

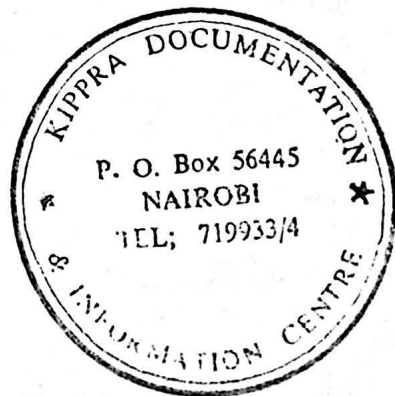
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**MALINDI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2002-2008**

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



FOREWORD

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

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

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

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

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

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

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

RURAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING

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CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

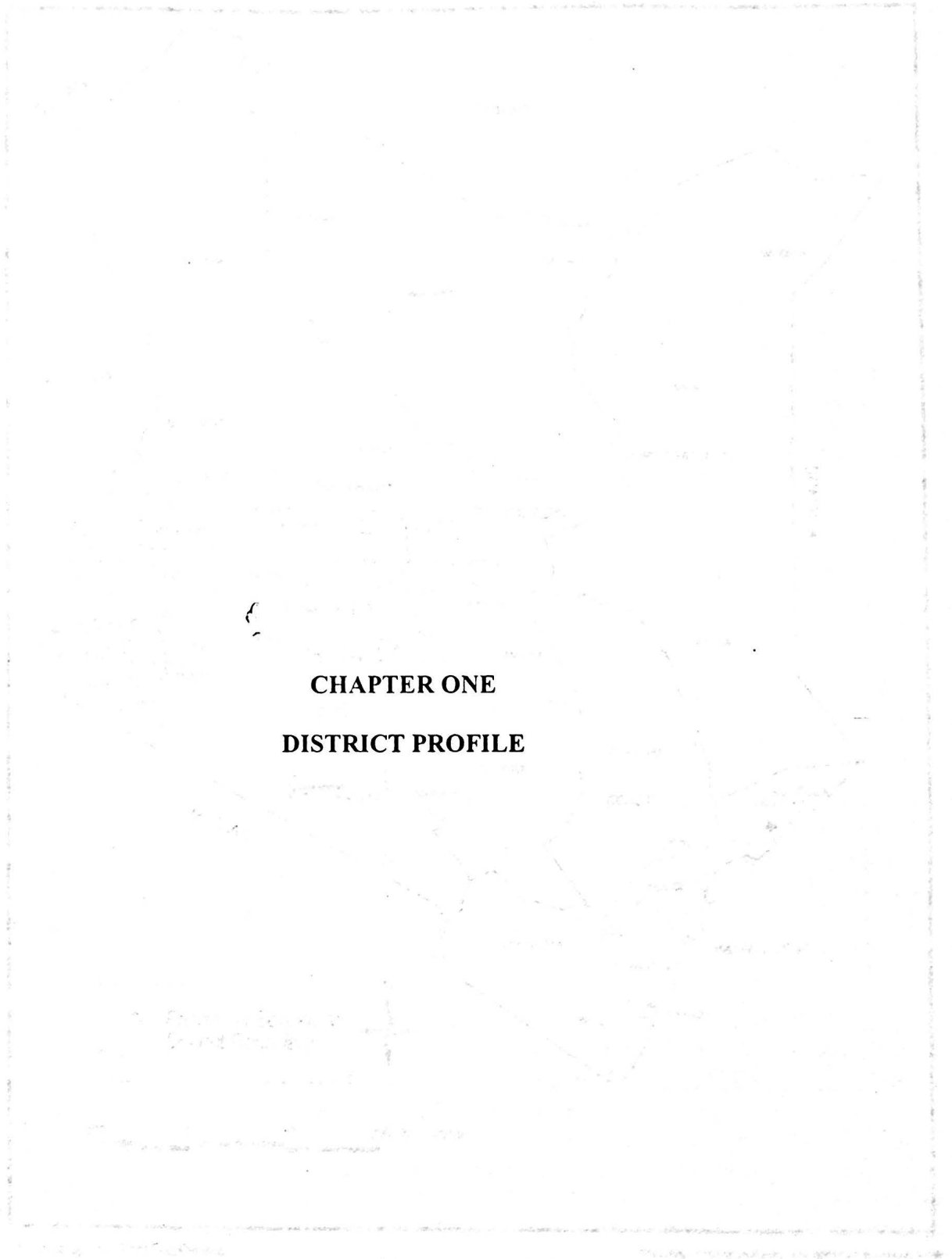
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASALs	-	Arid and Semi-Arid lands
CBPD	-	Contagious Bovine Pleur Pneumonia
CAPs	-	Community Action Plans
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DALEO	-	District Agricultural and Livestock Extension Officer
DANIDA	-	Danish Development Agency
DCO	-	District Children's Officer
DCO	-	District Cooperatives Officer
DFO	-	District Forest Officer
DROP	-	District Registrar of Persons
DCR	-	District Civil Registrar
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DDO	-	District Development Officer
DFO	-	District Fisheries Officer
DLASO	-	District Land Adjudication and Settlement Officer
DWO	-	District Water Officer
DAEO	-	District Adult Education Officer
E.U	-	European Union
GTZ	-	German Technical Agency
GOK	-	Government of Kenya
IFAD	-	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KWS	-	Kenya Wildlife Service
KIE	-	Kenya Industrial Estates
KWTF	-	Kenya Women Finance Trust
MMC	-	Malindi Municipal Council
MCC	-	Malindi County Council
MOH	-	Medical Officer of Health
NWC&PC	-	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Company
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
OCPD	-	Officer Commanding Police Division
PTA	-	Parents Teachers Associations
UNICEF	-	United National Children Fund
VCT	-	Voluntary Counselling and Testing

