8) departmental post offices in the district viz; Kwale, Msambweni, Kinango, Ukunda, Shimba Hills, Shimoni, Lukore and Lunga Lunga. There are also 6 sub-post offices in the district. Various telecommunications services are available as follows:- automatic exchanges (STD facilities) at Kwale, Ukunda and Msambweni, automatic concentrator at Tiwi and manual exchanges at Kinango, Shimba Hills, Vanga and Lukore.

CHAPTER TWO
SOCIO - ECONOMIC PROFILE

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The economy of Kwale is essentially agricultural but also depends on tourism, livestock, fisheries, group activities and other small-scale businesses in the informal sector to sustain the population. It is estimated that about 75% of the population derives its livelihood from agriculture and livestock production. The small-scale and the informal sector activities supports about 10% of the population.

Generally, most of the sectors exhibit a lot of unexploited potential. The climate is favourable for growing a variety of crops but the district has yet to attain food self-sufficiency. The district produces only 45% of its food requirement and the deficit has to be imported. The potential for livestock and fisheries development has also not been fully exploited.

Even though the district is endowed with a beach (South Coast) hosting several tourist class hotels and cottages, and various species of animals in the Shimba Hills National Reserve. These tourism facilities have not generally helped to improve the welfare of the people of Kwale, save for a few people employed in these enterprises. However, the tourism facilities in the district generate some revenue to the County Council and have led to the mushrooming of the informal business activities along the beach. The wildlife on the other hand been causing massive destruction to the farms that surround the Reserve.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

This section analyses the main primary production activities namely Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry and Mining.

Agriculture

In 1992, cultivated land area covered 9% of all land in the district. Most of crops grown in the district are on small holdings and thus the large farm sector is not significant. The major food crops grown are maize, cassava and rice. Other food crops grown are sorghum, sweet potatoes and a variety of pulses and vegetables. The chief cash crops produced area coconut, cashewnut and bixa. Others include cotton, citrus fruit and robusta coffee. Sugarcane was a major income earner until production declined when Associated Sugar Factory, Ramisi was closed.

Small Farm Sector

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the small-farm sector in the four divisions of Kwale District as well as an estimate on the number of households per

Table 2.1

Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area Sq. Km	Approx. No. of Rural Households	Households per sq. of Km	No. of small holdings	Main food source	Main Cash Crops	% House-hold with high value of cashcrops
Matunga	273	15482	57	12330 (Estimated)	Maize, Cassava, Rice, Cowpeas, Greengrams	Coconuts, Cashewnuts, Bixa, Cotton	79%
Msambweni	3049	32000	10	21120	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Cowpease, Greengrams	Coconuts, Cashewnuts, Citrus, citrus, Bixa, Cotton	66%
Kubo	377	7694	20	6078	Maize, Cassava, Rice, Cowpeas, Greengrams	Coconuts, Bixa, Cashewnuts, Cotton, Citrus	79%
Kinango	3614	14824	4	1779 (Estimated)	Maize, Cassava, Cowpeas	Some Coconuts and Cashewnuts	12%
Total	7313	70000					

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kwale, 1993.

Division. The table also reveals that maize, cassava and rice are the main food crops while coconut, cashewnuts, bixa and cotton are the main cash crops.

Maize is the staple food crop and is grown throughout the district at a subsistence level. The average acreage under the crop (consisting mainly of the local variety) is 0.25-5 acres per household per annum. The demand for maize is yet to be met from local production. Most families in Msambweni and Kubo Division have sufficient maize for the better part of the year; few have maize all the year round while most families in Matuga division and those in trading centres depend on maize/flour purchased from shops.

Cassava is produced on small scale by almost every household in the district for both as a subsistence and a cash crop. The district is self reliant in the crop and the surplus is sold locally at various market centres, to Tapioca Ltd. at Mazeras for the manufacture of starch and to other parts of the country.

Rice is a popular food crop and is mainly grown under irrigation in the valley bottoms of the district. The district produces a substantial amount of rice but does not meet the local demand and hence has to import from other areas. The other food crops are not grown extensively in the district and are in relatively small quantities.

Coconut is a major cash crop for the farmers in AEZs L2 and L3. Almost every household in Matuga, Msambweni and Kubo Divisions have some coconuts which they depend on for home consumption and for sale. There has been limited increase in the production of this crop due to the unavailability of planting materials and the attack on the plant by the rhinoceros beetle. There are also many old trees whose yields are very low.

Cashewnut is another major cash crop that is extensively grown in the AEZs L2, L3 and L4. Most of the crop has been in the bush due to the low prices offered on the market. High yielding planting materials are also not readily available.

Bixa is a crop that is an important income earner for the farmers in Kubo and Msambweni divisions.

A variety of horticultural crops, namely: citrus fruits, bananas, mangoes and to a lesser extent, vegetables like tomatoes, kales and capsicums are also grown in the non-ASAL areas of the district and provide a source of income to the farmers in addition to their value as nutritional components in the local diets.

Table 2.2**Production Trends of Major Crops 1988-92 (Hectarage)**

Commodity	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Maize	16395	22254	16856	11958	12849
Rice	958	702	560	911	1012
Sorghum/millet	98	109	60	139	224
Coconuts	16950	17320	17760	17977	18109
Cashewnuts	17712	17580	17560	11713	11732
Groundnuts	81	126	101	175	230
Sim Sim	511	659	105	575	628
Cotton	50	149	113	291	65
Cassava	7814	10767	N/A	10000	8526
Sweet Potatoes	305	504	217	258	260
Robusta Coffee	6	10	14	14	15
Beans	414	924	503	773	736
Citrus Fruits	3515	3800	3920	4290	4657
Mangoes	2435	2400	2460	2493	2587
Bananas	4852	5120	4900	2393	2396
Tomatoes	315	169	200	272	371

Source: District Agricultural office, Annual Reports, Kwale.

Note: N/A means Not Available.

From the table, it can be seen that production trends for most crops increased over the period 1988-92. However, for some crops like maize and cassava the production trends were decreasing in terms of the hectarage. in 1988 for example, there were 16,395 hectares of maize. This rose to 22,254 in 1989 and decreased to 11,958 in 1991. Cassava wa prodiced on 7814 heactares in 1989 and increased to 10767 in 1989 followed by a gradual declining hectarage to 8526 in 1992. Cashewnuts prodiction also decreased from 17712 hectares in 1988 to 11,732 in 1992. Ther other crops increasedm in terms of hectarage, are the five year period; Robusta coffee is becoming more popular in the district having increased its hectarage from 6 in 1988 to 14.8 in 1992.

Table 2.3

Production and Targets of Major Crops 1988 - 92 (Tonnes)

Commodity	1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	1988 Output	Targets	1989 Output	Targets	1990 Output	Targets	1991 Output	Targets	1992 Output	Targets
Maize	22953	38934	42283	41746	23676	44703	15545	47809	23867	51066
Rice	1437	2520	1054	2778	842	2919	1354	3063	1508	3216
Sorghum/Millet	59	214	98	227	55	240	128	254	196	269
Coconuts	25434	10905	31176	11777	31968	12720	32359	13738	32596	14837
Cashewnuts	12398	10607	12306	11456	11414	12372	5271	13362	5631	14431
Groundnuts	24	278	.75	286	61	295	105	303	184	313
Sim Sim	257	773	330	796	74	819	453	844	511	869
Cotton	25	128	75	168	78	176	28	195	9	194
Cassava	78140	105000	107670	1155000	93300	127050	-	-	85260	147637
Sweet Potatoes	1220	1500	2016	2000	868	2300	964	2500	984	3000
Robusta Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18	12	8
Beans	248	515	555	530	302	546	464	562	442	579
Citrus	31635	40942	34200	44217	35280	47754	38610	51574	46570	55700
Mangoes	13525	6970	12000	7528	12000	8130	12465	8780	12935	9482
Bananas	38816	12033	40960	12994	39200	14034	16051	15157	16772	16370
Tomatoes	2835	3522	1521	3628	1780	3737	2381	3849	3280	3964

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Annual Reports, Kwale

Table 2.3 shows production levels versus targets for the major crops for the period 1988-92. The district did not manage to meet the set targets for output of the major crops. Certain crops e.g. maize, rice, sorghum/millet, cotton etc, had their outputs far less than the set targets. Other crops e.g. cashewnuts, mangoes, bananas etc. had their output more than the set targets.

Table 2.4

Major Crops-Productivity Tonnes/Hectare 1988-92

Commodity	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Maize	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.9
Rice	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sorghum/Millet	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.88
Coconuts	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Cashewnuts	0.7	0.7	0.65	0.5	0.5
Groundnuts	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Sim Sim	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Cotton	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1
Cassava	10.0	10.0	9.3	N/A	10.0
Sweet Potatoes	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8
Robusta Coffee	-	-	-	0.8	0.8
Beans	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Citrus Fruits	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0
Mangoes	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Bananas	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0
Tomatoes	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Annual Reports, Kwale.

Table 2.4 shows the productivity, output in tonnes per hectare of the major crops in Kwale District. Crops like cassava, citrus fruits, mangoes, bananas and tomatoes have a high yield.

Marketing Trends: Table 2.5 shows production, consumption and marketing trends for 1988-1992.

Table 2.5

Marketing Trends in Major Crops 1988 and 1992

Crops	Year	Production (tons)	Consump. (%)	Marketing (%)
Maize	1988	22953	100	0
	1992	23867	100	0
Rice	1988	1437	100	0
	1992	1508	100	0
Sorghum/Millet	1988	59	100	0
	1992	196	100	0
Cassava	1988	78140	90	10
	1992	85260	90	10
Sweet Potatoes	1988	1220	100	0
	1992	984	100	0
Coconuts	1988	25434	45	55
	1992	32596	67	33
Cashewnut	1988	12398	61	39
	1992	5631	78	22
Groundnuts	1988	24.4	100	0
	1992	184	100	0
Babaranut	1988	178	100	0
	1992	77	100	0
Cotton	1988	25	0	100
	1992	9	0	100
Simsim	1988	257	96	4
	1992	511	96	4
Citrus Fruits	1988	31635	80	20
	1992	46570	80	40
Mangoes	1988	13525	40	60
	1992	12935	70	30
Bananas	1988	38816	70	30
	1992	16772	80	20
Tomatoes	1988	2835	85	15
	1992	3280	85	15
Beans	1988	248	100	0
	1992	442	100	0
Green-grams	1988	237	100	0
	1992	311	100	0
Robusta Coffee	1988	-	-	-
	1992	10.8	1	99
Bixa	1988	1471	0	100
	1992	1544	0	100

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Annual Reports, Kwale.

It is evident from Table 2.5 that the main staple crops are consumed locally and a substantial amount is to be imported.

The table reveals that the main food crops do not meet the local demand, hence no surplus goes to the market. A substantial amount has to be imported from other parts of the country to meet consumption demand in the district. The table also shows that the main marketed crops, between 1988 and 1992 were coconuts, cashewnuts, citrus fruits and mangoes. Certain crops like bixa and cotton are important cash crops with unexploited potential. Another important cashcrop is robusta coffee. 99% of the coffee produced in the district is marketed.

There are certain crops e.g. simsim and groundnuts, which have a high demand, but their production has not increased because of lack of seeds. Other crops like citrus fruits and mangoes are produced in large quantities but are consumed locally due to poor marketing arrangements.

Livestock Production

Livestock activities in the district are varied, with the amount of rainfall and vegetation being the main determining factors. The livestock production areas can generally be grouped into two: the "low potential" area (but with very high potential for livestock activities) comprising Kinango and parts of Msambweni and the "medium potential" area comprising Matuga, Kubo and parts of Msambweni.

In Kinango and the low potential areas of Msambweni Division, the main livestock activities involve beef cattle, sheep, goats and bee-keeping. In this area are to be found both ranches herds (group and commercial) as well as individual herds.

In the remaining parts of the district, the major livestock activities revolve around poultry, dairy, goats, sheep and beef cattle.

The small East African Zebu cattle, numbering approximately 270,000 is the main beef breed in the district, of which 50% is to be found in Kinango Division. These produce a substantial amount of milk, most of which is consumed within the households; the little surplus is sold at the various market centres in the district.

The dairy cattle population in the district, estimated at 1,795, is to be found mainly in the high potential areas along the coastal strip. These produce an estimated 11.5 litres of milk annually.

The fat tailed hair sheep and the small East African goat dominate the sheep and goats population estimated to be 75,336 and 149,656 respectively. Two-thirds of the sheep and 50% of the goats are found in Kinango Division.

Table 2.6 below provides livestock production figures by division and for Kwale District totals for the year, 1993.

Table 2.6

Livestock Population Profile (1993)

Type	Total	Matuga	Kubo	Msambweni	Kinango
Cattle:					
Beef	226,583	47,372	43,632	61,296	114,283
Dairy	1,795	689	522	486	98
Sheep	75,336	2,110	10,996	13,110	49,120
Goats	149,656	18,342	20,010	31,642	79,662
Poultry:					
Layers	162,556	22,160	7,466	130,120	2,816
Broilers	34,470	8,120	0	26,350	0
Indigeno us	1,411,29 2	484,620	385,626	243,620	297,426
KTB Hives	940	206	238	216	280
Log Hives	4,754	52	416	658	3,628
Pigs	700	684	0	16	0
Rabbits	1,949	226	580	417	726

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1993.

It is clear from Table 2.6 that Kinango Division has most of the cattle, sheep and goats, infact about 50% of each type. Matuga Division has the largest number of poultry i.e. a total of 514,900 out of a district poultry population of 4,608,318 birds.

Table 2.7 shows the main livestock products for 1989 and 1992. The table reveals that beef production increased from 2,083 tonnes in 1989 to 4,340 tonnes in 1992 thus doubling over the period 3 year period. Sheep and goat production almost trebled over the same period. Despite the apparent increase in most meat production, the district has had to import sheep, cattle and goats from other districts to meet the local demand. Hides and skin production reduced from 220, 271 pieces in 1989 to 121,594 pieces in 1992. Production of egges increased

from 6.9M in 1989 to 13.0M in 1992. Honey and wax production also increased by about 100% over the same period.

Table 2.7

Livestock Products

Product	1989	1992
Beef (Tons)	2,083	4,340
Milk (Million litres)	6	12
Hides & Skins (Pieces)	220,271	121,594
Eggs (Millions)	6.9	13.0
Sheep/Goats meat (Tons)	270	820
Poultry meat (Tons)	696	1,575
Honey (Kg)	6,500	13,340
Wax (Kg)	400	740

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1993.

Livestock production activities are hindered by animal diseases, notably foot and mouth, rinderpest, east coast fever, trypanosomiasis, fowl pox, black water diseases, red water etc. These and other livestock diseases would have to be controlled in order to increase production in livestock products.

OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Other primary production activities covered in the district section include fisheries, forestry and mining.

Fisheries

Kwale District has approximately one third of the entire Kenya coast line (approx. 250 Km long) and, with adoption of the Exclusive Economic Zone which extends seawards to 200 nautical miles the fisheries resources area have been increased and can be divided into four categories:

- Deep Sea
- Coral Reef - which forms the main fishing area of the district

- East marine - creek area rich in crustacea fishery and other river fish species
- The Hinterland Water Bodies - include existing coastal tidal swamps, dams marshy land and rivers.

As noted above the coral reef forms the main fishing ground where fishermen using dug-out echoes confine their activities to 3 nautical miles (7 Km. from the shore), thus leaving the deep sea resource unexploited due to lack of proper fishing vessels and equipment. It is estimated that 5,000 people are engaged in the fishing industry.

Table 2.8 shows the levels of marine fish and other catch landed between 1988 and 1992.

Table 2.8

Marine Fish Landing for 1988 - 1992 Period

Species	1988 Kgs	1989 Kgs	1990 Kgs	1991 Kgs	1992 Kgs
Demersal	374,507	358,995.5	412,194	534,211	459,325
Pelagic	112,622	152,234.5	151,632	195,024.5	166,636.5
Crustacea	29,855	24,805	21,233	18,146.5	301,692
Sharks/Rays Sardines/ Mixed Fish	166,739	82,264	85,511	96,028.5	11,241
Others	25,687	31,688	63,873	70,632	63,249
Total	709,410	649,987	744,443	914,042.5	1,002,143.5

Source: Fisheries Department, Shimoni, 1993.

Table 2.8 shows that the marine catch increased between 1988 and 1992 from 709,410 Kgs. to 1,002,043 Kgs. though quantity of individual fish product type fluctuated during the period period.

Table 2.9 shows the projected fish and other marine catch figures for 1993-1996. It is anticipated that the overall marine catch will increase from 1,112,378 to 1,480,573 Kg. during the plan.

Table 2.9

Projected Fish and Other Marine Catch 1993/96

Species Marine Fish	1993	1994	1995	1996
	Kgs	Kgs	Kgs	Kgs
Demersal	509,850	560,835	616,918.5	678,609.8
Pelagic	184,850	203,641.5	223,807.6	246,187
Crustacea	334,878	368,365	223,807.6	445,721
Sharks/Rays	12,477	13,724	405,201	16,605
Sardines Mixed Fish				
Others	70,206	77,226	15,096	93,442
Total	1,112,378	1,223,615	1,345,976	1,480,573

Source: Fisheries Department, Shimoni, 1993.

Forestry

The forestry area under the management of the Forest Department is about 35,000 hectares. The natural indigenous covers an area of about 33,000 ha. which include 6,000 ha. of Mangrove forest cover.

Forests in Kwale are a major supplier of the valuable hardwood timbers both locally and to Mombasa. Licensed saw millers obtain their raw materials on commercial basis from the forests. The trend of exploitation over the last five years (see table 2.10) indicates a decline in the availability of exploitable woods.

Table 2.10**Timber Production and Sale to Sawmills**

Year	Quantity of Timber M ³	Value Kshs.
1988	964,132	7,837.20
1989	785,653	10,205.50
1990	1,111,478	13,591.10
1991	559,702	29,926.00
1992	431,942	35,506.00
Total	3,852,907	97,065.80

Source: Forest Department, Kwale, 1993.

The Mangrove Forests have been a traditional source of building materials for the coastal people. The trees are also exploited for their durable poles for fencing among other uses. Mangrove cutting is an important commercial activity throughout the mangrove areas extending from Gaze southwards to Vanga. Table 2.11 shows the exploitation of mangrove poles between 1988-1992.

