REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

KILIFI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008—2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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Kilifi District Development Plan 2008-2012

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT VISION AND MISSION

District Vision

A nationally competitive and prosperous district with an empowered society and equitable sustainable utilization of resources.

District Mission

The district will provide the environment for efficient utilization of resources, effective provision of essential services, and industrial growth and development initiatives for improved quality of life for all.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

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

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

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.
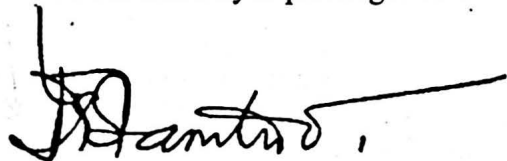
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

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

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

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

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

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

TABLES AND MAPS

LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Area Advisory Committee
ABD	Agricultural Business Development
ACE	Adult and Continued Education
ACK	Anglican Church of Kenya
ACU	AIDS Control Unit
ADB	African Development Bank
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIA	Appropriation-In-Aid
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ANC	Antenatal Care
AP	Administration Police
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Ant-Retroviral
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
ATDC	Agricultural Technology Development Centre
ATM	Automatic Teller Machine
BMU	Beach Management Unit
BPO	Business Promotion Outsourcing
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CCSP	Community Capacity Support Program
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CLIC	Community Learning Information Centres
CLRC	Community Learning Resource Centre
CNCP	Children in Need of Care and Protection
COBA	Community Based Development Organization
COTU	Central Organization of Trade Union
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAEAC	District Adult Education Advisory Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DASS	Decentralised Agricultural Support Structures
DCF	Drought Contingency Fund
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DEC	District Environment Committee
DFZ	Disease Free Zone
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Centre
DIDC	District Information & Documentation Centre
DLASO	District Lands Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DLO	District Lands Officer
DO	District Officer
DPPO	District Physical Planning Officer

EA	Environmental Audit
EAC	East Africa Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EFA	Education for All
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
EWS	Early Warning System
FADC	Focal Area Development Committee
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FCS	Farmers Cooperative Society
FOSA	Front Office Service Accounts
GIS	Geographical Information System
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ID	Identification
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILD	International labour day
ILDS	International Labour Day Seminar
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KACA	Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCDA	Kenya Coconut Development Authority
KDDP	Kilifi District Development Programme
KEMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KEMRI	Kenya Medical research Institute
KG	Kilogram
KIDDIP	Kenya Italy Debt for Development Initiative Program
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KM	Kilometre
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
Ksh.	Kenya Shilling
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LA	Local Authority
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LG	Local Government
LLIN	Long Lasting Insect Nets
Ltr.	Litre
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MCH/FP	Maternal & Child Health/Family Planning
MDG	Millennium Development Goal

MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOCD&M	Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing
MOFD	Ministry of Fisheries Development
MOLD	Ministry of Livestock Development
MoMS	Ministry of Medical Services
MoPH&S	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation
MOPND&V2030	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MOW&I	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OVC – CT	Orphans and Vulnerable Children – Cash transfer
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OXFAM – GB	Oxfam Great Britain
PMTCTC	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
QMS	Quality Management Systems
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SCOPE	Strengthening Community Partnership and Empowerment
SMS	Subject Matter Specialist
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
SoE	State of Environment
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
TOT	Trainers of trainers
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNVIS	United Nations Volunteers Intermediation Strategy Project
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VPO	Volunteer Probation Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kilifi District is one of the districts in Coast Province. The district lies between 3° 16´ South and about 4° South, and 39° 05´ East and 40° East. The District has seven Divisions namely Bahari, Chonyi, Kikambala, Ganze, Jaribuni, Vitengeni and Bamba Divisions. It has 27 locations and 86 sub-locations. Kilifi District is subdivided into 2 political constituencies namely Bahari (comprising Bahari, Chonyi and Kikambala Divisions) and Ganze (comprising of Ganze, Bamba, Jaribuni and Vitengeni Divisions).

The District has four major topographical features which include the narrow belt which forms the coastal plain and varies in width of 3km to 20km; foot plateau which falls between 60m and 150m altitude and slopes towards the sea; the coastal range which falls beyond the foot plateau and has distinct low range of sandstone hills and ranges between 150m to 500m high and the Nyika Plateau that rises from 100m to 340m above sea level and occupies about two thirds of the district area.

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 hinterland. Areas with highest rainfall include Mtwapa and to the north of the coastal strip around the Arabuko Sokoke Forest.

The 1999 Kenya Population Census Report showed that the district population stood at 347,270 people composed of 164,930 and 182,340 males and females respectively. This population is projected to increase to 459,024 at the beginning of the plan period in the year 200 and to rise to 488,384 people by the mid of the plan in 2010 and 519,622 people at the end of the plan period in 2012.

There are three major urban centres in the district. The district urban population in 2008 stood at 131,805 people, which represents 28.7% of the total population. This shows a high level of urbanization as compared to other parts of the country. The urban population is expected to increase to 140,235 and 149,205 in 2008 and 2012 respectively. This population is expected to rise fast as most of the population migrate to the local centres during low production and drought periods.

This Plan is linked to Kenya Vision 2030 and the National Medium-Term Plan and the Millennium Development Goals. The District Development Plan will continue to focus on MTEF budget so that District Specific projects are linked with available resources thereby guaranteeing successful plan implementation by incorporating the District in the budgetary process.

Major development challenges facing the district discussed in this Plan. These include high population Growth rate: high Incidence of poverty, unreliable weather and in adequate Water Supply. Cross cutting issues affecting the local population are HIV/AIDS, unfavourable land tenure system and high vulnerability to Disasters.

The Plan gives a list of development programmes and projects being undertaken in the district and those proposed during the plan period. These programmes and projects are in line with each sector's vision and mission. The DDP also gives cross sector linkages and strategies for mainstreaming the cross cutting issue for each sub sector.

The plan outlines a clear framework on how all the projects/programmes that are proposed will be monitored and evaluated to ensure that they meet the set objectives. This is supported by a set of monitor-able indicators that were agreed upon by stakeholders and are consistent with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0   INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on the district illustrating key information required in the planning process. The chapter gives the position of the district as well as the resources required to induce development on different aspects, physical and natural conditions, natural resource endowment and settlement pattern.

1.1   FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

This section gives the geographical position in the country as well as the actual size and settlement patterns. The information indicates the major factors that give different areas comparative advantage in different activities that can be utilised to improve the welfare of the district population.

1.1.1 Position and Size

Kilifi District is one of the 13 districts in Coast Province. The district lies between 3° $16'$ South and about 4° South, and 39° $05'$ East and 40^0 East. It borders Kaloleni district to the south west, Kinango and Taita districts to the west, Malindi district to the north, Mombasa district to the south and Indian Ocean to the east. The district covers an area of 3,870.2 km^2 that includes Arabuko Sokoke forest composed of 189 km^2

Map 1 Location of Kilifi District in Kenya

LOCATION OF KILIFI DISTRICT

Kilifi District Development Plan, 2008-2012
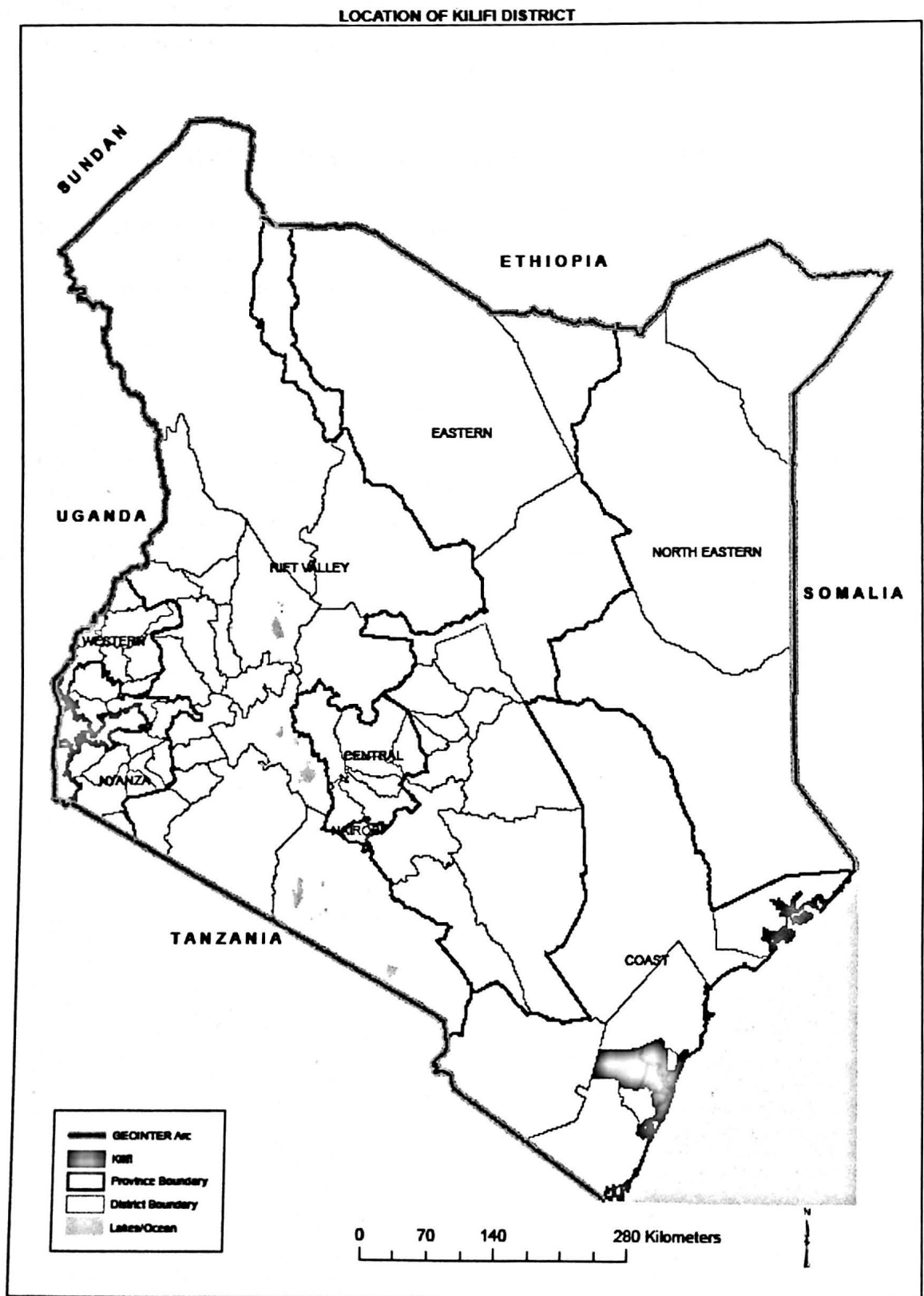
1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

The District has seven divisions namely Bahari, Chonyi, Kikambala, Ganze, Jaribuni, Vitengeni and Bamba. It has 27 locations and 86 sub-locations as shown in table 1.

Table 1. Administration Units

Division	Land Area (sq km)	No of Locations	No of Sub locations
Bahari	277.0	5	14
Kikambala	299.7	3	11
Chonyi	202.2	4	9
Ganze	339.3	3	6
Jaribuni (new)	142.6	3	10
Bamba	1,743.5	5	21
Vitengeni	676.9	4	15
Total	**3,870.2**	**27**	**86**

Source: District Planning Unit, Kilifi 2008

Bamba Division is the largest covering an area of 1,743.5 Km^2 while the newly created Jaribuni Division is the smallest with an area of only 142.6 Km^2. During the previous plan period, the district was split to create Kaloleni District that was a division within the larger Kilifi District.