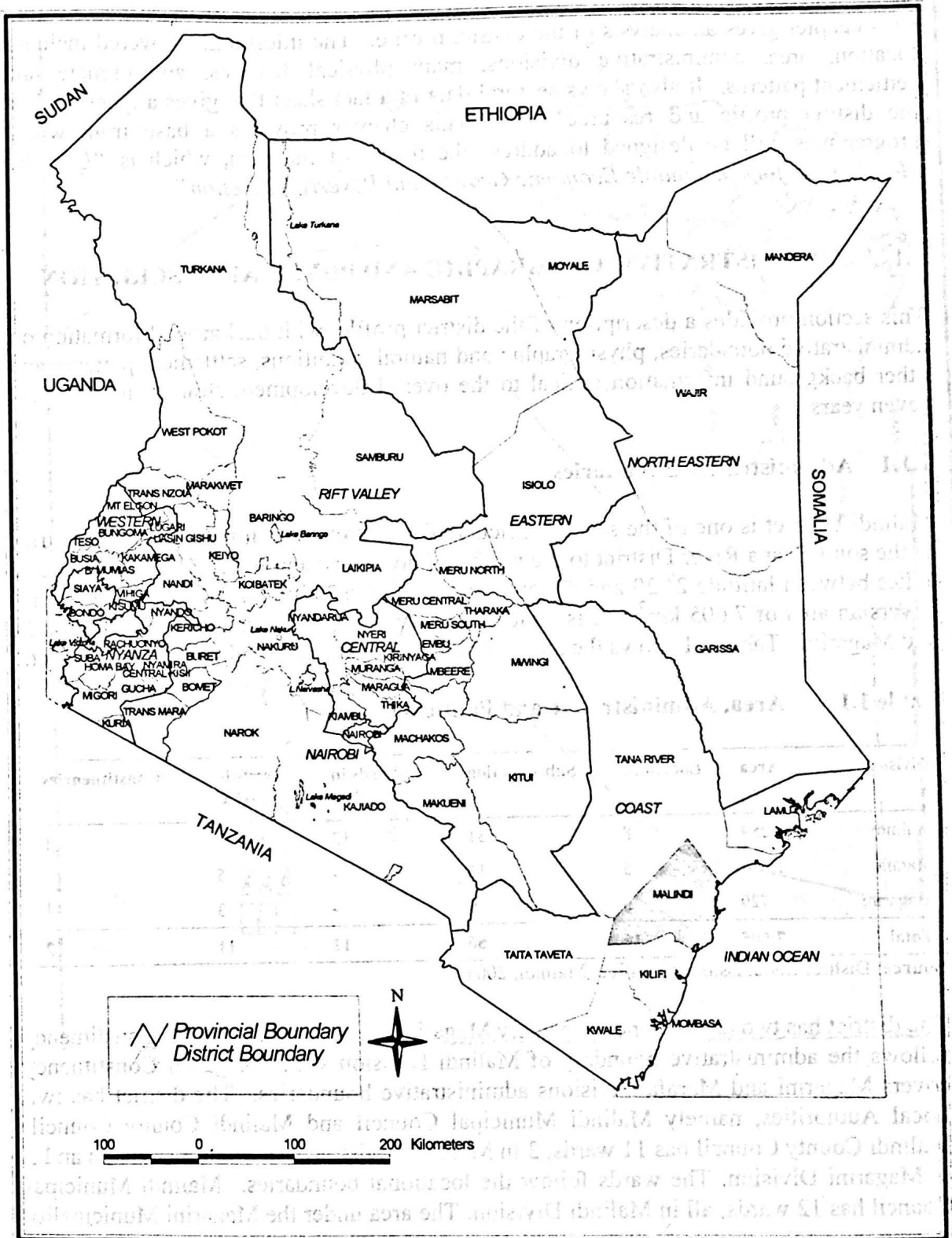
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CHAPTER ONE
DISTRICT PROFILE

LOCATION OF MALINDI IN KENYA



Prepared by CBS, 1999 Pop. Census

This map is not an authority over administrative boundaries

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an analysis of the district profile. The information covered includes location, area, administrative divisions, main physical features, and climate and settlement patterns. It also shows sectoral data in a fact sheet that gives a quick look at the district profile and resource base. This chapter provides a base from which programmes will be designed to address the theme of the plan, which is "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction"

1.1 ADMINISTRATIVE, GEOGRAPHIC AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides a description of the district profile, with background formation on administrative boundaries, physiographic and natural conditions, settlement patterns and other background information critical to the overall development strategy for the next seven years.

1.1.1 Administrative Boundaries

Malindi District is one of the seven districts in Coast Province. It borders Kilifi District to the south, Tana River District to the north and northwest and Indian Ocean to the east. It lies between latitude $2^{\circ} 20'$ and 4° south and longitude 39° and $4^{\circ} 14'$ east. The district covers an area of 7,605 km² and is divided into three divisions namely Malindi, Marafa and Magarini. Table 1.1 shows the area, administrative and political units in the district.

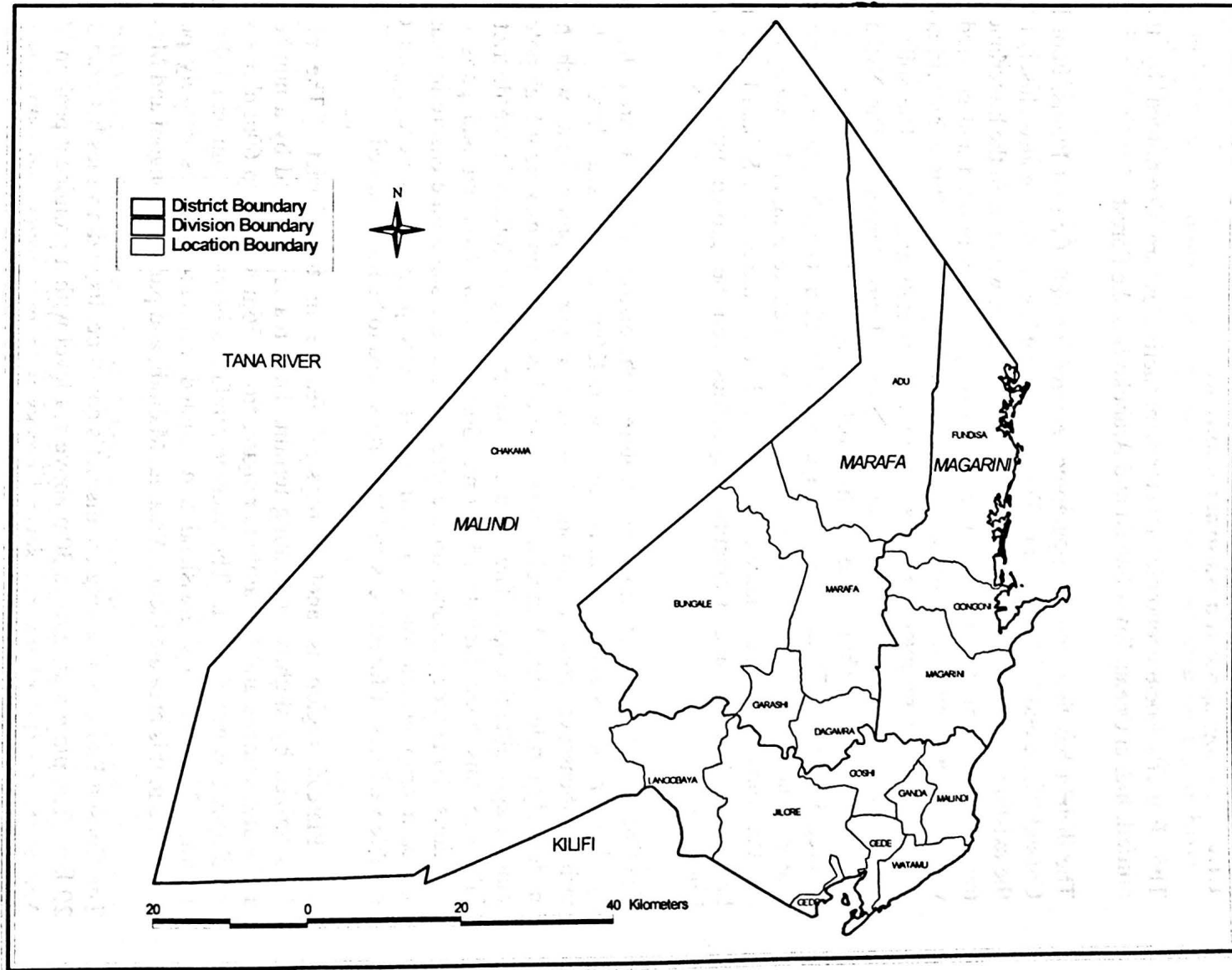
Table 1.1: Area, Administrative and Political Units

