



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

KILIFI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002–2008



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

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KILIFI DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002 - 2008

*Effective Management for Sustainable
Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*



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FOREWORD

The 7th Kilifi District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2002-2008 was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various Ministries under the coordination of the District Commissioner (DC) assisted by the District Development Officer (DDO) and members of the District Planning Team. The Plan is a product of broad-based consultations among various stakeholders. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the theme of the 9th National Development Plan, which is "*Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*".

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

- Chapter One: Provides the background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions and main physical features as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning.
- Chapter Two: Provides a review of the performance of the 6th Kilifi District Development Plan for the period 1997-2001 and insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be tackled during the 2002-2008 Plan period.
- Chapter Three: Forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of the PRSP/MTEF sectors. It indicates the priorities, strategies and programmes proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two. The proposals are in line with the people's aspirations as outlined during the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper District Consultation Forums.
- Chapter Four: Introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 7th Kilifi DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 7-year Plan, the indicators and instruments to be used and sets out clear roles for all stakeholders.

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

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

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

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AET	Adult Education Teacher
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zones
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIA	Appropriation In Aid
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BOG	Board of Governors (of schools)
BQ	Bills of Quantities
BTL	Bible Translation and Literacy
CBD	Community Based Distributors
CBNP	Community Based Nutrition Programme
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCK	County Council of Kilifi
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CL3	Coconut – Cassava Zone Three
CL4	Cashew Nut –Cassava Zone Four
CL5	Livestock – Millet Zones Five
CL6	Low Land Ranching Six
CLRC	Community Learning and Resource Centre
COBA	Community Based Development Agency (NGO)
DALEO	District Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DECO	District Environmental Conservation Officer
DEO	District Education Officer
DIDO	District Industrial Development Officer
DivIDCs	Divisional Intersectoral Development Committee
DJLB	District Joint Loan Board
DLO	District Lands Officer
DLPO	District Livestock Production Officer
DPHO	District Public Health Officer
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer
DRC	District Roads Committee
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTDO	District Trade Development Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Officer
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
EPZA	Export Processing Zones Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS	Farmers' Field School
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GIS	Geographical Information System

GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HQ	Headquarter
ICDC	Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KDDP	Kilifi District Development Programme
KEMRI	Kenya Medical Research Institute
KIA	Kilifi Institute of Agriculture
KIDEP	Kilifi Integrated Development Programme
K-MAP	Kenya Management Assistance Programme
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
K-REP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MCH/FP	Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning
MIDO	Mwangaza Integrated Development Organisation
MOARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
MoH	Medical Officer of Health/Ministry of Health
MOLS	Ministry of Lands and Settlement
MOV	Means of Verification
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NII	National Information Infrastructure
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
NWCPC	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation
OOP	Office of The President
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PAN	Participatory Approach to Nutrition
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PHC	Primary Health Care
PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PLP	Post Literacy Programme
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSU	Programme Support Unit (of KDDP)
RAR	Rural Access Road
RSCT	Rural Services Coordination and Training
RTDC	Rural Technology Development Centre
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SFP	School Feeding Programme
SFT	Settlement Fund Trustee
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant

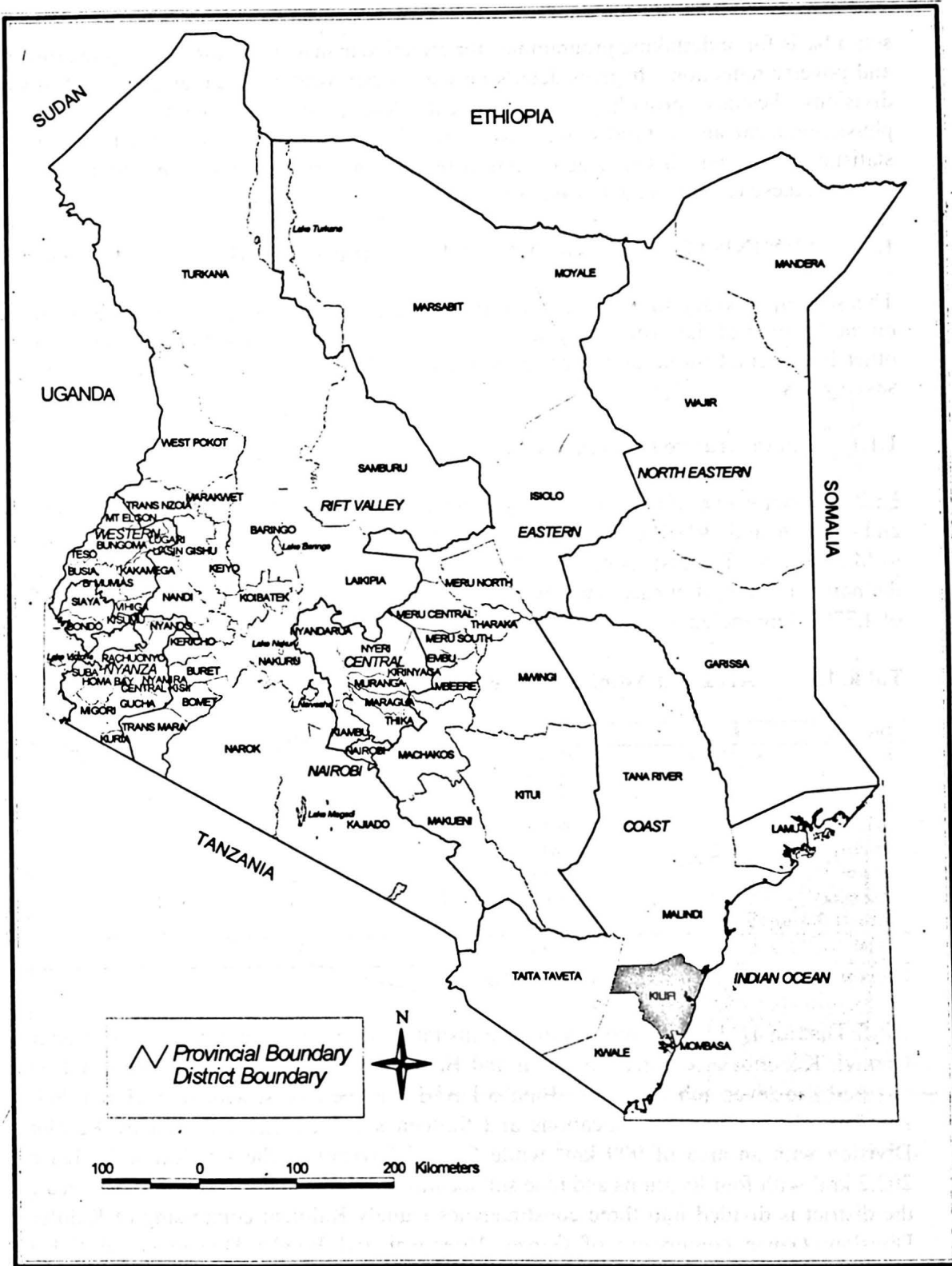
KTC	Kilifi Town Council
TCM	Town Council of Mariakani
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Committee
VHC	Village Health Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit (Latrine)
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WSSD	World Summit for Social Development
WWF	Worldwide Fund for nature

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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF KILIFI IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on geographical setting of the district and sets a basis for undertaking programmes for effective management for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. It gives details on the district location, area, and administrative divisions besides providing the physical description, settlement patterns and physiographical and natural conditions. The chapter also gives the district profile in statistical terms, which shows geographical features, natural resource base, and the extent to which these resources have been exploited.

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides an introduction to the district, which gives background information on the location of the district and the main physical features and settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy, for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Kilifi District is one of the seven districts in Coast Province. It lies between 3° 16' south and 4° south, and 39° 05' east and 40° east. The shoreline is 144 km from Mtwapa Creek to Mida Creek. The district borders Taita Taveta District to the west, Malindi District to the northwest and Mombasa and Kwale Districts to the south. The district covers an area of 4,779.2 km² including the Arabuko Sokoke Forest of 189 km².

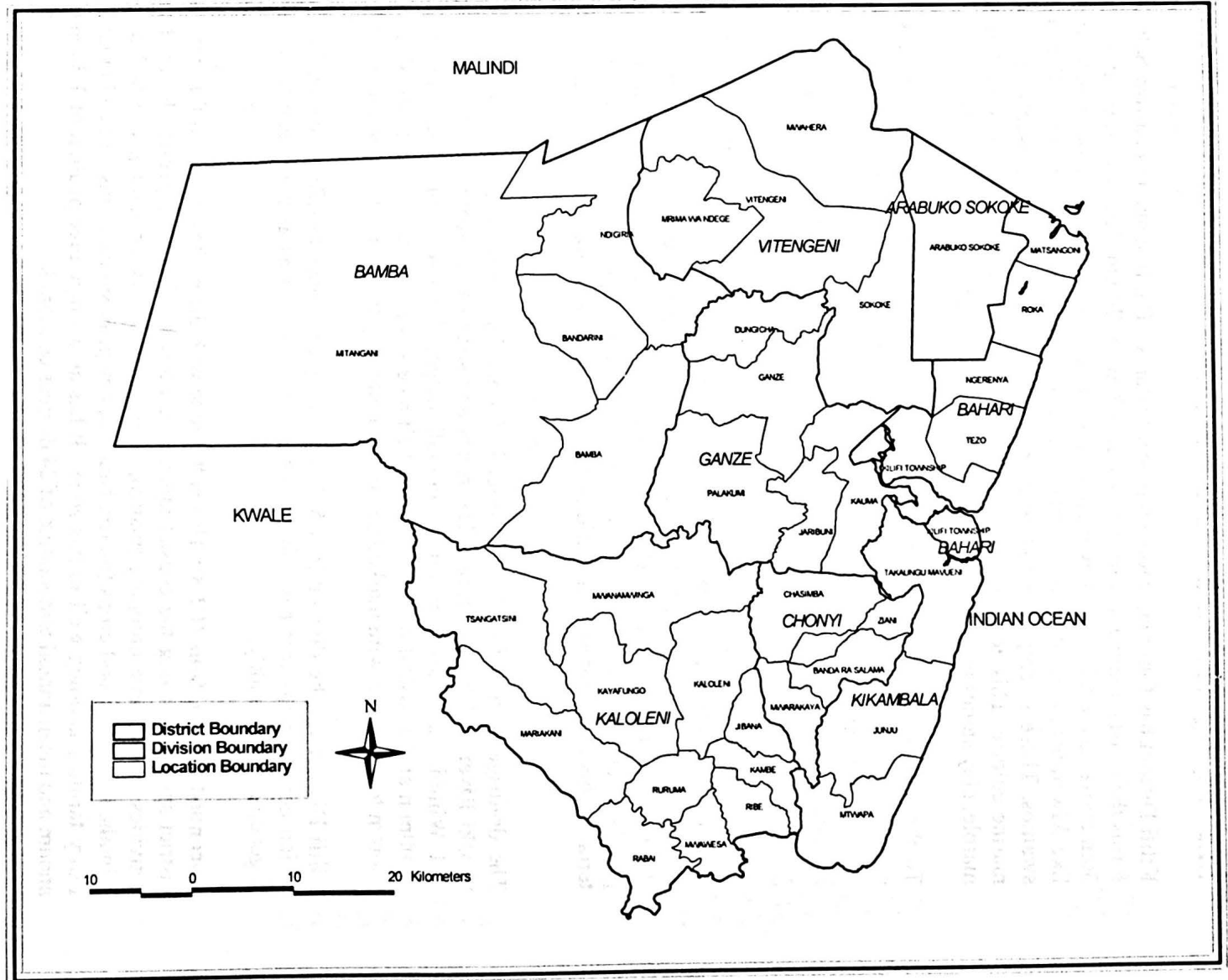
Table 1.1 Area and Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area Km ²	Locations	Sub-Locations
Bahari	277.0	5	14
Kikambala	299.7	3	11
Chonyi	202.2	4	9
Kaloleni	909.0	11	33
Bamba	1,743.5	4	13
Ganze	481.9	5	13
Vitengeni	676.9	4	14
Arabuko Sokoke Forest	189.0	-	-
Total	4,779.2	36	107

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census Report

Kilifi District is divided into seven administrative divisions namely Kaloleni, Bahari, Chonyi, Kikambala, Ganze, Vitengeni and Bamba. It has thirty six locations and one hundred and seven sub locations. Bamba Division is the largest with an area of 1,743.5 km² sub divided into four locations and thirteen sub locations followed by Kaloleni Division with an area of 909 km² while Chonyi Division is the smallest with area of 202.2 km² with four locations and nine sub locations as indicated in Table 1.1. Politically the district is divided into three constituencies namely Kaloleni comprising of Kaloleni Division; Ganze comprising of Ganze, Vitengeni and Bamba Divisions and Bahari comprising of Bahari, Kikambala and Chonyi Divisions. The district is divided into three local authorities namely County Council of Kilifi which has twenty six electoral wards, Kilifi Town Council with eight electoral wards and Town Council of Mariakani with seven electoral wards.

KILIFI DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



Prepared by Central Bureau of Statistics

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.1.2 Physiographical and Natural Conditions

Kilifi District has four major topographical features. The first one is a narrow belt, which forms the coastal plain and varies in width of 3 km to 20 km. The coastal plain lies below 30m above sea level with a few prominent peaks on the western boundary including hills like Mwembetungu. Across this plain run several creeks resulting in excellent marine swamps. These swamps are endowed with mangrove forests and presents potential for marine culture. This zone is composed of marine sediments, including coral, limestone; marble, clay stones and alluvial deposits that support agriculture.

To the west of the coastal plain lies the foot plateau that is characterised by slightly undulating terrain. The plateau falls between 60m and 135m altitude and slopes towards the sea. The surface is traversed by a number of dry watercourses with underlying jurassic sediments consisting of shells, sandstones and clays. In this zone, grassland and stunted vegetation prevails.

The coastal range falls beyond the foot plateau and has distinct low range of sandstone hills of about 150m to 450m high. These hills include Simba, Kiwava, Jibana, Mazeras and Mwangea. Occupying the lower lying ground along the western side is the Nyika Plateau, which occupies about two thirds of the district area. The plateau is sparsely populated and is covered by thin vegetation, shallow depressions and gently undulating terrain. This is an arid and semi arid zone, which is suitable for livestock farming.

The drainage pattern for Kilifi District is formed by seasonal rivers, which drain into Sabaki River and Indian Ocean. The rivers and streams are Kombeni, Nzovuni, Goshi, and Wimbi. The average annual rainfall ranges from 400mm in the hinterland to 1,200mm at the coastal belt. The coastal belt receives an average annual rainfall of about 900mm to 1,100mm with marked decrease in intensity to the north and to the hinterland.

Kilifi District can be divided into 5 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) as shown in Map 3, which defines areas that have similar characteristics such as annual mean temperatures, vegetation and humidity.

Coconut-Cassava Zone (CL3): This is the zone with the highest potential for crops in the district spreading along the coastal uplands and low-level coastal plains. Major farming activities include tree cropping (mango, citrus, cashewnuts, coconuts), vegetables (chilli, brinjals, okra etc), food crops (maize, bananas, cowpeas, green grams etc) and upland rice. Dairy farming is doing well in this zone. It has an average precipitation of 1,300mm per annum and mean annual temperature of 24 degrees centigrade

Cashewnut-Cassava Zone (CL4): This stretches northwards along the coastal plain up to Sokoke Forest. It has an average precipitation of 900mm and mean annual temperature of 24 degrees centigrade. It has agricultural potential with the same crops as in CL3 zone, but with less production.

Livestock-Millet Zones (CL5): The zone is of lower potential with a precipitation of 700-900mm. The area is suitable for dry land farming and livestock ranching.

Lowland Ranching (CL6): It varies in altitude of 90-300m with mean annual temperature

of 27 degrees centigrade and annual precipitation of 350-700mm. Major activities include ranching and wildlife.

Coconut Cashew nut-Cassava (CL3-CL4): This zone is mainly found in Bahari Division and is the smallest of all the zones. It varies in altitude of 300-310m above sea level with mean temperature of 27 degrees centigrade and annual precipitation of 900mm per annum. The area has potential for those crops grown in CL3 and CL4.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

The district settlement patterns are influenced by infrastructural network and climate, which determine various agricultural potential zones. High population densities are found in Bahari, Kikambala and Kaloleni Divisions along the tarmac roads from Mombasa-Malindi and Mombasa-Nairobi up to Mariakani Town. These areas are also well supplied with piped water and electricity. High population clusters are also found in Chonyi Division and some parts of Kaloleni Division where there are high potentials for agricultural production. Sparsely populated divisions in the district are Ganze, Vitengeni, Bamba and some parts of Kaloleni Division. These areas are rangelands and less productive agriculturally. The larger towns in the district (Kilifi, Mariakani, Mtwapa, Kaloleni, Majengo and Bamba) have a total population of 172,656 (1999), which represents 32 per cent of the total district population. This pattern is well depicted in Table 1.2 and map 3.

Table 1.2 Population Densities by Division

Division	1999	2002
Bahari	325	356
Chonyi	233	255
Kikambala	327	358
Ganze	69	76
Bamba	21	23
Vitengeni	64	70
Kaloleni	217	238
District Total	114	125

Source: District Planning Unit, Kilifi, 2001

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet below presents a broad user-friendly summary of basic information and data that describes "Kilifi District at a glance" as an important addition to the background information already provided in the previous sections.

Area (Km²)	
Total area	4,779.2
Arable land	907
Non – arable land	3,872.2
Water mass	166
Gazetted forest	230
Urban area	206
Topography and Climate	
Rainfall	
High	1,300 mm
Low	400 mm
Rainfall by seasons (long and short rains):	
Long	March - July
Short	October - December
Temperature range:	
High	26.5°C - 34°C
Low	22.5°C – 24.5°C
Temperature average:	30°C
Average relative humidity	60%
Wind speed (relatively low)	4.8Km/hr – 10.9Km/hr
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population structure	
Total population (2002)	597,354
Total number of males	283,702
Total number of females	313,652
Female/male sex ratio	100:95
Total number of youthful population (15-25)	118,304
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	143,085
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)	56,575
Population growth rate	3.05%
Density(persons/Km²)	
Highest density (Kikambala Division)	358
Lowest density (Bamba Division)	23
Average density	125
Urban Population	
Number of towns (with a population of 2000 and above)	5
Urban population at the start of the plan period	189,227
Rural population	
Rural population at the start and end of the plan:	
Start 2002	411,417
End 2008	496,146
Crude birth rate	49.2 per 1000
Crude death rate	Not available
Infant mortality rate	85 per 1000
Under 5 mortality rate	141 per 1000
Life expectancy	56 Years
Total fertility rate	6
Total labour force	294,754
Dependency ratio	100:103
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total number of households	90,311
Average household size	6.6
Number of female headed households	14,296
Children needing special protection:	

Child labour	6,665
AIDS orphans	19,439
Total	26,104
Number of disabled (10% of total population)	59,653
Number of children headed households	Not available
Absolute poverty	66.8%
Total number of rural poor	288,547
Total number of urban poor	109,898
Overall	398,436
Contribution to the national poverty	2.6%
Average household incomes / per capita (Kshs.)	706.90
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	80.6%
Rural self employment	1.85%
Wage employment	6.2%
Urban self employment	11.4%
Number of people employed per sector	
Agriculture	142,226
Rural self employment	26,783
Wage employment	53,881
Urban self employment	60,050
Number of people generating incomes from other sources	50,193
Number of unemployed	231,978
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	6 acres
Average farm size (large scale)	20 acres
% of farmers having title deeds (registered/issued)	28%
Main food crops produced	Maize, cassava, cowpeas, green grams
Main cash crops produced	Coconuts, cashew nuts, citrus fruits, mangoes.
Total hectareage under food crops	19,000 Ha.
Total hectareage under cash crops	28,280 Ha.
Main storage facilities (on-farm and off farm)	
On farm	Above Fireplace and Local granaries.
Off Farm	NCPB
Population working in agricultural sector	440,000 (80% of pop.)
Total Number of ranches:	
Company Ranches	2
Group Ranches	5
Total	7
Average size of ranches	152,865 Ha.
Main livestock bred	Cattle, goats and poultry
Land carrying capacity	One livestock unit/8-12 Ha.
Population working in livestock sector:	
Ranching zone	70 - 80 %
Lower zone	20 - 30 %
Main species of fish catch	4
Main types of fisheries products	3
Population of fish farmers	125
Number of fish ponds	4
Number of dams	1
Number of landing beaches	12
Size of gazetted forests (Ha.)	23,000
Size of non-gazette forests (Ha.)	3,000
Main forest products	Firewood, timber, building poles
% of people engaged in forest related activities (saw mills, furniture workshops etc)	0.25 % mainly in towns
Cooperatives	
Number of active cooperatives by types:	
Saving and credit SACCO	11
Dry produce	3
Housing	2
Total	16
Total registered members by types:	13,501

SACCO	4,951
Dry produce marketing	8,535
Housing	15
Total turnover by types (Kshs.):	28,692,573
SACCO	22,989,520
Dry produce marketing	5,680,064
Health	
Three most prevalent diseases:	
Malaria	33%
Brocho pneumonia	10.6%
Gastroeucteriats	6.7%
Doctor:patient ratio (Kilifi DistrictHhospital only)	1:100,000
Nurse: patient ratio	3:10,000
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	2
Nursing homes	5
Health centres	5
Dispensaries	21
Number of health clinics (private)	40
No. of people within less than 5 km to nearest Health facility	310,470 (57.04%)
Education	
Pre-primary	
No. of pre-primary schools	410
Total enrolment rates:	
	Boys 41%
	Girls 34%
	Total 38%
Total drop out rate:	8%
No. of teachers:	
	Male 533
	Female 531
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43
Average years of school attendance	2 years
Primary	
Number of primary schools	230
Total enrolment:	
	Boys 75%
	Girls 58%
Total drop out rate:	
	Boys
	Girls
Number of teachers:	2,456
	Male 1,668
	Female 788
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37
Average years of school attendance	8
Secondary	
No. of Secondary schools	30
Total enrolment (Boys and girls)	7,174
	Boys 15%
	Girls 11%
Number of Teachers	423
	Male 347
	Female 77
Teacher/pupil ratio	1: 17
Average years of school attendance	4
Tertiary	
Number of other training institutions (c.g. colleges etc)	1 Kilifi Institute of Agriculture
Main types of training institutions	F.T.C. and Village Polytechnics
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	115

Enrolment by sex:		
	Male	654
	Female	1,450
	Total	2,104
Average attendance by sex:		
	Male	363
	Female	837
	Total	1,210
Literacy levels by sex:		
	Male	76.9%
	Female	35%
Average		63 %
Water and Sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		7,000
Number of households with access to potable water		65,000
Number of permanent rivers		2
Number of wells		700
Number of water pans		400
Number of dams		70
Number of boreholes		160
Number of households with roof catchment		165
Average distance to nearest potable water point		7km
Percentage of households with V.I.P latrines:		
	Hinterland	15%
	Coastal belt	65%
Number of protected springs		39
Energy		
Number of households with electricity connections		5,360
Number of trading centres with electricity		24
% of households using firewood/charcoal		85.5
% of households using kerosene, gas & biogas		10.9
% of households using electricity		5.9
Transport		
Total kilometre of roads		1,000 km
Bitumen		140 km
Gravel		260 km
Earth roads		600 km
Total length of railway line		22 km
Number of stations		2
Number of waterways		1 – Takaungu
Average distance of settlements to nearest "good" road		Approximately 4 km
Number of airports and airstrips		2
Communication		
Number of households with telephone connections		2,289
Number of businesses with telephone connections		4,348
Mobile telephone service coverage (km ²)		1,052
Number of telephone booths		58
Number of post offices		5
Number of sub post offices		2
Number of licensed stamp vendors		7
Number of companies offering courier/EMS services		5
Percentage of households without radios		25%
Number of cyber cafes		18
Trade, Industry and Tourism		
Number of trading centres (population of 2000 and above)		6
Number of registered businesses		1,295
Number of manufacturing industries		10
Number of licensed jua-kali associations		8
Total jua kali association membership		234
Active Jua Kali association members		160
Number of towns with Jua Kali activities		9
Number of informal sector enterprises		11,000
Population working in the informal sector		32,245

Number of tourist class hotels	10
Main tourist attractions	Warm coastal beaches; Marine sea sports; Arabuko Sokoke Forest (unique birds); Mnarani ruins; Mtwapa creek; Kilifi creek; Jumba La Mtwana (Mtwapa); Sequearium; Deep sea fishing; Cultural entertainments and Conference facilities.
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	5
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of other financial institutions	2
Volume of credit provided	Not available
Number of micro-finance institutions	5
Volume of credit provided (Kshs.)	Not available
Non-Governmental Organizations/community Based Organization/Groups	
Number of NGOs	25
Number of CBOs (district level)	5
Financial services	7
Village development committees	126
Youth groups	Not available
Women groups	552
Self help groups	745

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a review of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues in the district. Firstly, it provides a broad overview of the 1997-2001 District Development Plan and attempt to assess whether the expectations of the plan were met. Secondly, the chapter analyses the achievements of the previous plan, the constraints encountered and lessons learnt. The chapter then looks at the linkages between this Plan, the 2002-2008 National Development Plan and other policy papers. Finally, the chapter pin points the development challenges the district is likely to face during the plan Period.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The theme of 1997-2001 Plan period was "*Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development*" which was a Government effort towards industrialization. Kilifi District is a high potential area for industrial development, as there exists unexploited local resources. Through the DDC, the district encouraged an integrated approach in planning, budgeting and implementation. However, the majority of the projects were not fully funded and a general observation is that only about 20 per cent of the proposals received some funding. The level of funding for the Plan has generally been very low, though some NGOs, the private sector, bilateral and multilateral donors and the community supplemented and were able to implement some projects. Priority was given to the on-going projects and those funded by the community, with respect to the then Public Environment Programme. Generally self-help projects particularly in education performed better in terms of targeted achievement as they relied on locally sourced resources.