Map 1.2 Administration Boundaries
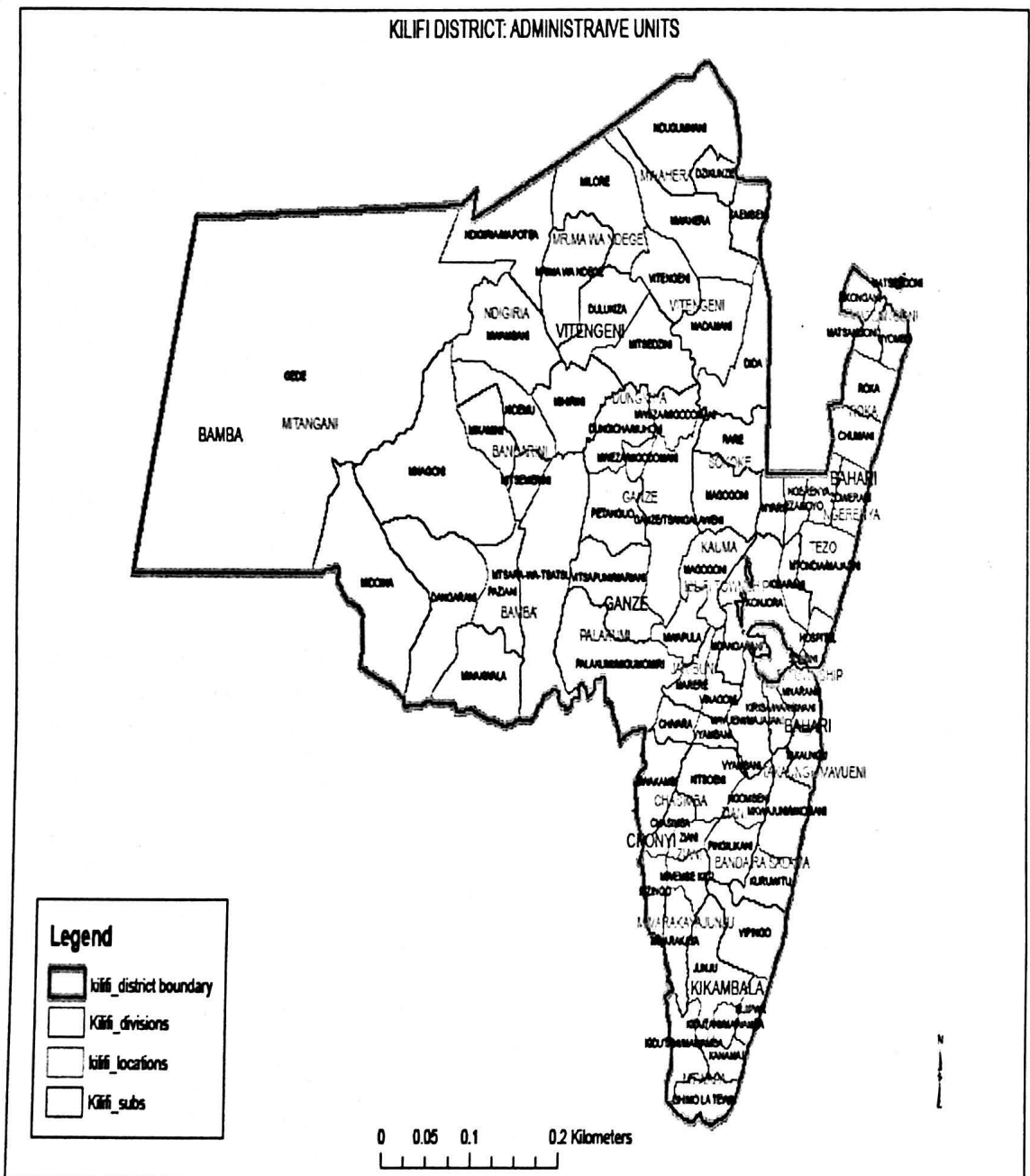
KILIFI DISTRICT: ADMINISTRAIVE UNITS

Kilifi District Development Plan, 2008-2012

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Kilifi District is subdivided into 2 political constituencies namely Bahari (comprising Bahari, Chonyi and Kikambala Divisions) and Ganze (comprising of Ganze, Bamba, Jaribuni and Vitengeni Divisions). The district has two local authorities in Kilifi that is Kilifi County Council, with 26 wards and Kilifi town council, with 8 wards. Kilifi county council has some wards that fall under Kaloleni district created during the previous plan period.

1.2.3 Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern is influenced by various factors that attract people to settle in a specific area, the notable settlement patterns are linear as seen along the major road from Mombasa to Malindi. These areas include Kikambala and Bahari divisions whose settlement is as a result of the good communication facilities along the roads. These areas also receive high rainfall that supports agricultural production and business opportunities in the towns along the highway. High population density clusters are found surrounding major towns like Kilifi, Mtwapa that offer employment opportunities and good facilities like schools, piped water and electricity. The areas in Chonyi Division have high population concentration due to the high agricultural potentials and the proximity to major commercial centres like Kilifi, Mtwapa and Mombasa City. Divisions in the hinterland have scattered population due to the aridity of the areas making them less productive compared to those along the coastal strip. The land in these divisions that include Bamba, Vitengeni, Ganze and Jaribuni which is used for livestock rearing and dry land agriculture.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic Features

Kilifi District has four major topographical features. The first one is a narrow belt, which forms the coastal plain and varies in width of 3km to 20km. 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 present 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 characterized by slightly undulating terrain. The plateau falls between 60m and 150m altitude and slopes towards the sea. A number of dry watercourses traverse the surface 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 and ranges between 150m to 500m high. These hills include Simba, Kiwava, and Mwangea. The Nyika plateau that rises from 100m to 340m above sea level and occupies about two thirds of the district area occupies the lower lying ground along the western side of the district. The plateau has less population with a thin vegetation cover, shallow

depressions and gently undulating terrain. This is an arid and semi arid zone, which is suitable for ranching.

The drainage pattern for Kilifi District is formed by seasonal rivers, which drain into Indian Ocean through the various creeks along the coastline. The rivers and streams are Nzovuni, Rare, Goshi and Wimbi.

1.2.2 Climatic Information

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 hinterland. Areas with highest rainfall include Mtwapa and to the north of the coastal strip around the Arabuko Sokoke Forest. Evaporation ranges from 1800mm along the coastal strip to 2200mm in the nyika plateau in the interior. Highest evaporation rate is experienced during the months of January to March in all parts of the district.

1.3   POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

The 1999 Kenya Population Census Report showed that the district population stood at 347,270 people composed of 164,930 and 182,340 male and female respectively. The population projections for the beginning, mid and the end of the plan period based on the inter census growth rate of 3.05% per year as shown in table 2.

Table 2: **Population Projections by Sex and Age Cohorts: 2008 – 2015**

Age Group	1999(census)			2008(Projections)			2010(Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL
0 – 4	30,897	30,939	61,836	40,840	40,895	81,735	43,452	43,511	86,963	46,232	46,294	92,526
5 – 9	26,976	26,636	53,612	35,657	35,208	70,865	37,938	37,460	75,397	40,364	39,856	80,220
10 – 14	25,047	24,293	49,340	33,107	32,111	65,218	35,225	34,165	69,389	37,478	36,350	73,828
15 – 19	18,721	19,833	38,554	24,746	26,215	50,961	26,328	27,892	54,221	28,013	29,676	57,689
20 – 24	12,816	17,648	30,464	16,940	23,327	40,268	18,024	24,819	42,843	19,177	26,406	45,583
25 – 29	10,332	13,391	23,723	13,657	17,700	31,357	14,530	18,832	33,363	15,460	20,037	35,497
30 – 34	7,961	9,672	17,633	10,523	12,785	23,307	11,196	13,602	24,798	11,912	14,472	26,384
35 – 39	6,781	8,786	15,567	8,963	11,613	20,577	9,536	12,356	21,893	10,146	13,147	23,293
40 – 44	5,374	7,927	13,301	7,103	10,478	17,581	7,558	11,148	18,706	8,041	11,861	19,902
45 – 49	4,978	5,931	10,909	6,580	7,840	14,420	7,001	8,341	15,342	7,449	8,874	16,323
50 – 54	3,835	4,969	8,804	5,069	6,568	11,637	5,393	6,988	12,382	5,738	7,435	13,173
55 – 59	3,294	3,850	7,144	4,354	5,089	9,443	4,633	5,414	10,047	4,929	5,761	10,690
60 – 64	2,419	2,836	5,255	3,197	3,749	6,946	3,402	3,988	7,390	3,620	4,243	7,863
65 – 69	2,148	2,379	4,527	2,839	3,145	5,984	3,021	3,346	6,367	3,214	3,560	6,774
70 – 74	1,408	1,442	2,850	1,861	1,906	3,767	1,980	2,028	4,008	2,106	2,158	4,264
75 – 79	935	809	1,744	1,236	1,069	2,305	1,315	1,138	2,453	1,399	1,211	2,610
80+	1,008	999	2,007	1,332	1,320	2,653	1,418	1,405	2,823	1,508	1,495	3,003
Totals	164,930	182,340	347,270	218,006	241,018	459,024	231,950	256,434	488,384	246,786	272,836	519,622

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kilifi District 2008

Table 3. Population Projections for Selected Age groups 1999-2012

Age Group	1999(census)			2008(Projections)			2010(Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	7,091	7,135	14,225	9,373	9,431	18,804	9,973	10,034	20,007	10,610	10,676	21,286
Under 5	30,897	30,939	61,836	40,840	40,895	81,735	43,452	43,511	86,963	46,232	46,294	92,526

Age Group	1999(census)			2008(Projections)			2010(Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary school age 3 – 5	18,022	18,043	36,066	23,831	23,831	47,633	25,324	25,355	50,679	26,944	26,977	53,921
Primary school age 6 – 13	34,314	33,690	67,994	45,407	44,468	89,875	48,258	47,366	95,624	51,344	50,396	101,740
Secondary school age 14 - 17	16,695	16,195	32,890	22,067	21,407	43,474	23,479	22,776	46,255	24,981	24,232	49,213
Youthful Population 15 - 29	41,793	50,760	92,553	55,244	67,096	122,340	58,777	71,388	130,165	62,537	75,954	138,491
Reproductive age 15 – 49	-	83,188	83,188		109,959	83,188	-	116,992	116,992	-	124,475	124,475
Labour force 15 – 64	76,511	93,843	171,354	101,133	125,346	226,497	107,601	133,383	240,984	114,484	141,914	256,398
Aged population 65+	5,499	5,629	11,128	7,269	7,440	14,709	7,734	7,916	15,650	8,228	8,423	16,651

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kilifi District 2008

Table 4. Population Projections by Urban Centres 2008 – 2012: Kilifi District.

Town	1999(Census)			2008(Projections)			2010(Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kilifi	37,280	38,247	75,527	49,277	50,555	99,832	52,429	53,788	106,217	55,783	57,229	113,012
Mtwapa	9,449	8,948	18,397	12,490	11,828	24,318	13,289	12,584	25,873	14,138	13,389	27,527
Majengo	2,415	2,008	4,423	3,192	2,654	5,846	3,396	2,824	6,220	3,613	3,005	6,618
Total	49,144	49,203	98,347	64,959	65,037	129,996	69,114	69,196	138,310	73,534	73,623	147,157

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kilifi District 2008

Age Group	1999(census)			2008(Projections)			2010(Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary school age 3 – 5	18,022	18,043	36,066	23,831	23,831	47,633	25,324	25,355	50,679	26,944	26,977	53,921
Primary school age 6 – 13	34,314	33,690	67,994	45,407	44,468	89,875	48,258	47,366	95,624	51,344	50,396	101,740
Secondary school age 14 -17	16,695	16,195	32,890	22,067	21,407	43,474	23,479	22,776	46,255	24,981	24,232	49,213
Youthful Population 15 -29	41,793	50,760	92,553	55,244	67,096	122,340	58,777	71,388	130,165	62,537	75,954	138,491
Reproductive age 15 – 49	-	83,188	83,188		109,959	83,188	-	116,992	116,992	-	124,475	124,475
Labour force 15 – 64	76,511	93,843	171,354	101,133	125,346	226,497	107,601	133,383	240,984	114,484	141,914	256,398
Aged population 65+	5,499	5,629	11,128	7,269	7,440	14,709	7,734	7,916	15,650	8,228	8,423	16,651

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kilifi District 2008

Table 4. Population Projections by Urban Centres 2008 – 2012: Kilifi District.