Table 2.11**Mangrove Poles Exploitation**

Year	No. of Poles	Value Kshs
1988	3,553.0	7,837.20
1989	7,029.5	10,205.50
1990	2,403.0	13,591.10
1991	1,963.0	29,926.00
1992	3,215.0	35,506.00
Total	18,163.5	97,065.80

Source: Forest Department, Kwale, 1993.

The exploitable materials in the forests are becoming scarce. This has led to small pit-sawyers operating on valuable wood from their private farms. However, the rate of exploitation is not commensurate with the rate of replacement since the

species felled are not the same species that are popular with the farmers for planting on the farms.

Agro-forestry

Agro-forestry can be defined broadly as any land use which combines the growing of food and tree crops on the same piece of land either simultaneously or sequentially. The concept of agro-forestry has been widely accepted as a solution to rural development needs in Africa. It has been viewed as an answer to shortages of food, fuelwood, cash income, animal fodder and building materials.

Kwale District is not well endowed with forest resources, hence the need to enhance agro-forestry activities in the district to reduce wood exploitation in state and trust lands.

Mining

There exists potential in the district for exploitation of industrial minerals. A technical cooperation project between the Governments of Kenya and Japan is assessing the existence of precious metals (gold and silver), base metals (lead and zinc) niobium and rare earth elements in specific survey areas including the Mkang'ombe and the hills of Kiruku, Nguluku and Mriman.

The mining activities currently going on in the district include coral, silica sand and ordinary sand mining. Silica sand mining is extensively done in Msambweni Division. Ordinary sand mining is prevalent in the areas of Msambweni and Matuga Divisions.

COMMERCE, TRADE, MANUFACTURING AND OTHER SERVICES

Kwale District continues to lag behind in the development of commercial and industrial undertakings. The district relies almost entirely on Mombasa for the supply of manufactured goods. Following are the main medium sized industrial undertaking.

- Kenya Calcium Co. Ltd. in Waa.
- Kenya Bixa in Tiwi
- Msambweni Development Company
- Water Purification and Bottling Plant in Diani
- Ice Making Plant at Mwambungo
- Meat Purchasing Plant at Msambweni.

The Kenya Calcium Products Ltd. manufactures hydrates of lime, stock feed lime, agricultural lime, limestone aggregate and block using lime and limestone. The Msambweni Development Company produces 4 million coconuts annually out

of which copra and coconut fibre are produced. The meat processing plant at Msambweni which opened in May 1993 specializes in process in smoked meat, smoked fish, pork and beef sausages.

Areas like Kinango, Ramisi, Shimba Hills, Ndavaya, Mazeras, Tiwi, Mwaluphamba, Kikoneni and Mwavumbo have potential for manufacturing and processing of raw materials drawn from agricultural and livestock production, which has not been adequately exploited. Development of production and trade in such raw materials such as horticultural crops (i.e. bananas, mangoes, citrus fruits, oranges and pineapple) and others like cassava, coconut, cashewnut, sugar cane, simsim, bixa and rice, has consequently been slowed because of the absence of such linkages.

The absence of linkages between sectors and the general slow process of rural industrialization and commercialization in the district has largely been due to slow development of basic infrastructure and the uneven distribution of small towns and market centres. Most of the commercial activities are concentrated in Matuga and Msambweni Divisions, the development of which is largely influenced by the hotel industry as is evident by the rapid growth of Ukunda.

The hotel industry in the district is served by a total of 27 tourist class hotels and 16 cottages along the south coast. These are major consumers of the locally grown horticultural products. Other tourist related commercial undertakings are car hire and tour services, taxi services and boutiques.

Small-scale enterprises in the informal sector like basket-work furniture making, wood curving, makuti and mat making are widespread in the district. Most of these activities are mainly performed by various women groups and are directly or indirectly related to tourism in the South Coast.

In 1992 the total number of licensed businesses were 1559 broken down as shown in table 2.12.

Table 2.12**Number of Licensed Businesses**

Category	No. Issued
Wholesalers	33
Catering (Hotels Restaurants)	204
Motor Vehicle Repair	4
Retail Trade	1187
Boarding & Lodging	119
Manufacturers	8
Distributors	4
Total	1559

Source: District Trade Office, Kwale, 1993

In 1992, the Kwale County Council licensed 1215 commercial enterprises majority of which were shop kiosks (380), tea kiosks (270) and retail shops (218). The council also licensed 24 tourist hotels.

The commercial and manufacturing enterprises are supported by 4 commercial banks one financial institution which are all located in Diani/Ukunda areas the development of which centres around tourism. Other sources of finance for the sector include Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) and the District Joint Loan Board. Between 1989 and 1991, the ICDC issued loans to 50 businessmen, amounting to KShs.3,598,000/=. The District Joint Board gave out loans in 1989 amounting to Kshs.890,000. However, the issuance of loans has not been continuous due to defaulting loanees and lack of contributions from the local authorities.

The earlier part of this chapter described the major economic activities in Kwale. This section describes further the labour force engaged in these activities. However, as data is not readily available, various assumptions and estimates have been used to derive data appearing in this section. For example, it will be assumed that the section of the population aged 15-59 constitute the current and projected labour force of which 92% is further assumed to be the participating rate.

Labour Force

Table 2.13 shows the employment profile of the district by major sectors. The table shows that the labour was estimated at 193,737 in 1993, which, as noted above was derived by assuming that 92% of the labour force (15-59) will participate in various economic activities. The labour force is projected to grow to 200,232 and 210,968 in 1994 and 1996, respectively.

Table 2.13**Employment Profile of the District**

	1993	1994	1996
Labour Force	193,737	200,232	210,968
Agricultural Labour			
Small Farm	118,180	121,725	129,138
Large Farm	13,562	14,037	15,036
Pastoral	17,436	17,610	17,964
Other Rural Self-Employment			
Fishing			
Mining	5,000	5,100	5,250
	2,500	2,800	3,000
Wage Employment			
Public Sector	11,624	11,856	12,335
Private Sector	12,400	12,834	13,748
Urban Self-Employment			
Commercial/Business			
Informal Sector	1,937	1,995	2,117
	15,139	15,896	17,525

Source: 1979 Population Census,
1989-93 District Development Plan

As the table shows, the labour force is comprised by four main sectors; agricultural labour; other rural self-employment; wage employment, and urban Self-Employment. The level of employment in the various sub-sectors is derived by assuming a certain percentage of the total labour force. For example, employment in the Small-farm sub-sector is 61% of the total labour force which is estimated to grow at 3% during the plan period. Hence, employment in the small-farm sector will grow from 118,180 in 1993 to 121,725 and 129,138 in 1994 and 1996 respectively. The 61 per cent assumption is based on the fact that the district's Economy is basically agricultural.

Employment in the Large-farms is estimated to be 7% of the labour force. Hence, in 1993 labour force in the large farms was estimated to be 13,562 which is projected to grow at 3% to 14,037 and 15,036 in 1994 and 1996, respectively. employment in this sector would have been higher had the Ramisi Sugar Factory not closed down which resulted in laying off of 4,500 sugar workers as well as discontinuity of sugar-growing by the out-growers.

The Fisheries Department estimates that about 5,000 people are engaged in the fishing industry which is about 2.6 per cent of the labour force.

Employment in this sub-sector is projected to grow to 5,250 in 1996. Growth in employment in this sector is anticipated with future exploitation of deep sea resource and improvement in fishing methods.

As noted in the previous section, mining activities in the district are minimal though potential for further exploitation exists. Hence, only about 2,500 people are estimated to be engaged in mining activities, which constitutes 1.3% of the labour force. Mining is currently confined to coral and lime extraction, silica and sand harvesting.

On wage employment, the public sector is estimated to have 11,624 people in its employment in 1993, which is 6% of the total labour force. It is estimated that wage employment in this sector will grow minimally at 2 per cent, to 11,856 and 12,335 in 1994 and 1996, respectively. However, with the Civil Service Reform Programme, which aims at obtaining an efficient and effective civil service, the projected growth may not be realised.

Employment by private sector firms is estimated to be 12,400 in 1993 which is 6.4% of the total labour force. It is projected to grow at 3.5%, hence it is estimated to be 12,834 and 13,748 in 1994 and 1996, respectively.

Urban employment by large/formal commercial business is limited as growth in urban/market centres in Kwale district has been marginal. The sub-sector includes wholesale enterprises, hotels and restaurants, etc. The urban self-employment is 1% of the total labour force which is 1,937 in 1993 and estimated to grow at 3% to 1995 and 2117 in 1994 and 1996, respectively.

The main urban/market centres in which urban self-help in the commercial/business sector is important are Kwale, Diani, Ukunda, Msambweni and Kinango.

The small-scale/informal sector activities, though difficult to differentiate from other commercial activities constitute 7.8% of the total labour force. Hence, in 1993 employment level in this sector is estimated to be 15,139, growing at 5 per cent to 15,896 and 17,525 in 1994 and 1996 respectively. Small-scale/informal sector activities include furniture making, retail shops, kiosks, makuti making, basketry, and hawking.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The welfare of the people in the district is greatly influenced by the existence, accessibility distribution and utilization of social and economic infrastructure in the district.

Health Facilities

Kwale district has a total of 45 static health service delivery points. There are three hospitals at Msambweni (District Hospital), Kinango and Kwale, five health centres (Kikoneni Samburu, Shimba Hills, Tiwi and Rangai, 36 dispensaries and one Public Health Centre (P.H.C) at Ukunda. Two of the dispensaries are run by NGOs. There are also several private clinics in the district.

Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK) runs outreach services in the district. Aga Khan runs a PHC programme in Mwavumbo, Kasemeni and Mtaa locations, UNICEF supports a multi-sectoral Child Survival and Development Programme in the district while SIDA supports a district wide water and sanitation programme.

Table 2.14 shows the distribution of health facilities by division and category.

Table 2.14

Distribution of Health Facilities

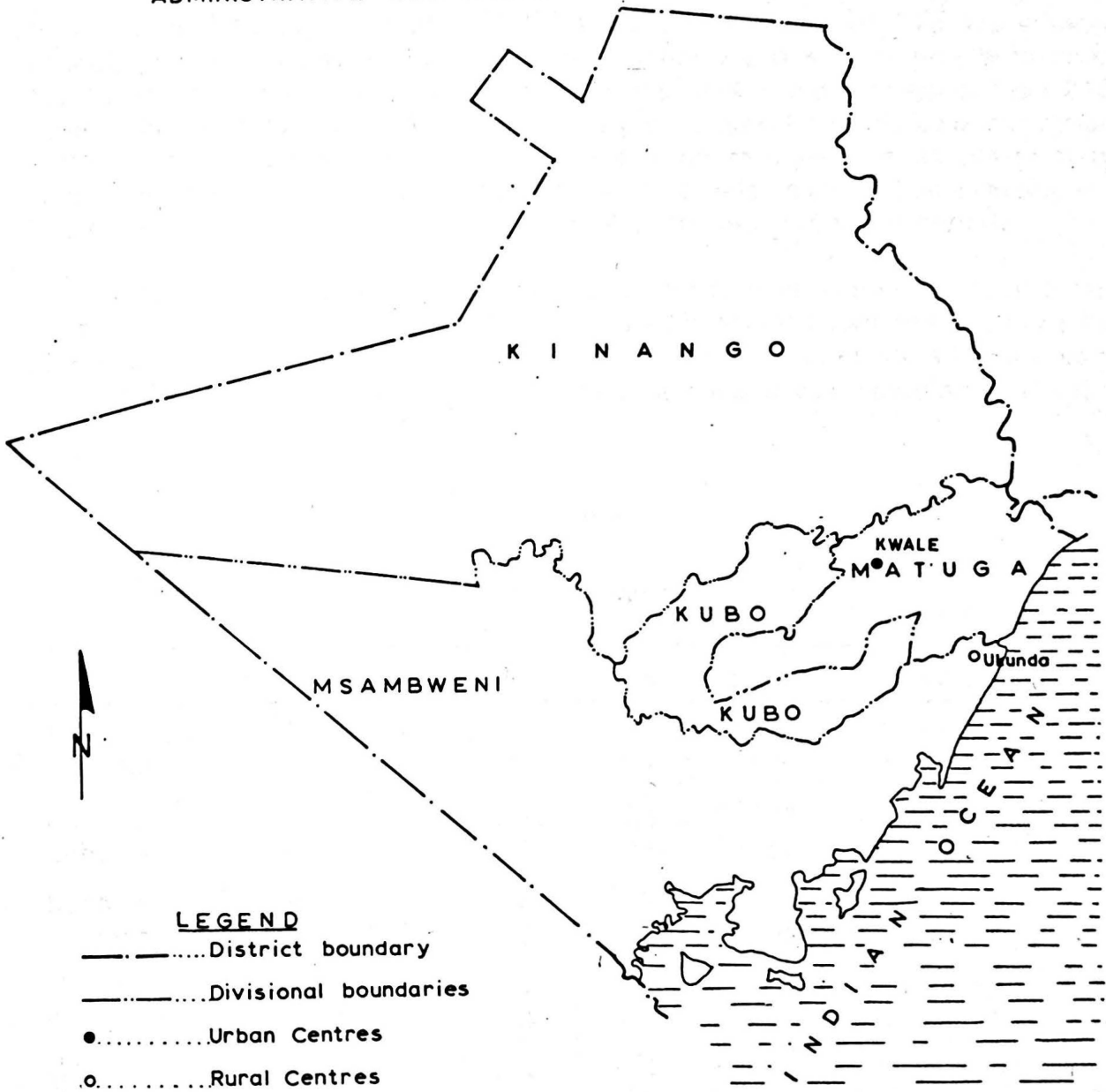
Division	No. of Service Delivery Points			
	Hospitals	Health Centres	Dispensary	Others
Kinango	1	1	11	-
Kubo	-	1	6	-
Matuga	1	1	5	-
Msambweni	1	2	11	1
Total	3	5	33	1

Source: Ministry of Health, Kwale, 1993.

The average population per facility is approximately 12,000 persons and 72 beds per 100,000 persons which is considerably below national and Coast Province standards. There are only 5 physicians and 206 medically trained staff.

Given this low number of health facilities, raising and maintaining the district's health standards at or near the national average is difficult. Consequently, health standards are low.

KWALE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



LEGEND

- · — · — · — District boundary
- · · · · Divisional boundaries
- Urban Centres
- Rural Centres

0 5 10 15 20 Km

Education Facilities

Table 2.15 shows that in 1992 there were a total of 218 pre-primary schools, 265 primary schools, 22 secondary schools and 8 youth polytechnics in the district. While the number of primary schools increased considerably from 228 schools in 1987 to 265 in 1992, secondary education had only one institution established within the same period. There is no reliable data on pre-primary schools for 1987, hence the trend in the facility provision cannot be established. The number of youth polytechnics remained static over the same period.

Of the primary schools, two schools are for special education (one each for the deaf and mentally handicapped) both situated in Kwale Town and two units for special education. Other training institutions in the district include a Rural Health Training Centre at Tiwi, a Family Life Training Centre in Kwale Town and a District Development Institute at Matuga.

Table 2.15

Distribution of Education Facilities

		Kinango	Kubo	Matuga	Msambweni	Total
Pre-primary Schools	1987	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	71	32	35	80	218
Primary Schools	1987	77	33	37	81	228
	1992	93	34	40	98	265
Secondary Schools	1987	6	3	6	6	21
	1992	6	4	6	6	22
Youth Polytechnics	1987	4	2	-	2	8
	1992	4	2	-	2	8
Other Training Institutions	1987	-	-	-	-	-
	1992	-	-	-	3	3

Source: District Education Office, Kwale, 1993

The participation rate in pre-school education in the district is only 23.1% compared to the national rate of 30%. Generally, pre-primary school education is not widespread in the district. Most of the pre-primary schools lack the basic facilities, have unqualified teachers and have sub-optimal levels of enrolment.

As has been mentioned, there are 265 primary schools in the district which characterises an 8.8% increase from the 228 schools in 1987. In most of the

schools, physical facilities, especially for the teaching and learning of practical subjects are lacking. 92.3% of the schools do not have workshops while 93.2% do not have home science rooms. In many of the schools, the pupils have to sit on the floor due to lack of desks. One-third of the primary school teaching force in the district is untrained while there is also inadequate provision of teachers' houses.

The participation rate in primary school education in the district is 72.1% as compared to the national one of 94%. The participation rate for boys is 80.2% while that of girls is 63.6%. 90% of the schools have an enrolment of less than 500 students. A large proportion of the children, both boys and girls join school when they are over age. In 1992, 36.1% of the boys and 32.8% of the girls in standard one were 8 years and above. The drop out rate from schools is very high with an average of only around 28% of the boys and 19% of the girls who enrol in class one finishing primary school education.

Of the 22 secondary schools in the district, 8 are public assisted and one a private school. Two of the schools are exclusively for boys, three are exclusively for girls and the rest are mixed. Physical facilities required for the teaching and learning of science and technical subjects, and for accommodation purposes are lacking in most of the schools as summarised in Table 2.16.

Table 2.16

Facilities in Secondary Schools

Facility	Required	Available
Workshops	24	4
Home Science rooms	14	4
Laboratories	45	20
Classrooms	168	156
Libraries	22	5
Dining Halls	15	8
Dormitories	48	22
Staff Houses	168	52

Source: District Education Office, Kwale, 1993

Participation in secondary school education in the district is much lower than that of primary school. The majority of the pupils going to primary school will for one reason or the other, drop out of school before going to secondary school.

Early marriages, teenage pregnancies, search for employment, lack of fees and lack of interest are among the reasons that contribute significantly to the high drop-out rate, especially of girls, from schools.

Out of the 8 youth polytechnics in the district, 7 are government aided and have an estimated 564 students with 42 instructors. The other one is a self-help youth polytechnic with 78 students. As noted in Table 2.15, the number of polytechnics in the district has not changed over the last 5 years. The enrolment has also remained low. The inability to increase the number of these facilities is largely due to the attitudes of the people towards joining such institutions. The use of the available ones is sub-optimal because of the poor conditions of the necessary requirements including boarding facilities, lack of instructors needed at different times, lack of teaching equipment and the location of some of the centres in sparsely populated areas.

Roads

The district has a total classified road network of 1575.7 Km categorized and distributed over the divisions as shown in tables 2.17 and 2.18.