Division	Area (Km2)	Locations	Sub-Location	Wards in MMC	Wards in MCC	Constituencies
Malindi	5,259	8	31	12	3	1
Marafa	1,617	5	16	-	5	
Magarini	729	3	9	-	3	1
Total	7,605	16	56	12	11	2

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Malindi, 2001

The district has two constituencies, namely Magarini and Malindi. Malindi Constituency follows the administrative boundary of Malindi Division while Magarini Constituency covers Magarini and Marafa Divisions administrative boundaries. The district has two Local Authorities, namely Malindi Municipal Council and Malindi County Council. Malindi County Council has 11 wards, 3 in Malindi Division, 5 in Marafa Division and 3 in Magarini Division. The wards follow the locational boundaries. Malindi Municipal Council has 12 wards, all in Malindi Division. The area under the Magarini Municipality is approximately 360 km² excluding the sea. The Municipal wards cover Malindi Division except 3 locations, which are in the County Council.

MALINDI DISTRICT (Administrative Boundaries)



1.1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The district's socio-economic development activities are determined by the soils, rainfall, Indian Ocean, River Sabaki and Arabuko Sokoke Forest.

The district has four major topographic features, namely Coastal Plains, Foot Plateau, Coastal Range and Nyika Plateau. These topographic features are also closely related to the existing agro-ecological zones. The Nyika Plateau, which is in the hinterland, covers the largest area of the district. The region is sparsely populated and covered by thin vegetation, shallow depression and gently undulating terrain. This is an arid and semi-arid area, which receives less, than 700mm of rainfall annually. The soils are poor causing the area to have low potential for rain-fed crop farming. The Nyika Plateau contains lowland ranching zone and livestock/millet agro-ecological zones. Locations in this region include Chakama, Langobaya, Adu, Fundisa, Garashi, Dagamra and Marafa. The main economic activities in the areas are livestock keeping and growing of drought resistant varieties such as maize and cassava. In areas along river Sabaki like Chakama, Langobaya Garashi and Dagamra, vegetables can be grown through smallholder irrigation.

The Coastal range is another distinct feature in the district. This is an area characterized by low range sandstone hills of 130m-420m above sea level where the cashewnut/cassava zone is found. This is a major cropping zone with high and moderately fertile soils. Annual average rainfall is 1,200mm making it high potential for rain-fed agricultural crops. The zone also has the largest forests in the district. Areas falling in this zone include Magarini, Goshi, Ganda, Gongoni and parts of Jilore Locations. To reduce pressure on the forest and at the same time ensure increased food and cash crop production efforts in agro-forestry programmes need to be doubled. Suitable varieties of forest trees and tree crops need to be inter-planted.

Foot Plateau region is another physical feature in the district. The plateau is characterized by slightly undulating terrain. The area is traversed by a number of dry land water sources and has altitude ranging from 136m to 60m to 60m above sea level and slopes towards the sea. The average rainfall is between 900mm and 1,000mm per annum. The area has grassland and stunted vegetation and is densely populated. Locations in this area are Gede, Watamu, Malindi, and parts of Gongoni and Magarini.

The Coastal Plains runs a long the district's coastline. Its width varies between 3 km and 20 km. The plain's altitude is 30m above sea level with a prominent peak in Mambui. Across the coastal plains run several creeks with mangroves and estuaries of River Sabaki.

River Sabaki flows across the district, creating many areas with irrigation potential and is source of water to Malindi Town, Mombasa, Kilifi and Watamu. The river, which measures about 150 km long from its entry in the district in Chakama Location to the Sabaki mouth influences human settlement as it provides water for both human and livestock consumption and is a source of fresh water fish. The area also has a high irrigation potential.

The Indian Ocean is a major feature in the district. The district coastline is 155 km running from Mida to Ungwana and has good beaches for tourism and fishing activities.

The two activities have led to high settlement in Watamu, Mida, Malindi Town, Mambui and Ngomeni. In order to sustain the livelihoods in the areas relying on River Sabaki and the Indian Ocean, measures need to be put in place to protect them from pollution due to human activities.

The west coast line has good beaches attracting tourism activities, which have positive effects on economic growth and poverty reduction through employment creation and promotion of socio-economic activities.

The district has a monsoon type of climate with hot and humid conditions all the year round. It is hot and dry from January to April while June to August is the coolest period. Average annual temperature range from 22.3°C to 26.6°C in the coastal lowlands while the hinterland temperatures range from 30°C to 34°C. Average temperature range is between 28°C to 32°C between January and March and lowest in July and August when temperature ranges from 21°C in July to 24°C in August. The warm temperatures coupled with beautiful beaches serve as tourist attractions.

1.1.3 Settlement Patterns

Population in the district varies from one division to another with the average density of 36 persons per km². Table 1.2 gives the average density per division and areas with the lowest and highest density.

Table 1.2 Average Density by Division and Areas with Lowest and Highest Density

Division	Average Density	Highest density		Lowest density	
		Sub-location	Density	Sub-location	Density
Malindi	32	Watamu	1,824	Chakama	1
Marafa	26	Bate	213	Kamala	9
Magarini	92	Ngomeni	249	Shomela	41

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census Report-Volume 1

As shown on Table 1.2, settlement patterns vary from one division to another. Malindi Division has the largest number of people as it has all the topographic features (Coastal Plains to Nyika Plateau) and suitable economic factors that encourage human settlement.