Town	1999(Census)			2008(Projections)			2010(Projections)			2012(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kilifi	37,280	38,247	75,527	49,277	50,555	99,832	52,429	53,788	106,217	55,783	57,229	113,012
Mtwapa	9,449	8,948	18,397	12,490	11,828	24,318	13,289	12,584	25,873	14,138	13,389	27,527
Majengo	2,415	2,008	4,423	3,192	2,654	5,846	3,396	2,824	6,220	3,613	3,005	6,618
Total	49,144	49,203	98,347	64,959	65,037	129,996	69,114	69,196	138,310	73,534	73,623	147,157

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kilifi District 2008

The total population is projected to increase to 459,024 at the beginning of the plan period in the year 2008. This is composed of 218,006 and 241,018 male and female respectively. This population which represents 47.5% and 52.5% of the total gives a sex (male to female) ratio of 1:1.11. The population is estimated to rise to 488,384 people by the mid of the plan in 2010 and 519,622 people at the end of the plan period in 2012. Table 4 gives population projection for selected age groups. These groups represent age groups that have a lot of significance on the socio-economic development of the district.

The 1999 Kenya Population Housing indicated that there were 3636 children in the pre-school going population category. This is expected to increase to 47,633, which is 10.4% of the total projected population at the beginning of the plan period (2008). The children population will be expected to rise to 53,921 children at the end of the plan period in 2012. The young children below five years have a projected population of 81,735 in 2008. This special age group comprises 17.8% of total estimated population in the same year. In 1999, the primary school going age group 6-13 Years had a population of 67,994 that is projected to 89,875 or 19.56% of the total population by the start of the plan period in 2008. The secondary school going age group stood at 32,890 in 1999. This is projected to rise to 43,474 and 49,213 at the beginning and end of the plan period respectively. The growth of this population requires additional facilities both at primary and secondary levels. There is also need to put up tertiary institutions to cater for the secondary school leavers.

Youthful population: This 15 to 29 years age group year represents the youth who form a special category that is of great focus in the country. The population category in the district is projected at 122,340, composed of 55,244 and 67,096 male and female respectively in 2008. This is 26.7% of the total population. This population is projected to be 130,165 in 2010 and will continue to increase to 138,491 in 2012. The youths constitute 54% of the total labour force. Female population in 15-49 years bracket (reproductive age) is projected to be 109,959 in 2008, which is the base year for the plan period. The population is expected to reach 116,992 and 124,475 in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): This age group represents the working population of the district. The district had 171,354 people representing 49.3% of the total population during the 1999 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The population is expected to reach 226,497 people at the start of the plan period and rise to 256,398 by the end of the plan in 2012. Female population in this category represents 55.3% forming the bulk of the workforce in the district.

Urban Population
The district main towns are Kilifi, Mtwapa and Majengo which have a total population of 129,996 as shown 5. The district urban population in 2008 stood at 129,996 people, which represents 28.3% of the total population. This shows a high level of urbanization as compared to other parts of the country. The urban population is expected to increase to 138,310 and 147,157 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This population is expected to rise fast as most of the population migrate to the local centres during low production and drought periods. The expansion of the urban population calls for expansion of facilities in these centres including Health and education facilities, housing, and water and sewerage system.

Population density by Divisions

The district population density is 119 as shown in table 5.

Table 5. Population Distribution and Densities by Division and Constituencies

Divisions	Area	1999(Census)		2008(Projections)		2010(Projections)		2012(Projections)	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Ganze	339.3	19,517	58	25,896	65	27,554	81	29,316	86
Jaribuni	142.6	13,690	96	17,997	126	19,147	134	20,372	143
Bamba	1,743.5	35,852	21	47,389	27	50,421	29	53,646	31
Vitengeni	676.9	43,159	64	57,048	84	60,697	90	64,579	95
Bahari	277	90,009	325	118,975	430	126,584	457	134,681	486
Chonyi	202.2	47,138	233	62,317	308	66,302	328	70,543	349
Kikambala	299.7	97,898	327	129,402	431	137,679	459	146,485	489
District	3,681.2*	347,263	94.3	459,024	119	488,384	126	519,622	134

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Kilifi District 2008

Excluding 189 Km² of Arabuko Sokoke Forest

The divisions with the highest densities correspond to the economic activities undertaken in the areas. Kikambala and Bahari divisions have the highest densities due to the major towns that provide employment in both the manufacturing and service industries. These divisions form part of Bahari constituency that has high agricultural production areas and fishing activities along the coastal areas of the divisions. The areas with scattered population in the rangeland form the four divisions of Ganze constituency where ranches occupy most of the land as the major economic activity.

Map 1.3. Population Densities

Kilifi District Population Densities

Malindi District

Taita District

INDIAN OCEAN

Kaloleni District

N
W E
S

30   0   30   60 Kilometers

Agrozone.shp
Location boundary 2.shp
0 - 5
6 - 53
54 - 77
78 - 106
107 - 202
203 - 239
240 - 370
371 - 622
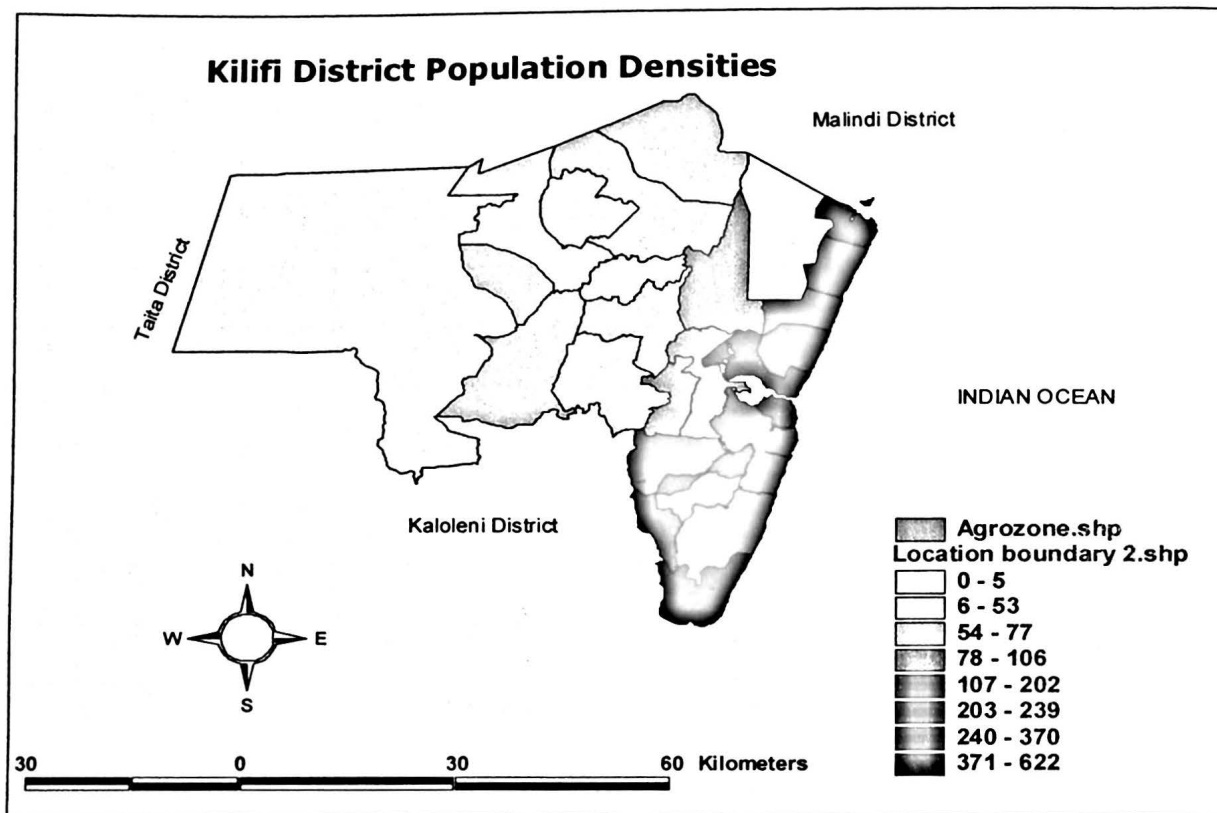
1.4 SECTOR PROFILES

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Agriculture is the main stay of the majority of the people in the district. The main food crops produced is Maize while cash crops grown include coconuts, cashew nuts and mangoes. These crops are grown in small holder farms which average 5.4 ha .The growth of agriculture sector is faced with many challenges which include unfavourable land tenure , crop diseases, post harvest losses and low acreage due to low use of modern farming methods and unfavourable climatic condition which courses drought and perennial food shortages in the semi-arid areas.

To improve of the health of animals, the veterinary department carries frequent livestock vaccination, treatment and disease surveillance. The department is also instrumental in providing technical services to stakeholders who have programmes of improving dips and training of community members

Livestock is a major economic activity in the district providing employment and income. The district has 6ranches which comprise 2 company ranches and 4 group ranches. Main type of livestock in the district includes cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. There is one private firm processing milk products in the district. In general, value addition in livestock product such as meat, honey, hides and skin is minimal.

Kilifi District can be divided into 5 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) as shown in Map 2 which defines areas that have similar characteristics such as annual mean temperatures, vegetation and humidity.

Coconut-Cassava Zone: 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, cashew nuts, and coconuts), vegetables (chilli, brinjals, okra etc), food crops (maize, bananas, cowpeas, green grams etc) and upland rice. Dairy farming also does well in this zone. It has an average precipitation of 1,300mm per annum and mean annual temperature of 24 degrees centigrade.

Cashew nut - Cassava Zone: This zone 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: The zone is of lower potential with precipitation of 700 – 900mm. The area is suitable for dry land farming based on drought tolerant crops and livestock ranching.

Lowland Ranching: It varies in altitude of 90-300m with mean annual temperature of 27degrees centigrade and annual precipitation of 350-700mm. Major activities include ranching and wildlife.

Coconut Cashewnut-Cassava: This zone is mainly found in Bahari Division and is the smallest of all the zones. It varies in altitude of 30-310m 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.

Main player in Agriculture and Livestock sub-sectors include Plan Kenya, World Vision, Community Capacity Support Programme (CCSP), KARI – Mtwapa, KAPP, KDDP through assistance of Oxfam GB, Chemical companies like ultravets, Norbrooke Twiga, Arid Lands Resource Management Programme, DANIDA, Community Based Agencies (COBA) and programmes like NALEP, DASS and, Njaa Marufuku.

In the Cooperatives movement is weak in the district as only 19 out of the 48 societies are active. The weak co-operative sector have made it difficult for farmers to adequately market their produce and purchase inputs

Fishing is an important economic activity that provides employment to the communities along the coastline and at the creeks. The sub-sector is not fully developed and fishermen use traditional equipment in shallow waters to fish. Lack of better fishing gears is the major factor in low production of fish in the district. The district has not utilised fully the available market especially in the country as an outlet for their produce. Large quantities of fish are lost as a result of lack of proper storage and handling to the market. The district faces competition from well equipped fishermen from Pemba and Asian countries who utilise the untapped potential in the deep sea.