An evaluation of the Plan's implementation indicated that the plan to industrialize the district was far short of the target largely due to insufficient resources to finance planned activities. The major focus of the activities was to create an enabling environment for rapid industrialization including provision of basic infrastructure. There were several constraints experienced during the implementation period. These includes poor linkages between the plan and annual annexes, late releasing of funds by the respective ministries, cash flow problems at the District Treasury, limited donor input in Plan implementation, depleted manpower due to freeze in Civil Service employment and, poorly equipped implementing departments and low community participation leading to their slow fulfilment of their contributions as agreed with financiers, and emergencies such as El Nino weather phenomenon and drought among others. The problem was further exacerbated by damaged physical infrastructure and the dry spell that followed which seriously affected agricultural production. This called for reprioritization of projects and programmes to cater for emergencies, which in turn resulted in low, Plan implementation.

General administration was brought closer to the people in the period under review, through the split of Malindi District from Kilifi District. This coupled with the increase in the administrative divisions from 3 to 7, improved efficiency in service delivery.

In development coordination, the District Development Committee played a key role with the support of various sub committees working under its supervision. The most active committees over the period were District Executive Committee, District Security Committee, and District Intelligence Committee, KDDP Management Committee, Divisional Development Committees, District Environment Management Committee and

District Tender Committee. Below the divisional level, the newly created Village Development Committees remained most active with Locational and Sub Locational Development Committees remaining largely dormant. Community mobilization was greatly enhanced by the collaboration between the Department of Social Services and Interdisciplinary Participatory Integrated Development (PID) Teams, VDCs, Divisional Inter-sectoral Development Committees (DivIDCs), Participatory Action on Nutrition (PAN) teams, UMMAs and CBOs formed and supported by the KDDP, Coast ASAL Development Programme, Arabuko Sokoke Conservation Project, Mwangaza Integrated Development Organisation (MIDO), COBA, and Plan International. Most of these agencies concentrated in Vitengeni, Ganze, parts of Kaloleni and Bamba Divisions respectively, which are worse of in terms of welfare indices. All these initiatives were strengthened and harmonized through the formation of the District Development Agencies Coordination Committee bringing together all NGOs, bilateral and multilateral development programmes in the district for harmonisation of development approaches. The DIDC played a major role in availing planning and monitoring information and this was strengthened over the Plan period by the support of KDDP in the installation of the Geographical Information System (GIS) and the training and procurement of a computer for the District Management Information System. Usage of the DIDC by various service providers and the public however remained low.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997 – 2001 PLAN

Despite the problems, the Plan served an important role in guiding the district development process and based on it some degree of success in project implementation was achieved. As indicated in Table 2.1, the implementation rate of projects and programmes proposed in the 1997-2001 DDP was only 59 per cent as out of the 149 proposed projects only 88 were implemented.

In Agriculture and Rural Development sector, the objective was to improve productivity by building the capacity of its beneficiaries. This was to be achieved through vigorous extension programmes, promotion and encouragement of community participation at all levels, facilitation of credit to farmers to improve farming systems, monitoring and product quality assessment, introduction, promotion and development of improved livestock breeds and crop varieties, management and conservation of natural ecosystems through rational and sustainable use of resources like water and forest products, improvement of marketing of products and services in a liberalized economy, and promotion of products and utilization of traditional food crops, which are drought resistant.

Physical infrastructure proposed 20 roads projects out of which 12 were implemented achieving 60 per cent implementation rate. During the Plan period, 718 km of the rural access roads were maintained under the Road 2000 Programme, 100 km reconstructed and maintained under the Minor Road Programme and 326.7 km of El Nino induced badly damaged roads were repaired and another 113.5 km was done under the Food for Work Programme. In addition, a marked improvement in access roads was realized through community initiative in opening up link roads to the villages organized by several Village Development Committees. This was achieved mostly by community members, without any external financial assistance and opened the way for the utilisation of hitherto unexploited implementation channel using locally available human resources. While in Water Department out of 17 proposed projects only 7 were implemented.

However, efforts towards increasing access to water points by the community were negatively affected by the 1997 El Nino weather phenomenon that destroyed several dams and water pans in the district. Frequent drought spells that followed led to drying of water pans thus affecting the people not only in terms of domestic needs but also in livestock production. In an effort to mitigate the situation, the Water Department in collaboration with district based NGOs especially AMREF, Plan International, World Vision and bilateral and multilateral development programmes e.g. GTZ through Kilifi District Development Programme, European Union through CDTF, IDA through the El Nino Emergency Project and IFAD through Coast ASAL Development Project were able to restore some of the destroyed facilities and construct new ones.

During the Plan period project implementation status ranged from zero (non-implementation) to 100 percent completion. Only two departments managed to achieve 100 per cent implementation rate while agriculture, veterinary and education also had an impressive implementation performance of 70 and 90 per cent respectively.

Table 2.1 Implementation of the 1997-2001 Plan

Department	No. of Projects 1997 – 2001	No. of Projects Implemented	Percentage Implementation Status	Total Cost of Projects (Kshs.)
Agriculture	10	7	70	11,771,762.30
Livestock	6	3	55	3,922,120
Veterinary	13	9	70	3,644,474.60
Kilifi Institute of Agriculture (KIA)	3	2	66	94,774,834.05
Education	21	19	90	N/A
Adult Education	6	3	50	1,769,178
Sports	5	0	0	
P/Works	20	12	60	N/A
Health	10	6	60	N/A
Fisheries	8	3	37	N/A
Cooperatives	5	1	20	70,000
CBS	3	3	100	17,263,800
Forest	7	3	42	6,967,073
Social services	7	7	100	N/A
Water	17	5	29	N/A
Trade Development	8	5	63	N/A
Total	149	88	59	140,183,242

Source: District Planning Unit, Kilifi, 2001

Constraints: A number of constraints were faced during the implementation of 1997-2001 DDP. These included low, irregular or non funding of on-going or the proposed projects, shortage of technical staff, misappropriation of funds by management committees particularly in the co-operative sector and the group projects, poor infrastructure network like roads, telecommunications and electrification among others and unorganised marketing infrastructure and inadequate transport for technical officers, low adoption of technical information by the intended beneficiaries. Other constraints were inaccessibility to credit by traders due to unfavourable lending conditions by finance institutions and lack of adequate personnel.

Lessons Learnt: Projects proposed in chapter three were basically a shopping list not linked to the theme of the plan and were not based on any identified source of funds. This coupled with poor linkage between the budget system to Plan, led to the poor implementation rate and a number of NGO projects implemented parallel to the plan. It also triggered a change in thinking among the planners in Kilifi District on the need to develop a planning system emphasising on broad strategies to be implemented by various actors as opposed to specific projects to be funded by the government and unidentified donors. This also focussed on how the DDP can be linked to the new MTEF budgeting arrangement including the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

Secondly, the liberalization concept in production and marketing was misinterpreted. The community was not adequately prepared for the liberalization of the subsidies for government services. In future, there will be need to regularly sensitise the community on the changes in government policies and economic development, a role that will be actively followed by the DDC with the assistance of the DPU and the DEC.

Thirdly, it is important to note the critical role of good infrastructure in maintenance of law and order. Good infrastructure facilitates quick deployment of security personnel in problem areas. During this Plan period priority should be given to infrastructure improvement in the district.

Fourthly, community participation should be encouraged in order to sustain projects when donors pull out. It has also been observed that specific projects proposed in Chapter Three of the 1997-2000 DDP targeting community funding especially in education sector attained over 80 per cent implementation rate since they were self supporting. On the other hand, most projects indicating GOK/Donor as the source of fund were not implemented. It was also noted that although the Plan was owned by the district by virtue of it having received DDC approval, community input in its preparation process was minimal leading to a wide discrepancy between the priorities derived from the village participatory planning process and the DDP strategies and targets. This prompted the district to develop a planning concept on how bottom up planning can be merged with the top-down National Planning. The ideas in the concept have played a major role in the preparation of the current Plan.

Generally, the 1997-2001 DDP was poorly monitored as no system for information gathering was put in place. The new planning system adopted herein has therefore taken due cognisance of the need to set up an inbuilt M&E framework from the outset based on performance/global indicators as well as activity indicators.

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

The district has adopted the planning period theme by placing emphasis on effective utilization and management of available productive resources.

Particularly, the District Development Plan has taken orientation from the Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1999, which sets the long-term framework for institutionalising the fight against poverty in Kenya. The DDC recognizes the important link between the National Poverty Eradication Plan and the country's vision at independence as outlined in

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya. Through it, the DDP adopts a link with the international commitment on poverty reduction, as expounded in the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) held in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1995. The district's strategies will therefore be in conformity with the NPEP goal of halting the current increase in the incidence of poverty by reducing it to less than 30 per cent of the population by 2015. This focus therefore means that all government policies on economic development and poverty reduction as outlined in many other Sessional Papers will guide the implementation of this Plan.

Based on these key Government policy documents, the Kilifi District Development Plan 2002 –2008 endeavours to plan, implement, monitor and coordinate development activities as stipulated in the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD) and its subsequent revisions. It is also envisioned that during the period, emphasis will be put on strengthening community participation in planning, implementation, coordination, and monitoring. The DFRD organization structure will be further reviewed with the objective of devolution of planning to the village and group level in order to have maximum benefit to the community.

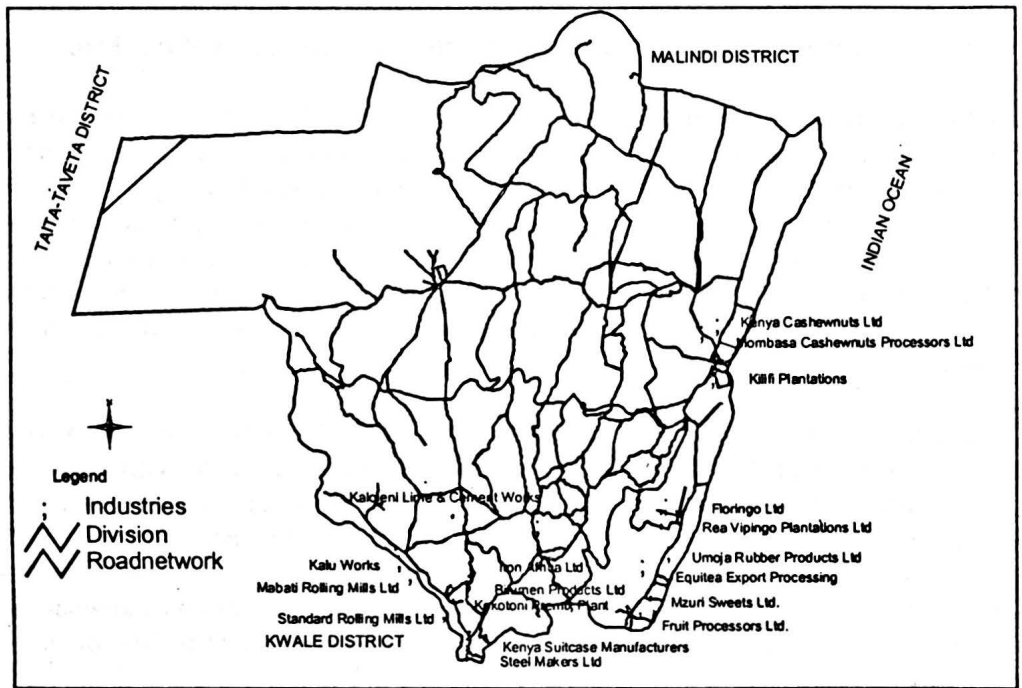
In accordance with the government's commitment on industrialisation as stated in Sessional Paper Number 2 of 1996 on Industrial Transformation to the year 2020, the DDP has given emphasis on small scale and cottage industries throughout the district, and large-scale manufacturing in the Industrial Zone. With a large area of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) falling in Kilifi, the district will focus on increasing manufacturing for the external market. The Government's role in creation of an enabling environment for private enterprise development has been emphasized in this plan. In recognizing the threat posed by HIV and AIDS, the district has adopted the multi-sectoral approach advocated in the Sessional Paper number 4 of 1997 on HIV/AIDS in order to coordinate efforts aimed at preventing the fast spread of the virus, give care and support to those already infected and those affected, mitigate socio-economic impact and conduct research, monitoring and evaluation of the issues and activities related to AIDS. Integration of population issues in development as advocated in Sessional Paper number 1 of 2000, promotions of small scale and Jua-Kali enterprise development as per Sessional Paper number 2 of 1992 are among key government policies to be realized through this District Development Plan. Local Authorities and other operating organisations have also been incorporated to give wholistic plan for the district.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Kilifi District selected to pilot reforms in the District focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRDs). Among the reforms proposed is the formulation of development zones resulting from the realization that the district is not a homogeneous unit as it has diverse physical, demographic and economic conditions, going by the information given in the various sections of the previous chapter. The AEZs described earlier in chapter one do not include other features that are also of importance to the development of the district. Taking into consideration the Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) and other important aspects such as population, economic activities, e.g. fisheries, forestry, and tourism development as well as facilities such as infrastructure (including major roads, electricity, water and telecommunications), as displayed on map 5 the District Planning Team came

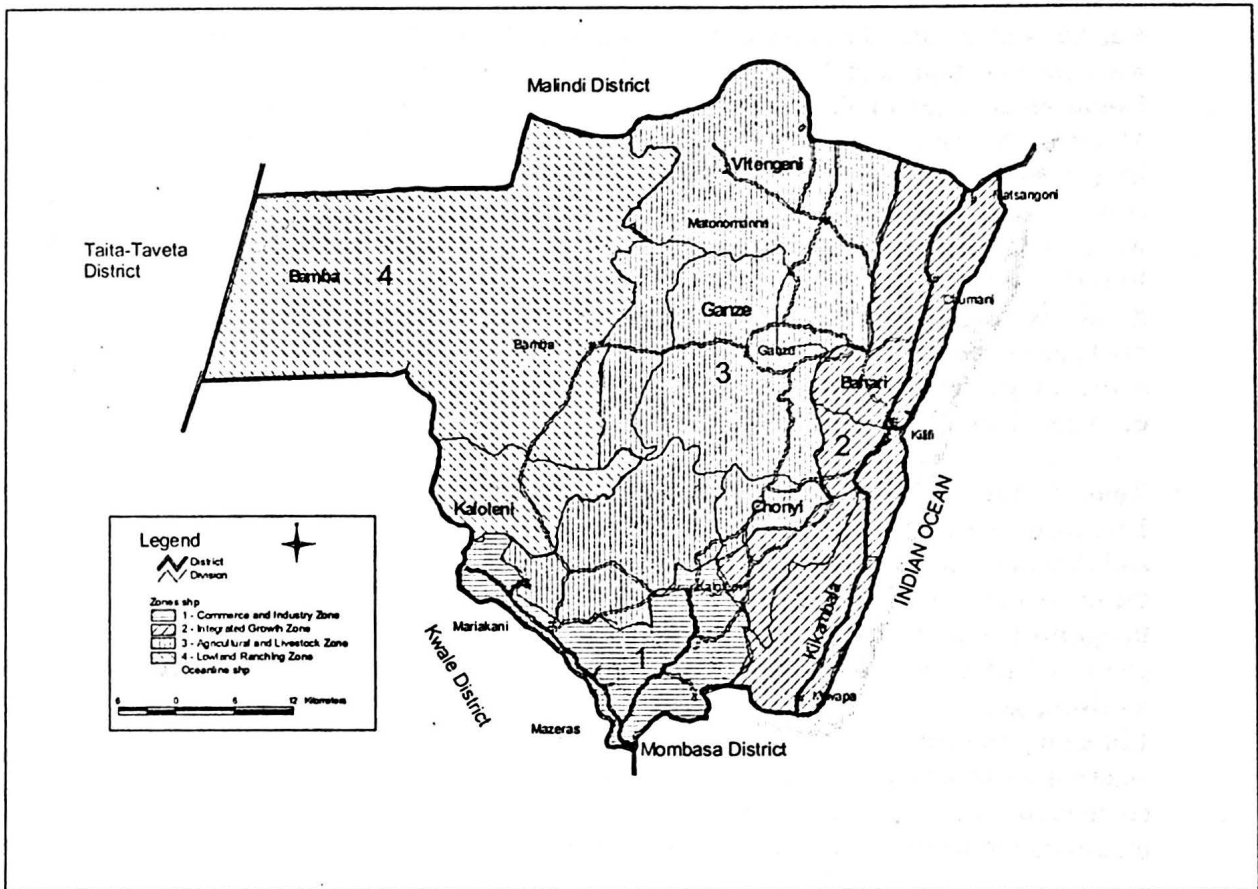
up with new zonation criteria that enables further analysis of Kilifi District as per four development zones. This was done by superimposing the agro-ecological zones map 3, population densities map 4, and the infrastructure and Industries map 5. Map 6 shows the Kilifi development zones.

MAP NO. 5: Kilifi District Infrastructure and Industries Map



Kilifi Infrastructure and Industries

Map 6: Kilifi District Development Zones



The main population densities concentrate almost in a “V” shape, which is along the main roads leading from Mombasa to Nairobi and Malindi with a deviation along the road to Kaloleni. The development zones have been designed to guide the visions and main development strategies for the district over the plan period, and provide the framework upon which this Plan has been formulated.

Zone 1: Industrial and Commerce Growth Zone: Consists of a small zone located in the southern tip of Kaloleni Division, composing Rabai, Mwawesa, Ribe, Ruruma, Kambe and Jibana Locations, Vishakani and Birini/Mwamuleka Sub-Locations of Kaloleni Location, and Mitangoni and Kawala Sub locations of Mariakani Location. Dominant features of the zone include commercial and industrial activities along the Mombasa-Nairobi highway and along the Mazaras-Kaloleni Road. Population densities have already reached 333 persons/km² in the area with strong in-migration adding to the concentration over the past few years. The population living in the zone is 137,982, which is 25 per cent of the district population, and is expected to rise to 181,566 by 2008. Expected densities in 2008 will be 438 persons/km² (excluding in-migration). A well-developed infrastructure base and easy access to Mombasa City ensures that good marketing opportunities exist along this growth zone. Both the formal and informal sector activities are important in this area, and are the main reasons why there has been an economic boom in the area.

Zone 2: Integrated Growth Zone: This covers the entire Bahari and Kikambala Divisions, and some parts of Chonyi Division including Mwarakaya, Banda-ra-Salama, and Ziani Locations. The total population of the area is 220,660, which is 38 per cent of the district total and is expected to rise to 290,360 by 2008. Four key features stand out in the growth zone: high population densities (317 persons/km² in 1999 and 418 in 2008), good infrastructure, proliferation of commercial and trading activities (especially tourism), good fisheries and marine activities and good average rainfall patterns (900-1200mm/year) coupled with good soils. The area includes the AEZ CL3 and CL4. The zone stretches along the main road from Mombasa to Malindi where most of the commercial, trade and service industries, including some factories and agro-processing industries are located. Growth spill over from Mombasa City is seen in the area around Mtwapa where of late, informal sector activities have been growing.

Zone 3: Agricultural and Livestock Zone: The area covers the entire Vitengeni and Ganze Divisions, and parts of Kaloleni Division (Kitengwani/Mazia-Chenda, and Kibwabwani Sub-Locations of Mwanamwinga Location; Makomboani, Chalani-Mihingoni and Mikiriani Sub-Locations of Kaloleni Location and the entire Kayafungo Location, Munyenzeni Sub Location of Tsangatsini Location parts of Chonyi Division covering Mwakambi, Kitsoeni and Chasimba Sub Locations of Chasimba Location. The zone is sandwiched between the integrated growth zone and the lowland ranching zone. Good rainfall patterns with an annual average of 700-900mm/year coupled with the fact that the area falls into the AEZ CL3 and CL3-4 implies that the area offers good opportunities for agriculture. The proximity to the main Mombasa-Malindi road also ensures that agricultural produce can be transported with relative ease to the potential markets in Mombasa and to the tourist hotels along the coast. The total population of 148,592 people as at 1999, which is 27 per cent of the district population, is expected to reach 195,528 in 2008. The zone has a low population density of only 86 persons/Km² as per 1999 Population and Housing Census and is only expected to rise to a modest 100 persons/Km² by the year 2008. Lack of access to good agricultural land and land-ownership issues are currently hampering further rapid development of the area. The zone offers a good opportunity to act as a buffer zone between the lowland ranching zone and the integrated development zone, especially if currently uncultivated land can be accessed and used more intensively.

Zone 4: Lowland Ranching Zone: The area is located mainly in Bamba Division (minus Mirihini, and Mtsara wa Tsatsu Sub-Locations) and parts of Kaloleni Division i.e. Viragoni Sub-Location of Mwanamwanga Location, and Tsangatsini Sub-Location of Tsangatsini Location. The zone has low rainfall patterns, with annual average rainfall of 350-700mm/year. The zone also has a very low population density with only 21 persons /km² as per 1999 Population and Housing Census and is projected to reach 25 persons /km² in 2008. The total population is projected to rise to a mere 48,769 by the end of the Plan period. One of the main features of the zone is that it has poor natural conditions (i.e. availability of water and other natural factors). This fact is reflected in both the population densities and the limited agricultural activities practised in the area. As a result of this, only limited investments have been undertaken as far as roads and water supply are concerned, hence the area lacks or has a very poor infrastructure base. Poor roads, inaccessibility into and out of many of the areas, lack of rural electrification and minimal telecommunications facilities are all signs that few investments have taken place in the past and the economic viability of undertaking these in future needs to be carefully considered. The carrying capacity of the area as far as the limited agricultural and livestock activities are concerned also has to be seen as a factor limiting the growth potential of the zone. Nevertheless, the zone is an important livestock production area and this potential needs to be exploited. Some development agencies in the district have invested in some infrastructure in the area focusing especially on rainwater harvesting through construction and rehabilitation of water pans and dams. Opening up key roads particularly those that link the area to the rest of the district will be an important strategy for long-term development of the area. While it may be economically difficult to avail piped water in the short run, strategies focusing on dam construction and water pans at strategic areas in each location will enable the communities living in such areas access adequate supply of water at a walking distance for domestic and livestock consumption in both dry and wet seasons.

The overall population settlement is characterised by uneven distribution of population densities amongst the various development zones in the district. The industrial development zone and integrated development zone had high densities of 333 and 317 persons in 1999, and will be expected to rise to 438 and 418 persons per km² respectively by the end of the plan period. On the other hand, the Agricultural Development Zone, and Ranching Zone had 86 and 21 persons which is likely to rise to 113 and 28 persons per km² respectively by the year 2008.

This can be attributed to the strong in-migration of workers particularly for the tourism sector as it picks up thus affecting the population density particularly in zone 2, increased rural-urban migration from zones 3 and 4 to zones 1 and 2 due to high poverty levels and worsening climatic conditions and the availability of infrastructure especially roads that are necessary for development.

In line with the adoption of the development zones concept, several challenges have been identified that have to be tackled to give way to development. One of these is the pressure on land and the available resources in zones 1 and 2. The resultant effects will be increased levels of urbanization and the associated negative factors, increase in slum development due to poverty, exacerbation of the squatter problem in the district due to a poor land tenure system especially in zone 2, and increased pressure on resources, and social and economic infrastructure especially in zones 1 and 2. Negative effects in zone 3 and 4 will include reduced labour force for subsistence agriculture, which is the mainstay

of the people of Kilifi. Zone 4 will face the threat of increased environmental degradation resulting from over-utilization of the resources, particularly in livestock activities. The vulnerability of the area is manifested in its inability to support a high population density due to the scarcity of resources. Rural-urban migration will result in an increase in female headed households in all zones as both women and men move away to look for work in the town centres, which is likely to increase poverty levels. High unemployment levels will be expected, as the economy currently is growing at a far much lower rate than the population. Social problems such as insecurity will thus increase particularly affecting zone 1 and 2.

In summary, there will be a continuing disparity in development between the zones, greater population densities in zones 1 and 2 and the carrying capacity for zone 4 quickly reaching its natural limit, thus forcing people to migrate to other areas in the district. Thus, the district development will continue to be characterized by disproportionate development. This requires early action to be undertaken particularly in the zones 1 and 2 in planning and subsequent implementation, in order to ensure that the infrastructure and other economic activities are sufficient to cope with the added population pressure.