Table 2.17

Road Classification by Type of Surface

Type of Surface	Length (Km)
Bitumen	190.3
Gravel	748.5
Earth	636.9
Total	1,575.7

Source: Ministry of Public Works, Kwale, 1993

Table 2.18**Distribution of Road Network by Division**

Division	Class of Roads			
	A	C	D	E
Kinango	51	96.1	123.3	256.2
Kubo	-	24.0	41.7	50.5
Msambweni	73	46.0	93.2	127.1
Matuga	23	26.0	-	44.3
Total	147	192.1	258.2	478.1

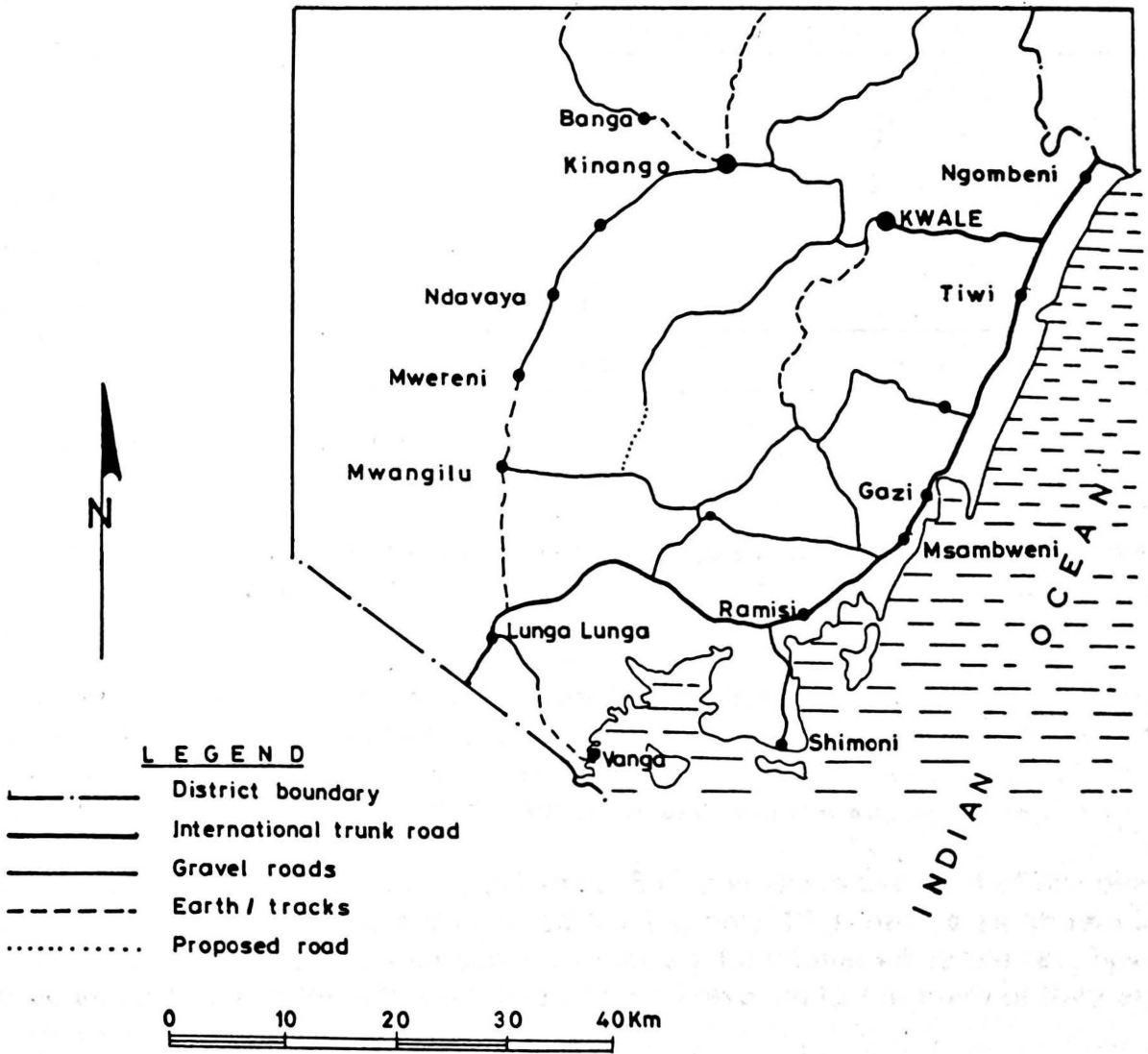
Source: Ministry of Public Works, Kwale, 1993

The coastal strip and the northern part of the district are adequately served with tarmac road running from Mombasa-Lunga Lunga and the Mombasa-Nairobi roads respectively. The general network of roads covers a larger part of the district though the conditions of some of the rural access roads remain poor especially during the rainy season.

The only road that is heavily utilized in the district is the Mombasa-Lunga Lunga road. This is attributed mainly to the tourism activities in Msambweni Division. Most of the other roads in the district are under-utilized.

KWALE DISTRICT

ROAD CLASSIFICATION



Water Supplies

Table 2.19 shows the distribution of water supplies in the district, most of which are maintained by GOK or the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation.

Table 2.19

Distribution of Water Supplies by division

Division	No. of Rural Water Supply Schemes		
	Operating	Stalled	Total
Kinango	2	5	7
Kubo	1	5	6
Msambweni	1	3	4
Matuga	-	1	1
Total	4	14	18

Source: District Water Engineer, Kwale, 1993.

Kwale District has a total of 27 existing large scale water supply schemes. These comprise 23 rural water supply schemes and four urban water supply schemes.

The urban water supply schemes which are all in operation, are operated and maintained by the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation and serve Kwale Town, Kinango Market, Matuga and Diani. These schemes are over utilized since the demand for water from the schemes exceeds the supply by far.

Of the 23 rural water supply schemes, 5 of them have been out of use over a long period of time and are duplicated leaving only 18 schemes as shown in Table 2.19. There are only four schemes that are functional while the rest have stalled either because there has not been enough revenue to run them or they are in various stages of disrepair.

Other sources of water in the district along the coastal strip include, open dug wells and boreholes installed with hand pumps most of which have been provided under the auspices of the SIDA funded Kwale Water and Sanitation Project, springs and rivers in the Shimba Hills region and dams in the hinterland.

Generally, the existing facilities are overutilized mainly because they serve an area and population much higher than that which was planned. The larger part of the district lacks adequate provision of any source of safe drinking water. However, the hinterland comprising Kinango and parts of Msambweni Divisions are worst hit by the unavailability of suitable sources of water.

Electricity

Electricity, although available, is not well distributed within the district. Its availability is confined to Kwale district headquarters and the main market centres like Kinango, Ukunda, Diani Beach and at the centres along the Mombasa - Ukunda Road. Through Rural Electrification Programme power has also been extended to Msambweni and Shimoni areas in Msambweni Division. It is apparent that most of the areas supplied are only in Matuga and Msambweni Divisions.

Cattle Dips

There are a total of 39 completed dips in the district. Of these, 22 are not functional and almost half of the remaining 17 dips are under-utilized. Table 2.20 shows the distribution of the cattle dips by division as well as their levels of utilization.

Table 2.20

Intensity of Utilization

Division	Normal	Under	Not Functional	Total
Kinango	2	2	10	14
Kubo	3	2	3	8
Msambweni	3	3	6	12
Matuga	1	1	3	5
Total	9	8	22	39

Source: Veterinary Department, Kwale, 1993

Even though there has not been any significant change in livestock disease incidence in the district, the general degree of utilization of dips in the district is low. There has also been a major decline (about 50% from 1991 to 1992) in

dipping activities in the district. Currently, only about 1% of the animals (cattle, sheep and goats) are dipped monthly. This is attributed to a number of reasons:

- All the dips in the district are in various stages of disrepair.
- Sudden withdrawal of dip attendants in 1991 left most of the dip management committees (where they had been formed) insufficiently trained in dip management.
- The dipping charges introduced are not affordable to the majority of the farmers.
- In some areas, there is a persistent shortage of water.

Kubo Division registers a higher rate of dip utilization and the majority of the dips are operational. However, in Kinango Division almost all the dips are not functional.

Co-operatives

As shown in Table 2.21, the district has a total of 64 registered primary co-operative societies and 2 unions in 1992, an increase from the 45 primary co-operative societies in 1987. Savings and credit societies (SACCOs) form 50% of the total co-operative societies in the district. Excluding the SACCOs and unions, there are 34 co-operative societies of which 19 are dormant.

Table 2.21

Co-operative Organisation

Type of Society	Activity Status (No.)		
	Active	Dormant	Total
Savings and Credit	29	2	31
Farmers Co-operative	6	6	12
Fihsermen	4	1	5
Multipurpose	3	-	3
Dairy	-	6	6
Housing	1	-	1
Farm Purchase	1	1	2
Mining	-	1	1
Ranching	-	3	3
Fishermen's Union	1	-	1
District Union	-	1	1
Total	45	21	66

Source: District Co-operative Office, Kwale, 1993.

Table 2.22**Distribution of Producer Co-operative Societies by Division**

Type of Society	Division				Total
	Kinango	Matuga	Msambweni	Kubo	
Farmers	1	2	9	4	16
Fishermen	-	-	5	-	5
Dairy	5	-	1	-	6
Ranching	3	-	-	-	3
Total	9	2	15	4	30

Source: Co-operative Office, Kwale, 1993.

There are 30 producer co-operative societies in the district. Out of this, Msambweni Division alone has 15 Kinango has 9, Matuga has 2 and Kubo has 4. Out of the 30 producer co-operative societies, 16 are for crop farmers, 6 for dairy farmers, 5 for fishermen and 3 for ranching. Masambeni Division has 9 of the farmers' co-operative societies and the 5 fishermen's co-operative Societies. Kinango Division has all the 3 ranching co-operative societies and 5 out of the 6 dairy co-operatives.

Table 2.23**Membership Trend**

Society	1989	1990	1991	1992	Remarks
Farmers	4906	4959	4909	5147	Active
Savings & Credit	4858	5422	5611	6914	Active
Fishermen	832	841	833	833	Active
Multipurpose	100	101	184	184	Active
Housing	-	-	-	79	Newly reg.
Ranching	40	41	43	48	Active
Union (Farmers)	5	5	5	5	Dormant
Union (Fishermen)	5	5	5	5	Active
Total	10,746	11,374	11,590	13,215	

Source: Ministry of Cooperative Development Annual Reports, 1989-92, Kwale.

The membership in the co-operative movement has over the last five years not shown any major changes. The exceptions to this is increased by 50% over the same period.

Table 2.24

Share Capital Trend

Type of Society	1989	1990	1991	1992
Savings & Credit	35,306,778.30	40,316,951.00	57,461,951.00	69,336,793.00
Farmers	142,917.00	142,743.00	131,810.00	137,810.00
Multipurpose	16,880.00	17,060.00	17,060.00	17,060.00
Dairy Societies	-	4,720.00	71,520.00	71,520.00
Union Farmers	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Union Fishermen	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Totals	35,541,575.30	40,556,388.90	57,712,341.00	69,622,483.00

Source: Ministry of Cooperative Development Annual Reports, 1989-1992

The total share capital of the co-operative societies was Kshs.69,622,483 in 1992. This increased from Kshs.35,541,575 in 1989. The largest increase in the share capital was in savings and credit societies, which increased their share capital from approximately Kshs. 35 million in 1989 to Kshs.69 million in 1992. The two unions (for farmers and fishermen) had no increase in their share capital.

Table 2.25**Turnover Trend 1989-92 (Kshs)**

Type of Society	1989	1990	1991	1992
Savings & Credit	2,301,743.00	3,664,009.95	4,428,324.00	5,773,200.00
Farmers	5,091,008.00	1,703,782.00	4,155,929.20	5,458,725.40
Fishermen	6,153,013.30	5,296,751.40	7,771,330.75	4,852,990.00
Multipurpose	9,373,697.00	4,516,235.00	13,111,120.00	8,035,456.00
Union Farmers	3,603,207.00	3,354,000.00	446,182.50	248,643.50
Total	26,522,668.30	18,514,77.95	29,912,885.95	24,120,371.85

Source: Ministry of Cooperative Development Annual Reports, 1989-92

Table 2.25 shows the turnover of the Co-operative Societies between 1989 and 1992. Despite the increase in total share capital of the societies, there was no increase in the turnover. In 1989, the total turnover for the societies was Kshs.26 million and Kshs.24 million.

Other marketing facilities

National Cereals and Produce Board: The National Cereals and Produce Board which buys, sells and stores maize and other scheduled agricultural produce has a depot in the district at the district headquarters. This depot was completed and started operating in 1992.

Auction Facilities: There are four auction yards in the district at Mwangulu in Msambweni Division, Samburu, Kinango and Vigurungani in Kinango Division. These are the only organised markets for livestock in the district. Currently, they are sufficient.

Major Market Centres: The major market centres in the districts are Kwale, Kinango, Vanga, Lunga Luga and Ukunda. These are well planned daily markets at which various farm products are sold.

Bank and Credit Facilities

There are four commercial banks operating in the district, namely Kenya Commercial Bank (2 branches), Barclays Bank of Kenya, Commercial Bank of Africa

and an Agricultural Finance Corporation Branch, all of which are situated at Diani Location of Msambweni Division, which as noted earlier is the hub of tourist activities.

Kwale is served by a mobile bank service from KCB Ukunda Branch. Other sources of finance for commerce and industry are I.C.D.C and K.I.E both situated in Mombasa, Kwale Trade Joint Loan Board and the Rural Enterprise fund.

WELFARE INDICES

INCOMES

As elsewhere in Kenya, sources of income in Kwale are from on-farm and off-farm agricultural and non-agricultural activities. According to the 1982 Household Budget Survey by CBS (the latest such survey in which a sample survey of 56,100 small-holder households in the district were surveyed) the total gross annual income for the district in 1981/82 was Kshs.818,315,597. For the individual household, average gross monthly income in cash and kind was Kshs.1216 (annual average gross being Kshs.14,597), while average net monthly income was Kshs.937. Without a recent household survey it is difficult to establish the current gross and average incomes.

Components of Income

Agricultural/Livestock Production Values

Table 2.26 shows production, values and prices of the major crops for 1992.

Table 2.26**Production and Value of the Main Crops**

Crop	Production 1992	Unit Price	Total Value Kshs
Maize (bags)	265,188	677.40	179,638,953
Beans (Bags)	4,911	650.00	3,192,222
Simsim (Kg)	511,000	9.00	4,599,000
Cashewnuts (Kg)	5631000	10.00	56,310,000
Bixa (Kg)	1544000	5.00	7,720,000
Cotton (Kg)	9,000	9.60	864,000

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kwale, 1993.

Note: Coconut prices are given per kilogram of copra while production is given in tonnes, hence it is not possible to compute the value of coconut.

Table 2.27 shows production and value of livestock and livestock products for 1992.

Table 2.27**Production and Value of Livestock and Livestock products 1992**

Livestock/Livestock Products	Production 1992	Unit Price	Value Kshs.
Beef (Kg)	4,340,000	40.00	173,600,000
Milk (Lts)	11,500,000	21.00	241,500,000
Sheep/Goat Meat (Kg)	820,000	100.00	82,000,000
Eggs (Trays)	433333	110.00	47,666,666
Poultry Meat (Kg) (Brioler)	1575000	120.00	189,000,000

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing, Kwale, 1993

Looking at the data from the tables 2.26 and 2.27, it is apparent that value of crops and livestock/livestock products may not indicate in total the welfare status of the community. The co-operative society turnover figures supplement production value indices of welfare and incomes of the community. Table 2.28 derived from Table 2.22 shows the turnover levels for farmers, fishermen, multipurpose and farmers union for 1989 and 1992.

Table 2.28

Cooperative Turnover 1989 and 1992 (Kshs)

Type of Society	Turnover 1989	1992
Farmers	5,091,008.00	5,458,725.40
Fishermen	6,153,013.30	4,852,990.00
Multipurpose	9,373,697.00	8,035,456.00
Union Farmers	3,603,207.10	248,643.50
Total	24,220,925.40	18,595,814.90

Source: Ministry of Cooperative Development Annual Reports, 1989 - 92

Table 2.28 reveals that the cooperative turnover declined between 1989 and 1992.

Wage Earnings

Table 2.29 shows the wage earnings for the period as extracted from 1991 Statistical Abstract.

Table 2.29

Earnings, 1986-90 (Kshs)

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
9,290,100	12,346,800	17,301,100	19,593,200	21,429,300

Source: Statistical Abstract 1991, Central Bureau of Statistics.

The table reveals that the total earnings increased gradually from Kshs.9,290,100 in 1986 to 21,429,300 in 1990.

Informal Sector

The section on commerce, trade and manufacturing outlined the small-scale enterprises in the informal sector such as basket-making, furniture making, wood carving, makuti and mat making and women group activities. Also in part II on Employment, it was estimated that in 1993 15,139 people were employed in the informal sector, which was also projected to 17,525 for 1996. If the average net monthly income remained at Kshs.937 from the 1982 household budget survey, then a total income of Kshs.14,185,243 would be realised from the informal sector.

Distribution of Incomes

According to the 1982 Household Budget Survey, 43.4% earned more than Shs.900 per month while 56.5% earned less. The survey further concluded that the main source of small-holder household income were salaries and wages. Considering that much of the wage employment is available along the coastline due to the presence of tourist hotels and associated commercial and industrial activities, as well as in the market centres in the interior, it is reasonable to infer that residents of Diani/Ukunda areas, Msambweni and Shimoni centres, as well as those residing at market centres in the interior such as Kwale and Kinango would be better off than the rural small-farm holders.

OTHER ASPECTS OF WELFARE

Infant Mortality Rates

According to the Socio-Economic Profile: Kwale District, a UNICEF/GOK study, the infant mortality rate for Kwale District declined from 130.6 (per 1000) in 1986 to 127.7 and 124.8 in 1987 and 1988, respectively. The declining rate in infant mortality suggested improvement in health and nutrition, however, this is not the case as the IMR is now estimated at 139/1000, according to GOK/UNICEF Household Welfare Monitoring surveys of Kwale and other CSD Districts. Yet another report, too many children? Report 1993:15, indicates that the under age 2 child mortality rate was 188 per 1000 live births. The disparity in the estimated levels of child mortality rates by various sources imply that it is an equally difficult task in obtaining intra-district differences.

Compared with the National Rate of 74/1000 at 139/1000 or any of the other estimates, the infant mortality rate for Kwale District is among the highest in the country.

The leading causes of death among under-fives according to the survey of the three pilot locations (Mkongani, Puma and Mwaluphamba) are malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, and measles which account for two-thirds of all child deaths. Anaemia is very common as well, and many serious cases have been observed at various health facilities in the district. According to Kwale District Socio-Economic Profile 1990, the major contributors to hospital admission of the under fives and their mortality are anaemia, malaria, diarrhoea, respiratory infections and malnutrition. Some of the causes are however inter-related such as malaria and anaemia or diarrhoea, malnutrition and anaemia.