1.4.2   Trade, Tourism and Industry

The district has high potential for tourism development with a long beach line that provides excellent sites for hotels and recreation facilities. There are good cliffs that offer good tourist. Various historical sites are found in Takaungu and Mnarani that date back to the slave trade period. Other tourist sites include Kaya forests and mangrove swamps that may attract both local and international tourists. The district provides good opportunities for sport fishing and marine research especially for rare breading grounds of special fish like Tewa.

In trade and industry, the district is a major industrial zone in the coast offering able space for industrial establishment. The area near Mtwapa Town provides good sites for industrial location and has attracted EPZ industries and other food processing plants. The proximity to large markets in Mombasa and availability of a good roads network has enabled the district to be a choice destination for major industries in the region. Kilifi district trades in both locally produced agricultural and industrial products. The district imports food products and industrial goods from other parts of the country as well as from outside the country. The district is the major source of cashew nut and sisal products that constitute part of the country's export to the rest of the world.

1.4.3   Physical Infrastructure

Roads are the major means of communication that facilitate other sectors to achieve most of their goals. The department is involved in opening up of new roads where they are required to facilitate accessibility in remote and high population and potential zones. The ministry of roads is in charge of upgrading and maintenance of roads through patching, gravelling, grading, construction and repair of bridges and culverts in the district. The

department supervises implementation of roads and bridges that is contracted to private contractors. Major partners include the CDF, DANIDA, European Union, Local Authorities and other financiers. Map 1.4 below indicates the road network in the district.

The roads in the district are classified bitumen, gravel and earth surface. Some of these roads are in good condition, others in fair and the rest in poor condition. The percentage in good condition is 29, 65 and 65 for bitumen, gravel and earth respectively the percentage in poor condition is 37, 25 and 25 for bitumen, gravel and earth respectively.

Map 1.4 Kilifi District Roads and Health Facilities
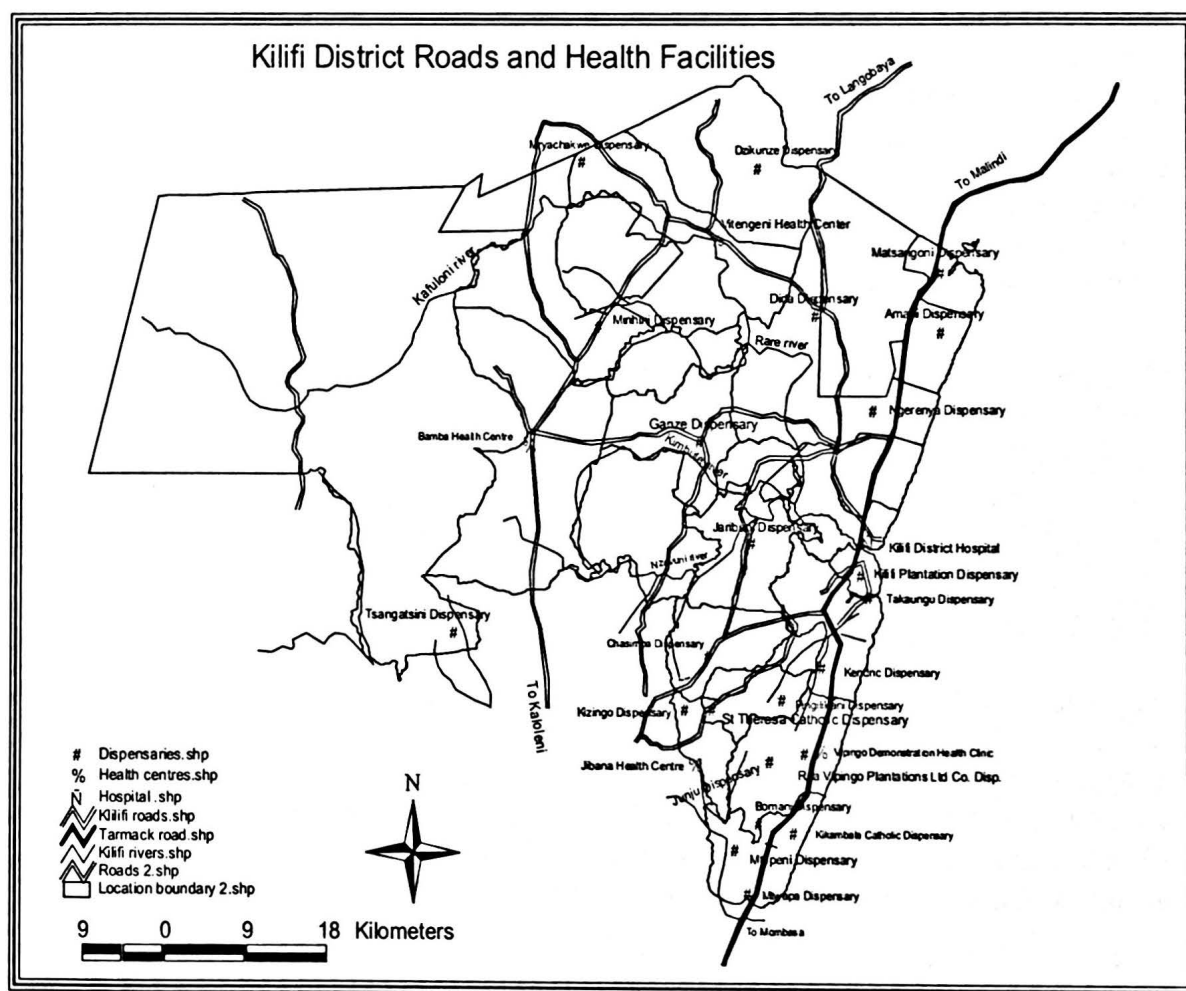
In the energy sub sector, the number of trading centres connected with electricity stand at 27. The number is expected to increase as the district implements the rural electrification programme which is aimed at connecting rural centres with electricity to open up new areas and promote employment creation. The district is currently promoting the use of renewable energy and better use saving jikos at households and in institutions such as schools and hospitals. The district is also promoting the establishment of woodlot to ensure the constant supply of fuel for domestic use.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Water in the district remains a problem for domestic use, livestock and irrigation .The district has 600 shallow wells, 100 water pans, 35 dams and 10 boreholes .The proportion of household with access to piped water is 60.2% while household with access to portable water is 67.4%. The average distance to the nearest water point is 5 Km.

The district's arid zone is a major source of charcoal for Mombasa, Kilifi and Mtwapa towns leading to widespread destruction of environment through uncontrolled felling of trees. The District Environment Management Committee (DMEC) is in the forefront in mobilizing stakeholders to promote soil conservation and scale-up afforestation programmes so as to reduce soil erosion. The Kilifi DMEC has also come up strongly to ensure that private and public developments are controlled so that they do not impact negatively on the environment. This is done by insisting that all projects undergo Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Audits are conducted on all existing projects.

Sanitation is a challenge in the district as the number of households with latrines is 42% and there are no systems of managing liquid and solid wastes. Most of the district's urban areas have poor drainage and become flooded during the rainy seasons leading to destruction of houses and upsurge of water borne diseases.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

There is only one district hospital that acts as the only referral for Kilifi and some parts of Kaloleni district. The hospital has most of the facilities and is supported by KEMRI providing doctors for the paediatric cases. The facility is supported by 4 health centres spread across the district. There are 16 dispensaries and 18 private clinics that offer medical services to the district's population.

The distribution of health infrastructure is uneven with more facilities being in Kikambala and Bahari divisions as shown in map 4. Majority of the private clinics are also found along the main Mombasa Malindi highway especially in towns like Mtwapa and Kilifi. Ganze constituency has very few facilities and due to its vastness people to travel long distance to seek health services. The area has low utilization rate due to the distance and sparse population. Major ailments in the district include Malaria, Respiratory infections and skin diseases.

Maternity services are offered at all health centres and the district hospital. However, delivery at these facilities stands at 15.8%, which is very low compared to the national level of 39.1%. All the health facilities offer MCH/FP services.

Various partners played key roles in supporting the sector in different areas of meeting health targets. Construction of health facilities through CDF, LATF and other organizations like KPA has created a chain of facilities that will bring service closer to people. Other partners who played a role in the provision of health sector include DANIDA, APHIA II, KEMRI, Rotary Club and SCOPE. The sector is charged with the coordination of the different partners to make sure activities undertaken fall under the sector strategy to avoid delays in opening of facilities.

In education, the district has 249 pre-primary schools, 160 primary schools and 23 secondary schools. The district has 111 literacy centres which has enrolled 2100 learners. Literacy rate for women remains low at 45% against that of men which stand at 55% .The district has one Pwani University in Kilifi and a various private colleges situated in Kilifi and Mtwapa which offer trainings in ICT, dressmaking, carpentry and motor vehicle mechanics

The district has a high gross enrolment rate of 117% due to free primary education that was introduced in 2003. Girl child enrolment improved by over 60% following the introduction of the free primary education. The average Gross enrolment rate in secondary schools however remains low at 18.7% with that of girls being 14.4% and boys being 22.8%

Main challenges facing the education sector include shortage of teachers, inadequate education facilities, inadequate teaching and learning materials and weak inspection due to shortage of transport and staff. Other challenges include low retention rate in school due to early marriages and poverty

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

The district has all the major mobile telecommunication coverage with about 85% for Bahari constituency and about 40% in Ganze Constituency. Generally, ICT is becoming cheaper and accessible to the population with many computer colleges that are relatively affordable coming up in major market centres. Internet services are provided through the DIDC to government departments and development partners. Some government offices and most of the institutions are computerized and are connected making communication easier. Television coverage stands at about 30% with the reception being better in areas which are near Mombasa. All the parts of the district have access to Radio services.

There is an Agricultural research station in Mtwapa which undertakes research on various crops and offers various trainings and seeds to farmers. The linkage between extension services and the research station remains weak due to low funding and shortage of extension staff

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district has police stations in Kilifi and Mtwapa town .To supplement the police efforts in maintaining security, the district has seen the formation of community policing in every administration unit creating a greater participation of the community in security matters in their areas. Peace committees have been formed to make sure there is coexistence among neighbours to reduce ethnic animosity. Public barazas are held on a monthly basis to inform the community on the activities being undertaken in their areas to make them participate in decision-making and the development of their regions.

The district has various Judicial and penal organs which include one law court based in Kilifi town, Kilifi Prison and Probation department. The institutions however face many challenges in discharging their responsibilities .Some of the challenges include shortage of staff, transport, office space and staff housing.

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector is concern with coordination development planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes in all the other sectors. Main institutions in this sector include the Local Authorities, District Treasury and District Development office.

With the district becoming a focal point in management of devolved such as Constituency Development funds, Local Authority transfer funds and District Roads maintenance fund, players in this sector are increasingly being challenged to ensure that local people are fully involved in planning ,implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects .

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Special programmes in the district address cross cutting concerns that address the needs of children, Youth, women and those affected and infected by HIV and AIDS. The district is implementing various programmes aimed at empowering women and Youth. These programmes include Youth Enterprise Development fund and Women development fund.

The district is also implementing a programme aimed at mitigating the effects of drought. The Arid Land Resource Management programmes support local people which resources to undertake water projects, promotion of drought tolerant crops and promotion of nutrition.

On HIV and AIDS, The district has 10 operational VCT and 23 PMTCT sites covering all parts of the district. ARV services are provided at the district hospital where 1,027 people in 2007 are under the therapy of which 65% were women.

The district is scaling –up community HIV and AIDS mitigation and advocacy activities through providing resource to Non-Governmental organisations and Community Based organisation .The resources are provided through the Total War on AIDS (TOWA) and APHIA 11 programmes.