2.4.1 Population Growth

Table 2.2 Population Projections by Sex and Age Cohorts

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	48,426	48,493	53,146	53,219	56,545	56,623	60,162	60,245	64,010	64,098
5 - 9	42,281	41,749	46,402	45,818	49,370	48,749	52,528	51,867	55,887	55,184
10 - 14	39,258	38,077	43,084	41,788	45,840	44,461	48,772	47,305	51,892	50,330
15 - 19	29,343	31,086	32,203	34,116	34,263	36,298	36,454	38,620	38,786	41,090
20 - 24	20,088	27,661	22,046	30,357	23,456	32,299	24,956	34,364	26,552	36,563
25 - 29	16,194	20,989	17,772	23,035	18,909	24,508	20,119	26,076	21,405	27,743
30 - 34	12,477	15,160	13,693	16,638	14,569	17,702	15,501	18,834	16,492	20,039
35 - 39	10,628	13,772	11,664	15,114	12,410	16,081	13,204	17,110	14,048	18,204
40 - 44	8,424	12,424	9,245	13,635	9,836	14,507	10,466	15,435	11,135	16,422
45 - 49	7,802	9,296	8,562	10,202	9,110	10,855	9,693	11,549	10,313	12,288
50 - 54	6,011	7,788	6,597	8,547	7,019	9,094	7,468	9,675	7,945	10,294
55 - 59	5,163	6,035	5,666	6,623	6,029	7,047	6,414	7,498	6,824	7,977
60 - 64	3,792	4,445	4,162	4,878	4,428	5,190	4,711	5,522	5,012	5,875
65 - 69	3,367	3,729	3,695	4,092	3,932	4,354	4,183	4,633	4,451	4,929
70 - 74	2,207	2,260	2,422	2,480	2,577	2,639	2,742	2,808	2,917	2,987
75 - 79	1,466	1,268	1,609	1,392	1,712	1,481	1,821	1,575	1,938	1,676
80 +	1,580	1,566	1,734	1,719	1,845	1,829	1,963	1,946	2,088	2,070
Total	258,507	285,798	283,702	313,652	301,848	333,714	321,155	355,059	341,696	377,770

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census Report, District Statistics Office, Kilifi, 2001

The 1999 Population and Housing Census Report indicated that the district had a population of 544,305 people comprising 258,507 males and 285,798 females representing 47.5 per cent and 52 per cent of the population respectively. The population is projected to rise to 597,354 people in the 2002 and 719,466 people by the end of the plan period. Table 2.2 shows population structure by age cohorts.

The population is generally youthful with 47 per cent being below fifteen years of age. As the majority of the population relies on agriculture for its livelihood, rapid increase in population is and will continue to exert pressure on land. This pressure on land will be manifested in environmental degradation, encroachment on forests and water catchment areas, which will have contra effects on the ability of the district to sustain its development.

In an endeavour to reduce these negative effects, the district will increase extension services to the farmers in promotion of appropriate farming technologies that will reduce land degradation. Efforts will also be made to protect catchment areas and the fragile marine ecosystem.

Table 2.3 Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	65,796	64,582	72,209	70,876	76,827	75,410	81,741	80,233	86,970	85,365
14 - 17	26,168	25,383	28,718	27,857	30,555	29,639	32,510	31,534	34,589	33,551
15 - 49		130,388		143,096		152,249		161,987		172,348
15 - 64	119,922	148,656	131,610	163,144	140,028	173,579	148,984	184,682	158,514	196,495

Source: District Statistic Office, Kilifi, 2001

Age Group 6-13 (Primary): In 1999, there were, 130,378 persons in the primary going age who are projected to be 143,085 in 2002, rising to 172,335 by the end of the Plan period.

Currently enrolment in primary schools stands at 66.5 per cent accommodated in the existing 230 institutions. To cope with the increasing population in this age group, there is need to improve the facilities in the existing schools, construct more schools and employ more teachers. This will put pressure on the overall development strategy of the district.

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary): This population stood at 51,551 in 1999, and is projected to be 56,575 in 2002 rising to 68,140 in 2008. Currently enrolment stands at 7,174 persons, which is only 13 per cent of the population in this age group, accommodated in 30 schools. Rapid increase of population in this age group calls for investment in learning facilities, employment of more teachers and development of tertiary institutions to prepare this population for the labour market.

Age Group 15-49 (Reproductive Age): The females in reproductive age are projected to increase from 130,388 in 1999, to 172,348 persons in 2008. This age group forms the main determining factor in natural population growth thus an increase will result to a corresponding growth of population. With total fertility rate of 6.6 children per woman, if not reduced will contribute to rapid population growth. To cater for the increase in females in the reproductive age, investment in health services improved contraceptive acceptance aid use, antenatal and postnatal health coverage will be required.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): Table 2.3 shows that in 1999, the total labour force stood at 119,922 males and 148,656 females, which is projected to raise 158,514 males and 196,495 females by the end of the Plan period. The district labour force constitutes

about 47 per cent of the total population with majority being engaged in the agricultural sector. About 50 per cent of the labour force is engaged in subsistence farming.

In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural process, tourism and agro-based industries is required.

Table 2.4 Urban Population

Centre	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kilifi	37,280	38,247	40,913	41,975	43,530	44,659	46,315	47,516	49,277	50,555
Mtwapa	9,449	8,948	10,370	9,820	11,033	10,448	11,739	11,116	12,490	11,828
Mariakani	33,154	35,355	36,385	38,801	38,713	41,283	41,189	43,923	43,823	46,732
Kaloleni	2,038	2,393	2,237	2,626	2,380	2,794	2,532	2,973	2,694	3,163
Majengo	2,415	2,008	2,650	2,204	2,820	2,345	3,000	2,495	3,192	2,654
Bamba	685	684	752	751	800	799	851	850	905	904
Total	85,021	87,635	93,307	96,176	99,275	102,328	105,625	108,873	112,381	115,837

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census Report, District Statistics Office, Kilifi, 2001

Urban Population: Table 2.4 shows that urban population in 1999, stood at 172,656 which represent 32 percent level of urbanization. With the projected increase in levels of urbanization in the district, investment is required in urban infrastructure such as roads, urban water and sewerage system, telephones, housing etc. This will affect the district resource envelope.

2.4.2 Poverty

Poverty in Kilifi District manifests itself, in the inability by the majority of the people to access basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health, water, education, land and goods roads due to geographical, economic and socio-cultural barriers. Out of the 544,300 (1999) people in Kilifi District 65.35 per cent are food poor and 43.02 per cent hardcore poor meaning that they cannot meet the basic minimum food requirements even after spending all their income on food alone. Within the adult population, 66.8 per cent (165,573) people cannot meet the minimum cost of food and non-food items essential for human life and hence are absolutely poor. In terms of gender, 45 per cent of the poor are male and 55 per cent female. The highest poverty incidences are found in zones 3 and 4.

Factors influencing this include climate, low levels of education and land ownership 11 per cent of the poor (the majority being women) own no land at all, and are thus living as squatters, and 82 per cent do not own title deeds and thus cannot invest. If the situation continues unchecked, poverty levels will increase especially in zones 3 and 4, literacy levels will worsen as more school-going age population drop out of school and health care will deteriorate. Large families will encroach on the little available forestland, and more land sub divisions will occur reducing the potential for agricultural development. Looked at from divisional perspective, the estimated poverty levels are as analysed in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Poverty Levels by Division

Division	Percentage of the Poor	Poverty Ranking
Bamba	90	1
Ganze	85	2
Vitengeni	80	3
Kaloleni	70	4
Chonyi	65	5
Bahari	50	6
Kikambala	40	7

Source: District Poverty Assessment Report, Kilifi, 2000

In addressing poverty concerns in the district, community perception is important. Considering crucial information gathered through the participatory planning exercises carried out via the efforts of various agencies in Kilifi District and the PRSP consultative process, players within various sectors must link their priorities with the perceptions of the people they endeavour to serve.

Generally, understanding peoples perception about their priority is key to the achievement of any meaningful poverty reduction intervention. The PRSP consultation report will therefore be a reference document alongside the DDP through out the Plan period.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

The prevalence of HIV and AIDS in the district is estimated to be 10 per cent and bed occupancy by affected patients with HIV/AIDS related illnesses in the various health institutions is about 50 per cent. Infection levels are even in all zones with Bamba Health Centre in zone 4 recording a higher percentage of sero-positive cases than Kilifi Hospital in zone 1. In terms of numbers, zone 1 and 2 registered more cases attributable to more developed industrial, commercial and tourism activities compared to zone 3 and 4. Over the Plan period however, a faster spread is expected to be experienced in zone 3 and 4 due to lower literacy levels and higher poverty incidences prevalent in the areas.

Effects of HIV/AIDS: Assessment of demographic patterns and expected socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in Kilifi reflects increased mortality rates particularly in the 15-35 age group in the next 5 years and a loss in the expected population increase. The productive population is expected to decline thus leading to inadequacy of the much required skilled labour force. This will result in all sectors recording lower performance resulting from increased absenteeism, higher labour hiring and retraining costs and high staff turnover, and increased production costs and fall in quality and quantity of goods and services produced. On the social front, household expenditure on health care will increase, reducing savings and investments, pressure on the health services will increase reducing the quality of service offered; people especially women and children will be expected to spend more time in caring for the sick, further affecting productive activities at the household and community levels, increase in school dropout rates and or irregular attendance as affected students look after ailing parents thus lowering education quality and standards. An increase in orphans is expected to raise dependency ratios at the household levels especially in zones 1 and 2 where infection in terms of numbers is higher. All this will lead to a general economic decline in the district.

Coping With and Mitigating the Impact of HIV/AIDS: The government is concerned

that despite concerted efforts spearheaded by the Ministry of Health over the last 17 years, the spread of HIV has continued unabated thus increasing the socio-economic impact on various sections of society. Underlying this scenario, is the slow behavioural change despite efforts by various Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organisations in collaboration with the government whose approaches and interventions have mostly focused on awareness creation and infection prevention. As a result the government has laid new strategies through the 5-year Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2000-2005. Through the National Aids Control Council the Plan has adopted a multi-sectoral approach as advocated in the Sessional Paper Number 4 of 1997. Implementation and coordination structures have been set up from the National, Provincial, District and Constituency levels through the establishment of the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), Provincial AIDS Control Committee (PACC), District AIDS Control Committee (DACC) and Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs). Creation of AIDS Control Units (ACUs) has been emphasized in all ministries and various departments in both the public and private sector. Already the Kilifi District AIDS Control Committee has been launched including all Constituency AIDS Control Committees and trained. With the appointment of the District Development Officer as the District AIDS Control Coordinator, efforts will be made to the mainstream fight against HIV and AIDS in all aspects of development thus harness the potentials of every sector and sections of the community in order to reduce the rate of spread of HIV and AIDS and mitigate its socio-economic impact.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender disparities in Kilifi District exist in almost all spheres of the social, economic and political life. Gender inequality is among the major causes of poverty in the district and gender issues are deeply rooted in the socio-cultural set up. Though women are the majority in the district they are generally left out of the decision-making processes in development decisions, plans and policies through lack of representation. Further, plans and designs rarely take into consideration specific needs and interests arising from their assigned gender roles and responsibilities. Considering that 14,296 out of the 90,311 households (16%) in Kilifi District are female headed such families are certainly more disadvantaged and poverty stricken compared to the rest. These disparities negatively influence sectoral development in the four zones in different ways:

Agriculture and Rural Development: Agriculture contributes to 80.6 per cent of the household income in the district. The sector employs 142,226 out of the productive labour force of whom over 80 per cent (113,780 people) are women. They however do not own nor control the production resources (land, capital), nor post-harvest benefits, neither do they adequately participate in decision-making. The result is inequitable resource distribution, which breaks the production reinvestment cycle thus retarding the expected benefits of development.

Human Resource Development: The consequences of poor health conditions are often greater in women than in men due to their roles in pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal care. A disproportionately large number of women are involved in nursing of the sick making them susceptible to communicable diseases, yet many do not have access to health services and health care thus accelerating their mortality rates.

Education for girls/women has a direct correlation with reduced fertility rates, better

growth and nutritional status of families, improved housing conditions and better planned families. This in turn reduces population pressure on social systems (health, education, services etc) and improves the living standard of people. There are however, major gender disparities in enrolment, retention, performance and progression rates in Kilifi District. Primary school dropout rate for girls is estimated at 88.5 per cent, one of the highest in the country and signals the perpetuation of the disadvantaged position of females in all other spheres of life.

Tourism, Trade and Industry: The development of trade and commerce requires capital usually in the form of credit, access to which requires collateral (usually title deed) that women do not own or control. This is further aggravated by lack of skills due to low education standards and restriction of movement due to their domestic responsibilities, thus reducing their ability to contribute actively towards development of the economy.

The number of females living in the urban centres is 87,635 in comparison to 85,021 for their male counterparts. However, women's participation in active economic production is minimum due to the skewed division of labour that sees them having more responsibilities and time demands in both domestic and community activities. Factors exacerbating these disparities in Kilifi District are rooted in various socio-cultural practices such as early/child marriages (which increases girls' health risks and denies them education opportunities resulting in increased mother and child mortality, diminished health and family nutritional status, increased fertility rates and poor housing conditions); traditional practices and ownership/inheritance patterns that increase pressure on scarce natural resources and land especially with relocation of widows and their families.

In summary, the gender disparities if unchecked will continue to retard development in all the zones especially zones 4 and 3 where such practices are more severe. This aggravates the expected effects of disproportionate development and requires early action to reverse the trend. The effects and impacts of this overall district scenario are disaggregated for the sectors and sub-sectors as per PRSP. The analysis in Table 2.6 identifies ways to deal with the challenges posed.

Table 2.6 Solutions to Challenges of Gender and Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Capacity being built in the district; Gender issues being addressed by development partners; Practical gender needs being addressed by various agencies.	Lack of gender disaggregated data; Continued adherence to harmful traditional practices; Women under-represented in decision making organs; Very low literacy levels for women; Women have no control over and ownership of resources and property.	Institutional strengthening for gender analysis; Building capacity of staff in planning and implementation; Use of gender focal points; Divergence from harmful traditional practices; Enforcement of laws protecting girls/women from violence, harmful practices and discrimination; Women's equal representation in decision making bodies from community level to district level; Education promotion for girls; Research and information dissemination; Promoting equality of benefit and access; Existence of grass root forums for addressing Gender concerns through PID process	Continued lack of information; Upholding of discriminatory practices; Lack of specific actions to bridge existing gender disparities.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

One of the major threats and recurrent disasters in the district is famine and drought that affects the whole district but with more severe effects in zone 3 and 4. Others include road accidents affecting zones 1 and 2 mainly due to the busy Mombasa-Malindi Road and Mombasa – Nairobi Road traversing these areas and potential industrial accidents in zone 1. Zone 2, being adjacent to the Indian Ocean is also prone to sea-wave disasters such as capsizing of boats and drowning, particularly affecting the fisheries and tourism industries. The causes of the disaster and factors that exacerbate them are various and may include natural/climatic conditions such as droughts, poor environmental management, man-made reasons such as road accidents that are usually a result of carelessness of the driver, poor vehicle and road maintenance and the unregulated public transport sector, poor housing conditions and slum development that increases risks of fire, epidemics due to poor or non-existent drainage systems, unavailability and inaccessibility to clean water and health facilities. This increases the risks and/or spread of diseases and epidemics. Lack of information and preparedness within the public on how to react to disasters may lead to enhancing rather than solving problems especially in the case of accidents.

Despite this predisposition the district is generally unprepared to handle and manage most disaster occurrences. The result of this state of affairs leads to initiation of emergency solutions that are usually unsustainable, ineffective and expensive to undertake, migration of population in search for water and food in the lowland ranching zones, which put pressure on other zones while also retarding gains made in education. This further leads to environmental degradation as a result of water and pasture exhaustion and the movement of people and livestock especially in zone 4. Other effects include pressure on health services arising from many avoidable accidents and epidemics whose main causes differ from one zone to the other, and loss of productive population.

Planning for disaster management is meant to reduce the vulnerability of the populace and the magnitude of the effect of such emergencies. The main challenges, strengths, opportunities and threats facing the district in disaster management are analysed in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 District Challenges and Potentials by Development Zones

Area	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Overall District Scenario	Existence of the District Disaster Management Committee; Good road network.	Lack of policy and public education on disaster preparedness and management; Lack of fire-fighting equipment in the Local Authorities; Many public buildings lacking fire-fighting equipment.	Improved access to clean water sources; Capacity building in education for disaster management and preparedness for public and relevant institutions; Modern safety gadgets for road, sea and air transport available in the market; Provision of ring-fenced disaster kitty.	Continued growth of unregulated public transport system; Lack of fire department especially for industrial zone; Corruption threatening ability to control carelessness that may lead to disasters.
Zone 1	Potential funds to ease	Slum development prohibits fire fighting;	Improved housing conditions;	Increased risks for epidemics and

	pollution from the businesses; Reliable transport system.	Water and air pollution due to irresponsible corporate management.	Planned urbanization, water and drainage systems; Environment management interventions.	unmanageable fires; Increased pressure on health system;
Zone 2	Regular and competitive transport system; Good infrastructure.	Slum development; Uncontrolled and unregulated transport systems; Low attitude towards disaster preparedness.	Improved housing conditions; More strict observance of road safety rules; Planned urbanization water and drainage systems; Safer tourist boats available in local hotels.	Increased risks for epidemics; HIV and AIDS; Loss of productive population.
Zone 3	Density of population still low.	Tree felling for charcoal already taken root in the area.	Adequate warning and planning for potential droughts; Environment management and reforestation to increase water catchment.	HIV and AIDS; Decreased labour force; Increased migration to zones 1 and 2; Continued land deterioration.
Zone 4	Low population density to date.	Harsh climatic conditions; Environmental vulnerability.	Adequate warning and planning for potential droughts; Environment management and reforestation to increase water catchment.	HIV and AIDS ; Decreased labour force; Increased migration to zones 1 and 2; Continued land deterioration; Retardation of gains made in education due to movement

Source: District Development Office, Kilifi, 2001

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

As the population of Kilifi District continues to increase, more pressure shall be exerted on the environment leading to deterioration in the ecological balance. Deliberate measures will have to be taken to ensure that early action is taken to correct environmental imbalances resulting from private human action to the detriment of posterity. Generally, the pressures so exerted will have same impact on the environment depending on the vulnerability of the particular development zone emanating from the peculiar economic activities taking place there. Topography, climatic conditions, combined with human action in each part of the district will determine the kind of adverse effect on the environment and the corrective action required.

Zone 1: Industrial and Commercial Development Zone: Adverse impact will include air and dust pollution, especially in cement manufacturing, surface water and under ground water contamination, rusting of corrugated iron roofs and litter pollution. This will have a negative effect on the human health, marine life and economic assets of the residents and those who work in the area. Water pollution will have an adverse effect on the marine and fresh water life and the biodiversity in general.

Zone 2: Integrated Growth Zone: The effect of the fast growing urban centres in this area will result in accumulation of litter in excess of the capacity of the garbage management by the local authorities. Unregulated fishing activities will threaten the fish population, while coral destruction and illegal collection of cowry shells by beach boys will weaken the sea wave breaking at the coastal reefs and affect ecological balance

hence put private property at a risk. Mangrove forest along the shore has traditionally been used as a source of building materials among the coastal communities, yet it also forms an important fish breeding ground. This calls for deliberate conservation efforts lest the vast fish wealth gets depleted. Other cases include quarrying activities by cement factories and for building stones that lead to dangerous surface destruction.

Arabuko Sokoke Forest partly falls in this zone and its threat from human encroachment is obvious. Agricultural activities in this zone are also likely to cause soil exhaustion as a result of leaching in this sandy environment.

Zone 3 and 4: Agricultural and Ranching Zones: Mainly prone to environmental degradation particularly as a result of rampant charcoal production and over-stocking in excess of the land carrying capacity.

Environmental destruction is mostly associated with the day-to-day human activities taking place in an area. This calls for an integrated approach involving mainstreaming of environmental concerns in all development processes in order to ensure that future production capacity is not compromised.

CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter draws on the dynamic analysis of the previous chapter with a view to setting a common development strategy for Kilifi District. Based on the available information and the chosen district strategies, the chapter further looks at each sector, sets district long term goals in line with the national vision and specific sectoral strategies to be used in order to realize the overall goal.

In view of resource scarcity and the long list of needs and wants, it is necessary to prioritise district sectoral preferences to facilitate decision on allocations. Based on the data gathered from the community during the PRSP consultative process and the in-depth inquiry through PID/PRA, and taking into consideration the district profile as analysed in Chapter 1 and 2, the district sector ranking is as follows: -

Agriculture and Rural Development

Human Resource Development

Physical Infrastructure

Tourism, Trade and Industry

Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Information Communications Technology

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Most people in Kilifi like in the rest of the country are employed in agriculture, which is also the main source of livelihood. Focus on Agriculture and Rural Development implies a look at all activities that contribute to the well being of people residing in the rural areas, including crop and livestock production, veterinary services, fisheries, lands and settlement matters, forestry, cooperatives and regional development. The objective of the sector is to create food security, employment opportunities and to generate foreign exchange and income while emphasising on environmental conservation.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In line with the national vision, the district will endeavour to produce sufficient food, generate adequate income and create employment at household levels without damaging the environment. In order to attain the long-term goal, crop production will focus on effective and sustainable facilitation of the private sector initiative with emphasis on provision of strengthened adaptive research, relevant extension, regulatory quality control, management and monitoring of food security, pest control and regulation and management of agricultural information. Veterinary services will lead to efficient

production of high quality animals, animal products and by-products for sustainable development. In fisheries, the district envisions a future where production of quality fish and fish products will be sustained with minimal negative effects on the marine environment. The Forestry Department will strive to attain provision, establishment and conservation of sustainable production of high quality forest products while maintaining biodiversity. Realisation of this vision calls for sustainable land planning and management resulting in stabilized settlements, improved production and efficient utilization of available land resources to be realised through various programmes of the Lands and Settlement Department. This will focus on ascertainment and alienation of rights and interests on land as a basis for sustainable economic development. This will be achieved through settlement of the landless, demarcation of trust land, settlement schemes, cooperatives and company farms into viable agricultural plots. In addition to this, settlement of land disputes, facilitation of planning, survey and issuance of title deeds, provision of physical infrastructure in settlement projects, provision/recovery of land and development loans in settlement schemes and the administration of group ranches will be enhanced. This will be carried out in accordance with various legal statutes such as Chapters XI and XVIII of the Penal Code, Cap 63, Cap 268, Cap 284, Cap 287, Cap 300 and Cap 318 among others.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Agriculture is the backbone of the district's economy. Other than feeding the ever-increasing population, it is a source of income for over 80 per cent of the rural population. In addition to this, it provides employment to approximately 70 per cent of the population. Agriculture also contributes to foreign exchange earnings through the sale of produce, e.g. raw cashew nuts and forest products such as timber and butterflies. The main crops include coconut, cashew nut, maize, cassava, cowpeas and green grams, while the main livestock breeds are cattle, goats and poultry. Agriculture employs 142,226 people and contributes to over 80 per cent of the total household incomes.

Crops and Livestock Production: Generally, the performance of agriculture over the last Plan period has not been able to meet the expectations and requirements. Though the total value of crop production changed from 4 billion shillings in 1997, 8 billion in 1998 to 10 billion in 1999 and while livestock production has maintained an average of 2.7 billion shillings over the Plan period, the actual production per unit has actually shown a decline over the years. The decline in production per unit was mainly due to unreliable rainfall which was exacerbated by over-dependence on rain fed farming, inadequate marketing channels, poor methods of production, poor use of certified seeds/breeding stock and chemicals, poor extension services, poor technology transfer between researchers and extension services, limited credit facilities, unstable agricultural prices leading to low profitability and inadequately equipped extension staff, in terms of transport, implements and demonstration inputs. The poor performance is also reflected in the inability of the district to satisfy its food needs, thus remaining a net food importer.

Cooperative Development: Though 40 cooperatives out of 56 have been dormant especially of producer cooperative, the sub-sector recorded impressive turnover towards the end of the Plan period amounting to Kshs.22,989,520 in the savings and credit societies and Ksh.5,680,064 in the dry produce marketing.

Lands and Settlement: The Government continued to put emphasis on efforts towards settlement of the landless. Over the past 5 years, a total of 1,481 title deeds were issued in three settlement schemes of Mwezang'ombe, Kibarani and Kidutani, an area covering 2,149 hectares. Land planning for sustainable development remained the government's commitment throughout the plan period. Social vices such as encroachment on national public reserves, forestland, swampy land, public institutions such as schools, hospitals, civil servants living quarters, roads reservers and public beaches etc however hampered this. This trend has mainly been perpetuated by speculators and has been abetted by legal loopholes and poor enforcement of regulations, innumerable land disputes and conflict of interests in allocation of government land among others.