Malindi Town, which is administratively in Malindi Location, has a very high population compared to other areas because of availability of employment opportunities in the tourist establishments, both in the formal and informal sectors. Within Malindi Town, distinct features of settlement patterns can also be seen. The poor people are settled in informal settlements such as Maweni, Majengo Mapya, Maisha Mapya, Kwa Ndomo and Muyeye. The remaining part of division's settlement pattern is determined by rainfall and soils. The Coastal Range has rich agricultural areas like Sabaki, Ganda, Goshi, Gede and Watamu which have relatively higher density. Towards the Nyika Plateau, which covers Jilore, Lango Baya and Chakama, the density decreases with high concentration of settlements skewed towards River Sabaki.

In Magarini Division, high human settlement is found in the Foot Plateau and the Coastal Range areas of Gongoni, Mambui, Marereni and Magarini. This is because these areas have fairly good soils and high rainfall for agriculture, good road network, (Malindi-

Garsen Highway) and employment opportunities in the salt firms. In the hinterland locations of Fundissa, which have Nyika plateau characteristics, the population density is lower. Generally, the majority of people in the division are poor with poverty level increasing towards the hinterland. In Marafa Division, settlement patterns tends to be fairly homogeneous since climatic and soil conditions are homogenous. Most parts of the division are in the Nyika region with scattered population with many settlements near River Sabaki.

1.2 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet consists of very brief data on the district. These include the area, demographic and population profiles, socio-economic indicators and various sectors and sub-sectors in the district. The data is well captured to show how the district looks like at a glance.

Area (km²)	
Total Area	7,605
Arable area	4,193.2
Non-arable land	3,411.8
Water mass	1,368.75
Gazetted forests	473.78
Gazetted parks and reserves	3,188
Urban areas	88.5
Topography and climate	
Altitude:	
Highest	418 m above sea level (Kulalu Hill)
Lowest	0.0 m (sea level)
Annual rainfall by station:	
Gede	2,260 mm
Bungale	316 mm
Gongoni	1,892 mm
Rainfall by seasons	
Average annual rainfall:	
Short rains - April/July:	1,200mm
Long rains - January/March:	1,400mm
Temperature range	21 ^o c (June) – 32 ^o c(March)
Average temperature	26.5 ^o c
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size (2002)	305,143
Population structure	
Male	154,304
Female	150,839
Total no. of youthful population (15-25)	71,489
Total population of primary school going age (6-13)	70,891
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17)	27,702
Total labour force (15-64 years)	153,338
Sex ratio	1:1.02
Dependency ratio	100:101
Population growth rate	3.9%

Density	
Division with highest density: Magarini	92 persons/km ²
Division with lowest density Marafa:	26 persons/km ²
Average density	36 persons/km ²
Rural Population	
Rural population at the start of plan period	177,89
Rural population at the end of plan period	233,730
Urban Population	
Number of towns with population of (2,000-10,000):	
Malindi	134,331
Ngomeni	2,495
Urban population at the start of the plan period	136,826
Crude birth rate	55/1000
Crude death rate	126/1000
Life expectancy:	
Male:	55 years
Female:	58 years
Infant mortality rate	187/1000
Under 5 mortality rate	113/1000
Total fertility	6.1
Social Economic Indicators	
Total no. of households	52,165
Average households size	5.8
Number of female headed households	7,511
Number of children headed households	115
No. of persons with disabilities:	
Male	15,665
Female	15,987
Total	31,652
Children in need of special protection	56,880
Absolute poverty	
Rural	117,045 person (59.1%)
Urban	81,075 persons (66.3%)
Contribution to national poverty	2.4%
Average household incomes (% sectoral contributions):	
Agriculture	20.3
Rural self employment:	37.25
Wage employment	12.8
Urban self employment	14.4
Other	15.25
No. of unemployed in the district	41,423 persons
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale)	3.2 ha
Average farm size (large scale)	76 ha
Main food crops produced	Maize, cassava, cowpeas, green grams, mchicha (local vegetables)
Main cash crops produce	Coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, simsim
Main horticultural crops produced	Mangoes, citrus, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, brinjals, capsicum, watermelon
Total acreage under food crops	14,901 ha
Total acreage under cash crops	8,924 ha
Total acreage under horticultural crops	3,703 ha
Main storage facilities (on and off-farm)	Traditional cribs
Population working in the agriculture sector	180,510 persons
Livestock	
Main livestock bred:	
Cattle	Small East African Zebu
Sheep	Fat Tail Sheep

Goat	Small East African Goat			
Land carrying capacity				
High potential	3 livestock per hectare			
Low potential	17 livestock per hectare			
Total number of ranches	4			
Population with livestock	126,076			
Fisheries				
Main species of fish catch:				
Demersal fish	Rabbit fish, scavenger, snapper, roc god, cat fish Cavilla jacks, mullets, queen fish, sail fish, tuna.			
Pelagic	Prawns, lobsters, crabs, sharks/rays, sardines .			
Crustacea	Oysters, octopus			
Others				
Population engaged in fishing	1,266			
No. of fish ponds	6			
No. of gazetted landing beaches	4			
Forests				
Size of gazetted forests	473.78km ²			
Size of non gazetted forests	160 km ²			
Area under mangroves	54.8 km ²			
Main forest products	Poles, fuel wood, timber, charcoal, curving, tree seedlings, wild fruits, fibres, herbal medicines, butterfly pupae			
% of people engaged in forest related activities	15% of labour force			
Cooperatives				
Type of societies	Total	Active	Membership	Turnover
SACCOs	28	14	1,485	2,616,568.3
Fishermen	1	1	100	1,500,000
Handicraft	3	1	455	13,000,000
Dry produce	3	0	0	0
Multipurpose	1	1	340	6,744,427.7
Horticultural	2	1	120	1,556,500
Total	38	18	2,500	25,417,496
Key cooperatives which have collapsed in the last 5 years	Marafa Farmers' Cooperative Society Magarini Farmers' Cooperative Society Kilifi Multipurpose			
Water and Sanitation				
Number of families with access to piped water	26,862			
Number of households with access to potable water	25,303			
Number of permanent rivers	1			
Number of wells	595			
Number of protected springs	49			
Number of boreholes	33			
Number of dams	35			
Number of households with roof catchments	78			
Average distance to nearest portable water point;				
Rural	3 km			
Urban	0.5 km			
Number of VIP latrines	156			
Education Facilities				
Pre-primary				
Number of pre-primary schools	180			
Total enrolment rate				
Boys	35.3%			
Girls	33.1%			
Total drop out rates				
Boys	6%			
Girls	6.6%			
Teacher: pupil ratio	1:32			
Average years of school attendance	2			
Primary				
No. of primary schools	105			
Total enrolment rates by sex				
Boys	84.6%			
Girls	67.7%			