Maternal health during pregnancy which is important for the unborn child, is inadequate with ensuing prevalent low birth weights recorded at various clinics in the district.

Disease Incidence

From the 1989-1993 Kwale District Development Plan, the leading disease recorded at the health facilities in Kwale District in 1987 were malaria (34%), respiratory infection (17%), skin disease (10%), intestinal worms (9%) diarrhoeal diseases (4%), and anaemia (3%).

The Kwale District Socio-Economic Profile outlines 12 most common causes of out-patient consultation at the health facilities within the District. Table 2.30 shows the trends 1988-1992.

Table 2.30

Out-patient Morbidity Statistics, 1987-92

Disease	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Malaria	189,662	155,948	205,993	176,217	213,903	227,859
Respiratory Diseases	99,542	77,034	117,010	98,032	123,219	129,779
Skin Diseases	59,424	424,252	52,982	46,382	53,529	59,038
Intestinal Worms	24,483	18,022	22,447	19,677	21,268	26,395
Diarrhoeal Diseases	24,268	17,814	24,071	19,968	24,473	27,773
Bilharzia	14,592	13,232	8,238	8,538	7,854	8,323
Anaemia	16,244	12,186	11,848	12,520	2,341	20,683

Source: Socio-Economic Profile, Kwale District 1990 and Ministry of Health, Kwale, 1993.

From the available information malaria is the biggest cause of morbidity in Kwale District. Considering that malaria is spread by mosquitoes, conditions for mosquito breeding must be in abundance in the district ranging from uncleared bush to stagnant water. In short, the climate in most parts of Kwale District is conducive to high prevalence of malaria. There is however, little seasonal influence in malarial transmission though there is a slight increase in out-patient cases after the long rains (May and June) as well as after the short rains in December.

The other important diseases are caused by lack of safe and clean water as well as poor sanitary conditions which are prevalent in several parts of the district. Poor nutrition and low level of immunization coverage account for a big ratio of admissions to health institutions and mortality in the under fives.

Nutrition

The quality and quantity of foods available to most inhabitants of Kwale District is limited. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of the small-scale farmers are engaged in production of starchy foods such as maize, cassava and rice and produce very little crops that are rich in protein and vitamins. Although the small-scale farmers produce cash crops such as coconut, cashewnuts, cotton, citrus and mangoes, the cash income derived from marketing of these crops is too limited to allow for purchase of foods with high nutritional value, hence the poor nutrition in several of Kwale's households. This is noticeable among children in terms of under-nourishment and malnutrition.

Apart from shortage of foods with high nutritional values, the feeding habits of the community also results in poor nutrition. After breastfeeding, a diet of weaning foods comprises mainly starchy foods such as porridge, ugali, or mashed cassava. Malnutrition among children is also partly due to ignorance of mothers as to what, when, and how to feed their infants. Also, some communities believe that females are not supposed to eat eggs, chicken, meat, or to drink milk. Expectant mothers are forbidden from eating protein/vitamin rich foods because of the belief that their newly-born may loose hair. Young boys and girls are not supposed to eat meat because they turn into greedy adults. Furthermore, they are not supposed to eat chicken because they may not get future partners. A part from such taboos, low level of education, especially among mothers also affects the nutrition patterns in most households.

For children, three indicators are used to assess the nutritional levels of the under fives; height-for-age, weight-for-height and weight-for-age. Height for age is a measure of stunting or chronic undernutrition, while weight for-height is an indicator of acute undernutrition. Weight-for-age assess chronic and acute forms of undernutrition.

The Kwale Socio-Economic Profile indicates that from a survey of children under five, the prevalence of stunting increased from 38.5% in 1982 to 43.4% in

1987. This compared with the National figures of children who fall below 90% of height-for-age WHO standard was 24.0 and 19.7 in 1982 and 1987, respectively.

Wasting, an acute form of undernutrition, is not as serious a problem in Kwale as stunting, as only 2.9% of children were severely wasted and 16.1% moderately wasted in 1987.

Pockets of Rural and Urban Poor (Destitutes)

The rural and urban poor could be defined as the sections of the community that are prone to long periods of hunger or famine due to lack of food arising from drought, also the landless and/or squatters who have no land resource from which to raise food crops. While squatters are mostly found in Matuga and Msambweni Divisions, the regular famine relief recipients are to be found in the semi-arid areas of Kinango Division and a few pockets in Msambweni Division.

Table 2.31 shows the number of squatters in the District.

Table 2.31

Number of Squatters in District

Location/Area	Number
Golini	320
Matuga	450
Waa	800
Diani	860
Ramisi Farm	2000
Mgombeni	400
Total	4830

Source: Land Adjudication and Settlement Department, Kwale, 1993.

According to the Land Adjudication and Settlement Department, the figures shown in table 2.31 are estimates as no head count has been conducted. The department however observes that most of the squatters are concentrated along the coastal strip where most of the lands was registered sometime in 1912 and 1914.

As has been mentioned, the semi-arid areas of Kinango, Kubo and Msambweni Divisions have regular famine relief recipients. Table 2.32 shows the famine relief recipients in 1988.

Table 2.32

Famine Relief Requirement 1988

Location	No. of Families
Lunga Lunga	2570
Mwereni	3500
Chegoni	1250
Taru	1250
Samburu	2500
Ndavaya	1000
Mtaa	250
Puma	250
Total	12,570

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

Note: One family unit is equivalent to about five people.

In 1992 the following areas in Kinango and Kubo Divisions were adversely affected by drought, and table 2.33 shows the families shown against each location that required famine relief.

Table 2.33**Famine Relief Requirements, 1992**

Division	Location	No. of Farm Families
Kinango	Mtaa	960
	Chegoni	1,170
	Samburu	2,210
	Kasemeni	1,012
	Mwavumbo	2,218
	Puma	1,961
	Mwereni	3,200
	Ndavaya	3,000
	Total for Kinango	15,731
Kubo	Majumboni	1,885
	Lukore	1,370
	Mkagani	1,948
	Mwaluphamba	1,978
	Sub-total for Kubo	7,181
Total		45,824

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

A comparison of Tables 2.32 and 2.33 reveals that it is the same areas of the district that had been adversely affected by drought in 1988 and 1992.

Family Planning

Family Planning services are offered in all hospitals, health centres, dispensaries, clinics of the Family Planning Association of Kenya and at private clinics. Although level of awareness or knowledge of some method of contraception in Kwale District is high at over 70%, according to the 1984 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) only about 6% of the women are using some form of contraception. The community hear and learn about family planning in various ways, however, medical staff and field educators are the most important sources of information which account for 75% of all known sources.

Basing its information on Kwale District HIS Annual Report, 1988 the Kwale Socio-Economic Profile shows the use of modern family planning methods in the district from 1986 to 1988 as shown in Table 2.34.

Table 2.34

Use of Modern Family Planning Methods, 1986-1988

Visits	1986	1987	1988
First Visit	914	904	1153
Re-visits	3,795	4,766	4567

Source: GOK/UNICEF Socio-Economic Profiles 1990

The use of modern contraceptive methods shows an increase of new acceptors in 1988 while the re-visits shows a slight decline of 199 (in 1988 from 1987) as the table shows.

It is estimated that about 10 per cent of the Kenyan women use traditional method of birth control, while according to the Too Many Children? 1993 Report, the corresponding figure for Coast is about 5%. The report specifies abstinence, withdrawal and 'other methods' as the traditional methods of birth control. Several institutionalized methods of birth control were practiced traditionally. The most common among them were the taboo on sex during breastfeeding which could last for two or three years.

Family Planning as a method of birth control has not been accepted by the majority in the community due to various beliefs notably:

- Increase in infidelity among users of contraceptives
- Fear of side effects by the women
- Family Planning is against the will of God.

Other non-users argue that pregnancy is desired, husbands disapprove, one does not get pregnant easily.

Literacy (Adult Education)

The Kwale District Socio-Cultural Profile estimates that about 166,000 people in Kwale District are able to read and write while the GOK/UNICEF Household Welfare Monitoring Surveys give the literacy rate at 61% which is the same level as the National Rate.

The Literacy Survey in Rural Kenya 1980/81 showed that more males were literate than females. Only 51.4% of the females aged 12 years and above were literate compared to 65.2% of the males. The national literacy rate then was 48%. The Literacy Survey of Kenya 1988 showed that the number of people able to read in Kwale had declined to 62% male literacy rate and 42% for females.

The Adult Education Programme, started in 1979, is intended to improve the literacy levels among the adult population in Kwale District. Currently the district has an enrolment of 3,976 adult education learners of which 996 are men and 2980 are women. These are taught in 193 adult education classes with 70 full time, 116 part time and 7 self-help teachers.

Table 2.35 shows the adult education enrolment levels for 1989-1993.

Table 2.35

Adult Education Enrolment 1989-1993

Year	Men	Women	Total
1989	1969	7160	9129
1990	1692	6379	8071
1991	1566	6350	7916
1992	971	2963	3934
1993	996	2950	3976

Source: Kwale District Adult Education office, 1993.

Table 2.35 reveals that enrolment in adult education classes had declined dramatically over the period 1989-93 for both men and women while the number of men attending the classes remained relatively low over the period. The apparent decline may be attributed to the increased literacy rate for Kwale District which is currently the same as the national level. It is also understood that men do not want to be in the same classes with women while separation is difficult in the face of the current shortage of adult education teachers.

Food Availability Data

The major food crops for the Kwale community are maize, cassava, rice, greengrams, and cowpeas. Table 2.36 compares the 1992 production levels with the consumption levels.

Table 2.36**Food Supply and Demand for the Staple Crops, 1992**

Crop	Production (tons)	Consumption Requirement
Maize	23867	26612
Cassava	85260	18144
Rice	1508	4750
Pulses	1598	968

Source: District Agricultural Office, Kwale, 1993.

The implication from Table 2.36 is that for maize and rice the district is far from meeting consumption demand. Table 2.5 on Marketing Trends analysis showed that percentage of production in various crops is consumed and what is surplus is available for marketing. The two tables indicate that, except for cassava, the level of production in the staple food crops as well as in other food crops does not meet the consumption demand. The District is thus a net importer of food, a situation that is expected to continue till the end of the plan period as Table 2.37 portrays.

Table 2.37**Production and Consumption Requirements 1993-1996 (in Tonnes)**

Commodity		1993	1994	1995	1996
Maize	Production	31314	41084	53902	70720
	Consumption	35607	47642	63745	83633
	S/D	-4305	-6558	-9843	-12913
Cassava	Production	93019	101483	110718	120794
	Consumption	5003	5172	5347	5528
	S/D	+88016	+96311	+105371	+115266
Rice	Production	1528	1547	1568	1588
	Consumption	5003	5172	5346	5527
	S/D	-3475	-3625	-3778	-3939

Source: Kwale District Agricultural Office, 1993.

Note: S/D means surplus or deficit.

As noted above excess demand is met through importation from other districts. To facilitate this the National Cereals and Produce Board has constructed a depot for handling various food-stuffs with special emphasis on maize, rice and beans. The National Cereals and Produce Board depot does not only provide a ready market for the farm produce but also offers some for sale to help meet excess demand for the staple foodstuffs.

In and Out-Migration in the District

The 1989-93 Kwale District Development Plan indicated that between 1962-1969 Kwale District Population had a growth rate of 3.8% which was relatively high and was attributed to migration into the district from up-country especially Ukambani. Between 1969 and 1979 Kwale District registered a population annual growth rate of 3.92% while between 1979 and 1989 intercensal period the population is estimated to have grown by 4%. As noted in Chapter 1, the high population growth rate is attributed to inward migration from other parts of the country arising from establishment of various settlement schemes in the district. Recent settlement schemes established have been Diani Complex, Diani Settlement Scheme, Shimon Settlement Scheme and lately Matuga Settlement Scheme.

There is also a seasonal movement of pastoralist Masai and Taita from the dry parts of their districts to the grasslands of the Kwale hinterland. This seasonal migration does not have a major impact on population or its growth rate.

Also of important is the development of tourism in the southern coast which tends to bring in additional numbers in terms of investors, tourist hotel workers, and others engaged in tourist-related activities e.g. car hire, curio trade, etc. The development of Diani and its Ukunda satellite is a manifestation of effect of tourism to those areas.

Status of Women

Importance of women in development as one of the pre-requisites for overall socio-economic development need not be over emphasized, hence the need to analyze their access to education, property and status in society.

Literacy: The Literacy Survey of Kenya, 1988 showed that the female literacy rate for Kwale District was 40% which is much higher than the national average at 27.08%. This revelation however differs from conclusions of a survey on Kwale women the basis of which helped draw the Too Many Children? Report 1993:15. The Report shows that 70% among women sampled had never attended formal school while 10% had an education level up to standard 4 and 20% above standard 4.

The Section on Literacy - Adult Education of this Chapter revealed that women have been performing better through enrolment in Adult Education classes. The level of enrolment, however, declined from 7,160 in 1989 to 2,980 in 1993.

The drop-out rate by girls in primary school at 81% is relatively high compared to the national rate of 58.4%. In general the drop-out rate for both boys and girls in Kwale District is high as only 28% of the boys and 19% of the girls who enrol in class one finish primary school education. The drop-out rate by girls is attributed to a number of factors, notably early marriages as determined by the cultural values, teenage pregnancies, search for employment, lack of school fees, and preference for boys over girls education.

During 1993 there were 371 women groups engaged in various activities. The aim of self-help groups is to build the people's capacity to help themselves by undertaking programmes that have direct impact on their welfare, thus improving the quality of their lives. There is still a great need to mobilize more in Kwale District to join women's groups. Assuming the age requirement is 15 years and above, the proportion of women who were members of women groups in 1988 was only about 12%. In 1981/82 female headed households represented 18.8% of the number of households.

CHAPTER THREE
STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

The economic potential of the district was described in Chapter One. This section highlights the major constraints that have hindered development of that potential in the major economic sectors. The outlined constraints are not necessarily in order of priority.

Low Productivity in Agriculture and Livestock Production: The full agricultural potential of the district has not been fully exploited due to various interrelated problems which in turn affect the productivity in agriculture and livestock production. Of notable importance are traditional agricultural practices, inadequate farm inputs - seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, tools and implements, poor breeding in stock, etc. The problem is further aggravated by low fertility of soils.

Unless the key issues are tackled over the plan period the district will continue being a net importer of food as the output levels in crops and livestock remain low. The high potential areas of Matuga, Msambweni and Kubo Divisions will have to be fully exploited to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

Scarcity and Inaccessibility to Water Sources: Inadequate supply of water is a major constraint particularly in the drier parts of Kinango, Musambweni and Kubo Divisions.

There is a scarcity, especially in the interland, of water for crops and livestock, for pasture and for the dips. The availability of clean, portable water within easy reach of the people in most parts of the district remains a priority issue to be addressed in the district. The existing small-scale water supplies are insufficient and most of them are not operational due to the high cost of operating and maintaining them.

Poor Condition and Network of Roads: Apart from the main roads from Mombasa to Lunga Lunga and Mombasa to Nairobi, most of the other roads are impassable during the rain season. The road conditions affect supply of farm inputs and marketing of farm produce. For instance the poor state of roads in Kubo Division makes it very difficult to market oranges and other farm produce. The provision of other basic services such as education and health suffer due to a poor communication between the district/divisional headquarters and the rural interior.

Environmental Degradation: The environment continues to suffer degradation due to uncontrolled cutting of trees for charcoal burning in parts of Kinango and Msambweni Divisions. Bush clearance by burning as a land preparation method is rampant throughout the farming areas of the district, with a high prevalence just before the long rains. Overgrazing around watering points particularly in parts of Kinango Division, which is not well endowed with water sources, also contributes to environmental degradation. Sand harvesting and stone quarries in Matuga and Msambweni Divisions will cause a problem in future if the sand pits and quarries are not rehabilitated.

Inadequate Physical Facilities: Inadequate physical facilities, equipment and personnel in health, schools and other institutions affect the quality of service that can be provided at these institutions. For instance, lack of workshops and laboratory equipment affect the teaching of the 8-4-4 programme in schools. This makes the district lag behind in education performance compared to other districts. The number and distribution of health facilities, coupled with other factors, cause very low health standards.

Poor Marketing Channels: Farmers and fishermen lack incentives to step up their production due to poor marketing channels arising from poorly managed and/or ill-equipped co-operatives. Poor marketing channels in turn affect pricing of agricultural, livestock products and fish, which is further compounded by lack of processing facilities for farm produce or fish.

The most affected are the horticultural farmers, the fishermen and milk producers. These people do not lack transport for distributing their produce but they also, more often than not, find themselves with a surplus of perishable produce which they either have to sell off at reduced prices or dispose of once before it starts to perish.

This problem also affects producers of maize, cassava, sorghum, rice and coconuts who already have inadequate storage facilities. Established bulk buyers and sellers of grain, such as NCPB and the co-operatives tend to delay collection, distribution and payment to farmers.

With regard to horticultural produce, there are still no processing factories in the district ready to buy, process and market the final products.

Low Literacy Levels and Low Basic Health Standards: Low literacy levels affect social and economic programmes aimed at enhancing production and provision of basic services. Socio-cultural attitudes aggravate the situation as the community receptiveness to new ideas and techniques is affected.

Low basic health standards may be associated with low literacy levels which is manifested in high infant mortality rates, poor sanitation, high morbidity due to disease incidence, etc.

Inaccessibility to and Inadequate Credit Facilities: Lack of credit facilities affects promotion of the main sectors particularly in agriculture and livestock production, fisheries, cooperatives and the informal sector activities.

Farmers in the district tend to shy away from conventional credit arrangements since the lending terms are demanding. In addition, most of the land remains adjudicated and hence the farmers cannot benefit from credit facilities available with AFC. For those that manage to secure loans management is a general problem.

Wildlife Menace: Destruction of crops by wildlife especially elephants, baboons and bush pigs reduce the crop production levels apart from discouraging small-scale farmers from boosting their production. Prey on domestic animals as well as transmission of diseases to livestock also affect livestock production levels on small-scale farms and the ranches.

High Incidence of Animal Diseases: Incidence of livestock diseases in the district particularly trypanosomiasis due to tsetse fly infestation, east coast fever and other tick-borne diseases affect livestock production efforts by the farmers.