Environmental Conservation. The district recorded a decline in the total acreage of forests and natural vegetation due to farmers' encroachment on Kaya forests and charcoal burning activities, which is rampant in the rangelands of Bamba, Ganze, Kaloleni and Vitengeni. Community conservation efforts were nevertheless carried out in the Arabuko Sokoke Forest and its environs and farmers' afforestation efforts were boosted through support given by the Forest Department through Coast ASAL Development Project. Enactment of the Environmental Conservation Act during the Plan period enabled the formation of a District Environment Committee, which had legal backing, thus making it more efficacious in enforcing proper environment conservation measures.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Provision of extension services and convening forums for stakeholder consultations.
NGOs: Plan International, World Vision, Heifer Project International and Birdlife International.	Building capacity of farmers and communities to undertake efficient production.
Forest Department, Environmental groups and ministries	Promotion of seedling production for Agro forestry, woodlots and replacement of destroyed trees; Conservation of Kaya forests.
Fisheries Department	Extension services, fishermen licensing, control of destructive fishing.
Cooperative Movement	Improve agricultural marketing and rural savings.
Lands	Regularization of squatters settlement and provision of land tenure. Enhance S.F.T. debt recovery, enhance effective plot occupation in settlement schemes

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

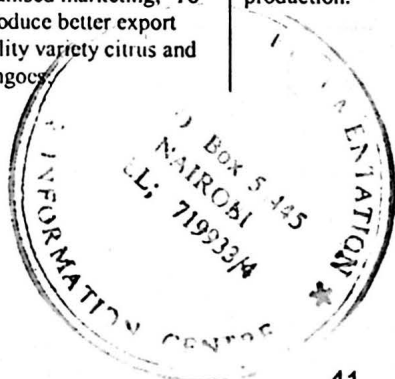
Crop Development	Food production	Public extension service cannot cope with the farmer population and latest technology requirements due to low motivation of extension agents and inadequate training on IT.	Facilitate privatisation of extension and veterinary services; Facilitate formation of farmer pressure groups and associations; Promote farmer-to-farmer extension and sharing of information through exhibitions; Intensify formal training on latest agricultural technologies; Intensify research on processing and consumer preferences and provide information to farmers.
	Revitalization of the cotton industry	Currently very few farmers are involved in cotton production; Constraints associated with introduction of a new product will therefore be expected.	Formation and revival of cotton development committees at grassroots level; Cotton development campaigns; Facilitate forums among farmer groups, marketing firms and factories.
	Cashewnut Improvement Programme	Low acreage attributed to poor prices, bad crop husbandry and old age of trees; Collapse of Kenya Cashewnut Factory in Kilifi.	Starting of small-scale cashew nut cottage industries; Establishment of cashewnut tree nurseries; Research on cashewnut; Training on marketing strategies; Campaign for revival of the Kilifi Cashewnut Factory.
	Coconut Industry Revitalization	The potential for growing coconut is high, but its management remains very poor attributed to poor marketing outlets of coconut products.	Establishment of small-scale cottage industries; Strengthening of coconut research work; Formation of coconut farmers association; Campaign for Review of coconut laws (Cap. 331); Proposal for formation of Coconut Farmers' Board of Kenya; Training of farmers on coconut growing and marketing.
	Access to credit facilities	The farming community has no access to credit facilities because they lack collateral to qualify for loans.	Launch village banks to extend small affordable loans to farmers; Revitalize Agricultural Finance Co-operation (AFC) to be able to give loans to farmers.
	Cottage Industry Establishment	Unlike the major crops other crop products are not processed and go into waste in case of surplus.	Formation of farmers groups; Farmers training on agro-processing; Processing of crops produce; Curing hides and skins; Establishment of honey refinery; Processing of cheese and yoghurt.
Livestock Development	Upgrading of indigenous livestock breeds	The breeds are local and of low production and quality hence farmers returns are very low.	Identification of interested groups of farmers; Establishment of group based bull schemes; Establishment of group based buck exchanges programme; Establishment of cockerel multiplication units; Establishment of group-based A. I services

	Control of livestock diseases	Mortality and infertility rates attributed to the high incidence of tick borne and trypanosomiasis diseases.	Rehabilitation of non-operational dips; Setting of tsetse traps in the farms and harvesting of trapped tsetse fly; Routine vaccination against foot and mouth disease.
Fisheries	Extension services enhancement; Establishment of reliable marketing organization; Protection of marine organism.	Inadequate technical staff.	Privatisation of essential extension service; To design, construct and encourage the use of hygienic and affordable fresh and fried fish selling facilities to the local fishmongers; Centralize all the fish landing activities at certain gazetted fish landing sites by construction of fish landing depots where fishermen can land their fish and statistics recorded; To encourage both mariculture and fresh water fish farming in suitable areas within the district by providing extension services.
Environment	Conservation of forest	Low level of conservation awareness.	Establishment of tree nurseries and wood lots; Issuance of seedlings and planting; Conserve community forests.
Land Administration Survey and Human Settlement	Settling of the landless and needy people.	Small land parcels are sometimes uneconomical.	Establish squatter schemes in all the remaining occupied government/private lands in the district and discourage uneconomical land sub-division; Planning all upcoming urban centres in the district while involving all stakeholders; Formulation of taskforce to dispose of all pending appeals to the Minister from the district; Financing arbitration/board/land Adjudication Officers to dispose of all objection cases pending; Facilitating landowners to pay the outstanding land fees in the district in order to allow them collect their title deeds; Computer training for all staff of the Ministry of Lands and Settlement; Purchase of computer software for all the departments of the Ministry.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Farmers Field Schools District wide	Improve production through adoption of new technologies to increase food/animal production for food self-sufficiency and reduce poverty through increase in farming activities.	Empower farmers in agricultural activities management at all levels.	Participatory technology delivery for rural communities in agriculture/livestock production.
Integrated Tree Crops Development Project Cashewnut, Mango and Citrus District wide	To improve incomes, to reduce poverty through improved yield/land, on-farm processing and organised marketing; To introduce better export quality variety citrus and mangoes.	To empower tree crops farmers in production, processing and marketing technologies to sustain production.	Rehabilitation of mango, cashew nut and citrus orchards through replanting and adoption of better cultural management practices.



Agricultural Extension Services District wide	To provide appropriate extension technologies to improve production and income at farm level.	Re-deploy and facilitate the available technical staff to cover all units; Acquire 108 bicycles for all staff during the period; Train 65,000 farm families annually on modern technologies; Hold 4 district inter-sectoral consultative committee meetings with all agricultural stakeholders in the district per year; Hold 2 professional group meetings for 35 officers annually; Hold one FFS TOT course annually; Conduct 10 field days annually.	Re-deployment and facilitation of technical staff in the working units; Acquisition of bicycles for field staff; Training of farmers on modern technologies; Holding District Inter-Sectoral Consultative Committee meetings for all stakeholders to enhance collaboration and coordination among them; Holding professional group meetings; Holding FFS TOT course; Formation of new FFS; Conduct field days; Conducting supervision.
Soil and Water Conservation District wide	To conserve soil and water so as to retain its fertility	Conserve 2 catchment areas using various soil conservation structures and organize 2 farmers training workshops/seminars annually.	Training of farmers on soil and water conservation; Catchments planning and implementation.
Banana Community Nurseries Kaloleni, Bahari, Chonyi and Kikambala divisions	To avail enough planting materials at community level in order to increase the number of farmers growing new technology bananas.	60% of farmers in the 4 targetted divisions to grow high quality bananas.	Farmers training. Provision of seedlings. Establishment of Community Based nurseries.
Outreach Programme (K.I.A)	To enhance practical learning at Kilifi Institute of Agriculture by linking students to farmers.	Procurement of two vehicles, a bus and a mini-bus.	Planning and budgeting. Procurement of bus. Procurement of mini bus.
Research and Development (K.I.A)	To enhance research based learning at Kilifi Institute of Agriculture.	Provision of adequate funds for research to the tune of Kshs. 1.5m over the plan period.	Provision of funds. Development of researchable projects.
Staff Development (K.I.A)	Improvement teaching and service delivery at Kilifi Institute of Agriculture.	Other all necessary training.	Provision of funds. Identification of training needs. Sponsorship of staff training.
Crop Production District wide	To improve crop production and income at farm level and diversifying food crops.	Establish one crop demonstration on various crops in each of 7 divisions annually.	Assist farmers establish on site crop demonstrations to train them on new modern technologies of farming to make them self sufficient in food production.
Farmers Training Centre (FTC) Kikambala Division	To strengthen the centre so as to provide quality demonstrations and training.	Increase revenue by 50% of the current revenue generated during the stated period.	Holding courses and field days for farmers; Establishment of a mixed demonstration farm for farmers learning and AIA collection.
Rural Technology Development Centre (RTDC) Kikambala Division	To provide training on oil processing, ox-plough and fabrications, and to promote other relevant rural technologies.	Conduct 7 farmers training workshops and also generate revenue of about 100,000 annually.	Training of farmers on rural technologies.

B: New Project Proposals: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Cashew Nut Improvement Programme Bamba Division	1	Improve cashewnut production, processing marketing.	Establish 5 cashew nut small-scale cottages to process cashewnuts in the district.	Establishment of cashewnut tree nurseries; Hold spraying demonstration against powdery mildew (fungal); Training on marketing strategies/Formation of marketing groups; Starting of small-scale cashewnut cottage industries; Train cashewnut processing groups (new and old) at village level. Justification: The crop has a lot of potential which is yet to be exploited.
Coconut Industry Revitalization District wide	2	To improve marketing outlets of coconut products.	Establish 4 small-scale cottages to process various coconut products and conduct 10 farmers training sessions annually.	Form coconut tree nursery groups in the divisions; Establish coconut tree nurseries on farms in the divisions; Marketing issues to be addressed by groups by promoting cottage industries; Training farmers on coconut growing (establishment); Contribute to the formation of national/coconut board, by compiling coconut rehabilitation paper. Justification: The coconut industry had greatly stagnated.
Cotton Industry Revitalization District wide	3	To revitalize cotton industry and improve farmers income.	To issue annually 10 tons of seed cotton to be planted in 500 ha piece of land; The seed cotton harvested will be distributed to other farmers for bulking.	Formation of cotton development committees/groups; Purchase of seed and distribution; Cotton development campaigns; Assist farmers establish cotton seed bulking plots; Supply of protection chemicals; Justification: The cotton industry had stagnated
Seed Bulking Establishment District wide	4	Provide high quality seeds at affordable cost to the farming community at all time.	Establish 7 seed bulking sites annually to provide essential inputs at affordable cost within reach to farmers and also organize 7 trainings annually for farmers.	Promote marketing of seed cotton through groups and development committees; Training of farmers on project management; Establishment of seed bulking sites for cassava, cowpeas, green grams and pigeon peas. Justification: High quality seeds are not accessible.

Proper Land Preparation Technique (Ox-plough) District wide	5	Farmers to run ox plough services to enable more land to be opened on time for cultivation.	Acquire 70 pairs of oxen plus other accessories during the period.	Training of farmers on proper land management; Training of farmers on ox plough; Arrange for acquisition of ox ploughs. Justification: There is need for alternate land preparation techniques.
Irrigation Promotion District wide	6	To provide cheap and affordable irrigation system.	Implement 7 irrigation projects during the period. This will open more land for crop produce.	Conduct feasibility study; Carry out topo survey design; Training on management skills implementation. Justification: There is need to open up more land for crop production.
Cotton Rehabilitation Project Marginal Zones	7	To get higher yields of better quality cotton to satisfy available markets locally and internationally (AGOA).	To introduce cotton to marginal areas as a cash crop for improved incomes.	Introduce new technology; Seed production and utilisation; Delineated and dressed seed. Justification: The cotton industry has greatly stagnated.
Castor Seed Development Project District wide	8	To re-introduce castor farming to rural communities to improve incomes.	Produce castor for available export market.	To re-introduce castor as a cash crop. Justification: To act as an income generating activity.
Dry Chilli Farming Bahari, Kikambala, Kaloleni, Chonyi, Vitengeni Divisions	9	To produce dry chilli as a cash crop to improve incomes.	Produce chilli for available domestic market and export market.	Production and marketing of dry chilli. Justification: To increase household incomes.
Coconut Development Project District wide	10	To rehabilitate the coconut sub-sector through better management of existing plantations with emphasis on rhinoceros beetle control.	To improve coconut yields to be utilized in identified cottage industries to improve incomes	Introduce better yielding varieties and organize the coconut sub-sector management in general. Justification: To increase household incomes.
Construction of Office Block District Headquarter	11	To house CDA office currently in County Council building on loan	To create convenient rooms for CDA and collaboration activities in Kilifi District.	Construction of an office block. Justification: CDA has no office and currently is housed by County Council.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock Extension and Advisory Services District wide	Increase the demand for technologies and hence improve production of livestock industry.	60% of community accessing relevant information.	Sensitisation and dissemination of relevant information to farmers through training and field visits; Establishment of farmers field schools.
Dairy Production, Processing and Marketing Bahari, Chonyi, Kikambala, Kaloleni,	Increase milk production per cow; Promote cottage industry at village level hence create employment	80% of farm families having early access to milk; 65% market oriented production.	Support establishment of milk collection and processing plants; Establishment of leguminous forages bulking;

part of Ganze and Vitengeni Divisions	opportunities.		Establishment of dairy bull camps for upgrading purpose; Support dairy goat production.
Ranch Improvement Bamba, Kaloleni, Ganze and Vitengeni Divisions	To resolve the prevailing acute water shortages in the ranches; Make available wholesome and affordable livestock products for home use and for sale.	7 ranches put into maximum production.	Ranch restocking and rehabilitation.
Poultry Improvement District wide	Increase production of eggs and meat.	85% reduction of production losses; 20% increase in income.	Promotion of commercial layers and broilers; Upgrading of indigenous poultry.
Promotion of Non-Conventional Livestock District wide	Increase farmers alternative source of income.	70% adoption of modern and suitable beekeeping technology.	Production of modern beehives and bee handling equipment locally; Assess possibility of establishment of honey refineries.
Disease Control District wide	Increase vaccination coverage; Reduce tick-borne diseases and pests by ensuring every animal is dipped once per week; All livestock movement to be under veterinary documentation.	Vaccinate all animals during disease out breaks; Control tick-borne diseases and pests; Control illegal livestock movement; To vaccinate all animals during outbreaks by increasing vaccination coverage from current 60% to 100% during the plan period.	Control and eradicate epizootic animal diseases and pest and facilitate livestock trade; To undertake regular disease surveillance and intelligence geared towards effective control.
Tsetse Trypanosomiasis Control Services District wide	To establish information on extent of tsetse infestation and on trypanosomiasis prevalence; To reduce incidence of tsetse infestation and trypanosomiasis disease in order to improve livestock health and livestock production in a control area.	Carry out 2 surveys/year; Carry out 2 training sessions/year; Carry out 2 control operations/year; Undertake tsetse and trypanosomiasis monitoring visits twice every month; Reduce intensity of tsetse infestation ranging from 400 flies/trap/day – 50 fly/trap/day in areas of heavy and low infestations respectively to zero in a control area and reduce the disease incidence with an average prevalence rate of 7% to 2% per year.	Carry out tsetse/trypanosomiasis surveys; Train farmers on community based tsetse control methods; Implement community based control programmes in collaboration with other stakeholders; Monitor vector disease incidence following a control operation.
Veterinary Public Hygiene (Meat Inspection Services) District wide	Promote human health through effective control of zoonotic diseases and better human nutrition; Enforce meat control legislation; Provision of quality assurance and safety for food of animal origin both local and imported.	100% inspection of all slaughtered animals; Encourage construction of slaughter premises in major market centres in Bamba, Vitengeni and Ganze.	Inspection of all slaughter animals in licensed premises; Supervision of all slaughter premises to ensure maintenance of high hygienic standard; Inspection and licensing of meat carriers/containers and all slaughter premises; Advise, supervision of construction of new slaughter premises; Training of meat inspectors and

			other stakeholders; Environmental conservation through proper disposal of slaughterhouse waste.
Hides and Skins Improvement and Leather Development District wide	Facilitate production of high quality hides and skins through a well designed, planned and implemental extension service; Develop leather processing and manufacture of leather products and foot wear by application of appropriate environmentally friendly technologies.	Train all flayers/butchers; Improve quality of hides/skins grade 1 and 2 from 60% at the current level by 5% per year; Facilitation of establishment of rural tannery premises in Mariakani and Bamba trading centres.	Training flayers on recommended flaying techniques; Training on rural tanning; Licensing of Hides and Skins traders/premises; Supervision on proper implementation of the above activities.
Artificial Insemination. Bahari, Chonyi, Kikambala and parts of Kaloleni Division	Improve production through provision of superior disease free genes/semens; Encourage establishment of bull camps in Ganze, Vitengeni, Bamba and parts of Kaloleni; Promote privatisation of A.I Services.	All reported heifers/cows on heat are attended to (100%); To facilitate establishment of one private group per year.	Identifying upcoming A.I groups for training, extension and education of their members especially in high potential areas of the district where high numbers of zero grazing units are concentrated; Inseminate reported cases of heifers/cows that come on heat.
Rabies Control District Wide	Control/eradication of rabies in both humans and animals in collaboration with KWS and MOH.	Vaccinate 100% dogs/cats in the district; Destroy all (100%) stray dogs and cats.	Vaccination and baiting of dogs/cats; Education of the public about the disease.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Promotion of Farmers Innovations District wide	1	To facilitate farmers to discover for themselves the type of suitable technologies; Promote adoption of recommended technologies.	4 field schools per each extension-working unit.	Identification and recruitment of interested groups; Establishment of sites for farmers field schools; Establishment of agriculture input shop at village level at Dzitsoni. Justification: To diversity and embrace new technologies.
Community Based Dairy Goat Multiplication Bahari, Ganze and Kaloleni Divisions	2	Avail milk to the poor members who cannot afford cattle.	7 multiplication centres will be established with a capacity to produce and supply quality breeding dairy goats for local farmers.	Technology transfer and selection of breeding stock. Justification: The project will boost incomes and nutritional status of the farmers.
Divisional Office Construction Ganze, Vitengeni, Kikambala Divisions	3	To ensure office accommodation as the department occupies offices/belonging to other departments.	One office block every two years.	Construct and furnish 3 office blocks Justification: The department occupies borrowed offices.
Chonyi Veterinary Office Chonyi Division	4	To provide office accommodation to the veterinary staff.	Rehabilitation to be completed during year	Rehabilitate the existing office block (Chasimba). Justification:

			2002/2003	The department occupies borrowed offices.
District Headquarters Office Rehabilitation	5	Rehabilitation of the dilapidated office block will ensure safe and convenient office accommodation to the staff.	Complete the rehabilitation during the year 2003/2004.	Rehabilitation the office block. Justification: The office is old and dilapidated.
Livestock Handling Facilities Vaccination Crushes (Bamba, Ganze, Vitengeni and parts of Kaloleni Divisions Rehabilitation of cattle Dips Two year certificate in Agriculture, Farm Development Short term training Programme Development of physical facilities Development of water resources	6	To ensure infrastructure for effective vaccination of animals is available.	Construct 2 crushes per year.	Construction of vaccination crushes (12). Justification: The project will improve the quality of livestock in the district and consequently the income of the farmers; Outreach Programme; Research and Development; Staff Development.
Rehabilitation of Kembega Dam	7	To avail adequate water for livestock in the ranching zone.	Excavate/desilt dam to the original depth.	Dam excavation; Spillway construction; Training of water project committee.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Fish Landing Depot Takaungu Kikambala division	To lessen post harvest losses of fish by fishermen and ensure food security.	Improve the quality of fish for domestic market.	Provide electricity, water and cold storage facilities to provide orderly marketing of fish and improve on fish landing and quality control.
Construction of Toilets at Major Fish Landing Sites	To improve on personal and environmental hygiene at the fish landing sites.	To ensure that fish is not contaminated with faecal oriented micro-organism resulting from poor hygiene.	Provide toilet facilities at major fish landing sites.
Maximise Fish Production on Maximum Sustainable Yield Basis	Create awareness of the effects of non-selective fishing gears to the fisher folks especially pull seines and spear guns.	To organise fishermen into organisations/beach management committees to be co-managers of marine resources.	Replacement of non-selective destructive fishing gear from the marine waters.
Centralise all Fish Landing Activities to the Main Gazetted Fish Landing Beaches	To enhance fisheries data collection and recording for sustainable fisheries management.	To ensure all fisheries data in the district is collected, recorded and analysed.	Construct fish landing <i>bandas</i> at all gazetted fish landing sites for fishermen to land and weigh their fish
Control Fish Quality and Orderly Marketing in the Major Fish Shops and Markets within the District	To ensure fish quality and orderly marketing to enhance food security and economic growth.	To intensify inspection operations within the district to ensure all fish sold within the district is handled and sold in hygienic conditions.	To design, construct and encourage affordable fresh, dried and fried fish selling facilities to local fish mongers
Fisheries Development Programme	To encourage both mariculture and fresh water fish farming.	At least 3 groups in every division.	Form and train fishery groups. Intensify extension.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Aquaculture Development District wide	1	To ease pressure on marine rapture fisheries by increasing fish production through fish farming to increase protein intake and increased earnings.	To encourage fish farming in suitable areas by assisting interested farmers materially and technically.	Set up fish farms both mariculture and fresh water on main potential areas to enhance food security. Justification: The project will enhance food security and improve nutritional status.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kilifi Teachers Co-operative House KITECOH) Investment Project Kilifi Town	To promote investment and income of society members through diversification of co-operative activities. This aims at promoting the economic well being of members.	The housing project will provide rental space for offices and other commercial activities in Kilifi Town.	This is an investment project on housing and other property activities financed by members of Kilifi Teachers' SACCO society Ltd. Contributions. The 3-storey structure is already in place. It will cost Kshs.60 million on completion.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Co-operative Management training Programme District wide	1	To have effective co-operative leadership (Management Committees), an efficient and dedicated staff and membership that is empowered and committed to the society's business; To impart necessary management skills so that the co-operative movement can compete effectively with other sectors in the liberalised market economy.	Training will be conducted in every society; Each society to come up with a strategic development plan focusing on revamping of co-operative activities at their areas of operations.	Training of staff and Management Committees on Co-operative Management Education Days (CMED); Conducting Co-operative Member Information Days (MID) through workshops and field days. Justification: The cooperative societies management and committees are not well trained.
Mariakani/Mabati SACCO Society Ltd. Housing Investment Project Mariakani Town	2	This joint venture is aimed at enhancing investment and economic well-being on the co-operative members.	This housing project will provide rental buildings for both residential and commercial purposes in this rapidly developing town of Mariakani.	This is a society – based investment project financed through member share contributions; It is planned to cost kshs.5 million. Justification: Housing shortage is acute.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Rural water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mwanzara Water Pan	Reduce water borne diseases alleviate water shortage; Reduce poverty by cutting daily distance walked in search of water.	8,750m ³ water pan to be excavated, to serve about 200 people.	Pan excavation; Creation of spillway; Form and train water committee; Train community on water treatment.
Chamawa Pan	Reduce water borne diseases, alleviation water shortage.	62,690m ³ pan to be excavated to serve about 4,000 people.	Pan excavation; Create spillway; Form and train water committee; Train community on domestic water treatment.
Muongano Water Project Konjora and Kibarani Sub-locations in Kilifi Township and Tezo Location:	To provide sufficient fresh water to the community resulting to better health and more time for productive use; Provision of water for livestock use leading to higher livestock productivity; Uplift socio-economic status.	Water supply to 10,000 people in an area of 24km ² covering villages namely Mdzongoloni, Mikingirini, Basi, Konjora, Kibokoni, Mjibu and Mrima wa Kuku.	Construction of a 26km pipeline network; Construction of 150m ³ sumptank; Construction of a booster station; Construction of a 250m ³ storage tank; Installation of 23 communal water points; Construction of 55 valve chambers; Train community on the management operation and maintenance of water supplies.
Mida-Matsangoni Water Project Matsangoni Location Bahari Division and Gede in Malindi District	To reduce long distance-walk by the community; To ensure community gets safe drinking water and increase the number of households with potable water every financial year; Create employment to the community by increasing the number of water vendors in the project area; Reduce water borne diseases.	Meet demand of 16,000 people and 3,500 livestock units.	Lay pipeline from Mida to Matsangoni; Construct water kiosks and storage tanks. Estimated cost is 12.1m.