Total drop out rate by sex	
Boys	44.7%
Girls	59.9%
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:44
Average years of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	7
Girls	5
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	12
Total enrolment rates by sex:	
Boys	14.7%
Girls	1.7%
Total drop out rates by sex:	
Boys	0.3%
Girls	1.7%
Teacher pupil ratio	1:10
Average years of school attendance by sex:	
Boys	4
Girls	4
Tertiary Institutions	
Number of other training institutions	11
Main type of training institutions	
Youth Polytechnic	5
Commercial	6
Adult Literacy	
Number of adult literacy classes	46
Enrolment by sex:	
Males	179
Females	915
Total:	1094
Drop out rates by sex:	
Males	0.5%
Females	0.8%
Literacy levels by sex:	
Males	76.9%
Females	35 %
Average	55.95%
Health	
Three most prevalent diseases	Malaria, respiratory diseases, skin diseases
Doctor/patient ratio	1:19,502
Number of health facilities:	
Hospital	3
Health Centres	2
Dispensaries	24
Private nursing homes	4
Private medical clinics	50
Total	83
Average distance to health centre:	
Urban	1km
Rural	3km
% households with access to health services	65%
Energy	
Number of electricity connections	6,537
Number of trading centres with electricity	9
% Rural households using solar power	0.02%
% Households using firewood/charcoal	94.71%
% households using kerosene, gas or biogas	95.9%
Transport	
Kilometres of roads by type	
Bitumen	114
Gravel	140
Earth	394
Total	648
Number of airports and airstrips	1
Number of waterways	1

Number of public service vehicles	126
Communication	
Areas with telephone link	Malindi Town; Gede; Watamu, Marafa, Gongoni; Marereni Ganda.
Number of private and public organizations with telephone connections	N/A
Mobile phone coverage	Malindi Town, Watamu, Areas along Malindi Town – Matsangoni Road Areas along Malindi Town and Sabaki Bridge All areas along Malindi Town and Ganda centre
Number of post/sub-post office	7
Number of booths	N/A
Number of households without radios	1,252
Number of cyber cafes	2
Trade, Commerce and Tourism	
Number of trading centres	32
Number of registered hotels	102
Number of tourist class hotels	18
Main tourist attractions	Palm-fringed silver and whitesand beaches of Watamu, Mayungu, Malindi and Mambui; Malindi Marine National Park (famous for goggling); Watamu Marine National Park (famous for goggling in the coral reef); Gede ruins (remnants of an old Arab Town), Vasco Da Gama Pillar; The Portuguese Chapel and pillar tombs (burial ground of two Portuguese sailors); Arabuko—Sokoke Forest (famous for its unique species of birds, nature trails, etc); Kipepeo Butterfly Farm; Snake and Crocodile Farms (Bioken Laboratory and Snake Farm in Watamu, Crocodile Farm in Casuarina area, and the Francis Ngombo Snake Farm near Gede); Falconry of Kenya (famous for its birds of prey and snakes); Mida Creek (famous for its birds of prey and snakes); The Canyons of Hells Kitchen, Marafa; Mambui Old Town. Gede Museum
Number of licensed business	1,275
Total number of informal sector enterprise	1,986
Banks and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	4
Volume of credit provided	N/A
Number of other financial institutions	2
Volume of credit provided	Ksh.2,637,000
Number of micro-finance institutions	2
Volume of credit provided	Kshs 35,065,000.00

CHAPTER TWO

MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the last plan 1997-2001 accompanied by an in depth analysis of the implementation status of the projects that were planned over the plan period. The chapter further addresses the linkages of the current Plan 2002-2008 and other key long and short-term policy documents. An in depth analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues are also discussed with a view to understanding the conditions that obtain in the district that may accelerate or retard the achievement of sustainable growth and poverty reduction.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF 1997-2001 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Malindi District was carved out of Kilifi District in 1996 and therefore a District Development Plan (DDP) was not developed. Although the Kilifi DDP was available, it did not address the priorities of the new district. The District Development Committee in Malindi, therefore, resolved to develop a plan to address the needs of the new district. Though the Plan that was developed covered 5 years, the actual implementation was for 3 years (1998/2001). The projects that were introduced in the Plan were from Kilifi District Development Plan and new project proposals that addressed the district's objective of industrialization.

During the 1997 – 2001 DDP period, various programmes were started and a number came to an end. The major projects that were started during this period include: GOK/UNICEF Child Labour Programme; Roads 2000 Programme; District Health Improvement; and STI/STD Programme. On the other hand, the major programmes that ended in the period include; National Extension Programme (NEP) II; Soil and Water Conservation Programme; Coastal ASAL Development Programme; ILO/IPEC Child Labour Programme; Magarini Integrated Rural Development Programme; Minor Roads Programme; and Arabuko-Sokoke Management Project.

During the Plan period, the district was affected by El-Nino weather phenomenon. El-Nino rains destroyed many private and public facilities. The government responded by rehabilitating the damaged facilities through the El-Nino Emergency Programme, which focused on health, water and road projects.

The long drought season (1999-2000), which came immediately after the El Nino rains adversely affected many parts of the district. Crops and livestock failure forced families to depend on famine relief food.

Insecurity, which rocked the coastal districts of Kwale and Mombasa had negative effect on the district as clashes impacted negatively on the tourism sector. The spill-over effect led to bad publicity internationally and occasioning cancellations of tourist bookings causing loss of jobs in the service sector.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1997-2001 PLAN

A total of 101 projects were proposed in the District Development Plan and out of them only 36 were completed. In the same plan period, 14 projects were implemented but were not reflected in the Plan. Table 2.1 gives a breakdown by sector of projects implemented by government, Non-governmental Organizations, community and

religious organizations.