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

To overcome the constraints outlined in the first section most of which had been identified in the last plan, there are on-going programmes and projects carried over as well as additional strategies planned for implementation during this plan period.

Similarly, there mistakes committed during the previous plan period which have to be corrected during the present plan period in order to achieve the same objectives. The proposed corrective measures and new strategies are outlined as below.

In order to improve crop production levels it will be necessary to improve and increase extension services to improve crop husbandry, use of improved seed varieties, increased use of fertilizers and manure, pest and disease control, early land preparation and early planting. It will also be necessary to intensify soil and water conservation activities such as dry land farming techniques, soil conservation, establishment of seed multiplication and crop bulking centres. Suitable channels for providing seed and other inputs will also have to be established. While research activities will be intensified, increased extension - research linkages will be pursued. Farmers will also be educated on better farm management and farming techniques.

There will be improved marketing through strengthening of existing co-operatives, construction of stock yards and rehabilitation of milk collection points, provision of storage facilities will be improved by constructing on-farm storage facilities and urging KGGCU to put up a store.

To allow for a ready market for farm and other products, it will be necessary to establish processing facilities for fruits, fish and milk. This will provide an outlet for the surplus output of these products.

For enhanced livestock production it will be necessary to improve local breeds through A.I scheme, bull camps, natural selection breeding etc. Through the livestock, water and other programmes, rehabilitation and extension of existing water supplies will be carried out particularly in the drier parts of Kinango and Msambweni Divisions where livestock production activities have good potential.

It will also be necessary to improve implementation of disease control programmes, animal health rehabilitation programmes, dip services and appropriate research in animal diseases.

Wildlife menace affects both crop and livestock production, hence it will be necessary to introduce adequate measures to contain wildlife destruction as well as improve on the existing ones e.g. electric fencing, wildlife cropping, deployment of more game rangers etc.

A good road network is important to allow for provision of basic services to the rural community, supply of farm inputs as well as ease in marketing of farm produce. It will therefore be necessary to improve and upgrade the existing road network particularly in the high potential areas in Kubo and Msambweni Divisions.

The co-operative movement is important particularly in provision of farm inputs and marketing of farm produce as well as fish. During this plan period efforts will be made to intensify education and training of co-operative staff and members as well as mobilizing farmers and fishermen to join the co-operative movement.

Credit provision allows for enhanced crop and livestock production as well as in other production activities and service sectors. To achieve the desired growth it will be necessary to increase and improve sources and terms of credit for the main production and service sectors.

In order to enhance literacy levels in the district, various measures will be taken during the plan period. Early childhood education will be stepped up through establishment of adequate nursery schools and integration of madrassa/religious classes with secular forms of education. Advocacy for increased participation in literacy and adult education programmes through seminars, barazas, etc. will be pursued. Special emphasis will be given to the participation by girls and women. Additionally, it will also be necessary to mobilize the communities in provision of required basic facilities and equipment particularly in education, health and other institutions.

Basic health standards will be improved through increase in coverage of the community health programmes to enable the larger part of the district to sustain health programmes at the community level. Health service delivery will also be expanded and improved through upgrading of the existing facilities and staff training.

Various measures will be taken to conserve the environment and reduce effects of activities that cause environmental degradation. Afforestation, re-afforestation and agro-forestry programmes will be improved and intensified. Efforts will also be made to rehabilitate the sand pits and quarries, as well as increase community awareness on destructive practices such as bush burning which is used as a land preparation method.

DISTRICT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

Agriculture and Livestock Production

Objective: Increase crop yield and therefore increasing both production and productivity.

Targets: Increase maize yields from 1.9 tonnes per ha. to 2 tonnes/ha. through intensified extension services and adoption of better techniques.

Increase rice yield from 1.5 tonnes/ha. to 1.6 tonnes/ha.

Increase cassava yield from 10 tonnes/ha. to 11 tonnes/ha.

Increase coconut yield from 1.8 tonnes/ha. to 1.9 tonnes/ha.

Increase citrus yield from 10 tonnes/ha. to 14 tonnes/ha.

Objective: Increase livestock production.

Targets: Increase the number of beef cattle from about 270,000 to 290,000.

Reduce the calf mortality rate from 20% to 15%.

Increase the number of dairy cattle from 1795 to 1850.

Increase milk production from 11.5 million litres to 12.5 million litres.

Increase output of honey from 23,144 kg. to 39,644 kg.

Objective: Increase poultry production.

Targets: Increase poultry population from 140,000 to 149,000.

Increase poultry meat from 1,575 tons to 2,239 tons.

Increase No. of eggs from 13m. to 17m.

Train 300 farmers, some staff members, vaccinate 70,000 birds against New Castle disease.

Rear 2,400 cockerels and pullets for exchange each year and distribute them.

Objectives: To protect and conserve catchment areas and bolder slopes.

Targets: To protect thirty catchment areas by the year 1996.

Lay and construct 9000 tonnes and construct 30,000m cut-off drains by 1996.

Control and rehabilitate 40 gullies by 1996, in all divisions.

Commerce, Trade and Manufacturing

Objectives: Open up markets and small towns especially in Kubo Division

Targets: Formulate (physical) development plans for Shimba Hills, Ukunda, Msambweni, Kikoneni and Tiwi.

Provide services like electricity, water, postal and telecommunication services to Kikoneni and Shimba Hills.

Human and Social Resources

Objective: Reduce infant mortality rates, morbidity rate and improve environmental health condition.

Targets: Reduce IMR from 139/1000 to 125/1000 by the year 1996.

Reduce morbidity rates caused by the 10 top diseases by 30% by the year 1996.

Objectives: Increase the participation and retention rates especially of girls in pre-primary and primary education especially in Kinango Division.

Targets: Increase pre-school participation rates for boys and girls from 24.7% and 22.2% respectively to 30% by the year 1996.

Increase primary school participation rate for boys and girls from 80.7% and 63.6% to 90% and 70% respectively and reduce drop-out rate from 72% and 81% respectively to 50%.

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. It's main target are cells in the blood called "T-helper cells" which HIV invades and eventually destroys. 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 efforts 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 rates 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. This is based on the experience of under-reporting of cases in the country. It is estimated that only about a third of the cases ever get 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 provinces most affected are the Coast, Nyanza, Western and Nairobi. 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 presence of a sexually transmitted disease (STD), such as syphilis, chancroid or herpes virus. A significant number of Kenyan adults do suffer from STDs 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 mother 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 a 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, 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 in 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 sterilization practices, compounded by financial and other practical constraints.

PREVALENCE OF HIV/AIDS IN KWALE DISTRICT

Reported Cases and Trends

Data available from the Kenya National AIDS Control Programme reveal that the first HIV/AIDS case was diagnosed in 1988 when there was only one HIV/AIDS case reported from Kwale District. The number however increased to 9 (nine) and 18 cases in 1989 and 1990, respectively. The HIV/AIDS cases dropped to 9 and 15 in 1991 and 1992, respectively, while no case had been reported for 1993. The total number of HIV/AIDS cases over the 1988-1993 is 52 which represents 0.1% of the country's total HIV/AIDS cases.

The HIV/AIDS cases reported for Kwale District appear relatively low, which is largely attributed to the fact that there are no screening facilities in the district and the patients have to be screened at Mombasa. It would therefore be reasonable to infer that some of the reported cases for Mombasa's 11,571 cases over the 1987-1993 period, could include a certain portion from Kwale District and from other parts of the Coast Province without HIV/AIDS screening facilities.

Socio-Cultural Factors Responsible for the Spread of the Disease

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for Kwale District was observed to be relatively low, however, there is need to address the AIDS epidemic in relation to socio-cultural values and practices that may directly or indirectly result to spreading of the disease. At a refresher course for TOTs (Training of Trainers) on HIV/AIDS held in April, 1993 the following socio-cultural attitudes and practices were identified.

Religion: Polygamous marriages which are permitted under Islamic teaching; divorce or 'Talaka' which is permitted by Muslim religion, a practice that is very common along the coast; sexual dissatisfaction particularly in circumstances where a young woman is married to an old man; knowledge and attitudes that are embedded in the traditional culture which are difficult to change; and limitation in sex education.

Ceremonies and Celebrations: Various ceremonies and/or celebrations encourage casual sex among the participants. Such ceremonies/celebrations include Makadara celebrations, harusii, mourning (matanga), immoral songs and more recently, video/film shows with pornography.

Traditional Medicine: The Mijikenda in the district are known believers of traditional medicine and thus their exists a false illusion that there is a cure for AIDS. Associated with traditional medicine are the tools used e.g. blades, knives etc - without sterilization.

Traditional Beliefs and Taboos: Traditional beliefs and taboos which include widow inheritance, early marriages contribute to the spread of AIDS if any of the people involved are HIV positive. Polygamous marriages also play a role in the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Urbanization: Another factor responsible for the spread of the disease are the growth of market centres and towns particularly as it relates to migrant workers who in most cases do not move with their spouses. The main urban and market centres of Kwale, Kinango, Msambweni, Ukunda and Diani, are more likely to be affected by the AIDS epidemic than the rural areas. Furthermore, tourism is likely to compound the problem much further not only in terms of migrant employees, but also through spreading of the disease by infected tourists.

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 of HIV/AIDS are outlined below:

Labour - Force

In the Socio-Economic profile of the district, the active labour force was considered as 92% of the age groups 15-59. The HIV is, more prevalent in the most productive age group (20-49 years), hence the disease will have serious implications in terms of loss of incomes, savings, and investment.

Bed-Occupancy

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

Orphans

It is estimated that there could be close to 1 million orphans due to AIDS by the year 2000. The excessive number of AIDS orphans will minimize the extent to which traditional mechanisms of integrating the orphans into extended families, thus the orphans' needs for food, education, health and clothing will be

inadequate. The situation in Kwale district is yet to be ascertained or assessed, implying the need for a survey in this respect.

Infant Mortality

AIDS does not affect only the sexually active population. Children too are among it's 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 that prevailed in the 1960's.

At 139/1,000, Kwale District has one of the highest child mortality rates in the country. As children born to women who are HIV positive are also likely to be AIDS victims, the mortality rate is bound to rise.

CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS

GOK 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 fiscal, social and moral problems of immense dimensions. The government will organise and mobilize appropriate resources, individuals, families and communities to combat the spread of AIDS.
- 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 the spread of the disease. The 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 most common mode of spread of AIDS virus, the government will mobilize resources for Family Life Education and advocate on education on safer sexual behaviour among potentially high risk populations. Condom promotion will be intensified among the high risk population.
- That because of the association between sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS, the government recognizes the need for early diagnosis and treatment of STDs 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 is 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 to 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 efforts to create awareness, it is evidently difficult to change social behavioral patterns of the individuals. Thus, such socio-cultural factors outlined in the earlier part of this section will be difficult to change as they are deeply-rooted in the community.

Inadequate Public Awareness of the Impact of HIV/AIDS

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

A KAP (knowledge, attitudes and practices) survey carried on respondents aged 13-17 revealed that their knowledge on HIV/AIDS was relatively low, however about 90% had heard about the HIV/AIDS through various media.

Existing Cultural Practices

Cultural practices influence the social behaviour of an individual. These were however highlighted earlier as socio-cultural factors responsible or likely to increase the spread of AIDS.

Inadequate Resources

The Ministries of Education and Health have undertaken the KAP survey mentioned above as well as carried out seminars for TOTs (Training of Trainers). This has been facilitated by funding from UNICEF. Funding has however been minimal and, there being no other source of funds, lack of equipment and vehicles and, inadequate resources is an important constraint.

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 provision 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 (PWAs) and HIV seropositive persons.

- Screening of blood and blood products for HIV
- Insurance for the HIV seropositive persons.

Lack of HIV/AIDS Data at the District Level

It was mentioned earlier that the district does not have an HIV/AIDS screening facility, hence these cases are referred to hospitals in Mombasa. There is no follow-up system to ascertain the condition of these referral cases.

STRATEGIES

The following strategies will be pursued in order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS in the district.

- Formation of a District AIDS Committee to deal with all issues related to HIV/AIDS. The committee will comprise relevant Government departments (Provincial Administration, Health, Education, Planning, Home Affairs, etc.) and relevant NGOs. The Committee should be replicated at the divisional and locations levels.
- Promote public awareness through learning institutions, barazas, print and electronic media, women groups, adult education classes, etc.
- Provide necessary resources to mount education campaign.
- Initiate income generating activities for the PWAs (People with AIDS) and their survivors (spouses and orphans).
- Establish a counselling in the district for HIV/AIDS patients.
- Initiate programmes to train community health workers on HIV/AIDS counselling and/or integrate these programmes into the existing Primary Health Care Programme.
- Initiate programmes for home based care and support for PWAs.
- Establish an HIV screening facility in the district and also set up a data base on HIV/AIDS for the district.

CHAPTER FIVE

SECTORAL PROJECT AND PROGRAMMES

HEALTH

Objectives

The objectives of the sector/ministry are to improve the quality of services of curative, preventive and promotive health care that are provided in the ministry's institutions. The ministry will work towards improving the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations at all levels with a view to optimising on the use of the scarce financial and other resources that will be made available during this plan period. Emphasis will also be given to community-based health care through various programmes such as Primary Health Care, Bamako Initiative, etc.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Activities	Divisions			
	Msambweni	Matuga	Kubo	Kinango
Initiated before 1989 completed in the 1989-93 period				
Hospital	1	-	-	-
Health Centre	-	-	-	-
Dispensaries	4	2	1	2
MOH's Office	-	1	-	-
Rehabilitation of dispensaries which started after 1989 (1989-93 period)				
Hospital	-	-	-	-
Health Centre	2	1	1	-
Dispensaries	6	3	4	7
Initiated and completed in the 1989-93 period				
Bamako/community Pharmacies	5	2	1	3
Initiated Dispensaries in the 1989-93 period and still under construction	-	-	-	-
Child Immunization 1989 - 1992	77%	69%	78%	67%

HEALTH

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Ndavaya Health Centre Ndavaya Location Kinango Division	1	Upgrading of dispensary to health centre <u>Justification:</u> This is a densely populated area
Lunga Lunga Health Centre Lunga Lunga Location Msambweni Division	2	Upgrading of dispensary <u>Justification:</u> This is a densely populated area
Kilibasi Dispensary Puma Location Kinango Division	3	Establishment of a dispensary <u>Justification:</u> The place is inhabited and is very far from health facilities. This is a community proposal
Bamako Initiative centres	4	Establish 17 Bamako Initiative centres in all divisions as follows: Kinago - 3 Kubo - 4 Msambweni - 7 Matuga - 3 <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF

AGRICULTURE

Objectives

The main objectives of the ministry are: contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. The farming community is, therefore, encouraged to: produce and market a wide range of food crops, produce crops for exports and provide raw materials for the local industries.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The following planned activities were achieved:

Activities	Division				Total
	Matuga	Msambweni	Kubo	Kinango	
<u>Training & visit</u>					
No. of contact farmers	1023	1099	753	1050	3925
No. of follower farmers	7226	2917	4430	7392	21965
Catchments protected	8	9	10	8	35

- Training Sessions for Technical Assistants (TA's): A one day training session was held every fortnight attended by all front line extension staff. In total 96 sessions were held each year.
- Monthly Workshops: 1 workshop was held every month for the district and divisional subject matter specialists.
- Farmers Tours: 2 tours were conducted every financial year, hence 10 tours during the period.
- Women Groups: 85 women groups have been recruited for kitchen gardening over the plan period.
- Loans to Farmers: Between 1987/88 and 1992/93, 1,976 Farmers and 8 Cooperative Societies received loans amounting to Kshs.56,465,149 and Kshs.4,700,000 from the AFC and the Co-operative Bank, respectively.

AGRICULTURE

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Project (NEP II) (District Wide)	<p>Training and procurement of training equipment, construction of training vehicles. Field visits by front line extension workers and supervisors at district and divisional level.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Funding Source: IFAD</u></p>
2. Kwale Rural Development Programme (District Wide)	<p>Nursery establishment and maintenance with emphasis on private nurseries. (x Training) Farmers' training on irrigation development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Funding Source: IFAD</u></p>
3. National Soil Conservation Project (District Wide)	<p>The project will involve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of gullies - Rehabilitation of eroded slopes - Training - Raising of bunding <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Funding Source: SIDA</u></p>
4. Vanga Irrigation Project (Vanga)	<p>The activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of E-traker structure - Construction of E-diversion weirs - Making and laying of culverts, grading of animals <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Funding Source: IFAD</u></p>

Bulking plots: 5 main tree crop nurseries were in operation and their production for 1991 and 1992 as shown:

Name of Nursery	Seedling Bulk	Capacity	Achievements	
			1991	1992
Rongwe Kidimi	Citrus	1000	2000	9000
	Mangoes	4000	Nil	2000
Msambweni coconut Nursery	Coconuts	4000	10,000	10,000
Kiluku Nursery	Coconuts	20,000	2,000	6,000
	Citrus	30,000	6,000	1,000
	Mangoes	6,000	Nil	1,000
Mwachinga	Citrus	5,000	1,550	3,000
	Mangoes	3,000	1,000	1,000
	Bixa	4,000	1,900	1,950
	Cassava	2,000	1,000	1,500
	Agro-forestry	-	-	-
Mukanda	Bananas	10,000	6,000	4,000
	Coconuts	10,000	Nil	Nil

AGRICULTURE

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Project (NEP II) (District Wide)	Training and procurement of training equipment, construction of training venues, farm visits by front line extension workers and supervision at district and divisional level. <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD
2. Kwale Rural Development Programme (District Wide)	Nursery establishment and maintenance with emphasis on private nurseries, ox-training. Farmers' training on irrigation development. <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD
3. National Soil Conservation Project (District Wide)	The project will involve the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Control of gullies- Rehabilitation of eroded areas- Training- Raising of seedling <u>Funding Source:</u> SIDA
4. Vanga Irrigation Project (Vanga)	The activities will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Construction of 5 intake structure- Construction of 5 diversion wiers- Making and laying of culverts, grading of animals <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD

5. **Coast ASAL Development Project** Training of subject matter specialists, field staff and farmers.
- Construction of demonstrations plots on the various water harvesting techniques, field days
- Funding Source: IFAD
6. **Robusta coffee Improvement Project (Kikoneni, S/Hills and Kwale Prison)**
- Nursery establishment
 - Seedling distribution
 - Training in coffee management and development
- Funding Source: IDA
7. **Rural Oil Protein Project** Fabrication and testing of oil extracting equipment.
Training on extracting oil, preservation and utilization
Field days and demonstrations
Improvement of crop husbandry practices through farmer training
- Funding Source: IDA/UNDP
8. **Greater Grain Borer** Training of farmers and staff, acquisition of chemicals for control, field days.
9. **Fertilizer promotion (District Wide)** Training technical staff and farmers on fertilizer use technology
- Training technical staff on how to draw soil samples
 - Drawing soil samples and sending to national agricultural laboratories for analysis
 - Setting up demonstration plots on fertilizer technology
 - Aiding in appointment and recruitment of fertilizer stockists
- Funding Source: IDA (ASAO II)
10. **Crop Protection Strategic Armyworm control**
- Monitoring and forecasting
 - Purchase of inputs and chemicals
- Funding Source: GOK

11. Small holder mechanisation project Identification, design, fabrication testing, promotion, training of artisans and mass production of equipment

Funding Source: IDA

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of training centre & rural development centre (Kwale Division)	1	<p>Construction of a training centre</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> It will provide the training venue for both farmers and staff. The district currently has problems in getting venues for training both farmers and staff. The available ones are usually booked to maximum and targets for important training activities even in projects that have been provided with funds are not achieved.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>
Introduction of crops (Tsimba, Lukore)	2	<p>Introducing new crops such as: cardamon, macademia, palm oil tree, cloves, tumeric, garlic and cinnamon.</p> <p>The country will save foreign exchange by introducing these crops which are normally imported. The diversification will also give an extra source of income.</p>
Kinango Fruit Nursery Project	3	<p>Currently there is no established nursery in the district with good potential to meet the high demand and to increase the hectareage under these crops. The nursery will also be a demonstration site to farmers, who shall be taught on various nursery operations and management so that they can also undertake private seedling production in future.</p>

The district has a high potential in pineapple production, which is currently unutilized. The establishment of the Mtwapa Fruit Processing Factory plus others anticipated in Kwale District will require enough raw materials and the project will provide planting materials for farmers to be able to produce it.