1.5 FACT SHEET

The fact sheet gives a summary of the district through information and data that is user friendly and describes the major statistics.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	Statistics
District Area: km^2	
Total area	3,681.2
Water mass	166
Gazetted Forests	222.6
Arable land	1,940
Non-arable land	1,844.2

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY	Statistics
No. of towns	3
Total urban areas	101.8
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (m)	0
Highest (m)	135
Temperature range: (^{0}C)	
High	34
Low	22.5
Rainfall: (mm)	
High	1,200
Low	400 mm
Average relative humidity (%)	60
Wind speed (Km/h)	
Minimum	4.8
Maximum	10.9
Demographic profiles (2008)	
Total Population	459,024
Total Male population	218,006
Total female population	241,018
Number of households	89,969
Sex ratio (male /female)	1:1.11
Projected population:	
Mid plan period (2010)	488,384
End of plan period (2012)	519,622
Infantile population:	
Female	16,079
Male	16,190
Total	32,269
Population under five:	
Female	40,895
Male	40,840
Total	81,735
Pre-school population:	
Female	23,743
Male	23,715
Total	47,633
Primary school age group:	
Female	44,468
Male	45,407
Total	89,875
Secondary School age group:	
Female	21,407
Male	22,067
Total	43,474
Youthful population (15 – 29 Years)	

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Female	67,096
	Male	55,244
	Total	122,340
Labour force:(15-64 Years)		
	Female	125,346
	Male	101,133
	Total	226,497
Aged population(65+)		
	Female	7,440
	Male	7,269
	Total	14,709
Eligible voting population: (2007)		
	Name of Division Bahari Kikambala Chonyi Bamba Vitengeni Ganze Jaribuni	53,934 58,661 28,092 21,433 25,803 11,695 8,199
	Total (District)	207,816
Urban Population: (2008)		
	Female	65,941
	Male*	65,864
	Total	131,805
Rural Population: (2008)		
	Female	174,827
	Male	152,392
	Total	327,219
Population density (2008)		
Highest	Kikambala Division	431
Lowest	Bamba Division	27
	District	119
Crude Birth rate/1000 (2004)		46.6
Crude Death rate/1000		12.7
Infant Mortality rate (IMR) /1000		85.3
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) /1000		141
Maternal mortality rate/100000		440
Life expectancy		
	Male	50.7
	Female	56.5
Average household size		6
Female headed households (%)		32.6
Children needing special protection:		
	Orphans (%)	8.4
Physically handicapped (%)		0.6
Poverty Indicators		

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage (%)	68.5
	Number	314,431
Contribution to national poverty (%)		2.5
Urban poor:		
	Percentage (%)	56.7
	Number	74,650
Rural poor:		
	Percentage (%)	68.5
	Number	224,145
Food poverty:		
	Percentage	66.1
	Number	303,414
Hard Core Poor		
	Percentage	32.3
	Number	148,265
Income per capita		
Sectoral contribution to household income: Percentage (2008)		
	Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry (%)	33.2
	Mining (%)	8.9
	Rural self-employment (%)	48.1
	Wage employment (%)	7.3
	Urban self-employment (%)	2.5
Number employed per Sector:		
	Agriculture	104,400
Age Dependency ratio (%)		96.3
Crop farming: (2008)		
Average farm size (Small scale) (acres)		5.4
Average farm size (Large scale) (acres)		20
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)		28
Total acreage under food crops (Ha)		20,878
Total acreage under cash crops (Ha)		14,975
Main storage facilities (90 Kg bags)		
	Cereal Board	100,000
	Household	80,000
Livestock farming:		
Number of Ranches		
	Company ranches	2
	Group ranches	4
	Total	6
Average size of ranches (km^2)		1,404
Main livestock breeds		
Number of Cattle (2008)		139,590
	Indigenous (Zebu)	99,542
Hybrid	Dairy	39,033

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY	Statistics
Beef	15
Number of Goats (2008)	50,948
Indigenous	49,241
Hybrid	1,707
Number of Sheep (2008)	15,531
Land carrying capacity (No. of livestock units/ Ha) (2008)	
Dairy Zone	1
Rangeland	0.25
Total Number of Ranches	6
Bee apiaries (2008)	
Group	21
Individual	300
Bee hives (2008)	
Lang troth	816
KTBH	1,477
Logs	1,047
Milk production: (2007)	
Quantity (Ltr)	5,634,955
Value (Ksh)	107,064,145
Beef production: (2007)	
Quantity (KG)	27,602
Value (Ksh)	4,968,404
Mutton Production: (2007)	
Quantity (Kg)	649
Value (Ksh)	155,820
Egg production: (2007)	
Quantity (Trays)	245,043.3
Value (Ksh)	49,008,665
Poultry meat Production: (2007)	
Quantity (KG)	56,098
Value (Ksh)	11,219,600
Honey Production: (2007)	
Quantity (Kg)	23,430
Value (Ksh)	7,029,000
Pork Production: (2007)	
Quantity (Kg)	900
Value (Ksh)	180,000
Fish farming: (2008)	
Fishermen	1,085
Number of fish farm families	567
Stocked dams	4
Number of landing beaches	14
Fishing gear: (2007)	
Fishing nets	746
Hooks	2,465

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Traps	112
	Fishing Boats	311
Fish harvest: (2007)		
	Weight (KG)	580,000
	Value (Ksh. Millions)	63
Animal types (2008)		
	Elephants	170
	Buffalo	N/A
	Birds	240
	Snakes (Species)	33
	Tortoises (Species)	2
	Crocodiles	1,700
	Turtles	N/A
	Fish	N/A
Wildlife estates-private, game management (2008)		
	Crocodile Farm	1
	Snake Park	1
	Forest Reserve	1
Staff of KWS		25
No. of Camps		3
Hunting licenses (2008)		
	Butterfly export permit	190
Poaching control measures		
	Snares Destroyed (2007)	1500
Mines, mineral and estimate quantities		
	Iron Ore	N/A
	Limestone	N/A
	Titanium	N/A
	Gypsum	N/A
	Building stones	N/A
Forestry (2008)		
Number of gazetted forests		8
No. of Non-gazetted forests		2
Size of gazetted forests (Km^2)		212
Size of non gazetted forests (Km^2)		25
Main forest products (2007)		
	Timber M^3	1,800
	Wood fuel M^3	2,400
	Charcoal (Bags)	288,000
	Poles (No.)	120,000
No. of people engaged in forestry		N/A
Seedlings production (2007)		256,755
Cooperatives		
Number of cooperative societies (2007)		
	Urban SACCOs	28

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Dry Products	4
	Housing	9
	Multipurpose	3
	Fishermen	1
	Dairy	4
	Handicraft	1
	Quarry	2
	Artisan	2
	Union	1
	Land buying	1
Active cooperative societies		19
Dormant cooperative societies		29
Societies Under liquidation		3
Total Registered membership (2007)		
	Urban SACCOS	11,232
	Dry Products	902
	Union	15
	Housing	1,542
Total turn-over (2007)		
	Urban SACCOS	145,688,277
	Dry Products	2,495,643
	Union	668,767
	Housing	2,941,482
Cooperatives operating FOSA (2008)		1
Health		
Number of health posts: (2008)		
	Hospitals	1
	Nursing homes	3
	Health centres	4
	Dispensaries	16
	Private clinics	18
Beds capacity (2008)		
	Hospitals	172
Medical Staff (2008)		
	Doctors	8
	Dental Officers	2
	Clinical Officer	10
	Nurse	128
Doctor/Population ratio		1:57,378
Clinical Officer/Population ratio		1:45,902
Nurse/Population ratio		1:3,589
HIV prevalence (%) (2008)		7.2
Average distance to health facility - KM		7
Antenatal care (ANC) (%) (2008)		23
Health facility deliveries (%)(2008)		26

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
Contraceptive acceptance (%) (2008)		39
Children vaccination (%) (2008)		82.1
Education		
Pre-school: (2008)		
	No. of ECD centres	249
	No. of ECD teachers	462
	Males	11
	Female	451
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:44
	Boys	10,483
	Girls	10,104
	Total enrolment	20,587
	Average years of attendance	2
Primary schools: (2008)		
	Number of primary schools	160
	Number of teachers	1,898
	Males	1,130
	Female	768
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:57
	Total enrolment	108,171
	Boys	55,987
	Girls	52,184
	Gross enrolment (%)	120.4
	Boys	123.3
	Girls	117.4
	Net Enrolment (%)	72.3
	Boys	70
	Girls	74
	Drop-out rate (%)	8.3
	Transition rate (%)	43
Secondary schools: 2008		
	Number of secondary schools	23
	Number of teachers	228
	Shortage of teachers	108
	Teacher/student ratio	1:36
	Total enrolment (Public)	7,225
	Boys	4,488
	Girls	2,738
	Total enrolment (Private)	901
	Boys	547
	Girls	354
	Total enrolment (District)	8,126
	Gross enrolment (%)	18.7
	Boys	22.8
	Girls	14.4

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Net Enrolment (%)	13.4
	Boys	17.0
	Girls	7.6
	Drop-out rate (%)	8.3
Adult literacy: (2008)		
	Number of adult literacy classes	111
	Adult class Teachers	97
	Males	43
	Females	54
	Enrolment	**2,100**
	Males	300
	Females	1,800
	Attendance	**1,150**
	Males	110
	Females	1,040
	Literacy rate (%)	55
	Males	65
	Females	45
Water and sanitation		
Households with access to piped water (%)		60.2
Households with access to portable water (%)		67.4
Number of permanent rivers		0
No. of shallow wells		600
No. of protected springs		0
No. of un-protected springs		11
No. of water pans		100
No. of Dams (Small earth dams)		35
No. of Boreholes		10
Households with roof catchments systems (%)		7.2
Average distance to nearest water point, KM		5
Households with Latrines (%)		42
Energy		
Households with electricity connection		Not Available
Trading centres connected with electricity		27
Households using wood fuel (%)		73.6
Households using kerosene (%)		13.9
Households using Liquid Petroleum Gas (%)		2.9
Households using Charcoal (%)		9.3
Households using solar energy		N/A
Households using Bio-gas		N/A
Households using Biomass Residue (%)		0.3
Transport & Communication		
Road length (KM): (2008)		
	Bitumen surface	147.7
	Gravel surface	285.3

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Earth surface	656
	Total	1,089
Condition of roads and bridges (2008) (%)		
Bitumen surface	Good	29
	Fair	37
	Poor	37
Gravel surface	Good	65
	Fair	11
	Poor	25
Earth surface	Good	65
	Fair	11
	Poor	25
Sea Ports (2008)		
	Kilifi	1
	Mtwapa	1
Number of piers		7
Air strips		2
Number of Telephone connections (2008)		517
Mobile network coverage (%)		85
No. of Cyber cafes (2008)		16
No. of private courier services (2008)		6
Number of Post offices (2008)		3
Number of Sub-post offices (2008)		3
Tourism, Trade & Industry		
No. of Trading centres (2008)		27
Registered Retail traders (2008)		2,865
Registered wholesale traders (2008)		75
Bakeries (2008)		1
Hotels (2008)		25
	Star rated Hotels	8
	Guest Houses	19
Commercial Banks (2008)		6
Micro-finance Institutions (2008)		10
Village banks (2008)		6
ATM Points (2008)		6
FOSA (2008)		1
Jua Kali Associations (2008)		2
Jua Kali Artisans (2008)		103
Housing		
Type of Houses (%)		
	Bungalow, Flat	3.3
	Swahili	78.3
	Shanty	1.2
	Traditional	17.2
Types of Walling Materials used (%)		