B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mayowe Water Project	1	Alleviate lack of reliable water source; Reduce rampant water borne diseases especially in children due to drinking untreated water; Provide a source of income to the local water committee for other development activities and sustainability.	Estimate population target is 4,500 people.	Construction of 4.5km pipeline; Construction of two (2NO) 50m ³ capacity water storage tanks; Construction of 2No water kiosks. Justification: Survey and design already done; Estimated const 10.6m.
Palakumi Water	2	Alleviate the critical	Construct a 10km	Construction of 10km

Project (Pipeline) Palakumi Location Ganze Division		lack of reliable water source; Reduce water borne diseases especially among children caused by drinking untreated water; Provide a source of income to the local water committee for other development activities and sustainability.	water supply to meet the water demand of a current – estimated population of 4,000 people.	pipeline; Construction of 2No.50cm ³ capacity water storage tanks, Construction of 6No.water kiosks. Justification: Survey and design already done. Estimated cost 15 million. 0.8km of pipeline has so far been constructed.
Mtepeni Water Project (Pipeline) Kauma Location, Ganze Division	3	Alleviate the critical lack of reliable water source; Reduce occurrence of water borne diseases especially among children caused by drinking untreated water; Provide a source of income to the local water committee for other development activities and sustainability.	Construct a 4km water supply system to serve an estimated population of 3,800 people.	Construction of 4km pipeline; Construction of 1No. 50m ³ capacity water storage tanks; Construction of 2 No. water kiosks. Justification: Survey and design already done. Estimated cost 5.1m.
Rehabilitation of Guvata Water Pan	4	This is a community based project aimed at supplying water for domestic use.	About 3,000 to have adequate water at close proximity all the time.	A 6,000m ³ storage reservoir to be constructed as designed and to cost Kshs.2m. Justification:
Rehabilitation of Migodmani Water Pan Dungicha Location, Ganze Division	5	Provide a perennial water source for Migodmani people; Reduce walking distance to fetch water by women during dry periods; Allow time for engagement of other income generating activities.	Serve about 1,500 people when completed; Achieve a storage capacity of 23,875m ³ of water per year.	Clear of bush near within the site; Desilting of dam; Raising of spillway height; Repositioning of ancillary structures; Fencing around boundaries. Justification: Survey work and feasibility completed.
Dungicha Water Pan Dungicha Location, Ganze Division	6	Alleviate water inadequacy problem; Provide nearby and accessible water source for drinking and domestic use; Reduce walking distance for water and therefore save more time for other productive activities.	Excavate to achieve a storage capacity of 14,443m ³ ; Provide access to water for about 1,500 people.	Construction (excavation) of water pan; Planting of trees and grass on embankment around water pan; Construction of ancillary structures; Fencing around dam. Justification: Survey work and feasibility completed.
Mkongo Water Pan Roka Location, Bahari Division	7	This is a community based project aimed at supplying portable water for domestic use.	About 1,400 persons to have adequate clean water at close proximity all the time.	A 5.4km water supply scheme to be constructed as designed and to cost the community Kshs.1,831,903. Justification: Survey work and feasibility completed.
Kadhongo Dam	8	This is a community based project aimed at supplying portable water for domestic use.	About 20,000 persons to have adequate clean water at close proximity all the time.	A 20,000m ³ storage reservoir to be constructed as designed and to cost Kshs.3.7m. Justification: Survey and design

				completed.
Zia ra Ache	9	Alleviate the rampant water scarcity in the area; Reduce the walking distance for both women and children in search of water.	Meet the design demand of 2,000 people annually for 20 years; Achieve a storage capacity of 28,000m ³ .	Site clearing; Construction of embankment; Extra excavation to achieve desired storage – 28,000m ³ ; Construction of intake structures; Fencing of facilities. Justification: Survey design already done and costed at Kshs.3.1m

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Success of the strategies set in the Agriculture and Rural Development will greatly depend on progress made in other sectors, particularly Physical Infrastructure in improvement of road network, telephone communication, electricity, and rural water supply. Collaboration with Provincial Administration and police for improvement of security especially in the banditry prone areas and Social Services Department in community mobilization will be inevitable. Micro enterprise development will be expected to play a crucial role in availing savings and credit to small-scale farmers. Private enterprise will play a major role in providing market outlet for this sector in view of the liberalisation policy.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

3.2.1 Sector Visions And Mission

The sector vision and mission is to provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities for enhanced and sustainable economic growth

In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and posts that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In the district the sector envisions a well-maintained infrastructure ensuring sustainable economic growth. This will be achieved through a road network, which is accessible, and all weather connecting all locations with a view to promoting economic growth. Other infrastructural components like water, energy, shelter and housing will also be improved. Provision of water to the dry areas of the district for human and livestock consumption will boost growth and attract other economic activities. The objective will be to maintain and enhance access to infrastructure at minimal and affordable cost favourable to the poor.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Infrastructure, specifically roads, water and energy remains an integral part of the economic development of the district. Distribution of infrastructure is skewed and concentrated along the coastline. The objective would be to provide the basic infrastructure to the less developed parts of the district to reduce pressure on the developed zones.

Roads: The sub sector has been mainly concerned with routine and periodic maintenance of the existing roads achieving an average maintenance rate of 60%.

Water Supply: The district recorded a commendable performance, as there were 15 pipeline projects constructed, 44 pans/dams rehabilitated and 20 new constructed while 60 roof catchment and 8 shallow wells were constructed. Most of the development agencies concentrated their efforts in zone 3 and 4 mainly focusing on rainwater harvesting. CDTF funded most projects in zone 2, focusing on community managed pipelines.

Energy: Through the Rural Electrification Programme, the district managed to extend electricity to strategic centres in Ganze and Vitengeni Divisions, thus contributing significantly to the goal of industrial transformation of our economy and poverty reduction.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Rehabilitation and maintenance of village roads; Provision of human labour to small-scale contractors in minor roads maintenance; Maintenance of rural water supplies, school and health infrastructure provision through cost sharing.
Kenya Police	Apprehending users of un-roadworthy vehicles; Control vandalism of infrastructures such as telephones etc
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Rural Electrification Programme Implementation.
Local Authorities	Maintenance of urban infrastructure.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Road rehabilitation and maintenance.	Poor road maintenance; Inadequate funds.	Ensure the main road network is maintained to an economic level of service; Streamline ownership arrangements in the road sector and foster transparency, accountability and efficiency; Small scale contracting for road maintenance.
Buildings	Improvement of housing.	State of housing for most people is in deplorable state and not affordable	Prolong economic life span of existing government buildings and privatise them.

Major water works	Provision of water	Poor maintenance; Frequent drought.	Increase access to water supply and sanitation at affordable prices.
Urbanization	Urban infrastructure.	Poor Local Authority management; Land grabbing; Partisan influence in the implementation of rural electrification programme; Environmental degradation; Shallow waters; Poor economic performance of Kenya Railways.	Improve planning and establishment of all upcoming urban centres in the district while involving all stakeholders; Ensure adequate supply of energy to efficiently and reliably meet demand requirements to stimulate economic growth; Intensify exploration and development of indigenous energy resources; Establish a mini port with adequate facilities near Kilifi or Takaungu; Expansion and upgrading of Malindi airport to international standards; Increase and introduce passenger trains between Mariakani and Mombasa.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Maintenance of class A, B, C, Paved Roads Project District wide	Improve road conditions; Facilitate road transport between centres of international and national importance, cross national boundary and connect provincial centres.	174.6km of road.	Routine maintenance both on carriage way and off.
A, B, C Roads Unpaved District wide	Intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance; Creation of employment; To link provincial and national centres.	89 km of road.	Routine maintenance both on/off carriageway.
Class D, E,RAR and unclassified both paved and unpaved District wide	Improve road condition by use of labour based technologies; To facilitate road transportation among local centres and to more important centres or higher class roads.	Opening of minor access roads in constituencies totalling 737 km.	Routine maintenance both on/off carriageway; Construction and maintenance of tourist roads along the beach from Mtwapa to Watamu.
Mariakani-Bamba-Ganze- Kilifi Road D549-D557-D549	To provide an efficient and reliable network; Enhance road transport system through an area of very high agricultural and livestock farming potential.	90 km of road.	Upgrading of earth road to all-weather gravel road.
KDDP District wide	Improve foot paths to motorable low-class roads. To provide a link of unclassified feeder roads with classified road network and important centres.	150km of road.	Feeder unclassified roads construction and improvement.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road C107 Mavueni-Mariakani	1	To provide a reliable road transport system within a very high agricultural potential area between Mavueni and Mariakani.	52 km of road tarmacked.	Construct and upgrade gravel road to bitumen standard. Justification: The road will improve communication in the district.
C115 Tezo Junction Bahari Division	2	To complete link between C115 and B8.	Shorter route to open up Ngerenya Sub location.	Spot improvement of 6.5 km which includes culvert installation, heavy grading. Justification: The road will improve communication within the division.
Road No. C111 Mazeras/Kaloleni Division	3	To give a good smooth dry surface and reduce vehicle operating costs.	Provide a reliable all weather bitumen road and increase the lifespan. 10 km long section of road.	Rehabilitate and re-seal to bitumen surface Justification: The road will improve communication within the division.
Tourist Roads Bahari/Kikambala Divisions	4	Open-up tourist areas between Bofa and Uyombo and Kanamai beach front; To provide motorable roads, and boost tourism sector as important source of revenue in the district.	20 km of roads.	Routine maintenance and spot improvements including new culvert installation, light grading, bush clearing spot gravelling. Justification: The road will promote tourism activities in the division.
Jaribuni Bridge Ganze Division	5	To build a new bridge to replace the old one that was washed away by rains.	Jaribuni Bridge on road C115 at Mayani, Ganze Division completed	Construct the bridge. Justification: The completion of this bridge will improve communication within the division.
Road No D557 Re-gravelling Bahari and Kaloleni Divisions	6	To provide an all weather road transport system through an area of very high agricultural and commercial potential.	28 km of road from Ng'ombeni to Makomeni.	Spot improvement and gravelling. Justification: The road will improve communication within the division.
Jumba Bridge	7	To provide a reliable crossing point on the wide river.	Bridge in place of old and falling drift to open up Kaloleni Division.	Construct the bridge. Justification: The completion of this bridge will improve communication within the division.
Road No. B8 Bahari/Kikambala Division	8	Improve transport for both small and heavy commercial vehicles plying between Mombasa and North Coast.	Complete sections between Shauri Moyo and Takaungu and from Mtwapa to Kilifi Town.	To spot patch national road network which is a bottleneck to many users due to numerous existing potholes. Justification: The road will improve communication within the division.
Road No. D559 Bahari Division	9	To increase life span of existing bitumen road whose surface is	Complete the entire road.	Resealing of entire road. Justification: The road will improve

		worn out.		communication within the division.
Road No. D549 Vitengeni Division	10	To improve transport between the hinterland and the district.	Kakanjuni to Vitengeni and then to Bamba sections completed.	Re-gravel road sections Justification: The road will improve communication within the division.
Road No. D556 Mitangoni-Mtwapa Bahari/Kikambala Division.	11	To completely open up the section of road between Mtwapa and Chonyi Division to boost economic activity.	Complete the sections.	Heavy grading work including culvert installation and pot gravelling. Justification: The road will improve communication within the divisions.
Road No. E922 B8-Mtondia/Kilifi DSSG Bahari Division	12	To add life span of old bitumen road; To provide better and reliable transport system, which will speed up development in the commercial area.	9.5 km of road.	Rescaling of old bitumen surface length Justification: The road will improve communication within the division.
Road No. E922 Bahari Division	13	To provide a new all-weather road; To open up Bofa area which has lagged in development due to lack of proper road network.	2.5 km of road.	Upgrading to gravel standard from earth road. Justification: The road will improve communication within the divisions.
Road No. E920	14	Enhance road transport system in an agricultural potential area.	Complete the whole road.	Upgrading of earth road to gravel standard. Justification: The road will improve communication within the divisions.

B: New Project Proposal: Energy

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme (All divisions)	1	To enable the implementation of the District Rural Electrification Master Plan.	34 areas reached including Trading Centres, Divisional Hq, Health Facilities, Markets and schools.	Extension of grid lines to trading centres and institutions in rural areas. Justification: Few households are currently served with electricity.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The backbone of economic growth and reduction of poverty is highly dependent on the level of development of the Physical Infrastructure sector. The sector provides the solutions to the myriad problems experienced in agriculture and rural development. Transportation of agricultural produce to the markets is supported by this sector. Access to market information, and storage of agricultural merchandise is supported by the sector. The level of development of physical infrastructure influences the exploitation opportunities in tourism, trade and industry. The sustainability of this sector is provided through the skilled manpower in the human resource development.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This sectors vision and mission is “contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of trade, industry, tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans”.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

At district level, response to the national vision will be through encouraging foreign investment in labour intensive and capital intensive ventures, giving preference to local people in tourism, commercial and industrial employment and encouraging investments that guarantee continued benefits to the local population and bridging the gap between the rich and the poor. Efforts will also be directed towards promotion of small-scale industries and *Jua Kali* enterprises whose benefits contribute directly to the welfare of the poor.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is very important in that, it enhances the socio-economic development of the district through employment creation either directly or through backward and forward linkages. It is the main source of wage employment contributing over 20 per cent of the household incomes in the district. In the main urban and market centres, many people are engaged in retail shops and grocery businesses. Tourism activities in the district are concentrated along the shores of the Indian Ocean. The financial sub-sector provides banking services and credit facilities that spur economic activities and consequently economic activities and the economic growth in the district.

Tourism took a sharp nosedive in 1997 due to insecurity incidences that rocked Coast Province, poor infrastructure, decline in hospitality resorts, harassment of tourists in the beaches and lack of serious marketing, a trend that continued up to 1999 when an upward trend was recorded. The local hotels recorded an increase in visitors towards the end of the plan period, which reflected an improvement of bed occupancy. This had a spill over effect on the other sectors in the district, especially agriculture, fisheries, informal sector (curio vendors and *Jua Kali* artisans) and trade. However, the industry was affected by poor management in the hotel industry a factor that was manifested in the closure and liquidation of some hotels in the district. It is anticipated that the current upward trend will continue into the next planning period through promotion activities of the Kenya Tourism Board.

On the other hand, trade sub sector recorded some marginal growth, with the number of licensed traders increasing to 1,285 in 1999 and 1,295 in the year 2000. The sector is well developed along the coastal strip but little activity in the hinterland. The sector potential especially in small-scale enterprises has not been fully exploited. Most of the entrepreneurs have low capital base and lack managerial skills thus hampering their performance. Sector promotion activities were carried out including a trade exhibition, financial support through the District Joint Loans Board and improvement of business

skills through training of traders.

There are five NGOs in the district supporting trading activities; namely K-MAP, K-REP, Plan International (Micro –finance Scheme) Kenya Women Finance Trust and NCCK Micro –Enterprise Support Programme. These NGOs are mainly operating in Bahari and Kikambala Divisions and have low impact to the traders in the hinterland. Through K-Rep however, a total of Ksh 7,608,062.50 in savings has been realised via 7 Financial Services in Kaloleni, Ngerenya, Ganze, Mwarakaya, Chilulu, Chasimba and Matano Manne. Kilifi District Development Programme launched a micro enterprise programme in September 2000 targeting mobilisation of village level savings and credit capacity and in a period of 12 months Ksh. 353, 885 in savings had been realised. At the end of the plan period, a total of Ksh. 2,533,600 in loans had been extended to small-scale borrowers through these village Banks operated by K-Rep and KDDP.

Other stakeholders especially the Kenya Commercial Bank Limited, Barclays Bank, and NGOs operating micro –enterprise support programmes, made the achievements of this sector possible. Others were the ICDC and the District Trade Development Joint Loan Board. The major constraints experienced during the period included transfer of the Kilifi Trade Development Office services to Malindi following civil Service reorganization programme, traders' limited accessibility to credit, and liberalization that exposed local traders to stiff competition.

The industrial sub sector through the 10 manufacturing industries continued to be a key source of employment for the people of Kilifi. The sector turnover over the period increased despite the stiff competition posed by cheaper externally manufactured and imported second hand and newly manufactured goods. The proposed Kokotoni Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was unable to take off due to dispute over squatter compensation thus inhibiting an important avenue for industrial expansion in the district.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Local Authorities	Revenue collection from commercial ventures; Provision of basic infrastructure and services.
Banks	Provision of banking services to the public.
Department of Trade and Industry	Training of entrepreneurs on business community, encourage investments in industrial ventures and provide relevant business information to the local entrepreneurs.
Kenya Tourism Board	Promotion of tourism.

3.3.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Tourism	Tourism investments.	Harassment of tourists by beach boys; Corruption; Insecurity; Poor remuneration of hotel staff; Environmental degradation.	Encourage foreign investment in labour intensive and capital intensive ventures; Give preference to local people in tourism, commercial and industrial employment; Encourage investments that guarantee continued benefits to the local population and bridges the gap between the rich and the poor; Diversify the tourism resource base; Improve tourism related support facilities (roads, security, confidence, local tourism etc); Tourist office disseminate tourism information.
Trade	Small scale trade promotion.	Non-availability of credit or funding to the sector at minimal interest rates; Inadequate training of small-scale entrepreneurs to ensure sustainability, growth and development of the business; Inadequate marketing for the final products produced by the informal sector and local agricultural produce especially tropical fruits from the district; Lack of appropriate and technical skills to ensure and spearhead marketability of the local informal entrepreneurs products; Lack of entrepreneurial skills to venture into other lucrative business lines; There is generally a tendency to concentrate on the traditional business activities like retail trade.	Need to have more NGO's to actively participate in the area of provision of business credit at minimal cost in the urban and rural areas; Need to have more players in the area of training in basic management and technical skills to ensure sustainability and growth of the enterprises hence creation of employment; To create marketing strategies by the stakeholders, main players being entrepreneurs and their organizations facilitated by the Government; Organizing practical technical skill courses on entrepreneurship; More management courses targeting the nature of businesses not yet exploited to enable entrepreneurs to have a broad spectrum of choice in business activities.

Financial Services	Commercial trade promotion.	Finance for growth and development of businesses continued to be expensive as a result of high interest rates charged by banks and financial institutions; The liberalization and globalisation concepts continued to expose the entrepreneurs to competition and hence slow business growth; Funding for traders courses was suspended and very few courses were held.	With amendment of the Financial Act with regard to interest rates charged by banks and other financial institutions it is envisaged that cheaper finances will be offered in the near future; Provision of appropriate and legal mechanism to ensure fair business practices and level playing ground for the business sector; Kenya Institute of Business Training to continue spearheading business management training with adequate funding.
Industries	Industry promotion.	High cost of industrial inputs; Increased cost of production; Poor inadequate infrastructure this leads to high cost of production and distribution and other marketing problems; High cost of utilities such as electricity, water and telephone; Inaccessibility of credit facilities, due to high requirements of collateral security, high interest rates and short grace periods; Competition from cheap imports; Lack of adequate research and information on industrial projects; Entrepreneurship and managerial problems; Closure of some industries; Lack of organised industrial entrepreneurship training in the district; Employment of unskilled labourers.	Facilitating industrial entrepreneurship training; Negotiating with the authorities responsible for infrastructure and utilities; Negotiations with banks and other sources of business funds; Carrying out industrial research and other industrial rehabilitation services aimed at facilitation of smooth running of existing industries.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project/Programme: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Relocation of Kilifi Beach Operators Kilifi Town, Bahari Division and Kikambala Beach in Kikambala Division	To promote tourism by discouraging harassment of tourists in Kilifi beaches.	Relocation and employment creation to 51 beach boys and girls in Kilifi Town and 75 in Kikambala, to a Strategic Designated Site as per the Physical Development Plan.	Identification of genuine beach operators for resettlement; Fencing of the plot; Construction of stalls, toilets, tourist information centre and showroom; Provision of electricity water and access road.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Traders Courses District wide	To enhance the business community management skills for higher profitability, sustainability and growth.	Small-scale entrepreneurs operating in urban and rural areas of the district.	Training of small-scale entrepreneurs on basic management skills and offering consultancy services.
Joint Loans Board Funding Scheme District wide	Enable small-scale entrepreneurs source funds at minimal interest rates.	All small-scale entrepreneurs to benefit from credit facilities at low interest rates.	Provision of finances to small-scale entrepreneurs.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Industrial Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of Industries Project District wide	To know the number of manufacturing firms, their products and their location in the district; To monitor the growth of industries in the district.	All existing manufacturers.	All existing manufacturing industries to register with the Registrar of Industries according to Cap. 118.
Industrial Entrepreneurship Training District wide	To equip Industrialists with more entrepreneur managerial skills.	Small-scale and medium industrial entrepreneurs.	Designing industrial training programmes for entrepreneurs and conducting the training.
Revamping Cotton Ginning Industry District wide	To exploit the full capacity utilization of Malindi Ginners company.	To revitalise the cotton sector and enjoy the opportunities in AGOA.	Working in conjunction with other stakeholders in cotton and textile sector to revive the sector in the district.

B: New Project Proposals: Industrial Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Industrial Area District wide	1	To make land easily available for industrial projects.	Major towns and other market centres in the district.	Identification and establishment of industrial areas of the district. Justification: The district's towns do not have designated industrial areas.
Study District Industrial Potential District wide	2	To highlight on the industrial potential of the district.	The whole district.	Carrying out studies on the raw materials available in the district. Justification: There is need to encourage investment.
Enhancing Cleaner Production District wide	3	To reduce environmental pollution and make the industrialist to enjoy fruits of cleaner production.	The whole district.	Holding workshops and seminars on cleaner production. Justification: Environmental pollution is an urgent concern.

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Tourism, Trade and Industries sector has important linkages with other sectors in the economy. It provides market outlet for agricultural produce while at the same time absorbing skilled and unskilled labour force. Good performance of the sector depends on the development of physical infrastructure, information technology and satisfactory public administration. It is a sector, if properly developed and nurtured, would contribute to the growth of all the sectors in the district.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "To achieve sustainable development and utilization of human resources in order to attain better quality of life for all Kenyans while the mission is "achievement of greater levels of human resource development through improved human capabilities, effective human power utilization and socio cultural enhancement."

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the next 7 years, the district will continue to develop its human resource base through education and training. In particular, efforts will be made to ensure that, the quality of education being offered from the pre-school up to the secondary school level is of high standard. This will be achieved through provision of adequate teachers, textbooks and physical facilities to schools. In addition bursary funds will be used to keep as many children as possible in schools. Efforts will also be made to encourage school leavers and those engaged in the Jua Kali sub sector to acquire technical skills that can enable them to be self-employed. Those engaged in formal sector will be encouraged to undergo in-service courses in order to improve on their performance at the work place. At the same time a deliberate effort will be made to encourage illiterate adults to attend classes with a view of increasing literacy levels in the district.

On social cultural enhancement, the district will promote the preservation of culture through the Cultural Department. The Social Services Department will play its role of mobilising communities to organise themselves and participate in development activities. Sporting activities will be promoted with a view of tapping talents.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Human Resources are the key to any development and poverty reduction process. Availability of quality labour and entrepreneurs in the district is the first step in harnessing the available natural and manmade resources for production. Low education standards, poor health and poor management are therefore the major causes of poverty in the district.

Education and Training: Development of human resources has continued to remain a major focus of the district over the last five years.

In the area of education, the district had a total of 410 pre-primary schools, 230 primary schools and 30 secondary schools at the close of the 1997-2001 Plan period. The trend in

distribution of schools by division over the last five years has shown an upward tendency. The number of secondary schools also increased by one between the year 1995 to 2000. Kaloleni Division has the largest number of secondary schools followed by Bahari, and Kikambala Divisions. By April 2000 there were a total of 22,505 children enrolled in pre primary schools in the district against the age group population of (3 – 5 years) of 56,524 that is 40 per cent. Out of this, 7,281 i.e. 3,811 (52 per cent) boys and 3,470 (48 per cent) girls were enrolled in Bahari Division, 5,786 or 3,139 (54 per cent) boys and 2,629 (46 per cent) girls in Ganze and 5,332 (56 per cent) boys and 4,124 (49 per cent) girls of a total of 9,456 pupils in Kaloleni Division respectively. Most of the students were male i.e. 12,282 (55 per cent) against 10,223 (45 per cent) females.

In 1999 the total enrolment in primary schools in the district was 90,036 which is 69 per cent of the age group population of 130,000. As with pre-primary schools there was a larger enrolment of males against females i.e. 51,747 (57 per cent) against 38,289 (43 per cent). The educational system showed a tendency of experiencing dropout rate of 8 per cent, or 7,203 pupils at this level. In the secondary schools category, there were a total of 7,316 (or 14 per cent) students enrolled in the district, 4,307 (59 per cent) males and 3,279 (41 per cent) females against the age group population of 51,551. The 30 secondary schools were distributed in the divisions as follows: Bahari (4), Bamba (1), Chonyi (3), Ganze (2), Kaloleni (14), Kikambala (4), and Vitengeni (2). This implies that 83 percent of secondary schools are in zone 1 and 2 while only 17 per cent are in zone 3 and 4. Out of the total enrolment of male and female pupils, indicated above, 1,390 males and 979 females have already dropped out of secondary schools. The present drop out assessment (April 2000) indicates higher rates in Kaloleni than in the other divisions.

Regarding the pupil teacher ratios, the total number of teachers in the district was 3,495. Out of this, 531 were found in pre-primary, 2,530 in primary schools and 434 in secondary schools respectively. Compared with the total enrolment of student in schools the pupil/teacher ratios for pre-primary was 43:1, for primary 27:1 and 17:1 for secondary schools which compares fairly well with the national averages.

The major constraints experienced during the period as relates to the target group were poverty, ignorance and poor attitude towards education, sheer negligence, heavy workload for pupils, and inadequate facilities. The issues related to service providers included shortage of teachers, low work morale, harsh-working conditions/environment, inadequate facilities, lack of refresher courses for changing systems, inadequate cooperation from school communities and lack of transport for supervision by officers.