Objectives

The objectives of the Department of Livestock are to improve livestock production, raise the socio-economic condition of livestock producers, exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases and generate rural employment. The sector will be developed through; promotion of improved production and marketing of livestock products, development of rangelands and range resources, design and implementation of livestock development policies and strategies; livestock disease surveillance, control and treatment, and the design and implementation of livestock development policies and strategies etc. The Government will maintain and improve artificial insemination and animal health services with considerable restructuring in operation and management.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Livestock Production

The table below shows a summary of the achievements made over the last plan period. However, there were some limiting factors towards achieving this, mainly:

- Lack of breeding bucks and rams
- High prizes of dairy cows
- Long wait in supply of K.T.B.H. and accessories
- Long queue in supply of day old chicks
- High input costs (e.g. drugs)
- High disease incidences (resulting in death of some breeding animals brought in)
- Poor credit facilities

Activities	Matuga	Msembwe ni	Kubo	Kinango	District HQs	Totals
Number of improved animal supplied to farmers:						
Bulls	0	0	0	2	N/A	2
Sheep/Goats	1	1	4	15	N/A	21
Cockerels	710	890	855	380	N/A	2835
Pullets	300	350	400	0	N/A	1050
Dairy:						
Number of grade cattle bought by farmers and institutions	48	34	32	3	N/A	117
Beekeeping:						
Groups supplied with KTBH	4	8	8	16	N/A	36
Total number of KTBH brought into the district	200	250	230	280	N/A	960
Transport:						
Motor-bikes purchased	3	3	2	3	1	12
Vehicles purchased	0	0	0	0	2 KKDP & NDDP	2
Office and Housing accommodation						
Housing Units	0	0	0	2	0	2
Office Rooms	0	0	0	0	2	2
Extension Services:						
Farmers recruited	640	910 778	1057	-	2285	
Livestock Production						
Assistants Trained	-	-	-	-	-	25

Veterinary Department

No projects of a constructional nature were implemented in the period between 1989-93. However, the following achievements were realised:

Programme	Years 1989	1990	1991	1992
Rinderpest Vaccination H/C	38,626	59,847	49,500	Nil
Rabies Vaccination (Dogs)	685	620	374	329
Tick Control: Dippings Cattle	124,703	82,139	75,892	42,270
Sheep/Goats	40,493	28,090	21,574	10,824
Artificial Inseminations	242	192	85	98

Note: All the figures are for the whole year

LIVESTOCK

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Livestock Production

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kwale - Kilifi Rural Development Programme (District Wide)	<p>Training farmers and distribution of breeding males and veterinary care</p> <p>Distribution of KTB hives, training and construction of a hone refinery.</p> <p>Building of housing units and office accommodation plus furnishing. Purchase of vehicle</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD</p>
2. Coast ASAL Development Project (Kinango Division)	<p>Training farmers by holding field days and refresher courses for front-line staff.</p> <p>Establishment and maintenance of two fodder bulking plots Distribution of planting material.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD</p>
3. National Extension Project (District Wide)	<p>Purchase of motor vehicles, motorcycles, construction of office store and extension equipment</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IFAD</p>

4. **National Dairy Development Project (Matuga, Msambweni and Kubo Division)** Training staff through organised courses and farmers through field visits ,field-days, demonstrations, workshops and residential courses. Facilitate creation of a workable credit line and interested donors as well as good source of breeding stock.
- Funding Source: GOK/Netherlands
5. **National Poultry Development Project (District Wide)** Rearing of 2,400 cockerels and pullets for exchange each year and their distribution. Train 300 farmers, 150 staff and vaccinate 70,000 birds against new Castle disease.
- Funding Source: GOK
6. **Farming system to Research, Extension and Training** Carry out diagnostic surveys, identifying problems and constraints, collaborate with the researcher in working out solutions at farm and station levels. Involve extensionists to deliver better production technics.
- Funding Source: SIDA, GOK
-

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bull Schemes (District Wide)	1	<p><u>Justification:</u> Upgrade the local small zebu cattle and some dairy farmers with superior bulls.</p> <p>The areas are not or are inadequately covered by A.I services. Hence bull camps are one sure way of improving our breeding programmes.</p>

Marketing Extension Programme	2	<u>Justification:</u> Teaching farmers on marketing skills and collection of market information. By assisting farmers sell at highest prizes from highest paying enterprise the project will increase farmers income. the project will also increase production hence employment
Office, Housing Accommodation (Msambweni HQs)	3	<u>Justification:</u> Construct an office block and a Cat. E house at Msambweni. At the moment the divisional staff are housed in a small room which acts as the office due to lack of privately rented houses.
Kinangoni Cheruka Dam (S. Samburu - Kinango Division)	4	Construction of a dam. <u>Justification:</u> The area is dry and livestock keepers are forced to travel long distances in search of water. When implemented the project will enable production levels to increase and reduce energy and time wasted.
Maledi Dam (Mwereni - Msambweni Division)	5	Renovation and desilting of dam <u>Justification:</u> This is a ranch area whose development is hampered by lack of a nearby source of water. when renovated, it will save on money already spent on it.
Gulanze Dam (Ndavaya Kinango Division)	6	Dam re-construction <u>Justification:</u> The dam was destroyed after construction and needs to be reconstructed to serve livestock and human
Nyango Dam (Puma - Kinango Division)	7	Dam construction

Bofu Dam (Kilbole - Kinango Division)	8	Desilting dam Justification: This is an old dam which only needs desilting to save already spent money. The area is also dry and has no reliable water source
Kalalani Dam (Mwavumbo - Kinango)	9	Dam desilting and repair Justification: This is an old dam which needs slight renovations plus desilting to save already spent funds. The area is dry and has no reliable source of water.
Rehabilitation of milk collecting and cooling centres (Kinango Division)	10	Repair and replace equipment for milk collection and cooling Justification: The project will be able to salvage some of the equipment and increase milk production due to good marketing and hence alleviate poverty.
Poultry Project (District Wide)	11	A follow up of NPDP cockerel and pullet exchange programme. It will tap the attractive beach hotels market. Kwale District has high malnutrition level and this project might assist in reducing it.
Rural Diary Development Project (District Wide)	12	This is a complementary effort to NDDP where those farmers not under NDDP can benefit
Rabbit Project (District Wide)	13	Kwale District has a high level of malnutrition. This project will provide a cheap source of animal protein which has become expensive.

Veterinary Department

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Coast ASAL Development Programme. Animal Health Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Construction of eight dips to alleviate tick - borne disease- Construction of 6 crushes to facilitate vaccination- Construction of stock yard to facilitate stock trading- Deployment of traps and targets to reduce tsetse menace- Train technical staff and farmers in animal health care
	<p><u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD</p>
2. Tsetse Control (Kwale District)	<p>Conduct tsetse control by use of environmentally friendly techniques - the attractive devices (NGU Traps)</p> <p>Control Strategy done in phases, each will be 100Km².</p>

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of dips a) Crushes b) Roofs	1	Rehabilitation of existing dips <u>Justification:</u> This is in the process of putting the existing facilities in good shape so as to not to be wasted, to improve dipping. Most of them have been leaking, with crushes. It would be quite expensive to construct new ones while already the existing dips are in a bad state. <u>Justification:</u> These would improve the holding and controlling capacity of the crushes so that dipping can go on smoothly, ease of restraint when treating animals and during vaccinations.
Vaccinations	2	Vaccinations <u>Justification:</u> Some diseases can clear a whole population of animals if not vaccinated e.g. Rinderpest and others become a health hazard to man and animals itself e.g. Rabies
Training	3	To improve their tick control skills for effective management of the cattle dips.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The major objectives of the Ministry are to;- ensure that Co-operatives are well organised and protect the financial interests of their members; improve the management of Co-operatives training programmes for managers, members and community leaders; promote the spread of co-operative organisations into particular crop and consumer sectors; promote the contribution of cooperatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products and encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small scale enterprises.

Achievement of the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Information has been provided in Chapter 2 regarding trends in the cooperative sector mainly for growth in the number, type and membership of the cooperative societies. The number of registered societies increased from 45 in 1988 to 66 in 1992 while the total membership increased from 10,746 in 1989 to 13,215 in 1992. The share capital increased from Kshs.35,541,575 to 1989 to Kshs.69,622,483 in 1992.

The turnover however declined from Kshs.26,522,668 in 1989 to Kshs.24,120,371 in 1992.

The produce marketed by Co-operatives between 1989/90 and 1991/92 was as shown:

Produce/Type	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
Cashewnuts I (Bags)	3559	1641	5115
Cashewnut II (Bags)	2619	1433	1478
Bixa (Bags)	3875	825	1225
SimSim (Bags)	1207	151	24
Maize (Bags)	255	15	Nil
Capsicum (Bags)	50 "	Nil	Nil
Copra (Bags)	71 "	Nil	Nil
Fish (kg.)	254,798	209,376	420,428

The following are the construction projects undertaken during 1989-93 period:

Activities	Division	Funding
1. Kwale District Cooperative Office Block	Matuga	KKDP-IFAD
2. Diani Fish Landing Depot	Msambweni	KKDP-IFAD
3. Majoreni Fish Landing Depot	Msambweni	GOK-RDF

The Department also issued loans under the Fishermen loans scheme amounting to Kshs. 1 million to the fishermen of Matuga and Msambweni Divisions.

Under the Training component, the general members, committees, movement staff have all been trained on their duties and responsibilities. Funds for the two programmes which ought to have started in 1989 were released during the 1990/1991 financial year. The following statistics show the number of members who have been trained between the period 1990-1992 under KKDDP & KNCDP.

Education and Training (Funded by KNCDP) - 1990

Activity	Planned	Achieved	Participants
MED	5	1	100
Committee Members Seminar CMS	8	1	21
PID	5	2	112
Funded by IFAD	18	4	233
MED	5	2	142
CMS	2	1	18
MST	3	1	20
Total	10	4	180

Key:

KKDDP - Kwale, Kilifi District Development Programme

KNCDP	-	Kenya Nordic Cooperatives Development Programme
MED	-	Members Education Days
CMS	-	Committee Members Seminar
STS	-	Staff Training Seminars
PID	-	Pre-co-operative Information Days
ET	-	Education Tours
BMC	-	Basic Management Course
MST	-	Movement Staff Training

Education and Training (KKDDP) 1991

Activity	Planned	Conducted	Expected	Actual
MED	2	2	160	142
CMS	2	2	40	44
STS	1	1	20	13
PID	2	1	60	41
TOTAL	7	6	280	240

Kenya Nordic (1991)

Activity	Planned	Conducted	Expected	Actual
MED	14	14	1320	561
CMT	13	8	137	81
PID	8	11	320	453
STS	2	2	35	23
BMC (5-6)	2	2	11	8
ICMC	2	2	4	3
BMC-CM	1	1	6	4
Total	42	41	1813	1146

Education and Training KNCDP (1992)

Activity	Planned	Actual	Expected	Actual
MED	5	5	500	428
CMS	13	8	145	58
PID	1	1	50	42
Joint Committee	3	3	150	84
Member Education Day	-	7	119	-
Education Tour to the District	-	2	-	250
Barazas	22	26	845	981

Education and Training KKDDP (1992)

Activity	Planned	Conducted	Expected	Actual
Member Education Day	9	4	900	109
Committee Member Training	5	4	100	70
Staff Training	2	1	40	14
Pre-cooperative Days	9	3	410	128
Education Tour	1	1	18	18
Total	26	13	1466	337

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office and Staff quarters (Kubo Division)	1	The division has a high potential area for agricultural marketing co-operative society and so there is need to have some staff in the division for effective supervision, inspection as well as guidance of the societies so that they can improve on productivity.
Training (District Wide)	2	The project is to provide members' educational programmes for co-operatives at their respective societies, residential as well as educational tour for societies and staff throughout plan period. <u>Justification:</u> This will increase cooperative awareness among the members/non co-operative and hence an increase in productivity.
Stones for Resale	3	There is need to construct stores for societies such as Lunga Lunga F.C. 2 Mwaluphamba, Mkongani, Chigongo cha Mnyonje Women co-operative Society Ltd. <u>Justification:</u> All these societies currently renting stores which is expensive and the security of the procurements kept in these rented stores is not guaranteed.
Transport for the Co-operative Union and Fishermen Loan Scheme	4	Both Unions will serve their affiliated societies effectively. The South Coast Union if provided with cold storage facilities, will arrest wastage of rotten fish and improve efficient handling of the produce to acceptable standards.

Promotion of Butcheries
Cooperative Societies 5

Promotion of butcheries co-operatives
societies.

Justification: These areas have been
identification as suitable for livestock
farming. However, productivity is
hampered by lack of butcheries in these
areas.

Promotion of Cotton
Cooperative Societies 6

Promotion cotton Co-operative Societies

Justification: Cotton is grown in the
district through small scale farming. It is
important to promote cotton
cooperatives as this will supplement
other crops marketed by the
cooperatives.

Fruit Processing Plant 7

The District produces enough fruits but
since there is no processing plant, most
of the fruits go to waste as the farmers
sell them at throw-away prices since
most of the times supply is greater than
demand.

LANDS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Objectives

The objectives of the ministry are to ensure that the landless are settled and the problem of squatters in major urban areas is sorted out and to ensure that plot owners are issued with title deeds or leases to promote guaranteed and permanent development.

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Presented below are the District Land Registration achievements in the 1989 - 1993 Plan Period.

Activities	Divisions				Total
	Msambweni	Matuga	Kubo	Kinango G/Ranch	
Transfer:					
1989	390	130	26	-	546
1990	365	122	35	-	522
1991	438	197	50	1	686
1992	742	294	88	-	1124
Upto October					
1993	552	243	69	-	864
Boundary/ Disputes Settlements:					
1989	-	-	1	-	10
1990	5	4	-	-	6
1991	4	2	3	-	17
1992	10	4	-	-	-
Upto October					
1993	4	2	1	-	7
Sub-Divisions:					
1989	71	1	-	-	72
1990	67	1	-	-	68
1991	42	-	-	-	42
1992	5	2	-	-	7
1993	7	-	-	-	7

Achievements in the Department of Land Adjudication and Settlement were as below:

-	Kidimu	-	2875 Hectares
-	Mkongani "B"	-	3439 "
-	Mangawani	-	2817 "
-	Mwanguda	-	3913 "

During the 1989-93 Plan Period two (2) Settlement Schemes were incepted namely:

-	Shimoni	-	700 Hectares (400 settlers)
-	Matuga	-	2000 Hectares (810)

The Department of Survey registered the following achievements:

Activities	Division Matuga	Msambweni	Kubo
Subdivisions	147	312	150
No. of urban plots surveyed	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of cadastral surveys	-	9	-
No. of settlement schemes finalised	1	3	Nil

In the Department of Physical Planning, the following physical development plans, part development plans and change of users, sub-divisional plans were prepared and commented on respectively:-

Activities	Centres	No. of cases
Physical Development Plans	Kinango	1
	Kalalani (Mariakani)	1
Part Development Plans	Kwale	14
	Diani	3
	Shimoni	7
	Msambweni	3
Sub-division Schemes	Kwale	5
	Diani	51
	Msambweni	5
	Tiwi	3
	Ukunda	2
	Mazera	1
Change of User	Kwale	11
	Diani	19
	Msambweni	1
	Shimoni	1

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Land Adjudication DepartmentA. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Land Adjudication	Completion of Adjudication of the following areas in order of priority which are in progress:
	Chuini 2,900 ha
	Gunduni 2,225 ha
	Gandini 3,750 ha
	Kidomaya 3,175 ha
	Vanga 6,175 ha
	Dalgube 113 ha
	Lunga Lunga 2,475 ha
	Shimoni 2,075 ha
	Mbegoni 2,600 ha
	Shirazi/Bodo 498 ha
	Mahuruni 1,955 ha
	Makwenyeni 2,300 ha
	Kasemeni 4,525 ha
	Kivindini 3,675 ha
	Kivazini 'B' 4,800 ha
	Mkomba 4,600 ha
	Kundutsi 'C' 100 ha

Department of Physical Planning

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Development Plans	1	Preparation of development plans of the following centres in order of priority: Shimba Hills Mackinnon Road Samburu Taru
Development Plans	2	Revision of development plans of the following centres in order of priority: Kwale Shimoni Kinango Lunga Lunga

Objectives

The objectives of the Ministry include:- assessing and evaluating the impact of development activities on the environment; sustainable water shed management and environmental amelioration through silviculturally sound forest management of natural and industrial forestry component; reclamation and regeneration of forest cover in Arid and Semi Arid Land, through appropriate techniques intensification of mineral resource development through careful exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, etc. The Ministry is also involved in co-ordination in the planning, development and management of all environmental activities; production and marketing of forestry products, development of forestry policies and services, afforestation etc.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

In the Forest Department four main areas were focused on i.e., Forestry Plantation Development and Tree Nursery Development, Rural Afforestation, Extension Programme (RAES) Expansion of R.A.E.S Nurseries and Establishment of Chiefs' Nurseries.