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Net Enrolment (%)	13.4
	Boys	17.0
	Girls	7.6
	Drop-out rate (%)	8.3
Adult literacy: (2008)		
	Number of adult literacy classes	111
	Adult class Teachers	97
	Males	43
	Females	54
	Enrolment	**2,100**
	Males	300
	Females	1,800
	Attendance	**1,150**
	Males	110
	Females	1,040
	Literacy rate (%)	55
	Males	65
	Females	45
Water and sanitation		
Households with access to piped water (%)		60.2
Households with access to portable water (%)		67.4
Number of permanent rivers		0
No. of shallow wells		600
No. of protected springs		0
No. of un-protected springs		11
No. of water pans		100
No. of Dams (Small earth dams)		35
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Road length (KM): (2008)		
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Kilifi District Development Plan, 2008-2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
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	Shanty	1.2
	Traditional	17.2
Types of Walling Materials used (%)		

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

INFORMATION CATEGORY		Statistics
	Stone/Brick/Blocks	29.6
	Mud/Wood	66.7
	Grass/Straw	3.4
HIV/AIDS		
	Prevalence rate (2008) (%)	7.2
	VCT Sites (2008)	10
	PMTCT Sites (2008)	23
	No. under ARV (2008)	1,950
Security		
Crime cases (2007)		
	Murder	53
	Suicide	35
	Rape	19
	Defilement	102
	Assault	242
	Robbery	35
	Burglary and breakings	88
	Stealing	330
	Theft of motor vehicles	3
	Theft of motorcycles	3
	Dangerous drug offences	163
	Criminal damage	65
	Fraud/Forgery	39
	Corruption	4
	Offences involving tourists	1
Community Development and social welfare sector (2008)		
	Women Groups	897
	Self-Help Groups	2,373
	Youth Groups	498

CHAPTER TWO:

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a review of the implementation of the previous plan focusing on the success and challenges that were faced in the implementation of the projects. The chapter presents linkages that exist between the plan and other policies at national and sector levels. The development challenges are then analysed based on the issues presented by the community depicting the causes and strategies used to achieve the desired development in the district. The chapter sets a vision and a mission for the district to steer the district in reducing poverty. Overall goals and objectives are set to guide this plan in implementation of programmes and projects that will trigger development by the end of the plan period.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN

During the plan period players in the Agriculture focused on the improvement of productivity by encouraging more people to be involved in farming activities. This was to be achieved through increased extension services and programmes, encouraging participation from the community and providing access of credit facilities to farmers to improve the farming processes. The sector also worked with other stakeholders to monitor and assess product quality and the introduction and development of improved crop varieties. The promotion of traditional food crops which are drought resistant and the improvement of marketing of products and services was an important activity during this period.

The DANIDA funded Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS) has projects in the agriculture, livestock, roads, environment and water sub-sectors. The Decentralized Agricultural support Structure (DASS) Component activities are implemented through the District Agricultural Office in collaboration with key stakeholders. The programme targets smallholder farmers through support to farmers' organizations and common interest groups to realize their food security. Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project will be running in the district for 10 years starting from 2005. The programme also targets smallholder farmers to achieve food security and fight poverty.

Coconut crop remained a very important crop in the district as it has many uses. It provides edible oil to majority of the households. Besides, it has many useful bi-products, which provide steady income. The district embarked on the revitalization of cashew nut production through increased spraying demonstration, establishment of nurseries and establishment of small-scale processing units at the community level. This exercise managed to train 28 field staffs in rehabilitation techniques that are assisting farmers in 56 farmers' field schools. The promotion of livestock development was an important activity during this period with activities touching on the introduction, promotion and development of improved livestock breeds.

The plan period saw major projects that will see the establishment of key industries in Kilifi district. Some of the notable ongoing projects include the establishment of Mombasa Cement factory in Takaungu, establishment of Coca Cola and Pwani Oil plants in Mtwapa. The revival of the Cashew Nut factory in Kilifi is an important milestone that will ensure a market for farmers in the district and beyond. The industrial sector plays a

key role in Kilifi District. In addition to increasing employment opportunities for the local people, the use of land and natural resources such as limestone by the cement manufacturers ensures a steady supply of income and growth opportunities for the local people that improve the standard of living of the community. The location of industries promotes growth of towns that attract other service industries such as hotels which are a source of employment and a source of income for the youth and the larger population.

The tourism sub-sector has always played an important role in the economy of the district. The number of beach hotels during the plan period remained almost the same but private villas managed to tap the benefit of increased tourist activities witnessed in Kenya over the period. The district benefited through increased income as a result of employment opportunities for the local people. There are notable ongoing projects like the state of the art golf course in Vipingo that once complete will influence the number of local and international tourists visiting the district. The number of middle level hotels increased especially in the two major towns of Kilifi and Mtwapa. This will boost the tourism sector by providing different and unique options to suit the different requirements of both local and international tourists.

The rapid growth of Mtwapa town, which is part of Kilifi district, has made it the next industrial destination after Mombasa. The town acts as an outskirt of the city offering accommodation to part of the population that work in Mombasa. This has led to increase in the housing estates and middle level hotels. The town has attracted many traders who provide different wares some of which are from the local productive sector.

The physical infrastructure sector provided facilities that were important for other sectors performance. The roads sub sector through the roads 2000 project gravelled most of the key roads in the hinterland, providing easier transport for human and agricultural produce. The establishment of the fuel levy put management of funds within the community, encouraging transparency and balanced implementation of roads activities within each constituency based on local priorities. During the plan period major roads works were started including rehabilitation of Mtwapa Matsangoni road (B8) that connects Mombasa and Malindi.

The health sector managed to treat 500 water wells in 2007 and increased latrine coverage from 36% to 42%. This is far below the national latrine coverage. Children under the age of 5 yrs received Impregnated nets. The sector also contacted immunization campaigns for children of 5yrs and below

The sector performed well in provision of both preventive and curative services to the community. Focus of this sector was on malaria prevention that was the major cause of outpatient morbidity across the district. Major activities included spraying institution and provision of nets to all the pregnant mothers and under five children in all parts of the district. The sector managed to have campaigns that provided nets to the vulnerable population resulting to over 82% of the children under five sleeping under a net of which 59.3% slept under treated nets. The district-strengthened efforts to improve on the immunization rate and achieved 82% coverage up from 45.6% as indicated in the KIHBS (2005). This was achieved through rigorous campaigns that focused on the under five.

Malnutrition is still a major health challenge where majority of the children are affected due to lack of food sufficiency in the district. The government in partnership with

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

DANIDA had a community-based nutrition Programme whose development objective focuses on reduction of poverty of women, men and improved nutrition status for children through enhancement of social and human capital using participatory approaches.

The education sector saw an increase of the enrolment rates in both the primary and secondary schools due to the free primary education policy.

The Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) played a key role in the function of other sectors through easy information flow. The sector involves accessing information through phones, internet services, postal, television, radio, fax and library services. Many achievements have been made with emergence of cyber cafes in the district especially in town centres along the Mombasa Malindi Roads. The mobile coverage in the district is about 65% making it easier to share information through calls and internet services provided by the various mobile service providers. A large proportion of the households in the district have access and use of phones as compared to the situation at the beginning of the previous plan period. There are more computer colleges and increased access to FM radio stations that provide the community with information.

Major achievements during the plan period included opening of two community libraries in Kilifi Town and Chonyi division that provides knowledge to the surrounding community. The district has been connected to internet through the DIDC where government departments and partners can access unlimited internet courtesy of the UNVIS programme. The District Treasury under the Ministry of Finance computerised vote book system and networked their offices making their work easier.

The registration of persons extended registration services to sub/location levels through mobile services to increase registration coverage and issue more identity cards. Establishment of vetting committees at divisional level increased the ability of the sector to provide cards to the deserving persons in the community. The children department has sensitized the community and key stakeholders on children's Act and the orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) policy. This is aimed at encouraging the protection of the child and strengthens the community in taking care of OVCs. Volunteer children officers were posted in all divisional level to make sure services are brought closer to the community. OVC cash transfer programme is in place to create social safety net for orphans and strengthen the community capacity to take care of the needy children.

The 2001 – 2008 District Development Plan had 142 both new and ongoing projects that were from different sectors operating in the district as shown in table 2.1

Table 2.1. Implementation Of The 2002-2008 District Development Plan

Department	No of projects in the previous plan	No. of project completed	No. of on-going projects	Implementation Status (Percentage)
Agriculture	22	5	17	75
Livestock	8	5	3	80
Veterinary	10	3	7	60
Fisheries	7	1	3	35

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

Department	No of projects in the previous plan	No. of project completed	No. of on-going projects	Implementation Status (Percentage)
Co-operative	2	1	1	85
Trade	2	1	1	75
Industry	6	1	3	65
Tourism	1	0	1	30
Roads	15	10	4	85
Energy	1	0	1	65
Water	10	7	3	90
Education	12	9	3	85
Adult Education	2	0	2	65
Health	9	6	3	85
Kenya National Library Services	2	2	0	100
DIDC	3	0	3	50
Registrar of Births and Deaths	1	0	1	80
Registrar of Persons	1	0	1	95
Provincial Administration	8	4	2	65
Planning	2	0	2	80
Gender and Social Services	4	1	3	80
Children	14	3	9	65
Total	142	59	73	75

Source: District Planning and Management Unit

The sectors in conjunction with partners managed to implement 59 projects to completion which is a 75% completion rate. Majority of the ongoing projects are continuous in nature and take a long period before completion. However, the completion rate is based on the accomplishment of the planned activities during the particular year and period. These projects include farmers' extension services, community training, and mobilization in different sectors.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS

Pests and Diseases: The agricultural sector had low production due to frequent attack of crops by pests and diseases. The major pests included coreid bug and rhinoceros beetle that attacked and deformed nuts that yielded less income to the farmers. Cashew nuts were also affected by powdery mildew and anthracnose due to farmers neglecting the crop. The district production of mangoes went down as a result of the mango fruit fly. Prices of chemicals to prevent the above pests and diseases were high beyond the ability of the small scale farmer. Farmers along the Arabuko Sokoke Forest encounter destruction of their crops by elephants during the dry seasons. Crops mostly affected are coconut, maize and cassava.

Poor marketing: The district received low prices across all products due to poor organization of marketing structures. The major factories that bought farmers produce like the cashew nut factory operated at minimal level and offered farmers low prices forcing them to neglect trees. Cooperative societies that used to bargain for the farmers collapsed leaving middlemen to purchase farmers produce hence exploiting them. Other marketing organizations like beach management units have been experiencing internal wrangles causing disruption in proper storage and marketing of fish to other parts of the country.

Kilifi District Development Plan 2008 - 2012

Poor infrastructure: The main impediment to improving infrastructure is inadequacy of funding, overloading of the trucks using the Malindi – Mombasa road and frequent floods that destroy roads and bridges in most parts of the district. Poor condition of the main road to Mombasa affected all sectors through increased costs of transport to the markets in coast and other parts of the country. This also affects the tourism sector as many visitors sought other alternative sites in coast region.

Low Tourist Arrivals: the district has a big number of its population employed or relying on the tourism sub-sector. The sub-sector had mixed performance with increased visitors especially in 2004 and – 2007. However, the bombing of the Paradise Beach Hotel in Kikambala and the outbreak of fire at whispering Palms Hotel reduced the number of visitors in the district. Frequent negative travel advisories issued by the United States of America and the United Kingdom and the effects of the post election violence forced many tourists to cancel their bookings at a time when the high season was still on. Most hotels were closed while all the others operated below capacity causing heavy loses to the employees and industries that benefit from tourist activities. Local tourism is not developed.