Adult Education: The adult literacy rate ranges from as low as 10.5 per cent in Bamba to as high as 76.4 per cent in Bahari Division. The average literacy level is however 63 per cent which is lower than the national average. The literacy levels in Kilifi tend to worsen as one moves from zone 1 and 2 towards zone 3 and gets even worse in zone 4. Basic issues related to the target groups were low male enrolment and low general levels of literacy. Issues related to the service providers were inadequate operational funds, limited teaching staff, and poorly remunerated staff and inadequate professional training particularly for part time teachers. Generally, literacy levels continued to be higher in females than males. According to a survey carried by Ministry of Health in Kilifi District Hospital and Bamba Health centre between 1997 and 2001, 68.59 per cent of mothers attending antenatal clinics in Bamba HC and 44 per cent in Kilifi District Hospital had

never gone to school and were thus illiterate, while 27.8 per cent in Bamba and 19.4 per cent in Kilifi had primary level education. This implied that 96.39 per cent of mothers in Bamba Division representing the Rural Kilifi and 63.4 per cent in the urban areas are of primary education and below. Considering that only 12.5 per cent of the girls who enrol in standard one in Kilifi District actually complete class 8, a bigger proportion of these mothers' are likely to be of standard 4 levels and below. The implication of this is that poverty is higher among women and among the 14,000 women headed households than those headed by men, especially considering that the 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey results indicate that poverty significantly increases with inverse proportion to education levels. This low literacy level also connotes negatively on the ability of technical officers in health and other sectors to pass technical messages for poverty reduction. Adult literacy therefore is a crucial and inherent component of poverty reduction strategies to be emphasised during the next plan period.

Health: Access to health care remained a key concern of the sector during the last plan period. 39 per cent of the population live more than 5 km from the nearest health facility. For the remaining lot of 61 per cent, 26 per cent access health services through the 21 dispensaries available in the district, while 18 per cent are served by the private health facilities. Government health centres and hospital serve only 9 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. This implies that most of the people in the district rely on lower cadre medical staff for health services provision. Nurse/patient ratio currently standing at 3:10,000 (against the ideal ratio of 5:10,000) is therefore a more important Health indicator than the ratio of doctors to patients.

Malaria with 333 cases and pneumonia with 106 cases in 1999 were the leading morbidity causes in the district. HIV sero-prevalence among the antenatal clinic (ANC) attendees increased from 7.14 per cent in 1997 to 10 per cent in 2001 going by the statistics collected in Bamba Health Centre. Considering that Bamba is the remotest division in Kilifi with limited economic activities, the situation is likely to be worse in many parts of the district. The MCH/FP, ANC attendance showed a decreasing trend with 59 per cent of pregnant mothers attending clinics in 1998, a figure that registered an increase in 1999 to 67 per cent, later dropping to 42 per cent in 2000 and slightly rising to 45 per cent in 2001. A paltry 7 –10 per cent of mothers delivered in hospitals during the period, indicating that the remaining 90 per cent were attended by TBAs. This state of affairs led to increased rates of infant mortality rates from 100/1000 to 110/1000. Compared to the National average of 66/1000 at the beginning of the plan. This implies that health status in Kilifi has declined considerably. The maternal mortality rate rose from 200/100,000 births in 1998 to 423/100,000 in 2000. This is attributable to increased cost of accessing health care services, malnutrition, and ignorance and general poverty. Family planning acceptance in the district remained very low at 2 per cent and this poses a great challenge for the development of the district over the plan period. Pit latrines coverage remained very low, at 15 per cent in the hinterland and 65 per cent in the coastal strip and Kaloleni. This explains high incidences of diarrhoeal diseases and intestinal worms related diseases. Immunisation coverage in the district showed a slight improvement from 40 per cent in 1996, 46 per cent in 1997, 55 per cent in 1998, 52 per cent in 1999 and 53 per cent in 2000. This compared to the target of 74 per cent over the plan period is certainly very low.

3.4.2 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of quality health services; Enhancing education opportunities.
Community	Cost sharing with the government in human resource development; Attitudinal change. Management of Institutions.
Private sector	Supplementing the government efforts in education and health services provision; Training own staff.
NGOs	Supplementing GOK efforts in service provision.

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education and Training	Education promotion.	Low emphasis on girl child education; Early marriages; Poverty; Poorly equipped schools; Inadequate school infrastructure; Inadequate tertiary training institutions in the district; Inadequate training opportunities for the physically handicapped.	Expand bursaries and support girl child education; Provide subsidy in establishment of school structures (buildings, equipments); Support establishment of two vocational training institutions in Bamba and Vitengeni; Assist initiation of income generating activities through provision of credits and tools/equipments.
Health and Nutrition	Health and nutrition promotion.	High cost of health care; Negative attitudes; Low literacy levels; Deterrent effects of cost sharing.	Promote community based health initiatives; Subsidize heavily on drugs and personnel for the available health centres (Ganze, Vitengeni and Bamba); Enhance awareness on diseases control (public health) particularly on malaria, HIV/AIDS, immunisables and malnutrition.
Adult Education	Adult education enrolment promotion.	Low male enrolment; Low general literacy levels; Inadequate operational funds; Limited teaching staff; Poor remuneration; Inadequate professional training particularly for part time teachers.	Enhance provision of basic and functional literacy to adults.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Education and Training

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Classroom Blocks District wide	To provide for learning space for children and improve performance.	30% more schools to have at least 8 permanent c/rooms.	Raising funds, construction and furnishing.
V.I.P. Latrines District wide	To provide for good hygienic waste disposal	Schools that lack such as well as schools with big enrolment.	Digging and construction of the superstructures.

	facilities.	(50 pupils per latrine).	
School Water Tanks Bamba, Ganze, Vitengeni divisions	To harvest the rain water for use by pupils.	Schools in the drier parts of the district.	Designing and constructing.
Girl Child Education Vitengeni and Bahari divisions	To promote education for girls in the hinterland of the district.	Girls' enrolment, retention and completion rates are improved; Community attitude towards girls' education changed.	Sensitising the communities; Raising funds to pay fees for girls.
School Lunch Programme. Bamba, Ganze, Vitengeni division	To enhance pupil enrolment, attendance and retention rates.	Pupils from far to remain in school during lunch break.	Providing lunch to primary pupils.
Ribe Girls Secondary School Multi-purpose Hall - Kaloleni Division	To provide for eating place as well as for social functions.	The girls will take meals comfortably; Venue for social events.	Construction and equipping the hall.
Ganze Secondary School Dormitory for Girls	To accommodate more girls at the school.	Students from far away will get room; To increase enrolment.	Construction and furnishing.

B: New Project Proposals: Education and Training

Project Name, Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Classroom Blocks District wide	1	To provide more learning space as well as improve conditions.	Ensure all schools with less than 8 permanent c/rooms are facilitated accordingly.	Raising funds, construction and furnishing the rooms. Justification: Classroom blocks are inadequate in the district.
V.I.P. Latrines District wide	2	To provide for hygienic waste disposal facilities.	Schools that have less or no latrines at all.	Digging and constructing the structures. Justification: To promote public hygiene.
School Water Tanks Drier Parts of The District	3	To catch and store rain water for pupils use.	Schools especially in the drier parts of the district.	Designing and constructing the tanks. Justification: Dry part of the district lack water.
School Feeding Programme Drier Parts of The District	4	To sustain the SFP thro' self-initiative in providing food.	Schools already in the SFP and those not in the SFP but interested.	Clearing farms, planting, weeding, harvesting and storing. Justification: Malnutrition is rampant in the district.
Rehabilitation of Old Buildings Ribe Boys Secondary School	5	To replace very old classroom blocks.	Old building in the school.	Raising funds through harambees, putting up and furnishing the buildings. Justification: The school lacks physical facilities.
Home/Science Lab. Kombeni Girls School	6	To improve the girls performance in science.	Number of girls taking science subject increased.	Designing, constructing and equipping the lab. Justification: The school lacks a home science lab.
Sokoke Secondary School Administration block Vitengeni division	7	To enhance school administrative systems.	Creation of favourable environment for HT and staff.	Designing, constructing and furnishing. Justification: The school lacks an administration block.
Moi Kadzonzo Girls Secondary School School Bus Project	8	To provide for easy transport facility for the girls.	Transport provision for the sick as well as other school activities.	Raising funds and purchasing the bus. Justification: The school has no bus.

Replacement of old School Bus Project St Johns Girls Secondary School	9	Transport provision for the sick as well as other school activities.	To provide for easy transport facility for the girls.	Selling the old bus. Raising more funds and buying the new one. Justification: The school bus is old and uneconomical to run.
Girl Child Education Project Bamba and Ganze Division	10	Community attitude towards girl education changed. All school age girls to join school.	To promote education for girls.	Sensitising stakeholders, raising/lobbying for funds and paying fees for girls. Justification: The girl child is disadvantaged.
Establishment of a New Secondary School at Kinarani Kaloleni Division	11	To increase secondary school opportunities to the ever growing population.	Admit a total of 160 students.	Construct 4 classrooms, or laboratory and an office block. Justification: There is no secondary school in the entire location.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Post literacy Programme Supported by Kenya Post Literacy Project (PLP) District wide	Encourage adult education to improve adult literacy levels.	Adult education teachers and administrative officers; All officers and 83 teachers out of 115 trained on PLP; Opinion leaders; Basic literacy graduates; Out of school youth; Communities, groups or individuals e.g. small-scale farmers and business persons in the rural and urban areas; Collaborators; All Adult Education teachers in PID communities; 64 Adult Education teachers trained in PID; Facilitating 35 communities in Kilifi to plan more than 200 projects for funding by KDDP and third parties; 2 CLRCs per location per year; 4 CLRCs established, furnished and equipped with books being used by learners and communities in Bahari and Bamba Divisions.	Training/building capacities of officers and teachers to handle PLP; Awareness creation /sensitisation on PLP; Production and distribution of post literacy reading/learning materials; Building capacities of teachers in facilitating community development in close collaboration with in extending participatory integrated development-PID; Initiating discussion and facilitating establishment and equipping of model community learning resource centres (CLRCs).

Basic Literacy Programme	Promote adult education and enhance enrolment rates	Learners enrolment and average attendance currently at 2,104 and 1,210 respectively; Opinion leaders; Illiterate members of the community; Advocacy activities carried out continuously; Strengthen Divisional and District Adult Education Advisory Committees; At least one active class income generating project per class established; 9 very active projects initiated in the district; Eligible adult education learners; Suitable interested members of the community.	Strengthen basic literacy through increased enrolment and attendance; Awareness creation on basic literacy by mounting regular advocacy campaigns and consultative forums; Facilitating learners to start class income generating projects; Registration of KCPE private candidates.
Non-Formal Education Programme	Encourage non formal education	Out of school youth 5 classes started with an enrolment of 80 pupils.	Enrolment of deserving out of school youth into non-formal education classes.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health and Nutrition

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ganze Dispensary Maternity Wing	Improve access to safe motherhood.	8,000 mothers of child-bearing age.	Construction of one maternity unit.
Chasimba Health Centre Equipping Project Inpatient Block	Improve access to quality health care.	One inpatient unit and twin residential building.	Completion and equipping of one inpatient unit; Completion of twin residential houses Category .E.
Muryachakwe Dispensary Out Patient Block	Improve access to quality health care.	15,000 people living in the area.	Construction and equipping of out patient unit.
Kinarani Dispensary Completion Mwanamwanga Location/Kalolei Division	Improve access to health care delivery.	5,000 people living in the area.	Construct 2 No. Category F staff houses; Provide staff and equipment.
Vitengeni Health Dispensary Electrification	Improve quality of services.	15,000 people.	Connection of electricity to the facility.
Bamba Health Centre Electrification	Improve quality of services.	35,000 people.	Connection of electricity to the facility.
Completion of Twin Staff House Category F Mirihini Dispensary, Bamba Division	Improve access to health care.	5,000 people.	Complete constructing staff houses.
Primary Health Care Activities	Improve access to health care.	Community in the district.	Immunization; Nutrition; Hygiene and sanitation; Health education; HIV/AIDS; Community pharmacies; Reproductive health.
Completion of Chasimba	Improve staff welfare	Staff house built to completion.	Construction of houses.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkage

The success of Human Resource Development largely depends on other sectors which provide important services for example through Agriculture and Rural Development lunch is provided to children through the School Feeding Programme under WFP thus making a very useful input that ensures that school children are attracted and retained in school for long durations thereby improving performance. Sub sectors that play a crucial complimentary role include water, roads, transport and communication, security, law and order. Local leaders, NGOs and Community Based Organizations, to create awareness to communities about development and change of attitude on various issues.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “for Kenya to be at the forefront in Africa in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve the quality of life competencies while the mission is “to promote and enable the society by developing a National Information Infrastructure (NII) and skills for all Kenyans regardless of geographical or socio economic status.”

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will aim at improving access to information through the most affordable and quickest means. Efforts will be made to develop innovative methods of providing information to the rural majority through cost effective means. It is anticipated that the private sector will play the major role in improving IT services. Schools and private commercial colleges will be encouraged to incorporate computer lessons in their curriculum to help introduce the youth to Information Communication Technology.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The district still lags behind in the Information Technology, with Internet services and mobile phone available only along the coastal belt in the Integrated Development Zone and a few areas in the Industrial Zone. Postal and fast baggage services are only available to the residents of Kilifi and Mtwapa Towns with the rest of the district relying on ordinary postal services, which do not reach the necessary level of efficiency. This situation is aggravated by inadequate supply of electricity in the rest of Kilifi District.

Expansion of computer training spearheaded by private entrepreneurs was a notable achievement in this sector. Several new computer-training colleges were opened in Kilifi and Mtwapa, and 18 Internet service providers during the plan period. The two leading mobile telephone service providers (Safaricom and Kencell) extended their services to Kilifi District thus significantly easing communication within and outside the district. The liberalization of the posts and telecommunication services during the plan period had the effect of making the services more efficient and in the long run cheaper. The short-term impact however has not been quite favourable as Postal Corporation of Kenya had

to close less profitable post and sub post offices thus adversely affecting communication in some remote areas of the district. On the positive note, private courier services such as Securicor Omega and Bus companies stepped in to render competitive services as alternative to Postal Corporation thus improving communication efficiency.

The DIDC will be revamped in order to improve the availability of accurate, reliable and relevant information for planning purposes. Through the assistance of the Kilifi District Development Programme, use of the Geographical Information System (GIS) already installed in the District Planning Unit will be expanded. The Ministry of Finance and Planning through the Rural Services Coordination and Training Section has installed two computers under the District Management Information System (DMIS) software in the DIDC. This will be operationalised during the plan period and further training of departmental staff will be carried out. In order to enhance information sharing and the utilisation of the DIDC, efforts will be made to network the DIDC with key departments in the district.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Kenyan and Kenya Power and Lighting	Implement the rural electrification programme
Private Sector	Training and provision of cybercafes
Community	Participate in expansion of community library.

3.5.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	<p>Availing Internet services at an affordable cost to the people of Kilifi;</p> <p>Expanding coverage of mobile phone services in Kilifi District;</p> <p>Reviewing Government policies to reduce the cost of telecommunication with a special focus on cell phones as the most cost effective approach to expanding telephone services;</p> <p>Increasing computer training centres with a special focus on introducing computer teaching in schools.</p>	<p>Lack of electricity particularly in the rural areas;</p> <p>High cost of internet services;</p> <p>Poor reading culture leading to inadequate use of the DIDC and community library services.</p>	<p>Increase efficiency and quick delivery of letters and parcels by improving postal services and private couriers;</p> <p>Increase efficiency and quick delivery of letters and parcels by introducing mobile postal services at the trading centres and if possible the community to be sub-contracted to offer the service at a fee;</p> <p>Improve the District Information Documentation Centre and expand it to a public library;</p> <p>Encourage local private newsletters;</p> <p>Lobby for internet service provider office establishment.</p>

3.5.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects/Programmes: Information Communication Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Management Information System Kilifi District HQ	Enhanced regular availing and updating development data in order to improve	Department of: - Agriculture; Livestock;	Training of more officers on DMIS; Weekly updating of DMIS data

Kilifi Town, Bahari Division	monitoring and evaluation of District Development Plan.	Works; Cooperatives; Water; Education; Health.	by trained statistical Officers in every department
Geographical Information System Installation and training Kilifi District HQ, Bahari Division	Enhanced monitoring and better progress reporting by NGOs and Government departments	DIDC; All KDDP partner organizations.	Training of more officers on GIS; Installation of GIS in key departments.
Networking of DIDC with key Departments	Enhanced information sharing.	DIDC; KDDP Project support unit; Water Department; Works Department; Department of agriculture and Livestock; District Hospital; Cooperatives Department; Education Department.	Interconnecting DIDC with key Government departments and NGOs.
Dzitsoni Community Library Furnishing Chonyi Division, Zone 3	To enhance information sharing and dissemination and strengthen reference centre for students hence promote education standards in the district.	9,600 primary school and 1,200 secondary school students; 14,000 adults.	Purchase of furniture and equipment.

B: New Project Proposal: Information Communications Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of Community Library in Kilifi. Kilifi Town, Bahari Division	To enhance information-sharing and dissemination and establish reference centre for students hence promote education standards in the district.	All Kilifi students, community and the public in general.	Rehabilitation of the old Information Office, avail necessary furnishings, identify and avail staff, seek assistance for donation of books from KNLS, private sector, Government departments and the community.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology sector is boosted where there is adequate infrastructure, i.e. passable roads, readily available means of transport, electricity supply and reliable telephone facilities. IT requires high literacy levels among beneficiaries besides training experts to articulate ICT objectives. Adequate security is paramount for the success of ICT. All these pre-requisites for the ICT to thrive are provided by the other sectors. It is evident that ICT has links with other sectors of the economy such as Human Resource Development, Physical Infrastructure, Public Safety, Law and Order among others. In the absence of ICT, all these sectors will be negatively affected.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "Prudent management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans" while the mission is "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies, ensuring

overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment for economic growth and development.”

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to realize the above vision, the district will strive to ensure that there is security for all and justice is administered to every citizen in a gender balanced way. Everybody should be able to participate in poverty reduction activities without fear and discrimination. Efforts will be made to guarantee that resources are efficiently, transparently and effectively allocated and utilized so as to significantly reduce poverty and disparities among the poor and the rich, men and the women, the less disadvantaged regions and the able and disabled persons. Development coordination will be strengthened through reorganization of the District Development Secretariat in order to incorporate other key players, such as NGOs, Private sector representatives and Bilateral/Multilateral donors in addition to DPU members in order to broaden its scope and expand its financial base. The recently formed Kilifi District Development Agencies Coordination Committee (KDACC) that brings together all NGOs, coordinating GOK departments, Bilateral and Multilateral donor/GOK funded programmes such as KDDP will be strengthened in order to enhance harmonious and balanced development. The importance of availability of reliable and regularly updated data for development planning, monitoring and evaluation cannot be gainsaid. Through the Central Bureau of Statistics, the District Planning Unit will ensure that adequate secondary data is maintained and regularly updated. In addition, the District Statistical Officer in collaboration with relevant implementing agencies will carry out specially targeted surveys to collect primary data where necessary. Already, the District Statistical Officer has started to compile a District Statistical Abstract based on the available secondary data, a move that will be strengthened through annual review of the same. Community mobilisation will be strengthened through expansion of PID process to all villages in the district and the Community Based Nutrition Programme will be extended to fifteen villages in five divisions of Bahari, Kikambala, Chonyi, Kaloleni and Vitengi. Vocational rehabilitation will be strengthened with emphasis on identification of the disabled and enrolment of the same to vocational rehabilitation centres so that they are able to acquire skills and knowledge to be able to initiate and implement income-generating activities.

In order to strengthen sustainable development programmes implementation, the importance of mainstreaming of crosscutting issues has been emphasized in this plan. Through the District AIDS Control Committee, three Constituency AIDS Control Committees and the AIDS Control Units, fight against HIV and AIDS will be mainstreamed in all facets of development in order to ensure that every stakeholder is brought on board and each is regarded as an important actor in anti-AIDS strategies. Gender mainstreaming will be observed in all development projects/programmes as a key measure to attain sustainable and equitable development. Disaster management and environmental issues will also be mainstreamed into all programmes.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in The District

Personal and societal safety takes precedence followed by safety of investments from physical attack, fraud etc. This environment therefore requires a legal framework that is respected, just and operational. Order needs to be maintained for the same. In Kilifi, it is

fundamental to both economic and social development. All laws need to be just and protect both men and women equally regardless of personal affiliations and be enforceable within a conscious society for men and women to continue with production and improve their standards of living.

Nevertheless misallocation of resources can greatly contribute to poverty due to wastage and over concentration of wealth in specific regions or to the minority. In Kilifi the larger proportion of the wealth is owned and controlled within less than 30 per cent of the population. This skewed distribution can be attributed to the manner in which resources are currently being allocated.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provision of security, democratic governance, enabling environment for the private sector to thrive, community mobilisation and gender mainstreaming through DSS, development coordination through MOFP and OOP, arbitration of Justice, enacting good laws; Enacting Local Authority Bi Laws. The government will also mobilises all other stakeholders to participate in disaster management, environmental conservation and development in general.
Community	Participation in public management through voting, project management and participating in DFRD structure. In addition, the community have a role in security provision through hinting to the police on suspicious elements involved in criminal activities.
Private sector	Enlightening wananchi through the press; contributing to governance through paying taxes.
Civil society	Researching on human rights; Instilling a sense of high morals on the community through religious organisations, civic education, monitoring election.

3.6.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Good Governance	Retrogressive cultures; Inadequate community awareness; Centralisation of KACA; Ignorance.	Improve Local Government economic governance and service delivery; Strengthen participatory budget planning and execution; Enhance accountability, transparency and integrity in the management of public property (plots, road reserves, public funds); Promote community policing and improve court management; Deter child labour; Civic Education and electoral process; Improve governance in general and mainstream cross cutting issues.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Public Administration

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of Birth and Deaths District wide	Complete registration of birth and deaths within six months of occurrence; Complete data for use by various planners.	All cases must be reported.	Sensitise district residents on the need for registering all birth and death events.

Seminars for Registration Agents	Create awareness and improve registration.	GOK/NGOs	Educate wananchi on the need for registration.
National AIDS Control Programme	Influence behavioural change; Prolong life of the infected, assist the affected to cope with the new situation and burden; Improve economic and social welfare of the infected and affected; Measure the success of the HIV/AIDS programmes; Mainstream HIV/AIDS in all aspects of development.	Infected and affected.	Advocacy and prevention; Treatment and support of a continuum care for the infected and affected; Mitigation of social and economic impact; Monitoring, evaluation and research; Management and Coordination.
Monitoring and Evaluation	To enhance surveillance of development implementation and attainment of targets and objectives for economic growth and poverty reduction.	All stakeholders.	Involve communities through participatory village M&E workshops; Quarterly DMEC and PMEC field visits; Progress reporting in DDC/DEC.; Computer trainings; Field surveys to collect primary data.
Community, Youth and Women Development	Enhance community capacity to undertake and sustain their own development.	Youth women and community.	Community mobilisation, group registration, group training and giving grants.
Vocational Rehabilitation and Social Welfare Programme	Mitigate physical inadequacies and enhance the economic empowerment of the physically handicapped.	All children.	Training of disabled persons and equipping them with skills and tools for self employment.
Community Based Nutrition Programme	Build the capacity of the community for nutrition programme intervention.	DANIDA, GOK	Training of PAN facilitating teams, community mobilisation and training, growth monitoring.
Maintain a register of all Kenyans aged 18 yrs and above in Kilifi District	All Kenyans are to be registered and given National Identity Cards; A register of all Kenyans of 18yrs and above to be maintained.	To register all Kenyans of 18 years and above to facilitate identification.	Conduct registration exercise in all divisions.

B: On-going Projects/Programmes: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment of Women	1	Mainstream gender in all development efforts.	All GOK Departments; All NGOs in the district; All project committees.	Gender training for all District planners and managers (GOK and NGO); Gender training for district implementing officers; Creation of resource centre and database in the district with gender disaggregated data, relevant information in the Social Services Department; Engendering of all training processes through producing gender sensitive material and training TOTS; Put in place

				institutional mechanisms for gender analysis in all departments in the district; Establish a district gender thematic group to provide technical support to the departments activities and projects; Ensure the use of Gender Assessment studies before undertaking any projects.
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B: New Project Proposals: Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Computerization of District and Divisional Offices	1	Enhance efficiency and better services.	10 computers to be installed in 7 divisions one per division and 3 at district headquarters.	Procurement of complete computer units.
Training of Administrative Officers and their Staff	2	To ensure quality staff and offer quality services.	Train 7 DOs; Train 36 Chiefs; Train 107 Assistant Chiefs; 9 secretaries; 3 section heads; 37 clerical officers.	Computer training; Organise seminars/workshops for new officers; Organise refresh workshops for serving officers.
Construction of Kikambala Divisional Headquarters	3	Provide enough office space; Create room for more security staff; Boost morale of officers.	One office block and residential quarters.	Construction of office block and AP houses and DO's residence.
Construction of Bahari Divisional Headquarters	4	Provide adequate office space; Offer better services.	4 shallow wells in Bamba Division; 1 shallow well in Vitengeni Division; 3 shallow wells in Kaloleni.	Construction of one office block, DO's house, AP lines at Tezo.
Shallow Wells in Divisions	5	Provide water for DO and his staff.	1 office block; 15 residential units.	Digging shallow wells and constructing protective walls.
Construction of Vitengeni Divisional Headquarters	6	Provide housing for DO and AP security ment.	1 office block; Construct 1 AP house.	Construction of office block and residential houses; Equipping the office.
Renovation of Chonyi Divisional Headquarters	7	Provide good working environment; Boost moral of staff.	Complete one (1) office block and equip it.	Renovation of office and AP lines.
Construction of Chief's Office Palakumi	8	Officer services from a centralized area.	One of chief's office	Putting up a 3-room office block.