Table 2.1 1997-2001 District Development Plan Implementation Status by Sector

Department	No. of Projects in Plan	No. of projects completed	Projects not in the Plan but implemented	% of completed projects
Water Works	11	4	6	36.3
Education	12	6	-	50
Agriculture	10	10	1	100
Police	16	5	1	31
Sports	2	1	-	50
Cooperative	5	0	-	0
Youth Training	2	0	1	0
Social Services	10	1	-	10
Land Adjudication	10	0	1	0
Magarini Settlement Scheme	2	1	1	50
Fisheries	1	1	-	100
Veterinary	8	1	-	12.2
Children	5	2	-	40
Forest	5	2	2	40
	2	2	1	100
Total	101	36	14	35.6

Source: District Development office, 2001

Overall, the District Plan implementation rate was 35.6 per cent. Inadequate funding in all sectors generally caused this low implementation rate. This was due to over reliance on the government to provide funding. Malindi District Development Plan was completed in 1999. The absence of the Plan meant that projects to be funded were those from the larger Kilifi District, which were not a priority in the newly created district. This created a situation where each sector had to source for funding based on consultation with a few field officers or Community Action Plans available in the district and not the plan.

Funding has been inadequate. The district has very few NGOs and bilateral organizations. Coast ASAL Development Programme, Magarini Integrated Development Programme, National Extension Programme and National Soil and Water Conservation Project (which has since ended) were the only major donor funded programmes in the district and were in the final phases when the District Development Plan was being implemented. The coming to an end of the major programmes left the district with no reliable source of funding. Programmes such as Roads 2000 which came in during the last two years of the Plan period did not pick up well owing to the restructuring process in the roads sector, absence of equipment in the district to supplement labour based activities and the general poor state of the roads which requires a lot of funding for upgrading and maintenance.

District Treasury had a very low cash float which could not adequately service all government departments. Government funds for projects could not be utilized as in most cases there was either no liquidity or the funds were available at a time when they could not be used. The affected projects were roads, water and others that required to be done during the dry season. In some instances cash was available for few weeks towards the end of the financial year.

El Nino weather conditions shifted priority from projects in the Plan to those that resulted from the El-Nino weather conditions. The El-Nino Programme did not also consult the district on the final selection and works to be done.

High poverty levels affected projects, especially those that required community contribution before donor funds were released. This tended to slow down implementation rate of donor-funded programmes such as Coast ASAL Development Project, Community Development Trust Fund, AMREF and Heifer Project International. Low community resource base affected schools and women group projects especially where they await external assistance, as is the case with most of them.

Lessons learnt: There has been very little reference to the District Development Plan when it comes to resource allocation especially by line ministries and other funding agencies. Most departments prepare annually work plans based on activities and project expenditure guideline determined by their headquarters and not the District Development Plan or the Annual Annexes

Possibility of direct funding of projects to the community should be exploited. This enhances the ownership and sustainability of the project and reduces wastage of time, reduces the cost experienced in the flow of funds when they have to pass through various stages before reaching the actual activity.

Restricting new project proposals to only three created a vacuum, which was filled by projects from Community Action Plans. There is a need for periodic review of the Plan so as to incorporate in new projects.

Ministry of Finance and Planning should coordinate multi-sectoral projects. This will reduce cases of un-coordinated release of funds and absence of monitoring and evaluation system.

The District Development Committee should be given more powers especially legal backing to be able to control development activities. Funds passing through various organs of the government and Non-Governmental Organizations need to be discussed and approved by the committee and there is need to develop community action plans. An open fund to cater for small community projects, which receive little attention in line ministries, needs to be created at the district level. In many instances, project with little funding requirements such as dips, shallow wells, construction of small irrigation schemes are never considered and yet they make a big difference to the communities when completed.

Preparing the communities through training and involvement during implementation needs to be part of the cost of the project. A small percentage of the project costs needs to be reserved for projects committee capacity building.

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

In order address the theme of "Effective Management for Sustainable Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction," this plan will incorporate all issues raised during various consultation processes in the district including the Malindi District Poverty Reduction

Consultation Process. The theme in the DDP is a reflection of the theme of the 2002-2008 National Development Plan (NDP). The DDP has therefore attempted to translate the broad national objectives and strategies as concerned in the NDP to draw out specific programmes and projects aimed at economic growth and reducing poverty. The Plan has also reflected issues of concern in various Government policy documents such as sessional papers. The National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999-2015) which is a long term plan (15 years) to address poverty, the short term (3 years) Malindi District Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2000-2003 and NGO documents available in the district have all been considered. The views of multi-sectoral documents have also been incorporated, including the Poverty Assessment Report of 2000, Malindi Municipal and Malindi County Council 5 years Local Authority Development Programmes, which start from 2002-2006.

The District Development Plan has taken cognisance of the District Health Plan, Water Policy, Forest Master Plan and other documents prepared by such organizations like the Coast Development Authority, Non-Governmental Organizations and Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry. To make the Plan more representative, Divisional and Locational Development Committee views were also sought during Plan preparation. Further efforts will be made during implementation of the Plan to involve all the stakeholders.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

This section provides an analysis of the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to affect the implementations of this plan. The major challenges addressed relate to decline in tourism sector and landlessness. This is followed by an analysis of the cross cutting issues including population growth, poverty, HIV/AIDS disaster and environmental conservation and management.

Decline in Tourism Sector: Tourism is one of the most important sectors in the district. The district has a number of hotels, 80 registered restaurants, and 350-registered tourist related enterprises. The district has a total bed capacity of 5,700 hotel beds and it is estimated that there are 3,500 beds in private villas and homes used by tourists. The sector supports the district economy by providing employment and business opportunities that have improved the incomes of the population.

Table 2.2 Hotel Bed Occupancy (1995-2000)

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Average Hotel Bed Occupancy (%)	62	46	37	25	25	25

Source: District Tourist Office, Malindi, 2001

Table 2.2 above shows the trends in bed occupancy in the district over the period 1996-2000. Over the period, bed occupancy has shown a declining trend. While the average bed occupancy in 1995 stood at 62 per cent it declined to a paltry 25 per cent in the year 2000. The observed trend impacted negatively on the economy of the district. A number of tourist hotels closed down while others operated at sub-optimal levels. This affected the income levels and therefore poverty levels in the district. Inadequate micro

marketing on the part of investors, negative publicity abroad that was occasioned by tribal clashes in parts of Coast Province and poor infrastructure are to blame for the observed downward trend.

High Number of Landless: Data available in the district from Welfare and Monitoring Survey 1997 shows that 11.3 percent of the households in the district are landless. Many of these people are squatters in private land. Although the government has adjudicated several schemes, the number of people settled is below target. This has led to an emergence of informal and unorganised settlements in Malindi Town resulting in slums. Some of such slums include Muyeye, Maweni, Kwa Ndomo, Kisumu Ndogo, Kwa Chocha, and Majengo Mapya. These are the areas where pockets of the poor are found.

In the rural parts of the district, many people have no legal documents for land ownership. The people own the land customarily. Absence of title deeds has discouraged full utilization of land. Investment in land remains low with no permanent structures in place.