Low Utilization of health Facilities: The distribution of health infrastructure is uneven with more facilities being in Kikambala and Bahari divisions. Majority of the private clinics are also found along the main Mombasa Malindi highway especially in towns like Mtwapa and Kilifi. Ganze constituency has very few facilities and yet it vast thereby making people to travel long distance to seek health services. This has made the facilities to remain underutilized The district faces shortage of staff to man the health facilities in the rural areas. A few medical staff runs most of the facilities reducing the number of patient that can be attended in a day. This explains the underutilization of the facilities especially in the interior of the district.

2.3   LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PREVIOUS PLAN PERIOD

The district managed to have a high performance as a result of inclusion of partners in the planning, implementation and sustainability of the projects. The communities participated in the identification and implementation of the activities in the plan through mobilization and trainings done by the KDDP project. This contributed to the success of the projects in the plan.

The introduction of devolved funds contributed immensely to the completion of community projects in the education, infrastructure and health sectors. The health sector experienced high rate of implementation of health facilities that are either complete or at an advanced level of completion. However the facilities were done without consultation with the relevant stakeholders to facilitate their opening to serve the community as planned.

The introduction of free primary schools put a lot of pressure on the existing facilities as most of the out of school children enrolled in different classes. This increase was not planned for and resulted to high gross enrolment of 117% as compared to the teachers available and the number of classes. Planning should be based on the demographic indicators to prepare for changes in policy that may be initiated from time to time.

2.4 LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030, THE NATIONAL MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MDGS

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

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

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

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

2.5 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS- CUTTING ISSUES

2.5.1 Major Development Challenges

High Population Growth Rate: Demographic factors are key indicators in development planning and play a key role in the allocation and utilization of resources. The population growth rate gives an indication of the number of people that the plans will focus on to

various interventions to overcome the challenges associated with large population. Kilifi District has an inter-censorial growth rate of 3.05% which is higher than the national population growth rate of 2.9%. The high population growth rate poses a development challenge in allocating the available scarce resources. Large population puts pressure on land leading to subdivision of the agricultural land to uneconomical units. More output from the limited land will be required to feed the large population causing environmental degradation and reduced agricultural output. The district has remained food deficit for a long time with about 30% food self sufficiency while considering cereals alone. Legumes are also inadequate as only 10% of the requirement is produced locally. More social amenities and utilities will be required to provide the population with the basic services of education, health, water and sanitation. The large population will also destroy the traditional community coping mechanism and expose the district to disasters and famine. This is likely to hamper the efforts in place to reduce poverty of the district.

High Incidence of Poverty: Kilifi district is one of the poorest districts in the country. The main causes of poverty in Kilifi are low levels of productivity due to low uptake of technology, especially in the agricultural sector, which provides most of the employment and a large share of the district's output. Other major reasons include high illiteracy and population growth rates, frequent natural disasters like floods, inadequate infrastructure, and excessive dependence on a narrow range of cash crop for income earnings. The impact of district wide problem of gender inequality in access to productive assets and social services, have also contributed to sluggish growth in output and widespread poverty.

It is due to poverty that many children drop out of school and parents are forced to marry off their daughters at a tender age to get wealth creating a vicious cycle of poverty and illiteracy. An uneducated and poor labour force cannot earn enough to spur saving and investment that translates to development. The scenario explains why many in the district labour force are employed in low paying jobs. Many of these issues are being addressed, but long-term sustainable solutions will be illusive without improved land security, increased education and gender participation in the development of the district. There is need to ensure that more people in the population are educated in order to address poverty.

Cultural Practices: The health sector faces challenges in the attainment of its vision and development objective in the district. The current facilities in the district are underutilized with very few visits especially by pregnant mothers. The affected centres are in remote areas where most of the community members seek alternative treatment in traditional medicine. Facilities near town and along the coastal strip have high attendance compared to those in the hinterland. Cultural practices and beliefs have influenced the utilization of the available facilities with most of the community members believing in witchcraft and hence do not seek medical treatment in health institutions. The district experiences high rate of Malaria in spite of the campaigns by the Ministry of Health through provision of treated bed nets to pregnant mothers and children. Some community members do not use the nets due to ignorance and strong beliefs

Decline in tourism: The tourism sector had mixed performance with increased visitors especially in 2004 to 2007. However, the bombing of the Paradise Beach Hotel in Kikambala and fire outbreak at whispering Palms Hotel reduced the number of visitors in the district. Frequent negative travel advisories issued by foreign countries affect the

tourism sub-sector adversely. This has led to most hotels being closed while all the others operates below capacity causing heavy loses to the employees and industries that benefit from tourist activities. Reliance on tourists from other countries and non developed local tourism are some of the challenges affecting tourism in Kilifi district.

In adequate Water Supply: The main challenges facing the water sub-sector revolve around financing and capacity. Most of the underground water in Bamba Ganze and Vitengeni are saline and unfit for both livestock and domestic use. The district will continue to seek resources and partnership to ensure that there are adequate funds to enable the financing of important core poverty programmes and projects.

2.5.2 Cross- cutting Issues

Youth Development

The youths constitute 54% of the total labour force. However, they are faced with challenges of unemployment, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS. The group require programs that focus on employment creation through self employment and other income generating activities. Expansion of the existing mid level colleges like polytechnics, and establishment of new institutions to impart knowledge to this population will be a priority in the district. This plan will also focus on campaigns to reduce drug abuse and encourage behavioural change to reduce HIV/AIDS transmission among the youth

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Establishment of youth policy Routine inspection of youth polytechnics Establishment of the youth enterprise fund Formation of youth groups	Delays in the release of funds Misrepresentation in terms of sex in youth groups
Opportunities	**Threats**
Support from local leaders Available devolved funds in the district (CDF, LATF) Informed youth population	Fear to borrow loans NGO syndrome Natural calamities like floods or fire Political interference

HIV/AIDS: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS stands at 7.2% with higher rates in the urban centres than the rural areas although there has been a lot of awareness creation amongst the communities on HIV and AIDS, stigma is still high. HIV and AIDS impact within the community manifests itself in the form of increased number of orphaned children as well as people living with HIV. Poverty issues in relation to the spread of HIV and AIDS is of great concern within the communities. The growth of towns like Mtwapa and Kilifi has contributed to the spread of HIV/AIDS in the area. The communities' care and support structure are still strong as they adhere to the traditional ways of supporting and caring for the community members who are sick or orphaned children. However, these structures are wearing down as a result of persistence shortage of food due to weather patterns and the ever rising cost of living.

SWOT Analysis

Issue	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
HIV AIDS	Existing structures operating; High awareness rate; Well trained staff.	High prevalence rates; High exposure to immorality(Tourist); Retrogressive cultural practices; High illiteracy levels.	Existing willing partners; Available resources.	Donor conditionalities; Conflicting interventions.

Land Tenure system: Most of the Land in Kilifi district has not yet been adjudicated hence inhabitants of the district do not have title deeds, which can be used as security to acquire loans from banks. Consequently, the owners cannot develop their plots as they fear resettlement. This has led to inappropriate use of the land resulting to environmental degradation since nomadism/charcoal burning is a norm rather than an exception in the region. A large number of the population are squatters in both public and private land that result to periodic conflicts especially when the owners need their land. Resettlement exercises are few and take long to achieve the goal of providing the residents with land. Some of the squatters sell their land once they are resettled and look for another idle land to invade making them professional squatters.

The population in the urban areas are poor and live as squatters on both private and public land causing conflict most of the time. The district will focus on resettlement of the squatters and proper planning to ensure there is no land conflict that affects investment in the district. With the projected increase in levels of urbanization in the district, investment is required in urban planning and urban infrastructure such as roads, urban water and sewerage system, telephones and housing among others. This will affect the district resource envelope

SWOT Analysis

Issue	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Land Tenure System	Available big tracts of land; Existing operational land board.	Absentee landlords; Corporate land ownership; Large tracts of non arable land; Large number of squatters.	Existing land act; Formation of land settlement schemes.	Lack of title deeds; Political influence; Absentee land lords; Land grabbing.

Disasters: Kilifi district has arid and semi-arid type climatic conditions. The district receives erratic bimodal rainfall, which does not surpass 1,200mm a year. The rainfall is unreliable therefore affecting food production. Temperatures are also quite high averaging 30^0C. On the other hand, due to its flat terrain, the district is prone to occasional flooding that destroys crops and housing. This has led to consistent food deficiency making the district vulnerable to food insecurity leading to reliance on relief food throughout the year. The floods destroy the road network forcing the district to spend most of the maintenance money on rehabilitation of the affected areas.

SWOT Analysis

Issue	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Disasters	Existing District Disaster Management Committee; Existing Disaster Plan; Established early warning mechanism.	Poor response to disasters; Lack of awareness; Untrained staff.	Willing donors; Political support; Unity of purpose.	Location of the district along the sea; Inadequate funding; Unsustainable disaster response.

2.5.2 Development, Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Agriculture and Rural Development

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Food insecurity Inadequate extension services	Erratic rainfall. Poor farming techniques Poor storage Poor quality seeds. Under utilization of the land (Land tenure) Prolonged drought Inadequate farming skills	Increase food security from 40% in 2008 to 60% by 2012	Increase technology uptake from 63% in 2008 to 70% by 2012; Reduce soil erosion Reduce crop livestock pests and diseases by 40% by 2012; Improve livestock production by 15%; Increase irrigated land by 5%; Reduce wildlife menace by 65%; Increase quality pasture by 20% by 2012 Reduce post harvest losses by 20%; Increase fish landing quantity by 50% Promote alternative crops uptake by 30%.	Training farmers and staff on new farming methods; Law enforcement and better farming techniques; Creation of wildlife barriers Introduce better fishing nets and crafts; Improve a storage facilities like cold storage and better cereal storage facilities; Organize marketing of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries products; Enhance provision of extension services to farmers.
Land Ownership (Squatters)	Lack of title deeds. Inappropriate land tenure systems. Bureaucratic procedures of land ownership. Absentee landlords.	Reduce squatter problems by 30%	Increase the No. of household with title deeds from 28% to 40% by 2012; Reduce the No. of absentee landlords by 30%.	Provide funds for land adjudication and issuing of title deeds; Government to purchase more land for squatters.

Trade, Tourism and Industry

Issues/Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Insecurity	High unemployment of youths High poverty levels	Provide enough security for tourism and industrial growth	Expand tourist policing	Encourage community policing; Increase beach patrols.
Lack of industrial zones	Land grabbing Towns not planned	Create employment through establishing of industrial sites	Set aside land for industrial location	Council to prepare Part Development Plans; Provide industrial land as an incentive to investors.
Low entrepreneurial skills Inadequate collateral to secure loans	High illiteracy rate Lack of middle level colleges High poverty levels	Raise the level of investment in the district	Improve the entrepreneur skills	Encourage establishment of middle level colleges; Provide training to upcoming entrepreneurs Provide low interest credit schemes

Physical infrastructure

Issues/problem	causes	Development objective	Immediate objective	strategies
Poor road network	Poor maintenance Inadequate funds	Improve accessibility of all areas of the district	Opening of new roads and upgrading of the existing ones	Continuous upgrading and maintenance of roads and bridges
Inadequate power connection	Inadequate funds	Create an enabling environment for the development of industries	Create employment	Mobilize resources and partnership Introduce alternative sources of power

Environment, Water and Sanitation

Issues/Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Environmental degradation	Poverty Illiteracy and ignorance; Poor planning; High population; Industrialization; Rapid unplanned urbanization; Charcoal burning; Encroaching of the protected area/destruction of forest/catchments. Poor farming methods. Uncontrolled sand harvesting and quarrying.	Reduce environmental degradation by 25% by 2012.	Increase forest cover by 0.92% by 2012; Reduce destruction of forest through charcoal burning by 30%; Reduce destruction of land during mining; Reduce pollution by 30% 2012.	Afforestation and re-afforestation campaigns; Promote agro-forestry; Promote use of alterative ;renewable energy Enforce law or rehabilitation of mines; Ensure strict adherence to environmental impact assessment.