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Urbanisation (Mariakani Town Council)

Project Name Location /Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Public Toilets Services Mariakani Market	Provide necessary toilet services to wananchi; Toilets to be leased out to private enterprise hence job creation.	Complete toilets at Bus/Matatu Park; Mariakani Market and the other 4 markets	Construction of public toilets.
Council	To improve financial	Easen financial	Hire private accommodating firm

Administration of Accounts Council Revenue Enhancement Plan	management of the council.	management – and more sources of revenue realizing	to write up councils primary books of accounts.
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B: New Project Proposals: Town Council of Mariakani

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Refuse Collection Service to Mwananchi	1	To purchase a tractor to use in garbage collection services in the town centre, industrial areas and residential areas; and a tractor to offer ploughing service to mwananchi and at reasonable charges.	Intensified garbage collection activities hence a clean environment free from all types of pollution; Revenue generations to Council from ploughing services offered to mwananchi.	Purchase of: Tractor, trailer and plough. The facilities will be utilised for the intended purpose during the plan period.
Council's Revenue Enhancement Plan	3	To be detailed with revenue sources present and possible sources to be taped; To be enlightened on ways and means for maximum revenue collection performance.	Maximisation of revenue collection by the Council through staff efficiency creation.	Hire of professional accountancy firm to help draw the revenue Enhancement plan; Completed in April 2001 but now under review.

B: New Project Proposals: Children Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness Creation of Children's Rights	1	To make people understand rights of the child for easy identification of these rights' violation.	Adults and children in the 108 sub-locations.	Barazas to be held in each location.
Training and Awareness Creation on Children's Rights for DCAC and Community	2	Equip members with this knowledge and they will in turn share with the wider society.	Community leaders of the 108 sub-locations.	Training on rights of the children.
Awareness Campaigns Against Harmful Cultural Practices	3	To make people understand the dangers of these practices to the children.	Adults and children in the 108 sub-locations.	Barazas to be held in the 108 sub-locations.
Advocacy for Educational Opportunities for Boys and Girls	4	To ensure higher retention and completion rates in schools.	Increment of completion rates by 20%.	Barazas to be held.
Lobby for Change of Attitude Towards HIV/AIDS Orphans	5	To reduce stigmatisation.	Personnel of some departments e.g. Health; Adults and children in the 108 sub-locations.	Training for key departments; Barazas on the 108 sub-locations.
Home Base Care for HIV/AIDS Orphans	6	To avoid institutionalisation of orphans; To cut hospital expenses and costs.	Increase number of orphans under this programme by 50%.	Barazas to be held; Trainings for skills in handling these orphans.
Identification of Community Guardians	7	To avoid institutionalisation of orphans.	Increase number of community guardians by 50%.	Recruitment and trainings.

Grants/Donations in Support of Community Guardians	8	To enable them start income generating activities for sustainability.	Each community to have at least 2 IGAs.	Soliciting for funds; Training on project implementation and management and micro-enterprise.
Fostering and Adoption	9	To give children a chance of growing and developing in a healthy environment.	Increase number of children fostered and adopted within communities by 50%.	Barazas to be held.
Legal Protection for Abused and Neglected Children	10	To curtail the number of child abusers; To ensure children are provided for their needs.	Reduce the number of neglected and abused children by 50%.	Institute cases against child abuse and parents who neglect children.
Assistance to Orphans to Secure Family Property	11	Make the orphans independent and be able to secure their own future.	Increase the number of orphans who have secured their property by 50%.	Identifying the orphans and their families Institutional legal proceedings.
Establishment of Kitties for Destitute Children in Schools	12	To establish coping mechanism for schools with needy children.	Each school in the district to establish such kitties.	Sensitisation of PTA s; Solicit for support from Charitable organisations.
Identification and Training of Children's Volunteers	13	To strengthen the capacity of the children's department which is currently understaffed.	At least 2 volunteers trained in each division.	Identify volunteers; Community mobilization; Train volunteers.
Micro Credit for 14-18 Year Old Children	14	To encourage children of this age group and their guardians to start income generating activities.	50% of the guardians and children to have income generating activities by the end of the plan period.	Training communities on IGAs; Extend small-scale credit to the micro-entrepreneurs.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Proper public administration is closely linked to the activities in all other sectors. Higher literacy level is a contributor to understanding of human rights issues and strengthens the operation of democratic institutions. Good infrastructure and information Technology will certainly contribute to security while strengthening agricultural production will widely improve the economic situation and significantly contribute to calm and tranquillity.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter focuses on the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes set out in chapter three. The need to establish an in-built monitoring and evaluation system is an essential element of any focused plan. The 2002-2008 Kilifi District Development Plan has identified important milestones to guide the development process in each sector over the next seven years. Essentially, each implementing agency shall be responsible for monitoring activities falling within its mandate and generate statistical information for its management and for use by external parties including the DDC, project financiers, the beneficiaries and collaborating partners. The District Planning Unit through the District Statistics Officer will capture and analyse the information so generated and make it available to other users via the DDC. Community role in providing timely and accurate data will be realised through participatory monitoring and evaluation tools already established in the district.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Monitoring and evaluation will be the onus of various committees at the community village, sub-location and location, divisional and the district levels. At the village/community level, the respective project committees basing their assessment on the project plan will do monitoring and evaluation. The Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (Div. M&EC) composed of the District Officer, Divisional Department Heads, NGOs, Donor agencies and other stakeholders will execute the monitoring and evaluation of projects at the divisional level. Monitoring will be done on quarterly basis and during field days. The subsequent reports will be placed before the Divisional Development Committee for perusal, discussion, adoption, intervention and submission to the District Development Committee.

At the district level, the District Development Committee will continue to review development initiatives through NGOs and departmental reports during its quarterly meetings. Field monitoring will be strengthened through the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. The District Development Agencies Coordination Committee will continue to monitor NGOs and donor-funded programmes in the district and its secretariat will boost the capacity of the DPU. The District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will be composed of the District Commissioner, Heads of Department, Donor agencies representatives of the Civil Society, NGOs and other stakeholders in the district.

Though the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee was not very active over the 1997 - 2001 Plan period, it is expected that efforts will be made to strengthen its operation in order to give the essential backup to the DDC in monitoring and evaluation of development programmes. The GIS and DMIS capacity built within the DPU through the Kilifi District Development Programme and the Rural Services Coordination and Training Section of the Ministry of Finance and Planning will be fully utilised in collecting, storage and analysis of development information.

It is envisaged that the Ministry of Finance and Planning will find a solution to the mobility problems of the DDO and other DPU members, which is crucial for an effective and functional monitoring and evaluation system.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

In addition to the global impact indicators this section completes the Project Cycle Management by laying the framework for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Every project has been summarised in terms of cost involved, timeframe, monitoring indicators, implementing agency, and stakeholders' responsibility and monitoring tools. This set up not only facilitates for implementation planning, but also the stage for early feedback programming and gives emphasis on other stakeholders teaming up with the government in the endeavour to attain the plan projects objectives and targets.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost K.shs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Agricultural Extension Services	100 bicycles x 4000 = 400,000; 100 training sessions x 10,000 = 1 million 4 meetings x 12000 x 6 years = 288,000.	2004-2008	Farmers trained; Training sessions held; District Inter Sectoral Consultative Committee formed.	Field reports; DEC reports; DALEO's annual reports.	MOARD, KARI, KDDP.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector: Funding, expertise.
Soil and Water Conservation	12 training sessions x 10,000 = 120,000; 12 catchments x 100,000 = 1,200,000.	2002-2008	Training sessions held; Farmers trained; Catchments implemented.	Field reports; DEC reports; DALEO's annual reports.	MOARD, Forest, Public Health and Water.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector: Funding; expertise.
Crop Production	7 demonstration s x 50,000 x 6 years = 2,100,000	2004	Type of food crops grown; Demonstrations held.	Field reports; DEC reports; DALEO's annual reports.	MOARD, KARI, KDDP.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector: Funding, expertise.
Farmers Training Centres (FTC)	10 courses x 30,000 x 6 years = Ksh. 1,800,000/-	2004	Course/field days held; Demonstration farms established.	Field reports; DEC reports; DALEO's annual reports.	MOARD and KARI.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector: Funding, expertise.
Rural Technology Development Centre (RTDC)	To be determined	2004	Training sessions held; Farmers trained.	Field reports; DEC reports; DALEO's annual reports.	MOARD and KARI.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector: Funding, expertise.
Cashewnut Improvement Programme	Motorized Sprayer 14 x 60,000 = 840,000; Chemicals 20 litres x 7 divisions x 35,000 = 490,000; 36 trainings x 10,000 = 360,000; 5 cottage Industries x 2	2002 - 2008	Demonstrations held; Training sessions held; Improved yields from the current 0.2 tons/ha to 0.5 tons/ha; Farmers organized into marketing groups; Cottage	Field reports; DEC reports; DALEO's annual reports; Community Participatory M&E reports.	MOARD KARI CDA KDDP.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector: Funding, expertise.

	million = 10 million; Cashewnut tree nurseries 5x50,000 = 250,000.		industries initiated; No. of cashew nut tree nurseries established.			
Coconut Industry Revitalization	4 cottage industries x 5 million = 20 million; 10 trainings x 6 years x 10,000 = 600,000.	2002 - 2008	Types of coconut products processed; Cottage industries initiated.	DALEO annual reports; DEC reports.	MOARD KARI CDA.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector to fund and provide expertise.
Cotton Industry Revitalization	11 promotional campaigns x 2,500 = 27,500; 60 tons of seeds x 10 = 600,000; 1,250 acres x 6 years x 3,000 = 22,500,000.	2002 - 2008	Formation of cotton development committee; Purchase of seeds and distribution; Cotton development campaigns; Supply of protection chemicals; Purchase of the harvested seed cotton.	DALEO quarterly/ annual reports.	MOARD KARI CDA.	KARI, NGOs and Private sector to fund and provide expertise.
Irrigation Promotion	7 projects x 2 million = 14 million.	2002-2008	No. of irrigation projects initiated; Increase in the acreage.	DALEO quarterly/ annual reports.	MOARD KDDP CDA	KARI, NGOs and Private sector to fund and provide expertise.
Seed Bulking Establishment (Timely farm input supply)	7 seed bulking sites x 300,000 = 2.1 million.	2002 - 2004	Seed bulking sites established; Trainings held; No. of groups trained.	DALEO quarterly/ annual reports.	MOARD KDDP KARI	KARI, NGOs and Private sector to fund and provide expertise.
Proper land Preparation Techniques (Ox plough)	70 pairs plus other accessories x 20,000 = 1.4 million. 7 training sessions x 10,000 = 70,000.	2002-2008	No. of training sessions held; No. of groups trained; No. of ox ploughs bought.	DALEO; quarterly/ annual reports.	MOARD KDDP	KARI, NGOs and Private sector to fund and provide expertise.
Farmers Field Schools	20m	2002 - 2004	No. of participating CBOs; Quantity of inputs supplied; No. of farmers trained.	Field reports to CDA and DALEO; CDA reports to DDC/DEC; DALEO's annual report.	CDA	CDA - lead agency; Agriculture extension field facilitation; FAO/UNEP to fund.
Integrated Tree Crop Development Projects	34m	2002 - 2004	No. of participating CBOs ; No. of participating	Field reports to CDA/CDA reports to DDC/DEC; DALEO	CDA	CDA - lead agency, agriculture extension field facilitation; Private sector

			farmers.	annual report.		backstopping; GOK/USAID – funding.
Cotton Rehabilitation Project	3m	2002 – 2006	No. of farmers supplied with inputs; No. of cotton growers societies formed.	CDA reports to DDC/DEC; DALEO annual reports.	CDA	CDA lead agency; Agriculture extension field facilitation; CBOs programme implementation GOK; funding.
Castor Seed Development Project	3m	2002 – 2006	No. of CBOs identified for seed distribution; No. of farmers supplied with seeds; Quantity of seeds supplied; No. of sensitisation meetings on castor crop.	CDA reports to DDC/DEC; DALEO annual reports; Field reports to DALEO/CDA.	CDA	CDA- Implementing agency; Private sector-marketing; Agriculture Extension field facilitation.
Dry Chilli Farming Project	5m	2002 – 2006	No. of farmers' sensitisation meetings; No. of CBOs identified; Marketing channels started.	CDA reports to DDC/DEC; DALEO annual reports; Field reports to DALEO and CDA.	CDA	CDA – implementing agency; Private sector-marketing; NCPB – storage of chilli; Agriculture and Extension field facilitation; GOK – funding.
Coconut Development Project	3m	2002 - 2006	Proposals made for coconut development policy; FFS formed; No. of innovative farmers identified in rhinoceros beetle control and coconut product utilisation.	CDA reports to DDC/DEC; DALEO annual reports; Field reports to DALEO and CDA.	CDA	CDA – lead agency in PFI/FFS application; KARI to research on rhinoceros beetle; Agri. Extension facilitation; CBO/farmers PFI inputs.
Construction of Office Block	1.5m	2001 – 2003	No. of office units; Quantity of work done (% of construction).	Building plans; Bills of quantities; Site meeting minutes; Completion/ handover	CDA	GOK – funding; CDA technical input.

				reports.		
Rehabilitation of Kambenga Dam	3m	2002 - 2004	M ³ dam capacity of rehabilitated dam; Monetary equivalent of community participation; No. of beneficiaries. Existence of a trained Water User Association	DWE/CDA reports to DEC/DDC; Physical Inspection; Water User Association registration certificate; Land lease agreement.	CDA	CDA - technical input; Community labour/contribution ; NGO: funding GOK:funding
Banana Community Nurseries	4m	2002 - 2004	Sensitisation meetings held; Number of nurseries started; Number of farmers growing new technology bananas.	Field reports; CDA/ DALEO; reports to DDC/DEC.	CDA	KARI - technical know how; CBOs and CDA: facilitation; HCDA, Agriculture extension facilitation.
Livestock Extension and Advisory Services	40 bicycles @ 5,000 = 200,000 Conduct 600 Trainings @ 10,000 = 6 million 24 meetings @ 12,000 = 288,000 6,488,000	2002- 2008	No. of Farmers trained; No. of sensitisation workshops held; Inter sectoral consultative committee formed.	Field reports to DALEO and DLPO; DLPO/DALE O reports to DDE/DDC; Physical field visits.	MOARD, KARI, NGOs KDDP	Farmers and NGOs- Funding.
Dairy Production, Processing and Marketing	3 milk collection and cooling centres @ 500,000= 1,500,000 20 trainings @ 12,000= 240,000 14 forage bulking plots @ 10,000= 140,000 Establish 20 bull camps @ 110,000= 2,200,000	2002 - 2008	No. of Groups formed; Collection centres formed; Reduced losses of milk; Cottage industries established; Increased prices of livestock products; Improved land carrying capacity; Increased yields which are without much seasonality; Increased milk yield per cow per lactation; Improved growth rates;	Field reports to DALEO and DLPO; DLPO/DALE O reports to DDE/DDC; Physical field visits.	MOARD, KARI, NGOs, OMF, HPI	Farmers and NGOs: Funding.

			Improved standard of living; Reduced calving interval; Availability of forage planting-material; Number of bull camps established.			
Ranch Improvement	70,000	2002-2003	No. of operational group ranches; No. of surveys carried out.	DALEO reports.	DALEO	KARI, NGOs, KDDP, Research; Funding; Expertise.
Disease Control	902,825	2002-2007	Revenue raised.	DVO report to DDC/DEC.	GOK-VET Dept.	Community's, Veterinary Department-Expertise; GOK - VET Dept.- funding, implementation and technical advice.
Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Control Services	8,902,545	2002-2007	No. of Tsetse traps set ; No. of training sessions held.	DVO's annual reports.	GOK-VET DEPT.	Veterinary Department expertise. Funding, implementation and technical advice.
Veterinary Public Hygiene (Meat Inspection Services)	172,224	2002-2007	Revenue raised.	District Treasury revenue records.	Funding, implementation and technical advice (GOK-Vet Dept.)	Veterinary department expertise; funding, implementation and technical advice.
Hides and Skins Improvement and Leather Development	61,994	2002-2007	Revenue raised.	Vet. Dept. reports	GOK-VET.	GOK-VET.-funding, implementation and technical advice.
Artificial Insemination	421,200	2002-2007	Number inseminated.	Vet. Dept. reports	GOK/Private Sector.	GOK/Private Sector: funding; expertise.
Rabies Control	80,808	2002-2007	% of reduction.	Vet. Dept. reports	GOK	Funding expertise.
Poultry Improvement	1.4m	2002-2008	Farmers trained; Cockerels exchanged; No. of community Agro vet shops opened; Annual trays of eggs produced.	DALEO reports to DEC.	DALEO	KDDP, Kenchic , Community Private Stockists.
Promotion of Non	2.1m	2002-2008	Farmers trained on bee	DALEO reports to	DALEO	KDDP, Community,

Conventional Livestock			keeping; No. of demonstration apiaries established; Annual kg of honey harvested.	DEC.		
Construction of Divisional Offices	1,95m	2002-2007	% of completion; No. of offices put in place.	Completion certificates.	GOK/Donors	GOK/Donors: funding expertise.
Rehabilitation of Chonyi Veterinary Office	1.56	2002	% of completion; No. of officers accommodated.	Completion certificates	GOK/Donors	GOK/Donors: funding/expertise.
Rehabilitation of District Headquarters Office	325,000	2002	% of rehabilitation; No. of officers accommodated.	Completion certificates	GOK/Donors	GOK/Donors: funding/expertise.
Livestock Handling Facilities	936,000	2002-2007	No. of facilities erected; No. of animals vaccinated.	Completion certificates	Community/Donors	GOK/Donors: funding/expertise.
Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips (6)	1,56	2002-2007	No. of dips rehabilitated. No. of animals dipped.	Site visits	Community/Donors	GOK/Donors: funding/expertise.
Two Year Certificate in Agriculture	97.4m	2002 – 2008	No. of students trained.	Principal's annual reports; K.I.A reports to DDC and DEC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Ministry to provide the funds; Students to cost share in training
Farm Development	4m	2002 – 2008	No. of enterprises and their yield.	Principal's annual reports; K.I.A reports to DDC and DEC	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	Ministry to provide funds and technical advice.
Short Term Training Programme	To be financed by participants/sponsors	2002 - 200	No. of short term trainees; No. of short term courses started.	Principal's annual reports; K.I.A reports to DDC and DEC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; KIA.	Ministry to approve policy and fund framework; KIA to conduct the courses
Development of Physical Facilities	3 m	2002 – 2004	No. of short term trainees; No. of short term courses started.	Principal's annual reports; K.I.A reports to DDC and DEC.	MOALD	MOALD to provide funds; Ministry of Public Works and Housing to supervise the construction.
Development of Water Resources	7.5 m	2002 – 2006	New capacity created.	Principal's annual reports; K.I.A reports to DDC and DEC.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; District Water Engineer	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: funding; District Water Engineer to supervise the construction

Outreach Programme	7.5m	2002 – 2008	Vehicles procured.	Principal's annual reports; K.I.A reports to DDC and DEC	KIA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to provide funds; KIA to implement expertise.
Community Based Dairy Goat Multiplication	1.12m	2002-2008	No. of goat keeping groups; No. of groups trained; No. of multiplication units.	DALEO reports to DDC; DEC field Monitoring reports.	DALEO	Coast Development Authority; KDDP; NGOs.
Promotion of Farmers Innovations	1.2m	2002-2008	Types of technologies adopted; No. of farmer established field schools.	DALEO reports to DDC; FFS reports; DEC field Monitoring reports.	DALEO	Coast Development Authority; KDDP; NGOs.
Research Development	15m	2002 – 2008	Research activities carried out.	Research reports.	KIA	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to provide funds; KARI and Universities and KIA to implement, expertise.
Staff Development	3.5m	2002-2008	Staff trained; Improvement of service delivery.	Training reports.	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Ministry of Agriculture provide funds, identify donors and sponsor staff.
Aquaculture Development	2 m	2002-2008	No. of aquaculture farms.	District Fisheries Department's report to DDC and annual reports; Field visits.	District Fisheries Officer	WWF, KWS, community, donors NGOs, and other stakeholders: funding and expertise.
Fisheries Development Programme	3m	2002-2004	No. of fishing groups; Sensitisation meetings held.	District Fisheries/CDA reports to DDC/DEC.	CDA	Community: labour/financial contribution; CDA: facilitation NGO: funding GOK: funding.
Integrated Aquaculture	5m	2002-2003	No. of integrated aquaculture units started.	CDA reports; Reports to DEC/DDC.	CDA	CDA: facilitation; CBO/farmers: participation NGOs: funding GOK: funding
Construction of Toilets at Major Fishing Lading Sites	12m	2002-2005	Facility ready for use by fishermen and fish dealers.	Departmental reports to DDC, annual reports and field visits.	District Fisheries Officer.	Usage of facility to ensure sanitation and hygiene at fish landing sites.
Maximize Fish Production on Maximum Sustainable Yield Basis	2m	2002-2005	Well sensitized beach management committees.	Increase fish production; Increase income per capita by fishermen.	Fisheries Department; Fishermen; NGOs and Conservation Groups.	Adoption of environment friendly fishing gears by fishermen.

Centralize all Fish Landing Activities to Main Gazetted Fish Landing Beaches	2m	2002-2005	Catch data available for departmental records and reports.	Monthly reports; Annual reports.	Department; Fishermen; Fish dealers.	... activities at centralized beaches.
Control Fish Quality and Orderly Marketing in Major Fish Shops and Markets within the District	2m	2002-2005	Fish shops and markets maintained at highest hygienic status.	Weekly reports; Monthly reports and annual reports.	District Fisheries Officer; Fish dealers.	Adoption of hygienic sale of fish and fish products by fish dealers.
Rehabilitation of Fish Landing Depot	5m	2002-2008	Facility ready for use by fishermen and fish dealers.	Departmental reports to DDC; Annual reports, Field visits.	District Fisheries Officer.	Usage of facility to facilitate catch data collection and quality assurance.
Mayowe Water Project	10.6 m	2002-2004	4.5km pipeline constructed; 50m ³ capacity water tank constructed (2 No); 2 water kiosks constructed and well managed by the community estimated at 3,000 persons benefiting; Water committee established and trained.	Plan Drawings; Bills of quantities; M & E reports; VDC reports/minutes; District Water Officer's annual reports and reports to DDC/DEC; Field inspection report.	Water Department (DWO)	CDTF, Community Mayowe Water Project Committee, National Water Conservation Pipeline Corporation and NGOs to provide funds and expertise.
Mtepeni Water Project	5.1m	2002-2004	3km pipeline constructed; One 50 m ³ capacity water tank constructed; 2 Kiosks constructed and well managed by community; Water Committee formed and trained; Estimated 2,500 people benefiting	Plan Drawings; Bills of quantities; M & E reports VDC reports/minutes; District Water Officer's annual reports and reports to DDC/DEC; Field inspection report.	Water Department (DWO)	CDTF, community, Mayowe Water Project Committee and National Water Conservation Pipeline Corporation and NGOs to provide funds and expertise.
Palakumi Water Project, Palakumi Location Ganze Division	15 m	2003-2005	10km pipeline constructed; 2 No. 50 m ³ capacity water tanks constructed;	Plan Drawings; Bills of quantities; M & E; Reports;	Water Department (DWO)	CDTF, community, Mayowe Water Project Committee and National Water

(Zone 3)			6 water kiosks built and well managed by community.	VDC reports/minutes; District Water Officer's annual reports and reports to DDC/DEC; Field inspection report.		Conservation and Pipeline Corporation NGOs to provide funds and expertise.
Rehabilitation of Guvata Water Pan	0.5 m	2002-2004	400 m ³ capacity water pan excavated, with provision for water drawing points and a fence; Water committee trained; Water user association formed and trained.	Plan Drawings; Bills of quantities; M & E reports; VDC reports/minutes; District Water Officer's annual reports and reports to DDC/DEC; Field inspection report.	Community. District Water Officer	VDC, P.E.C, KDDP, NGOS: funds, expertise.
Rehabilitation of Migodomani Water Pan	0.5 m	2002-2005	400 m ³ capacity water pan excavated with a provision for drawing points and fence; Water committee trained; Water user Association formed and trained.	Plan Drawings; Bills of quantities; M & E reports; VDC reports/minutes; District Water Officer's annual reports and reports to DDC/DEC; Field inspection report.	Community, Water Department	VDC, P.E.C, KDDP, NGOS: funds, expertise.
Rehabilitation of Dungicha Water Pan	0.5 m	2003-2005	400 m ³ capacity water pan excavated with a provision for drawing points and fence; Water committee trained; Water user Association formed and trained.	Plan Drawings; Bills of quantities; M & E reports; VDC reports/minutes; District Water Officer's annual reports and reports to DDC/DEC; Field inspection report.	Community, Water Department	VDC, P.E.C, KDDP, NGOS: funds, expertise
Mkongo Water Project	2 m	2002-2004	6.72km pipeline constructed; 20 m ³ Ferro cement water tank constructed; One water	District Water Officer's annual reports and DDC/DEC reports; VDC minutes; Community participatory	Community Water Department	CDTF, NGOs, VDC, NWPC: funds, expertise

			kiosk constructed and well managed by the community; Estimated 3,000 consumers benefiting.	M & E reports; Project drawings and BQ.		
Kadhongo Dam	3.7 m	2003-2005	40,110m ³ capacity water dam constructed; Water users trained and committee trained.	Water Department reports to DDC and annual reports; Community reports.	Community, Water Department	PEC, VDC, NGOs: funds, expertise
Mwanzara Water Pan, Chasimba	1.257 m	2004-2006	8,750m ³ water pan excavated with spill way; Water committee formed and Trained; Water user Association formed and trained; Community trained on water treatment; Reduction of water borne diseases.	Water Department reports to DDC and annual reports; Community reports.	Community, Water Department	VDC, P.E.C, KDDP, NGOS: funds, expertise, labour.
Chamawa Pan	1.7 m	2004-2007	62,690m ³ pan excavated with spill way; Water committee formed and trained; Water User Association and trained on sustainability and domestic water treatment.	Water Department reports to DDC and annual reports; Community reports.	Community, Water Department	VDC, P.E.C, KDDP, NGOS: expertise, labour, funds.
Ziara Ache Water Pan	3 m	2002-2004	11,000m ³ water pan excavated with spill way; Community trained on management and domestics water treatment; Decrease in water borne diseases.	Water Department reports to DDC and annual reports; Community reports.	Community, Water Department.	VDC, P.E.C, KDDP, NGOS: expertise, labour, funds.