2.4.1 Population Growth

The district has witnessed a high population growth rate from 1979 to 1999. The growth rate between 1979 and 1989 was 3.41 per cent. This however rose to 3.9 per cent between 1989 and 1999. Factors attributed to the high population increase range from improved health services which have reduced infant and child mortality rates, reduced cases of mortality from curable diseases and increase in fertility. Another factor that explains the increase in population has been in-migration from other districts and countries. Migration from other districts has basically been for the purpose of looking for employment opportunities in the tourism industry. As the population grows, resources in the district have remained the same. Therefore population growth has not been commensurate with the provision of socio-economic facilities.

Population Size and Growth: According to the 1999 Population and Housing Census, the district had a total population of 275,552 persons in 1999. This figure is projected to increase to 305,142 persons in the year 2002 and 374,194 persons in the year 2008.

The population growth rate increased from 3.41 per cent to a relatively higher level of 3.9 per cent between the 1979 and 1989 censuses then stagnated at 3.9 per cent in the 1989 and 1999 census periods. Table 2.3 gives the district population projections by age and sex for the Plan period. The implications of the population increase over the Plan period is that arable land per population head will decrease while the population will continue to encroach forest trail land.

Table 2.3 Population Projections by Age and Sex 1999-2008

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	25,234	25,035	27,944	27,723	29,910	29,674	32,015	31,762	34,267	33,997
5 - 9	21,216	20,938	23,494	23,186	25,147	24,818	26,917	26,564	28,811	28,433
10 - 14	18,439	17,617	20,419	19,509	21,856	20,882	23,394	22,351	25,040	23,924
15 - 19	15,022	15,022	16,635	16,635	17,806	17,806	19,059	19,059	20,400	20,400
20 - 24	12,118	15,230	13,419	16,865	14,364	18,052	15,374	19,322	16,456	20,682
25 - 29	11,119	11,290	12,313	12,502	13,179	13,382	14,107	14,324	15,099	15,332
30 - 34	8,256	7,826	9,143	8,666	9,786	9,276	10,474	9,929	11,212	10,628
35 - 39	6,515	6,763	7,215	7,489	7,722	8,016	8,266	8,580	8,847	9,184
40 - 44	4,823	5,624	5,341	6,228	5,717	6,666	6,119	7,135	6,550	7,637
45 - 49	4,242	4,447	4,698	4,925	5,028	5,271	5,382	5,642	5,761	6,039
50 - 54	3,468	3,660	3,840	4,053	4,111	4,338	4,400	4,643	4,709	4,970
55 - 59	2,464	2,291	2,729	2,537	2,921	2,716	3,126	2,907	3,346	3,111
60 - 64	2,024	2,292	2,241	2,538	2,399	2,717	2,568	2,908	2,749	3,112
65 - 69	1,694	1,618	1,876	1,792	2,008	1,918	2,149	2,053	2,300	2,197
70 - 74	1,221	1,177	1,352	1,303	1,447	1,395	1,549	1,493	1,658	1,598
75 - 79	715	596	792	660	847	706	907	756	971	809
80 +	770	786	853	870	913	932	977	997	1,046	1,067
Total	139,340	142,212	154,303	157,483	165,160	168,565	176,782	180,426	189,221	193,121

Source: District Statistics Office, Malindi, 2001

An analysis of the population projections shows that the population pyramid is bottom heavy. The percentage of population less than 15 years form about 47 per cent of the total population at the beginning of the plan period in 2002. Population of age group 60 and above accounts for 4.7 per cent of the total population. The cluster formed by age groups 0-14 and 60 and above constitutes about 52 per cent of the total district population. Table 2.4 shows the population projections for selected age groups, namely primary school going age (6-13 years), secondary school going age (14-17 years), the youth (15-25 years), female reproductive age (15-49 years), and the labour force (15-64 years). These age groups have been selected for analysis because of their importance in the socio-economic development of the district.

Age Group 6-13 (Primary School Going Age): The 1999 Population and Housing Census captured 31,603 boys and 30,891 girls within this age bracket. These figures are expected to be 34,999 boys and 34,208 girls in 2002 further rising to 42,916 boys and 41,949 girls in 2008. This age group has a female/male sex ratio of 100:102.

Table 2.4 Population Projections for Selected Age Group 1999-2008

Age Group	1999		2002		2004		2006		2008	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6 - 13	31,603	30,891	34,997	34,208	37,459	36,615	40,095	39,192	42,916	41,949
14 - 17	12,612	11,839	13,966	13,110	14,949	14,033	16,001	15,020	17,127	16,077
15 - 25	29,865	33,155	33,072	36,715	35,399	39,299	37,890	42,064	40,556	45,024
15 - 49		65,586		72,629		77,739		83,210		89,065
15 - 64	69,451	73,753	76,909	81,673	82,321	87,420	88,113	93,571	94,313	100,155

Source: District Statistics Office, Malindi, 2001

Primary school dropout rate as given by the District Education Office Malindi is 44.7 per cent for boys and 59.9 per cent for girls. Total primary enrolment in year 2000 was 26,671 boys and 20,402 girls thus a total 47,073 children were enrolled for primary education.

During the same year, 6,462 boys and 12,022 girls of primary school age did not enrol in school accounting for 19.5 per cent and 37.1 per cent for boys and girls in the district respectively. Reasons attributed to the large number of children not in school and the low enrolments include lack of educational facilities, low incomes and therefore inability to afford to pay various school levies, and general negative attitude towards education. The immediate challenges therefore is to address high school drop out rate, reduce the cost of school education and increase educational facilities for the ever growing young population especially in Malindi Town. The other challenge is the need to sensitise the people on the importance of education and to discard negative cultural practices.

Age Group 14 – 17 (Secondary School Going Age): The 1999 Population and Housing Census captured 12,582 boys and 11,839 girls in this age bracket. The number is expected to grow to 13,933 boys and 13,110 girls in 2002 and to 17,086 boys and 16,077 girls in the year 2008. The female/male sex ratio of this group is 100:106 indicating that males are more than females. This age group accounts for 9 per cent of the total population.

The district has 12 (twelve) secondary schools and teacher pupil ratio of 1:10. Secondary school drop out rate is 0.3 per cent for boys and 1.7 per cent for girls. Total enrolment in year 2000 was 1,783 boys and 730 girls out of the 13,197 boys and 12,427 girls eligible for secondary school education. Though the secondary school drop out rate is negligible efforts are required to encourage more students as only 13.5 per cent of the boys and 5.9 per cent girls are actually in school and 179 males and 915 females are in tertiary institutions

Age Group 15 – 64 (Labour Force): The district registered 138,469 persons in the age groups 15-64 during the 1999 Census. This is 50 per cent of the total population. The labour force in 1999 consisted of 70,051 males and 68,418 females. This number is expected to be 153,338 (77,573 males and 75,765 females) and 188,038 (95,128 males and 92,910 females) by the year 2002 and 2008 respectively. The labour force has a female/male sex ratio of 100:102. The district has a dependency ratio of 100:99 implying that for every 100 persons in the labour force, there are 99 dependants. This growing labour force needs to be deployed in productive activities such agriculture and Jua Kali.