Plantation Developments were mainly aimed at providing bulk qualities of wood for fuel, poles and timber with a target of 80 ha as the annual planting programmes and targets of 1 million seedlings in each one of the four which fall under the stations, Kwale and Buda.

The RAES nurseries were each expected to produce 500,000 seedlings annually, while the chiefs' nurseries which were expected, at the end of the plan period, to be 21 in number were each expected to produce 200,000 seedlings annually. These were never realised. The achievements realised were:

Activities	Location
Forest plantation and tree nursery development (Ha)	Kwale and Buda Stations Total of 180 ha planted A Suzuki Sierra car was acquired and is at the DFO
Rural Afforestation	Kinango tree nursery established M/Cycle (100 cc) and 5 bicycles were also required

**Nursery Expansion
(Department/Divisional Nurseries)**

District Wide - all the nurseries were connected with piped water. Four water tanks (4000 Lt) were also acquired for the nurseries. 52 on farm nurseries stated.

Chiefs Nurseries

District Wide - only one is operational

Forester's Offices

One office block completed in Msambweni for the Divisional Forest Ext. Officer and connected with telephone.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Forest Department

A: On-going Projects

Project Name/Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Planning Development in Buda and Kwale Stations	Raising seedling, planting and maintaining these in gazetted forest areas; Acquisition of vehicles to facilitate the work in (1) above <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK, IDA
2. Forest Extension Services, District Wide	Farmers training, on farm tree nursery and agro-forestry promotion - Kinango, Matuga & Kubo Divisions; on farm trees nursery and agro-forestry promotion Msambweni Division; Developing the forest extension divisional nurseries - Kinango and Matuga <u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD, GOK
3. Forest Extension Services (District Wide)	Extension support Kubo and Msambweni Division (Technical support staff) <u>Funding Source:</u> U.S. Peace Corps, Green Belt Movement.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Natural forest conservation building of forest guards houses in Mwaluganje, Gogoni, Mareje, Gonja, Zombo & Mwache	1	Enhance forest protection and monitoring of exploitation. This will also involve acquisition of vehicles and also boats for patrolling mangroves
Construction of office block and store in Buda station	2	The station currently does not have an office but is using a forest guard's house as an office. The station is also suitable in a rural area where a decent housing is a big problem.
Construction of Residential buildings for Forester, Forest Assistant, Driver and Clerk in Buda		
Construction of offices for Forester in Kinango and Matuga (2 roomed)	3	The officers are currently sharing offices with other departments in the divisions and this is not convenient for their work.
Telephone connection to Buda Station	4	The station is far from the district HQs and other communication centres yet a lot of government property is in the Station. Telephones are also necessary for security reasons.
Construction of new office block for Forester, Kwale Station and store for the DFO	5	The office in use is old with a sagging roof. The DFO does not have a store.

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Mombasa Mineral Area Exploration Project Kinango and Msambweni Divisions	Geological exploration and drilling for precious and rare earth and base metals in Mkangombe and Mzima Hill <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Detailed Investigation Mineral Exploration Project	1	Follow up survey in Mkangombe South, Kiruku and Dzombo areas to expose the already known mineral occurrences in these areas by ranching in Jombo Hill and drilling in Mkangombe and Kiruku areas. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Industrial mineral evaluation project Mkangombe, Mwereri, Lunga Lunga, Mwena and Shimoni and Msambweni	2	Evaluation and assess the known industrial mineral such as baryes lead, zinc, copper silica <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Environment monitoring mineral exploration project Tiwi, Msambweni etc.	3	Carry out an environment study and evaluation in controlling pollution and degradation of environment and ascertain that proper measures are being taken in the exploited areas especially in glass sand scooping and quarries. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Objectives

The primary objectives of the sector are to plan, conserve and operate water supplies throughout the country with a view of providing safe and clean water to all households within a reasonable distance of an established system. More specially, they include to; develop and distribute water to all rural and urban areas for domestic, agriculture and industrial usage; conserve water sources and promote pollution control; and raise revenue through cost sharing by charging user - charges imposed on consumers.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

During the last plan period, most rural water schemes stalled due to:

Formation of National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation led to the rural schemes run by the water department to be non operational as the funds to subsidize their O & M was cut off. The Corporation concentrated on major consumer pipelines which meant collapse of the rest of the rural schemes.

The tariffs levied to rural water consumers were so low to meet the operational and maintenance costs. The tariffs were standardized for both gravity main as well as a pumped scheme.

Many projects could not take off for their commencement depended on the implementation of the second Mzima pipeline.

The progress achieved in water provision is as under:

	No. operational	No. of HHs served	Not Operational
Major supplies (Rural, Urban, Local, Harambee)			
Initiated before 1989, completed in the 1989-93 period	2	2	1,200
Initiated and completed in 1989-93 period	4	4	2,400
Initiated before 1989, under construction	2	1	100
Initiated in the 1989-93 period, still under construction	-	-	-
Stalled/No. information	2	-	-
			2

Other minor supplies, protection and conservation activities
(Mostly undertaken by the Kwale Water and Sanitation Programme)

Boreholes Shallow wells	444	Population served	88,800
Spring protection	73	"	36,500
Other catchment protection roof catchment tanks	48	"	2,400
Small Dams	2	"	2,000
Self-help Water Supplies	5	"	11,250
Total Population Served			140,950

WATER DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Kikoneni Water Supply	The government has already spent a lot of money on the project. It is expected to serve a population of over 30,000 people hence the need to have the scheme put into operation. A feasibility study on project rehabilitation has been undertaken through SIDA funding. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/SIDA
2. Msambweni Water Supply Msambweni Division	The project serves the district hospital and the divisional headquarters, the scheme when augmented will serve a population of over 8,000 people. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Mkongani Water Supply Kubo Division	People are currently travelling long distances to look for water. Hence need for augmentation/rehabilitation. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
4. Shimba Hill Water Supply Kubo Division	The water supply serves a population of about 4,000 people. The project requires. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5. Lunga Lunga Water Supply Msambweni Division	The scheme serves a population of over 6,000 people living in the Lunga Lunga town. Rehabilitation work to be done will make the project operational. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

6. **Vanga Water Supply**
Msambweni Division
- To serve a population of about 2000 people with clean piped water who are depending on polluted Uмба river in the absence for this scheme.
- Funding Source: GOK
7. **Kwale Water Supply**
Matuga Division
- This serves a population of over 10,000 people and its augmentation will speed the growth of the town for the proposed CDA-sponsored fruits processing plant in the town, and other developments will require large quantity of water
- Funding Source; NWC & PC
8. **Kwale Water and Sanitation project (District Wide)**
- Currently over 140,000 people are benefiting from this programme and the need to carry on with its implementation during the Plan Period with a new objective of serving many people with clean water.
- Funding Source: SIDA
9. **Samburu-Kinangoni-Vigurungani Water Project**
- The area to be served is in the hinterland of Kwale where people walk up to 30km looking for water. Its implementation will raise the living standards of the people and also serve livestock demand.
- Funding Source: GOK
10. **Samburu, Silaloni Water Project**
- The area to be served is a rural area with a high population
- Funding Source: GOK/RDF
11. **Coast Asal Development Programme**
- The project focuses on the semi-arid area of Kinango hinterland where average incomes are very low.
- Funding Source: IFAD
12. **Wasini Water Project**
- An estimated population of 1,000 people will benefit from the project
- Funding Source: GOK

13. **Matumbi Water Project** It will relieve the community from walking over 17 km to Mwanda where there is a water point. The scheme will serve over 5,00 people.
- Funding Source: GOK
14. **Vyongwani Water Project** Rehabilitation of this scheme will improve the living standards of over 3000 people living in this medium potential agricultural area.
- Funding Source: GOK
15. **Kiteje, Bombo Water Supply** Once the second phase has taken off, the scheme will be reliable as there will be enough storage especially during the peak hours. Currently half of the intended population to benefit is served by this scheme.
- Funding Source: GOK/RDF
16. **Mwaluphamba Water Project** The scheme is not serving the Burani market. Currently. It was in the initial proposal to supply reliable water but due to fund constraints initially, small pumping units which could lift the water to Mwaluphamba centre were purchased by the Kwale County Council.
- Funding Source: GOK
17. **Samburu Ranch Livestock Programme** This scheme serves ranch land region to provide water for both domestic and livestock to uplift standards of people living in this region who are experiencing harsh conditions.
- Funding Source: GOK
18. **Lukore Water Project** The need to carry rehabilitation works.
- Funding Source: GOK
19. **Majimboni, Jilore Water Project** This will highly promote rapid growth of Mwapala market and its environs.
- Funding Source: GOK
-

PUBLIC WORKS

Objectives

The ministry/Department is responsible for the planning, designing, constructing and maintaining public roads. The main objectives of the department are to complete on-going projects and maintain public roads. Roads play a major role in promoting economic and social development, as well as improving the quality of human and social services. This is largely due to their "opening - up effect" and reduction in travel times and costs. It is therefore, the Government's policy to develop and maintain the road network at a rate consistent with the needs of the productive sectors.

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Activities	Road Category (Kms)					
	A	B	C	D	E	Unclassified
Roads tarmacked	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads Gravelled	-	-	21	-	15	6.3
Roads Graded	-	-	600	501	320	40.0
Culverts (Box Culverts)	1	1	1	3	-	3.0
Bridges (Bailey)	-	-	-	2	1	-

Note: Grading was done repeatedly on some roads

The ring culverts have been omitted, only box culverts included

PUBLIC WORKS

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Rural Access/Minor Roads Programme (District Wide)	Improving to gravel standard selected classified and unclassified roads.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Description	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kwale-Kinango (C 106) Bituminization	1	Bituminization of the road <u>Justification:</u> This road serves the busy township of Kinango and should be passable all year round Survey works and costing has been done by GOK
Kidongo-Gate-Shimba Hills (D 547) Bituminization	2	Bituminization of the road <u>Justification:</u> The road serves the agriculturally rich Shimba Hills and it is impassable during the rainy season
Kinango-Samburu (C 106) Gravelling	3	Gravelling of the road <u>Justification:</u> The road serves the new Samburu Division. It is also vital for charcoal trade.
Minor Roads Programme (District Wide)	4	On-going project which covers various roads <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DANIDA

**Electrification of
Government Buildings
Msambweni Division**

5

**With extension of the Rural
Electrification Programme to
Msambweni and Shimoni areas, it will
be necessary to install electricity in all
Government buildings in Msambweni
and Shimoni Centres**

Funding Source: GOK

ENERGY

Objectives

The main objective is to intensify the on-going Rural Electrification Programme to cope with increased demand for electricity in the rural areas. Other Energy objectives, such as increasing wood production under on-farm and plantation systems, are outlined in forestry sector.

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

During the 1989-93 Plan Period, Msambweni Rural Electrification Programme was implemented by the Kenya Power and Lighting Co. with electrification of Msambweni and Shimoni areas. The project was estimated to cost K£11,875,556, however by the time it was discontinued due to withdrawal of donor funding, K£11,548,946 had been spent. Electrification covered the main market centres of Msambweni and Shimoni as well as other villages along the power lines. At Msambweni, the Msambweni District Hospital was the main institution covered by the Programme.

ENERGY

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
Msambweni Rural Electrification Programme Msambweni Division	Completion of the project to cover more areas and institutions in Msambweni Division
	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DONOR

B. New Project proposals

Project Name Location/Description	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Shimba Hills P.E.P Kubo Division	1	Extension of power to Shimba Hills and its environs. Shimba Hills is the Divisional Headquarters for Kubo
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DONOR
Samburu Rural Electrification project Samburu Division	2	The Rural Electrification Project to cover the new Samburu Divisional HQ's and Mackinnon Road and Taru Market Centres.

Objectives

The main objectives of Local Government will be to promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the large urban centres by promoting growth of secondary towns and smaller town centres. The department aims also to support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, treatment facilities etc. The Kwale County Council has the main objective of continuing to provide basic infrastructure and services to enhance the living standard of the community. Various services such as water supply, market trading facilities, refuse and sewerage disposal, pre-primary and primary education including special schools will be the focal point during the plan period.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

The County Council had initiated a number of projects but not all were implemented due to financial constraints. The Council however succeeded in the following:

- Purchased Cesspit Emptying Truck which has helped improve the sanitary situation markedly as a result of frequent emptying of the septic soak pits and pit latrines
- Completion of construction of the Kwale Market

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name/Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Diani Curio Market, Diani, Msambweni Division	Construction of a curio market at Diani to cater for curio hawkers, beach boys and girls. <u>Funding Source:</u> Kwale County Council
2. Kwale Slaughter House Kwale Urban, Matuga Division	Completion of the slaughter house in Kwale township <u>Funding Source:</u> Kwale CC, Service Charge

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Reconstruction of markets at Vanga, Tiwi Lunga Lunga Location, Msambweni Division and Tiwi Location/Matuga Division	1	Renovation of existing markets at Vanga and Tiwi <u>Funding Source:</u> Kwale County Council.
Construction of Haroho Open Air Market Lunga Lunga Location Msambweni Division	2	Construction of a new open air market and the related facilities at Horoho boarder centre e.g. water, toilets and administration block <u>Funding Source:</u> Kwale CC

Lunga Lunga Location
Msambweni Division

market with all the
required facilities at Lunga
Lunga

Funding Source: Kwale
County Council

Pungu Wholesale Market 4

Construction of a
wholesale market with all
the required infrastructure
at Pungu

Funding Source: Kwale
County Council.

Refuse/Garbage Collection 5

Purchase of Tipper to help
garbage collection in the
major towns of Kwale
District

Main Towns in Kwale District

Funding Source: KCB Loan

Construction of Rental Houses 6

Construction of 230 Rental
Houses in Kwale
Township, Kinango,
Machinon Road and
Mariakani as follows:

Kwale Location, Matuga
Division
Kinango Mackinon Road and
Mariakani, Kinango Division

Kwale - 100 Units
Kinango - 100 Units
Mackinon Rd - 10 Units
Mariakani - 20 Units

Funding Source: NHC

Construction of Bus Parks 7

Construction of Bus Parks
at Kwale, Ukunda and
Lunga Lunga.

Kwale - Matuga Division
Ukunda - Msambweni Division
Lunga Lunga - Msambweni
Division

Funding Source: Service
Charge.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Objectives

The major objectives of the department are to 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 rapid industrial growth and development; increase GDP contribution by the manufacturing sector; ensure the orderly development of trade etc.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
Business Management courses for small scale traders (District Wide)	114 Traders trained through classroom courses and 600 shop visits done.
Kwale Trade Development Joint Loan Board (District Wide)	K£50,000 was given to 54 small scale traders. The target could not be reached because of high default rate.
ICDC (District Wide)	A total of 52 applications were approved worth K£180,000
Licensing (District Wide)	About 1,800 licenses were issued to traders earning the Government about K£149,000.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Business Management courses and Seminars for Small Scale Traders (District Wide)	1	To train 300 traders through classroom courses and counsel 1,000 traders through shop visits . <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Kwale Trade Development Joint Loan Board (District Wide)	2	To advance loans worth K£150,000 to 180 small scale traders who require assistance <u>Funding Source:</u> Central Government/Kwale County Council and Revolving Fund.
KIE/ICDC (District Wide)	3	To advance loans worth K£200,000 to 60 traders wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers and jua kali artisans. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Licensing (District Wide)		To licence about 3,000 traders. Whereas 300 will be new businesses <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

EDUCATION

Objectives

The department aims at providing facilities for maintained post-school institutions and special institutions while the parents and sponsors provide physical facilities in all other training institutions. The department also aims to encourage the participants rate of girls in secondary schools by providing boarding facilities to enable schools enrol more students from a larger area.

The department aims to provide specialized equipment to public institutions, while parents provide books and supplementary readers, stationary and consumable materials.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Mivumon Secondary School
classroom
Msambweni Division

The classroom has been completed and is now being used as an extra form I. This has expanded school enrolment.

Lukore Secondary
School Dormitory
Kubo Division

The dormitory has been completed and is accommodating some 80 boys. There are yet more boys still in private lodges around the school. There is need to put up another dormitory

Ng'ombeni Secondary School
Administration Block
Matuga Division

The block is now completed. It is accommodating the school offices and staff room.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Bombslulu Girls Dormitory in Samburu Division	Completion of construction works. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
2. Ngombeni Secondary School Laboratory Matuga Division	Construction work is at window level. Completion of construction works. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
3. Mivumrai Secondary School Dormitory Msambweni Division	Building is at roofing stage. Completion of the building. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA
4. Kichukasimba Girls Dormitory Kubo Division	Completion of the building. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
5. Lunga Lunga Secondary School Laboratory Lunga Lunga Location	Project is at foundation level. Completion of the building. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA/GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bombolulu Girls Dining Hall/Kitchen in Samburu Division	1	The school is constructing a dormitory in the new site so that when the girls move in, they would need a dining hall. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA & GOK
Lukore Boys Dormitory in Kubo Division	2	At the moment only half the number of boys are accommodated in the school compound. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA & GOK
Mivumoni Secondary School Girls Dormitory in Msambweni Division	3	Girls are at present housed in a private, building outside the compound. A dormitory for them is required <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA & GOK
Msambweni Secondary School Dining Hall in Msambweni Division	4	The school is gradually growing into boarding. There is need to build a dining. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA & GOK
Lunga Lunga Secondary School Dormitory and Dining Hall	5	The catchment area cannot provide children to fill the classes by day scholars. There is need to provide boarding facilities to attract students from distant places. <u>Funding Source:</u> PTA & GOK

Objectives

The main objectives of the Prison's Department are (i) Rehabilitation and training of prisoners who have been convicted so that they may lead better useful lives upon release (ii) safe custody of criminals and (iii) protecting the general public from criminals.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

During the 1989-93 Plan Period, only one project of a development nature was undertaken, which was Ziواني Irrigation Scheme financed under the Rural Development Fund. Through irrigation, the Prison Department is able to produce vegetables, maize, beans, citrus, seedlings etc. for the local market. The Department has also started growing Robusta Coffee at their Ziواني Farm.

HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

A. On-going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Horticultural crops development	Expansion of horticultural acreage from 10 to 30 acres, hence step up horticultural crops production. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
New Prison - Construction of buildings Non- Residential and Residential - Ziwani Kwale Location/Matuga Division	1	Construction of a new prison, offices and staff houses and dispensary at the new site at Ziwani. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Dairy Farm	2	Construction of a zero grazing unit capable of holding 20 dairy cattle <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Expansion of the Ziwani Prison Farm	3	Expansion of the existing farm area from 20 to 50 acres, hence need to acquire tractors and other farm machinery <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Objectives

The objectives of the department are to:- mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning processes; train rural population on balanced diet to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme; promote the preservation and role of culture; intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy, provide reading materials in the districts through national library services; improve sports facilities, encourage sports talents; identify train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self reliance and promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women's groups in income-generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period**Department of Culture**

Activity	No. of seminars	No. of participants
Workshop for traditional healers	1	34
Registered traditional medical practitioner/birth attendants		
Identified some drama, music, acrobatic, traditional dancers, groups and choirs		

One music festival was organized and held at the district level. Information on cultural industries has been gathered and can be obtained by any interested party at the district headquarter.

CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Department of Culture

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office accommodation (Kwale Town)	1	Construction of offices <u>Justification:</u> The Department has no office accommodation at the District Headquarters.
District Cultural Centre (Kwale Town)	2	Establish District Cultural Centre <u>Justification:</u> It will enhance culture activities all over the district
Show stand (Show ground Ukunda)	3	Establish a show stand <u>Justification:</u> It will enable the department to exhibit cultural items during show time.
Residential Building (Kwale Town)	4	Construct staff houses <u>Justification:</u> Limited government pool houses at the district HQs. Housing required for the department staff.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Adult Education Office, Kubo, Matuga, Kinango	1	To provide office facilities for divisional Adult Education Officer in Kubo, Matuga and Kinango Divisions.
Training of part time teachers (District Wide)	2	Train part time teachers. <u>Justification:</u> The 116 part time teachers have not been trained to handle Adult Education learners
Advocacy Seminar (District Wide)	3	Solicit support in the provision of Adult Education literacy programme
Literacy Materials	4	Provide learning materials <u>Justification:</u> Learners do not have local suitable materials.
Purchase of motor vehicle	5	Purchase of motor vehicle <u>Justification:</u> Collect materials for production at the Interministerial Resource Centre, then distribute the same to the learners.
Purchase of 4 motorcycles	6	Purchase 4 motor cycles <u>Justification:</u> To provide transport for officer for co-ordination and supervision work.
Purchase of additional print production equipment	7	Purchase equipment <u>Justification:</u> To enable the production of literacy audio materials to learners
Tours and media campaigns	8	Facilitate towns and media campaigns <u>Justification:</u> Will serve as learning facilities and campaign for learners participation.

Department of Sports

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Mazeras Youth Polytechnic Kinango Division	Construction of carpentry workshop <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/GOK
2. Ukunda Youth Polytechnic Msambweni	Construction of carpentry workshop <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/GOK
3. Gulanze Youth Polytechnic	Construction of carpentry workshop <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/GOK
4. Kitivo Women Group	Construction of rental houses <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/GOK
5. Shimba Hills Youth Polytechnic	Construction of workshop <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/GOK
6. Chale Women Group	Building to house posho mill <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF/GOK
7. Kizibe Multipurpose Project	Building to serve as community centre <u>Funding Source:</u> RDF

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Office accommodation All Divisions	1	Construction of office block to accommodate the department of culture, social services and sports, in all divisions <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
District Sports Facilities	2	Construction and equipping of a district stadium in Kwale Town and Division Sports Ground <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Revolving Credit Fund for Women Groups in the District	3	Establish a revolving credit fund for women groups in the district.
Youth Polytechnic	4	Construction and Equipping 7 youth polytechnics within the district. <u>Justification:</u> The programme is in line with enhancing informal education for the disabled and dropouts from the formal education system. This would help reduce the illiteracy rate and prepare the target group for formal employment and other income generating activities. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

Objectives

The main objectives of the ministry are: The promotion of maximum exploitation of all the fisheries resources on a sustainable basis in order to generate additional employment opportunities and income, improve nutrition standards of the community by increasing consumption of protein-rich fish. Hence, the department will aim at improving the fishing techniques as well as provide fish landing, marketing and distribution infrastructure.

The main objective will be promotion of wildlife development and its management, ie. conserve game reserves and national parks as both national and international heritage as an attraction for the tourist industry.

Another important objective will be to minimize human and wildlife conflict through erection of electric fences and intensifying range patrols.

Achievements in the 1989-93 Plan Period

Fisheries Department

1. Training programmes were conducted on a regular basis for both individual fishermen and the Fishermen's Cooperative Society.
2. Diani Fish Landing Depot in Msambweni Division was constructed with funding from IFAD funded Kwale-Kilifi District Development Programme.
3. Majoreni Fish Landing Depot also in Msambweni Division was constructed through the Rural Development Fund (RDF).
4. Marine Fish Landing increased from 709,410 Kg. in 1988 to 1,002,143 Kg in 1992.

Kenya wildlife services

During the 1989-93 Plan Period, the Kenya Wildlife Service embarked on construction of a tensile wire around Shimba Hills National Reserve which has helped in protecting human settlements from wildlife. In addition, the KWS provided water to the camping sites in Shimba Hill National in Reserve.

On construction works, the KWS completed construction of District Warden's house as well as a mechanical workshop/garage.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B Fisheries DepartmentA. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Shimoni Slipway and Workshop Shimoni, Msambweni Division	Construction of a Slipway and Workshop to facilitate boat repairs Funding Source: GOK/IFAD
2. Shimoni Jetty Shimoni, Msambweni Division	Completion of construction of Shimoni Jetty Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Cold storage and ice plant	1	Construction of storage and ice making facilities at Shimoni
Shimoni, Msambweni Division		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IFAD
Chill Rooms at Vanga and Majoreni	2	Construction of chill rooms at Vanga and Majoreni to enhance fish preservation.
Msambweni Division		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Construction of a shipway at Vanga, Msambweni Division	3	Construction of a shipway, a boat repair facility, at Vanga.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
Procurement of Fishing Boats and Equipment (District Wide)	4	Purchase of boats and fishing gear for fishermen at the main landing points - Diani, Shimoni, Vanga etc.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> IFAD
Fishermen Loan Scheme (District Wide)	5	To start a loan facility for fishermen and the Cooperative Society
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IFAD
Fishermen Training Programme (District Wide)	6	Construct training for Fishermen Cooperative Management and individual fishermen.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IFAD
Feasibility Studies on Fishermen Potential (District Wide)	7	Carry out feasibility studies on the fisheries potential in dams, rivers, tidal swamps, and other water bodies.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IFAD

Funding Source: Kwale County Council.

Kenya wildlife services

A. On-going Projects

**Project Name
Location/Division**

Description of Activities

1. **Electric fence Shimba Hills
Game Reserve**

**Matuga, Kubo and Kinago
Divisions**

**Construction of an electric fence
round the Shimba Hills Game Reserve
and Mailuganji Forest Reserve, as
well as the Shimba Hills/Mailuganji
corridor.**

**Funding Source: GOK/WORLD
BANK/USAID**

2. **Revenue Sharing Projects
(District Wide)**

**Under the Programme, the KWS will
continue assisting projects in order to
win community support for wildlife
conservation efforts.**

Funding Source: GOK

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of existing roads and construction of new roads	1	Approximately 120Km of road network will be constructed along the perimeter of the National Reserve, as well as the opening of the Mwela Ndogo Circuit. 100 Km of road will be graded and 30 culverts laid. The Mailuganji road approximately 10Km will also be rehabilitated. <u>Funding Source:</u> KWS
Construction of Tourist/Visitors facilities	2	Construction of bandas, picnic sites, hide-outs and view points and camp sites in Shimba Hills National Reserve. <u>Funding Source:</u> KWS
Community Wildlife Service Programme	3	The KWS will finance identified projects related to conservation matters in collaboration with other government or non-government agencies to promote development of the district. <u>Funding Source:</u> USAID
Construction of buildings, non-residential	4	An additional office block will be constructed at the Kwale KWS Headquarters <u>Funding Source:</u> KWS
Construction of buildings, residential	5	Construction of 2 Senior Officers' Houses, 3 medium size houses at the Kwale Reserve Headquarters <u>Funding Source:</u> KWS

Objectives

The major objectives of the ministry are promoting air maritime safety, promoting meteorological data to all sectors of the economy particularly the agricultural sector and to air transport operations.

Other objectives are:

- Development of Posts and Telecommunications.
- Facilitation of export/import trade through improved cargo handling by Kenya Ports Authority and shipping Line.
- Promotion of road safety.
- To carry out feasibility studies that will determine the viability of Shimoni and Vanga as future sea ports.

Achievement in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Telecommunication Services

- Expansion of the Diani Exchange from 200 lines to 1200 lines
- Conservation of Kwale 140 manual exchange to a line automatic exchange
- Kinango multi-party line was replaced by a 70 line manual
- Shimoni multi-party line was replaced by a 70 line manual exchange
- A new 70 line manual exchange was brought to service at Shimba Hills
- A new 70 line manual exchange was commissioned at Vanga.
- A 70 line manual was replaced by a 300 line automatic exchange.
- Msambweni 140 line manual was replaced by a 180 line automatic concentrator.

Postal Services

- Upgrading of Kinango Sub-Post Office with 100 private letter boxes facility on 16/8/90 to departmental sub-post office.
- Upgrading of Shimoni sub-Post Office with 100 private letter boxes facility on 16/8/90 to departmental sub-Post Office.
- Upgrading of Lukore sub-Post Office to departmental sub-Post Office with 300 private letter boxes on 3/6/93.
- Additional 300 private letter boxes (1x3 sets) were installed at Ukunda Post Office.
- Mkongani sub-Post Office was to become operational by the end of July, 1993.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Telecommunication Services	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Replacing the Tiwi 180 line contractor with a 300 line automatic exchange - Construction of a 300 line automatic exchange at Lunga Lunga - Provision of a line concentrator at Vanga connected to Lunga Lunga exchange - Construction of a line concentrator from Msambweni to serve Shima Hills and Shimoni - Putting up of 70 line manual exchange at Mackinon Road Market
<p><u>Funding Source:</u> KPTC</p>		

Postal Services

2

- Establish sub-post offices at Mukundi in 1994 and Tiribe in 1995.

- Upgrade 5 sub-Post Offices to departmental status:

- Matuga 1994

- Taru 1994

- Vanga 1995

- Kiconeni 1996

- Upgrade Ukunda Departmental Post Office (HPO) Status. A new building is proposed with a provision for (20x100 sets) 2,000 private letter boxes.

Ukunda Departmental Post Office 3

- The departmental Post Office is earmarked for upgrading to Head Post Office, new building is proposed to be constructed with 2000 private letter boxes.

B. New Project Proposal

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Feasibility studies Shimoni and Vanga Msambweni Division	1	Carry out feasibility studies on Shimoni and Vanga to determine their viability and as to when the Ports would be developed further. The studies will entail assessment of future traffic flows as well as financial and economic appraisal.

Funding Source: KPA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Objectives

The major objectives of the Office of the President are to promote the effective and efficient operation of government activities at the national, provincial, district levels and to ensure the security of the nation. Towards these ends, units and departments within the Office the President are concerned with public service employment, training and administration. Specific attention is given to promoting effective administration at the provincial, district, divisional and lower levels of Government. Further, the Office of the President has a major objective of ensuring the effective administration of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.

The departments under the Office of the President at the district level comprise of Provincial Administration, Police Department and Matuga District Development Institute.

Achievements in the 1989 - 93 Plan Period

Provincial Administration

Kinango District Officer's Office and Administration Police Lines

Though the buildings were embarked upon and are partially in use, a lot remains to be done to have them fully completed.

Matuga Development Institute

Development Support Communication Centre - renovation of the building was completed. The communication centre however has to be equipped to be operational.

PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

Provincial Administration**A. On-going Project**

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
Kinango District Officer's Office and Administration Police Lines	Completion of buildings and construction sewerage system
Kinango Location; Kinango Division	<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Cost:</u> K£25,000

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Samburu Divisional Headquarters	1	Construction of residential and non- residential buildings to cater for offices and residential quarters for the newly created division of Samburu
Samburu Location; Samburu Division		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Cost:</u> K£500,000
Extension of Kwale District Headquarters	2	Construction of additional office block to cater for increased personnel at the DC's office
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Cost:</u> 75,000

Police Department

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Tiwi Police Post Location, Matuga Division	1	Construction of office and Police Lines <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Cost:</u> K£250,000
Samburu Police Station	2	Construction of Office Block and Police Lines <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK

Matuga District Development Institute

A. On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Construction of students hostel Waa Location Matuga Division	Construction of students hostel comprising 112 self-contained rooms for students accommodation; recreation centre; access road and parking lot Furnish the Hostel <u>Funding Source:</u> KKDP - IFAD <u>Cost:</u> K£1.5 million
2. Development Support Communication Centre - Equipment Waa Location Matuga Division	Installation of Equipment for the DSC <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/IFAD <u>Cost:</u> K£37,500

B. New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Recreation and information centre	1	Construction of a recreation and information centre to provide sporting activities for senior staff; senior common room etc.
Waa Location Matuga Division		Funding Source: GOK

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES FOR THE 1994-96 PLAN PERIOD

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name/Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training of Counsellors (District Wide)	1	Train counsellors among health workers, teachers, C.S.D.A., community etc. <u>Funding source:</u> GOK/UNICEF/KENYA RED CROSS <u>Cost:</u> K£27,250
Awareness Training (District Wide)	2	Have an "Awareness Training Programme" for traditional attendants (TBAs) Traditional Healers, Community Health Workers, Opinion Leaders, Women Groups, PTAs etc. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Cost:</u> K£13,500
Distribution of preventive materials (condoms) (District Wide)	3	Distribute preventive materials (condoms) in public places e.g. bars and hotels. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK <u>Cost:</u> K£8,250
Development of reading materials (District Wide)	4	Develop reading materials for use by schools, training institutions, hospitals, counselling centres et.c <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF/KENYA RED CROSS <u>Cost:</u> K£23,750

Needs Assessment	5	Needs assessment for women groups beach boys/girls, industry workers etc.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF
		<u>Cost:</u> K£15,800
Training Community Health Workers at Bamako Centres at Kinango, Msambweni; Kubo and Samburu	6	Train community health workers at Bamako Centres. The target groups are community health workers, village health committees, traditional healers etc.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
		<u>Cost:</u> K£42,000
Formation of HIV/AIDS Committees (District Wide)	7	Form HIV/AIDS Committees at district, divisional, locational and sub-locational levels.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK
		<u>Cost:</u> K£15,750
Formation of PWAs Association (District Wide)	8	Form PWAs (people with AIDS) Association, in all divisions.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/UNICEF/KENYA READ CROSS
		<u>Cost:</u> K£45,750
Monitoring and Evaluation	9	Monitor and evaluate activities related to HIV/AIDS' Awareness, Prevention and Control Programme
		<u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Other Donors
		<u>Cost:</u> K£39,750
Income generating projects	10	Establishing curio selling, pottery making etc. for PWA's
		<u>Justification:</u> To assist PWAs and their families.
		<u>Funding Source:</u> Donor/GOK

Community health workers (CHW)

11

Training of CHWs

Justification: There is need for counselling techniques for PWA's and integration of HIV/AIDS programme into existing primary health care programme

Funding Source: GOK/Donor

Home Based Care

12

Establishing home based care support systems for PWA's

Justification: Useful for PWA's counselling and support

HIV/AIDS Screening

13

Purchase of the screening machine

Justification: There's no screening machine in the district

Funding Source: Donor/GOK

Kwale District Administrative Units

Division		Location		Sub-Location	
1.	Msambweni	1.	Msambweni	1.	Milalani
				2.	Shirazi
				3.	Kingwede
				4.	Vingujni
				5.	Funzi
				6.	Shimoni
				7.	Wasini
		2.	Pongwe/Kidimu	8.	Kidimu/Mzizima
				9.	Majoreni
				10.	Bumbani
				11.	Malaba
				12.	Gombato
				13.	Bongwe
3.	Kikoneni	14.	Kinondo		
		15.	Gazi		
		16.	Kilimangodo		
		17.	Mwena		
		18.	Vanga		
2.	Matuga	4.	Diani	19.	Kiwegu
				20.	Sega
				21.	Kasemeni
				22.	Jego
				23.	Ng'ombeni
				24.	Pungu
				25.	Kitege
		5.	Kinondo	26.	Mbuguni
				27.	Waa
				28.	Matuga
				29.	Kitivo
				30.	Simkube
3.	Kubo	13.	Majimboni	31.	Mkoyo
				32.	Golini
				33.	Kundutsi
				34.	Mazumalume
				35.	Lukore
6.	Mwereni	7.	Vanga/Lunga Lunga	36.	Mwaluvanga
				37.	Majimboni
7.	Kinondo	6.	Mwereni		
8.	Ngo'mbeni	9.	Waa		
9.	Tiwi	10.	Tiwi		
10.	Tsimba	11.	Tsimba		
11.	Lukore	12.	Lukore		
12.	Majimboni	13.	Majimboni		

			37. Majimboni
			38. Makobe
	14.	Mwaluphamba	39. Mwaluphamba
			40. Kizibe
	15.	Mkongani	41. Mkongani
			42. Tiribe
4.	Kinango	16.	Kinango
			43. Kinango
			44. Gandini
			45. Dumbule
			46. Kibandaongo
		17.	Ndavaya
			47. Ndavaya
			48. Gulanze
			49. M Kang'ombe
		18.	Mwavumbo
			50. Kalalani
			51. Mwabila
			52. Mavirivirini
			53. Matumbi
		19.	Kasemeni
			54. Mwamdudu
			55. Mazeras
			56. Mnyenzeni
			57. Mtaa
			58. Bofu
			59. Chengoni
		21.	Chengoni
			60. Maji ya Chumvi
			61. Silaloni
			62. Kilibasi
			63. MacKinnon Road
		22.	Taru
			64. Dupharu
			65. Vingurungani
		23.	Puma
			66. Mazola
			67. Kifyonzo
			68. Busa
			69. Matope
		24.	Samburu South
			70. Kinagoni
			71. Vinyunduni
			72. Makamini

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Kwale, 1993