Issues/ Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Uncontrolled Air pollution. Overgrazing. Infrastructural development (road construction) Global warming.			
Inadequate access to clean and safe water	Inadequate funds Inadequate capacity Salinity of water	Improve the livelihood of the community through access to clean and safe water	Reduce incidences of the waterborne diseases	Capacity building

Human Resource Development

Issues/Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Low enrolment in ECD and Primary School	Low awareness on the importance of ECD. Long distances to school. Shortage of ECD teachers. Low and non-payment of ECD teachers' salaries	Increase enrolment in ECD from 43% in 2008 to 70% by the year 2012 Increase enrolment in primary school from 72% to 90% by 2012	Create awareness of the important of ECD centres Reduce the distance to ECD centres. Increase the capacity of ECD and primary schools	Use public Barazas to reach the community Improving ECD teachers' salaries Expand existing schools Construct more ECD and primary schools Intensify school feeding program Provide water in schools Enforce rules of child labour
Low transition rate from primary to secondary school	Inadequate number of secondary schools Early marriages Child labour Poverty	Increase transition rate from 42% in 2008 to 70% by 2012	Reduce dropout rate in primary schools Increase capacity of the secondary school to accommodate more students	Campaign against early marriages Construct more schools Expand existing schools
Poor quality of education	Shortage of learning materials like Text. books, Exercise books, erasers, sharpeners and rulers Lack of facilities, class rooms, desks, toilets, sanitary pads, water, laboratory equipments computers & electricity	Improve standard of education in the district by 2012	Improve teaching and learning environment by reducing the teacher pupil ratio to 1:50	Employ more teachers Provide enough learning materials to all schools Expand existing schools and construct new ones Construct laboratories, dormitories and other school infrastructures
High rate of illiteracy in the district 45%	Lack of funds for literacy education. Low awareness on the importance of	Increase the literacy level from 45% in 2008 to 70% by	Increase awareness on the importance of literacy education Increase number of	Initiate literacy awareness campaigns Increase support for literacy classes in the

Issues/Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	literacy. Inadequate number of literacy classes. Poor reading culture. Inadequate teaching staff. Tradition, culture, religion/gender biasness. Poverty.	2012	literacy classes by 50% by 2012 Establish 10 community reading resource centres by 2012	district by increasing funding Employ more adult education teachers and encourage volunteers
Poor performance in science based subject at secondary schools	Poor attitude towards science based subjects. Inadequate science facilities and personnel in schools.	To improve performance in science based subjects by 20% in 2012	Create positive attitude towards science-based subjects. Increase science facilities and personnel in schools.	Strengthening career guiding and counselling in schools. Introduce district motivation schemes for both teachers and learners. Lobbying for more funding of putting up science facilities from public, private sector and donors Promote ICT training for teachers in learning institutions
Persistent recurrence of diseases	Poor sanitation. Unsafe water. Poor nutrition. Low immunization coverage. High treatment defaulter rate.	Reduce disease prevalence in the district	To increase latrine coverage from 42% in 2008 to 60% by 2012. To increase immunization coverage from 82% in 2008 to 90% by 2012	Enhance latrine promotion campaigns Contact periodic immunization campaigns Provide LITN to pregnant and under fives
High prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Irresponsible sexual behaviour. Ignorance. Bad cultural practices. Poverty. Illiteracy. Gender bias. Sex tourism.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 7.2% in 2008 to 5% by 2012	Increase VCT sites from 10 in 2008 to 20 by the year 2012 Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all activities Contact VCT outreach in each location per month Reduce mother to child transmission Diversify intervention strategies to involve partners	Open up new VCT sites in rural areas Door to door VCT counselling & Testing Finance economic mitigation projects for the infected and affected Incorporate PMCTC in all health facilities
High Maternal Mortality rate	Low Rate of ANC visits Low number of deliveries conducted by skilled personnel	Improve maternal health to reduce MMR from 440/00,000 to in 2008 320/00,000 by	To increase ANC visits by pregnant mothers from 23% to 40% by 2012 Increase deliveries by skilled staff from	Establish community health units to campaign on maternal health Improve services in the rural health

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Issues/Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	Low use of family planning	2012	26% to 46% in 2012 Increase Family planning use by productive age from 46% to 65% by 2012	services to attract deliveries in the facilities Put up facilities in remote areas to reduce the distance.
Lack of recreation facilities	Land grabbing. Poor planning. Poor leadership. Ignorance. High population.	Promote sports in the district	Construct two major stadiums in Kilifi Town and Takaungu	Construction of stadiums Renovation of playing fields Proportion of sports
High unemployment level	Lack of skilled labour. Red-tape from funding groups. Poor attitude towards employment. Poor management skills/poor entrepreneur skills. Tribalism and nepotism Underemployment	Increase employment opportunities by 50% by the year 2012	Increase self employment by 30% by 2012. To promote development skills among the youth Increase the level of credit to the self employed by 50% to promote expansion of business	Promote establishment of agricultural processing industries in the district; Expand existing polytechnic and construct others in deficient areas; Decentralization of credit facilities to the rural areas through village locals; Give loans to youths for self employment.

Research, Innovation and Technology

Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Inadequate ICT network: cell phone network, TV, internet and other ICT services	Lack of TV & inadequate cell phone boosters Inadequate sustainable sources of power Low purchasing power and sparse population discourage investors.	To increase ICT network coverage 65%to 90% by 2012	To expand rural electrification program to 80% of district coverage. To increase the use of alternative sources of energy like solar	Lobby with the ministry of energy to allocate more resources to the district. Promote ICT provider-beneficiary partnership to bolster ICT facilities e.g. boasters
Low usage of ICT	High costs of ICT to end users. high computer illiteracy levels lack of awareness on ICT benefits Poor reading culture	To increase ICT usage in the district by 20% by 2012	Lower the cost of ICT to end users Increase training on ICT Increase adoption of ICT in various sectors	Introduce ICT facilities in existing Libraries, information and resource centres. Promote ICT training at various levels like libraries, secondary school. Create awareness on ICT benefits
Lack of centralized data bank in the district	Lack of appropriate data capturing computer	To establish a centralized data district data bank by	Develop appropriate information system for the district.	To carry out an ICT inventory and need assessment in all organizations.

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Issues/Problem	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
	programs. Low priority to ICT usage/adoption among organizations.	2011.		To source for funds and technical expertise from public & private sectors and donor. Carry out a baseline survey Establish a district website

Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Insecurity	High poverty levels; Unemployment; Squatter/Land problem; Existence of Illegal firearms; Drug abuse; Inadequate law enforcement; Mistrust among the people in disclosing the membership of illegal groups; Limited resources for the law enforcers.	Reduce crime level by 65% by 2012	Strengthen community policing units by 2010; Increase awareness on the importance of security; Coordinate relevant departments.	Training members of community policing units; Intensify security patrols; Initiate a security awareness campaign; Hold campaigns meetings (Baraza); Form peace committees up to sub-location level; Fast tract settlement of squatters. Increase funding of law enforcers
Drugs and substance abuse/ drug trafficking	Availability/accessibility of drugs; Peer influence; Western/tourist influence; Unemployment.	Reduce drug use and trafficking by 50% by 2012	To increase surveillance along the hot spots; Increase awareness of the effects of drugs and drug substances; Offer appropriate counselling services to the users.	Identify and Map-out drug hot spots; Arresting and prosecution of drug users and traffickers; Undertake drug awareness campaign and barazas in schools, religious institutions and the community; Establish drug rehabilitation centre.
Corruption	Lack of information Moral decay Poverty.	Reduce corruption levels by 70% by 2012.	Increase community; Sensitization against corruption; Strengthen integrity committees in the district; Improve corruption reporting by 2012; Transparency	Audit areas prone to corruption; Constant campaigns against corruption; Train civil servants to be integrity officers; Arrest and prosecution corruption matters; Put up corruption report boxes in all offices; Employ social audit process in the

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Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
			and accountability in community projects.	community.
Poor governance	Rigid governance structures; Lack of transparency and accountability; Abuse of power; Inadequate training; Tribalism, nepotism and clanism; Ignorance.	Improve governance structures by 2012.	Design flexible structures with focus to service delivery at grassroots (customer focus); Sensitize communities on their service delivery rights; Promote nationalism.	Strength customer care desks in all departments; Regular customer satisfaction surveys; Train officer on service delivery; Campaigns and baraza.
Early marriage and child pregnancies/ child prostitution	Retrogressive cultures Family breakdown Tourism influence Poverty Illiteracy	Promote the rights of the girl child in the community by 2012	Combat cultures that are harmful to children To strengthen family ties Promote positive tourism	Awareness campaigns; Counselling; Train stakeholder in tourism; Provide legal aid to the affected; Arrest and prosecute those who promote the vices.
Increased number of orphans	HIV/AIDS related deaths Single parenthood; Breakdown of Family ties.	Provide social safety nets for orphans	To reduce HIV/AIDS related deaths; Promote foster care and adoptions; Provide cash transfer for care givers.	Campaigns on VCT and ARVs, responsible sexual behaviours; Guidance and counselling at schools; Assistance to OVCs to access schools and health services.
Poor registration coverage	Illiteracy culture Ignorance Poverty Poor facilitation for service delivers	Increase registration coverage by 85%	Sensitize community on the importance of registration; To improve facilitation of service delivers.	Campaigns; Proposal writing for funding.
Congestion in prison	Increased flow of inmates Increases crime; Slow prosecution process;	Decongest prisons by 30% Improve the living condition in prisons	Reduce the number of imamates; Fast track prosecution process.	Non custodial sentences; Affordable bonds and bails; Campaigns on crime prevention.

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Special Programme

Issues/Problems	Causes	Dev. Objective	Immediate Objectives	Strategies
Gender disparity in Development	Lack of economic empowerment; High illiteracy; Cultural barriers.	Increase participation of all gender in development by the year 2012. Reduce gender inequality	Establish funds for small scale business to reduce gender disparity in incomes; Promote girls child education especially in higher education.	Gender mainstreaming in all development activities; Use affirmative action to ensure gender representation; Campaign against early marriages and education for the girl child through enforcing the right of the child.

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0   INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the projects and programmes that will be undertaken to effectively achieve the district vision and mission that will translate to implement the vision 2030. The priorities of the district are based on the opportunities and potential that exists and can be exploited to steer all sectors to meet expected targets within the next five years. An analysis of cross sector linkages and strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues has also been included. The role of stakeholders forms part of this chapter.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

This sector represents the bulk of the output produced in the district. It represents the major sub-sectors like agriculture, livestock, fisheries, cooperative, land, environment, forestry and wildlife.

3.1.1   Sector Vision and Mission

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

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

3.1.2   District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will put strategies aimed at improving production in all sub sectors to achieve food sufficiency. Emphasis will be focused on land ownership to allow owners develop their land for optimal utilization and increased output to stump out food deficiency and improve the socio economic status of the community. Emphasis will be made in this plan period to increase production of crops that are drought resistance in the vast areas of Ganze constituency. The sub-sector will focus on improvement of technology to achieve higher productivity to feed the population and get surplus for trade and industrial development. Trainings to upscale technology uptake will be undertaken in this sector through extension services and field days organized to demonstrate improved research findings. Technology will be employed through use of Zai pits to scale up production of food crops in the remote areas.

The fish industry will be emphasized to tap the existing sea potential through deep sea fishing. The sub-sector will prepare the fishermen to venture in commercial fishing to increase their production to satisfy high local demand and organise themselves for exporting fish to other parts of the country and beyond. Fishing can be an important

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