Muungano Water Project	0.2m	2002-2003	26km pipeline completed; 150m ³ sump tank completed; 250m ³ storage tank; 23 communal water points (kiosks) constructed and maintained by community	Community reports; Field visit reports; Water Departments report to DDC.	Community, Water Department.	KDDP, CDTF, VDC, NWPC, NGOs: expertise, labour, funds.
Mida Matsangoni Water Project	12.1 m	2002-2003	10km pipeline constructed; Water kiosks constructed; 10,000 beneficiaries.	Community reports; Field visit reports; Water Departments report to DDC.	Community; Water Department.	NWPC, VDC, NGOs: expertise, labour, funds.
Kilifi Teachers Cooperative House	60m	1994-2003	Level of construction as per the field contractors workplan for the whole building structure.	Site meeting reports to the managing committee and Department of Cooperative; Field visits.	Cooperative Society; Contractors	Cooperative Society members; Contractor; Funds.
Cooperative Management Training Programme	0.5m	2000-2003	Enhanced financial management e.g regular extraction of trial balances; Improved business output.	Monthly reports to the managing committees and cooperatives department; Supervision reports to DDC.	Cooperative Society; Department of Cooperatives.	Managing Committees of Cooperative Societies; Department of Cooperative; Funds.
Mariakani/ Mabali Sacco Society Ltd Housing Investment Project	6m	2002-2004	Level of construction as per the field contractor's work plan for the whole building structure.	Site meeting reports to the management committee and Department of Cooperative; Field visits.	Cooperative Society; Contractors.	Cooperative Society members; Contractors; Funds.

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Maintenance of Class A,B,C Paved Roads	240m	2002 – 2008	No. of km roads maintained; Mobile weighbridges.	Roads Department reports to DDC and annual reports.	District Works Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.
Maintenance of Class A, B, C Unpaved Roads	140m	2002 – 2008	No. of km of road maintained.	Roads Department reports to DDC and annual reports.	District Works Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.

Maintenance and Construction of Class D,E, RAR and Unclassified Roads, Paved and Unpaved	80m	2002 – 2008	No. of km of road maintained; New road length added.	Roads Department reports to DDC and annual reports.	District Works Officer, Kilifi Town Council, County council of Kilifi, Mariakani Town Council, and community.	Private Sector, KRB, DRC, DDC, DANIDA; funds and expertise
Tezo Junction C115	0.45m	2002-2003	Km of Road graveled.	Departmental reports.	District Roads Engineer.	KRB, DWO.
Mariakani-Bamba-Ganze-Kilifi Road. D549 – D557	270m	2001 – 2003	No. of km of road upgraded to all weather standard.	Roads Department reports to DDC and annual reports	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.
KDDP zone 3 and 4 and parts of zone 2 and 1	40 m	2002 – 2008	No. of km of feeder roads constructed: Community participation in construction and maintenance.	Roads Department reports to DDC: Community participatory M&E reports.	District Roads Engineer: Community.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.
Upgrading to Bitumen Standard-Road C107	800 m	2003 – 2005	No. km of road upgraded	Roads Department reports: Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO- funding, expertise; KRB – Supervision.
C115 Spot Improvement	13 m	2002	No. of km of road rehabilitated; Culverts installed.	Roads Department reports: Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.
Road C111 Mazeras – Kakikebu	20 m	2002 – 2003	No. of km of road rehabilitated and resealed.	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.
Tourist Roads	30 m	2002 – 2004	No. of km Road length improved.	Roads Department reports: Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.
Jaribuni Bridge C115	15 m	2002 – 2005	Bridge constructed.	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB-supervision.
Road D557 Regravelling Kaloleni	10 m	2002 – 2003	No. of km of road improved (Ng'ombeni to Makobeni).	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise, KRB-supervision.
Jumba Bridge	12 m	2002 – 2004	Bridge constructed.	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB - Supervisions
Road B8 Mombasa	200 m	2002 – 2004	Road from Shauri Moyo –	Roads Department	District Roads Engineer.	KRB-supervision;

Malindi			Kilifi (Kibaoni) rehabilitated.	reports; Roads site meeting Reports.		DWO-funds, expertise.
Road D559	15 m	2002 – 2003	Length of road resealed.	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB – Supervision.
Road D549	8 m	2002 – 2006	No. of km of length of road regavelled.	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting reports.	District Roads Engineer.	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB – Supervision.
Road D556	12 m	2002 – 2003	No. of km of road heavy graded; Km of road spot gravelled culverts installed.	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting Reports.	District Roads Engineer.	KRB-supervision; DWO – funds, expertise.
Mtondia/ Kilifi DSSG Road E 922	20 m	2002 – 2004	No. of km of old bitumen surface resealed.	Roads Department reports; Roads site meeting.	District Roads Engineer	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB – Supervision.
Road E922 Bahari Division	17 m	2002 – 2003	No. of km of road resealed	Roads Department reports. Roads site meeting.	DRE	DWO – funds, expertise; KRB – Supervision.
Road E920	8 m	2002 – 2005	Length of earth road upgraded to gravel standard	Roads Department reports. Roads site meeting.	DRE	DWO – funds, expertise KRB – Supervision.
Rural Electrification Programme	3 B	2001 – 2008	No. of trading centres connected; No. of institutions connected; No. of individual connections.	KPLC reports to DDC.	KPLC	Ministry of Energy.

4.2.3 Tourism, Trade and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Relocation of Beach Operators From Bofa, Kikambala, Mnarani and Sea Horse Beaches to Strategic Site in Kilifi Town	14m	2001 - 2003	Genuine beach operators identified and a united association formed; Kilifi Beach Operators and Curio Vendors Association registered; Site cleared and fenced; Stalls constructed and occupied by tour	Tourism Department reports to DDC and annual report; Monthly Association reports to DDO.	Tourism Department DDO, Kilifi Beach operators and Curio dealers Association.	District Works Officer, Town Council of Kilifi, Mnarani Club, Kilifi Bay Hotel, Club Sun 'N' Sand, County Council of Kilifi, Whispering Palms Hotel, Sea Horse Hotel, KNCCI, MOLS, DONORS, Local MPs, Provincial Administration, Police, NGO: funding and expertise.

			operators; Increase revenue for the association from membership subscription.			
Traders Courses	200,000	2002- 2008	No. of traders courses conducted Numbers trained; Improved performance of small-scale entrepreneurs.	DTDO reports to DDC	DTDO	KNCCI funding and expertise.
Joint Loan Board Funding	0.5 m	2002- 2008	Volume of credit advanced; No. of recipients.	DTDO reports to DDC	DTDO DTLD	District Joint Loans Board – Funding.
Registration of Industries	800,000	2002 – 2008	No. of industries registered.	DIDO reports to DDC	DIDO	KNCCI; CCK, KTC, MTC: funding
Industrial Entrepreneurs hip Training	400,000	2002 – 2008	No. of entrepreneurs trained.	DIDO reports to DDC	DIDO	KNCCI NGOs and Jua kali Association: Funding
Revamping Cotton Ginning Industry		2002 – 2008	Ginneries established; Quantity of cotton ginned; No. of cotton growing farmers.	DIDO. DALEO reports to DDC.	Private sector	DIDO, DALEO, CDA, KNCC: funding
Establishment of Industrial Areas	50,000	2002 – 2004	No. of towns with land set aside for industrial activities; Acreage of land set aside.	DIDO's reports.	DIDO	DPPO, DLO, DLASO, KNCCI: funding.
Study on District Industrial Potential.	150,000	2002 – 2003	Industrial potential study carried out; Private sector response.	Industrial potential report	DIDO	KNCCI: funding
Enhancing Cleaner Production	150,000	2002 – 2004	Workshops held on pollution control.	DIDO Report.	DIDO	DECO DPHO: funding.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementin g Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Construction of Classrooms (50)	10m	2002 - 2008	No. of classrooms completed.	DEOs reports: Building plans.	P.T.A. D.E.O	P.T.A. NGOs Donors: funding. labour.
School Water	2m	2002 -	Water	DEOs reports:	District Water	P.T.A., Donors:

Tanks		2008	availability.	Building plans	Officer	funding, labour.
Girl Child Education	2.5m	2002-2008	Bursaries given to girls.	DEOs reports; Building plans.	DEQ,DO	P.T.A and donors: funding, labour, training.
Sokoke School Lunch Programme	5m	2002-2008	Girl enrolment and retention; No. of girl child clubs started.	Building plans.	DEO	WFP and donors: funds; DEO, DO: expertise and supervision
School Administration Blocks	2m	2002-2004	Enrolment and attendance.	Building plans.	BOGs DEO	Community: labour
Home Science Lab.	1.5m	2002-2004	The new building.	Building plans.	DEO BOG	Donor and community: funds, labour.
Rehabilitation of Old Classrooms	6m	2002-2006	The new building	Building plans.	BOGs D.E.O.	P.T.A and Donor: funds, labour.
Post Literacy Programme	0.75m	2002-2008	No. of teachers trained; Training sessions held; Advocacy seminars held per division per year; No. of books produced and delivered; Books being used by beneficiaries; Refresher workshops held; Number of CLRCs started and operational; Management committees trained; CLRCs stocked with books.	Letters of invitation to training; Workshop Reports; Annual reports; 7 seminars held per year; DEC reports; DAEs annual reports; Delivery notes; Learners store records; Field reports; DEO reports;	Department of Adult Education.	Department of Adult Education: expertise, funding.
Ribe Girls Secondary School Multipurpose Hall	2.5m	2002-2004	Completed hall.	DEOs Reports	PTA DEO	PTA, NGOs, Donors support.
Ganze Secondary School Dormitory Project	2.5m	2002-2003	Dormitory completed.	DEOs Reports.	DEO	PTA, Donors, Funding, Labour
VIP latrines	20m	2002-2008	No. of latrines.	DEOs Reports.	PTA DEO	PTA Donor Funds.
Kombeni Girls Home Science Labs	1.5m	2002-2004	Science performance improved.	DEOs Reports.	DEO BOD	Donor Community Support
Ganze Girls Secondary School	10m	2002-2008	Completed 4 classroom, Laboratory, administration	DEOs Reports	PTA DEO	Community and Donor support.

Kinarani Secondary School	10m	2002-2008	block. Completed 4 classrooms, lab and administration block.	DEOs Reports.	PTA DEO	Community and Donor support.
Moi Kadzozo School Bus Project	2.0m	2002-2004	The new bus.	Physical observation.	BOG	PTA and Donor support.
St. Johns Girls Sec. School Replacement of Old Bus Project	2.0m	2002-2003	The new bus.	Physical observation.	BOG	PTA and Donor Support.
Girl child Education Project Vitengeni	2.5m	2002-2008	Improved girl enrolment	DEOs Reports	DEO provide technical advice.	Donors and PTA support.
Basic Literacy Programme	0.9m	2002-2008	Increased enrolment and attendance; Advocacy campaigns and consultative forums held; Number of class projects started; Project committees trained; Increase registration of KCPE private candidates.	Class records statistical returns; Teachers, AAEO and DAEOs quarterly and annual reports; Training reports, field reports; Number of private candidates sitting for KCPE per year; Examination results.	Department of Adult Education.	Ministry of Education: funding and expertise.
Non Formal Education Programme	To be determined	2002-2008	Increased enrolment of out of school youths.	Class records; Statistical returns.	Department of Adult Education;	Ministry of Education: funding and expertise.
PHC	20.4m	2001-2008	No. of impregnated nets; No. of community pharmacies established; No. of children immunised; No. of mothers immunised against maternal neonatal tetanus; No. of VCT attendees; No. of stunted children; % of people domestically treating water;	MOH annual reports; MOH reports to DDC/DCE; Physical field visits.	MOH	Plan International, AMREF, community, KEMRI: funding expertise.

			No. of FP users; No. of Antenatal clinic attendees.			
Ganze Dispensary Maternity Block Project	2.5m	2001-2002	Buildings constructed.	Building plans; Bills of quantities; Completion/handover reports.	MOH DWO	MOH/DWO; Funding, Expertise.
Muryachakwe Dispensary Outpatient Block	2.4m	2001-2002	% of completion.	Site visit reports.	MOH DWO	DANIDA: funds, Expertise
Equipping of In-Patient Chasimba Health Centre Block Project	400,000	2001-2002	% of completion.	Site visit reports.	MOH DWO	MOH: funds, expertise
Completion of twin House Cat E: Chasimba Health Centre	300,000	2001-2002	% of completion.	Site visit reports.	MOH DWO	MOH: funds, expertise
Kinarani Dispensary Completion	3m	2001-2002	% of completion.	Site visit reports.	MOH Community DWO	MOH: funds, expertise
Vitengeni Electrification Project Health Dispensary	60,000	2001-2002	% of completion.	Site visit reports.	MOH DWO	MOH: funds, expertise
Bamba Electrification Project Health Center	60,000	2001-2002	% of completion.	Site visit reports.	MOH DWO	MOH: funds, expertise
Complete Construction of Twin Staff House Category .F Mirihini Dispensary	300,000	2001-2002	% of completion	Site visit reports.	MOH Community	MOH: funds, expertise

4.2.5 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Instruments	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibilities
District management Information System	200,000	2002-2008	Number of officers trained; Number of departments reporting regularly.	DIDC quarterly reports; DMIS data.	DDO	GOK Departments and NGOs: funds, expertise.

GIS Installation and Training	500,000	2002 - 2005	Number of officers trained; Number of departments with GIS; No. of departments using GIS.	DDO's annual reports.	DDO	KDDP, NGOs, GOK Departments: funds, expertise.
Networking DIDC with key GoK departments	500.000	2002 - 2005	Number of departments networked.	DIDC quarterly reports.	DDO	KDDP, GOK Departments: funds, expertise.
Establishment of Community Library in Kilifi town	1 m	2001 - 2003	Building rehabilitated and equipped. staff posted.	KNLS annual reports.	KNLS	DDO, Rotary club of Kilindini and Kilifi, Provincial Administration, DSDO, VSO Volunteer: funds
Dzitsoni Community Library furnishing	3 m	2002 - 2004	Furniture and equipment purchased.	KNLS reports.	Dzitsoni community Library Committee.	KNLS, District Education Officer, DSDO, Provincial Administration: funds.

4.2.6 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholders Responsibility
Registration of Births and Deaths	1.4 m	2002-2008	No. of public awareness meetings held; Number of births and deaths registered against the target; Number of registration agents trained.	Civil Registration Department's monthly reports	District Civil Registrar	Provincial Administration and local leaders: awareness creation.
Monitoring and Evaluation	35 m	2008-2008	DFRD Committees reformed and retrained; M & E visits; DDC/DEC meetings held; M & E reports prepared; Number of DMEC visits; No. of P MEC visits.	Training reports; DDC/DEC minutes; Field visit reports.	DPU	DMEC, DDC, P MEC, NGOs: awareness creation, funding, expertise.
Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment of Women	2.1 m	2000-2004	Heads of Departments trained on gender; No. of people trained.	DSDO reports; DIDC reports	DSDO	NGOs, Heads of Departments, CBOs, KDDP: awareness creation, funding, expertise.
Community, Youth, and	1.4 m	2002-2008	Groups registered;	DSDO's reports	DSDO	GoK Departments;

Women Development			Groups trained.			CBOs, NGOs: awareness creation, expertise.
Vocational Rehabilitation	5 m	2002-2008	No. of disabled people trained; Amount of small scale credit to the disabled.	DSDO's reports.	DSDO	NGOs, Private Sector, CBOs, External donors: awareness creation, expertise.
CBNP	15 m	2001-2004	No. of PANS teams trained and operating; % of stunted and underweight children; Number of PANS Communities etc.	DSDO's reports.	DSDO	DANIDA, MOH, DEO: awareness creation, expertise.
Micro Credit Programme for 14-18 Years Old Orphans	350,000	2002-2005	Number of orphans assisted; No of enterprises started;	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	Plan International; Other NGOs: Funding
Identification and Training of Volunteer Children's Officers on Children's Rights and Counselling	140,000	2002-2003	No. of Volunteers trained; No of children assisted.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	Plan International; Other NGOs: funding
Encourage Schools to Establish Kitties for Destitute Children	70,000	2003	No. of schools with kitties for destitute children; No. of children supported.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	Plan International; GOK Departments, Other NGOs, Private Sector: funding
Awareness Campaigns Against Harmful Cultural Practices.	120,000	2003	No. of barazas held in each division.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	Plan International, Other NGOs: Funding
Advocate for Equal Opportunities for All	120,000	2004	No. of barazas held in each division.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department.	Plan International, DEO, Provincial Administration, Other GOK Departments, NGOs, Private Sector: Funds, expertise.
Awareness Creation on Children Rights	120,000	2002-2004	Number of children's rights clubs formed in schools; No. of	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	Plant International, GOK Departments, Other NGOs: funds, expertise.

			programmes aired on mass media; No. of barazas held in each division.			
Legal protection for Abused and Neglected Children		2002-2008	No of cases instituted.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's department	Plant International, GOK departments, Other NGOs: funds, expertise.
Train DCAC and Community on awareness Creation on Child Rights	120,000	2002-2005	No. of barazas held in each division; No. of community leaders reached.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	NGOs, Provincial Administration CBOs, GOK Departments: funds, expertise
National AIDS Control Programme	14m	2002-2008	No. of ACUs established; No. of active CACCs; No. of DACC meetings; No. of Associations of PLWHA.	DACC reports; CACC, ACU and DACC minutes.	DACC, CACCs, ACUs	NGOs, CBOs: Creation awareness.
Lobby for Change of Attitude Towards HIV/AIDS Orphans to Reduce Stigmatization Through Barazas, Churches, Mosques Youth Groups, Women Groups	60,000	2002-2006	Number of locations reached.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	NGOs, Provincial Administration CBOs, GOK departments: funds, expertise.
Fostering and Adoption	To be determined	2002-2008	Number of children successfully placed in foster care and/or adopted.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	NGOs, Provincial administration CBOs, GOK Departments: funds, expertise.
Identification of Suitable Community Guardians to Oversee the Stering and Adoption of Families on Day to Day Basis	100,000	2002-2007	Number of guardians identified and established in the community.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	NGOs, Provincial Administration, CBOs, GOK Departments: funds, expertise.
Grants /Donation in Support of Community Guardians	420,000	2002-2008	Number of guardians supported; Volume of grants secured.	Children's Department; Reports to DDC.	Children's Department	NGOs, Provincial administration CBOs, GOK Departments: funds, expertise.

Home Based Care for HIV/AIDS Orphans	700,000	2002-2008	No. of people actively responding to home based care.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	NGOs, Provincial administration CBOs, GOK Departments: funds
Assistance to Orphans in Securing Family Property		2002-2008	No. of orphans assisted.	Children's Department reports to DDC.	Children's Department	NGOs, Provincial administration CBOs, GOK departments: funds, expertise.
Maintenance of Register of all Kenyans of 18 years and Above and Issue them with National Identity Cards.	1.26m	2002-2008	Number of people registered.	Registration register	National Registration Bureaus.	Provincial Administration Civil Registration of Community Security Intelligence Services: registration, funding, expertise.
Seminars for Registration Agents	400,000	2002-2005	No. of Agents trained; No. of Barazas held.	Department reports to DDC.	National Registration Bureau,	Provincial Administration Civil Registration of Community Security Intelligence Services: registration, funding, expertise.
Computerization of Administration Offices	2.5 m	2002-2008	Physical installation; Maximum use of the utilization.	DO's, DC's reports.	GOK	GOK Donors
Training of Administration Officers	11 m	2002-2008	Services offered.	No. of trainings conducted. No. of people trained.	GOK	GOK Donors
Construction of Kikambala Division Headquarters	4 m	2002-2008	Physical construction.	Site visits; Reports to DDC.	GOK	GOK Donors Community
Construction of Bahari Division Headquarters	4.5 m	2002-2008	Physical construction.	Site visits; Reports to DDC.	GOK	GOK Donors Community
Sinking Shallow Wells	1.2 m	2002-2008	Physical sinking of shallow wells.	Site visits; Reports to DDC.	GOK	GOK Donors
Construction of Vitengeni Headquarters	2.7 m	2002-2008	Physical buildings.	Site visits; Reports to DDC.	GOK	GOK Donors
Renovation of Chonyi Headquarters	1.2 m	2002-2008	Physical construction.	Site visits; Reports to DDC.	GOK	GOK Donors Community
Construction of Palakumi Chiefs Office	1.3 m	2002-2008	Physical construction.	Site visits; Reports to DDC.	GOK	GOK Donors
Council Abstract of Accounts	5 m	2002 - 2003	Improved financial management	Council's reports to DDC	Town Council of Mariakani	Ministry of Local Government;

						Controller and Auditor General, DDC – Supervision.
Council's Revenue Enhancement Plan		2001-2003	Revenue enhancement plan produced.	Professional accountancy firm's report	Town Council of Mariakani	Ministry of Local Government, Controller and Auditor General, DDC – Supervision.

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sub-sector	Present Situation 2001	Mid Term 2004	End of Plan Period (%)	
Agriculture				
Household practicing subsistence farming	70%	65%	50%	
Household having access to information	60%	75%	80%	
Demand for technology	50%	60%	80%	
Adoption of new technologies	50%	60%	75%	
Livestock Production and Veterinary Services				
Household Practicing subsistence farming	70%	65%	50%	
Household having access to information	45%	60%	80%	
Demand for technology	40%	65%	90%	
New technology adoption	55%	70%	95%	
No. of dairy cattle	31,825	45,000	60,000	
No. of beef cattle	131,150	150,000	170,000	
No. of sheep and goats	92,200	116,000	140,000	
Lands and Settlement				
Land registered	129, 514	145, 514	161,514	
Farmers with Title deeds	28%	38%	50%	
SFT Dues	20 million	16 million	12 million	
Uncollected Title Deeds	10,000	5,000	1,000	
Health				
IMR per 1000 births	110	100	90	
MMR per 100,000 births	423	250	150	
Family Planning acceptance	2%	15%	30%	
Latrine coverage	40%	50%	70%	
Immunization coverage	53%	80%	90%	
Nurse/Patient ratio	3:10,000	6:10,000	8:10,000	
Malaria prevalence	30%	20%	15%	
HIV/AIDS Prevalence	10%	7%	5%	
Education				
Primary school enrolment	69%	75%	85%	
Secondary school enrolment	14%	25%	50%	
Drop-out rates	25%	15%	5%	
Pupil/Teacher ratio	50:1	40:1	40:1	
Classroom provision	70%	80%	90%	
Girls enrolment	45%	60%	75%	
School completion rates	40%	60%	60%	
Adult Education				
Total Enrolment	2,104	2,500	3,000	
Male Enrolment	654	900	1200	
Female enrolment	1,450	1,600	1,800	
Literacy levels	63%	67%	70%	
Average attendance	Male	363	500	800
	Female	837	1,000	1,200

	Total	1,210	1,500	3,000
Community mobilisation	PID Teams	9	12	16
	VDCs trained	35	45	60
Physical Infrastructure				
Roads				
Total road Length (km)		1,000	1,100	1,200
Length of Bitumen road (km)		140	170	192
Length of gravel roads (km)		260	305	350
Energy				
No. of households with electricity connection.		5,360	7,500	10,000
Water Supply				
Number of Households with access to piped water		7,000	11,000	15,000
Number of Households with access to potable water		65,000	80,000	90,000
Tourism, Trade And Industry				
Registered businesses.		1,295	1,550	1,800
Manufacturing enterprises		10	15	20
Informal Sector enterprises		11,000	13,000	15,000
Volume of micro savings (Kshs.)		7,300,000	14,000,000	25,000,000
Micro credit extended (Kshs.)		2,533,600	6,000,000	12,000,000