Age Group 15 – 49 (Female Reproductive Age): The size of population of females in reproductive age bracket determines the crude birth rate, the rate of population growth and the demand for health services. High population of females in the reproductive age group implies increased population growth rate hence predominance of young people in the population.

This group form 23.5 per cent of the total district population. There was a marginal increase in number of females from the previous development plans to the current plan by 0.5 per cent from 23.0 per cent. The total population of females of childbearing age

was 66,209 females in the 1999 Census. The figure is projected to 74,429, 80,465, 86,992 and 94,049 by end of year 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008 respectively. District total fertility rate is 6.1 children/women, which is higher than the national figure of 4.7 Children/women. This high fertility rate needs to be checked to lower the population growth rate.

The main cause of the high fertility rate marriages. The district face difficulties in inadequate maternal health care. In order to combat the high growth rate better facilities especially family planning programme should be stepped up as the contraceptive acceptance stand at 20 per cent, which is still low.

Urbanization: Malindi Municipality and Ngomeni Town centre are the only towns with population of 2000 and above. Urban population has a growth rate of 4.2 per cent per annum. The major urban population is expected to be 141,124 and 181,383 by the year 2002 and 2008 respectively.

Goshi, Ganda and Mambrui town Centres which borders the Municipality featuring a peri urban settlement pattern have high population densities ranging from 343 persons per km² to 263 persons per km².

Tourism, industry and fishing are well established within Malindi and Ngomeni. Malindi Town has the best tourist hotels and attraction in the country. This explains the high concentration of people.

Urbanization is the major course of migration and settlement pattern in Malindi District. This is well illustrated in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Employment by Industry in Malindi Town 1997 – 1998

Industry	1998	1999
Agriculture	866	106
Manufacturing	421	446
Electricity and water	346	81
Construction	329	280
Wholesale retail restaurants & hotels	2,840	2,943
Transport and communication	316	321
Finance real estate and business services	421	361
Community, social and personal services	973	3,004
Total	6,512	7,542

Source: District Statistics Office, Malindi, 2001

From Table 2.5, it is observed that wholesale, retail; restaurant and hotel industry is the main employer in Malindi District followed by community, social and personal services; agriculture taking the third leading role.

Mortality Rate: The district reported a crude death rate of 13 per thousand on average and life expectancy of 56 years. Infant mortality rate in the district is 85/1000 while child mortality rate is 187/1000. The three mortality rates are on the upper side of the national proportions (rates). Statistics from the district hospital indicates that maternal mortality rate in the district is 62/1000 live births and total fertility rate of 6.1 children per women. All these are higher than the national figures of 59/1000 live births and on average 4.7 children/woman.

There was a 24 per cent increase in the family planning attendance in the year 2000 compared to 1999 when 12,742 persons were attended in public health facilities.

2.4.2 Poverty

According to data contained in the Malindi District Poverty Assessment Report-2000, the district has an estimated 198,120 persons considered to be in absolute poverty. They are defined as persons who are unable to meet basic food and non-food requirements. Table 2.6 illustrates the poverty situation in the 3 divisions in the district.

Table 2.6 Poverty Levels by Division

Division	No. of Poor	% of Total Population
Malindi	113,201	66.7
Marafa	35,290	68.7
Magarini	49,629	62.5
Total	198,120	65.9

Source: Malindi District Poverty Assessment Report; 2000

The poor persons or households in the district are characterized by the following: high diseases incidence high cost of drugs and treatment, food shortages, poor state of dwelling units (shanties) both in the rural and urban areas, over indulgence in consumption of local palm wine and drugs, poor sanitary conditions both in the urban and rural areas and lack of access to clean water. The poverty situation in the district has been exacerbated by the decline in the tourism industry, poor returns from agricultural produce and adverse weather conditions experienced in the recent past.

2.4.3 HIV/AIDS

According to the Ministry of Health, the district's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is between 15 – 17 per cent. The high prevalence rate in the district is caused by promiscuity, prostitution, drug addiction and alcoholism, traditional practices such as wife inheritance, polygamy, and belief in witchcraft. This trend has led to increased poverty levels in the district.

Major challenges brought about by the emergence of HIV/AIDS in the district include increase in number of children in need of special protection. An estimated number of 23,604 persons are infected with HIV in Malindi District, with a cumulative number of about 4,013 people having died of AIDS. The HIV/AIDS prevalence in the district is estimated at 15 per cent implying that one in every seven adults is infected with the virus.

Records from the District HIV/AIDS screening centre indicates that 11.5 per cent of the people tested for HIV were positive during the 1992 to 1998 period. The HIV screening status is as shown in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 Total HIV Screening 1992-1998

Category	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percentage
Blood donor	10,661	544	5.1
Patients	1,891	901	47.6
Total	12,552	1,445	11.5

Source: Medical Officer of Health, Malindi, 2001

Bed occupancy in the District Hospital by HIV/AIDS patients is estimated to be 30 per cent. It is observed that HIV prevalence is very high among patients accounting for more than 47 per cent of those tested. The total HIV screening status for the district annually from 1992 to 2000 is shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.8 Annual HIV Screening Status, 1992-2000

Year	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percentage
1992	1,368	135	9.9
1993	1,526	152	10.0
1994	2,248	185	8.3
1995	1,458	195	13.4
1996	1,520	233	15.3
1997	2,550	258	10.1
1998	2188	338	15.4
1999	1976	332	16.8
2000	2234	345	15.4
Total	12,552	1,445	11.5

Source: Ministry of Health Annual Reports, 2001

The percentage of those testing HIV positive has been increasing over the years from 9.9 per cent in 1992 to 16.8 per cent by 1999.

HIV/AIDS Distribution: The distribution of the epidemic by division shows that, Malindi Division has the highest prevalence with 75 per cent of the total while Magarini Division has 20 per cent and Marafa Division has only 5 per cent of the total as shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 HIV Prevalence by Division

Division	No.	Percentage
Malindi	17,703	75.6
Magarini	4,721	19.8
Marafa	1,180	4.6
Total	23,604	100.0

Source: Medical Officer of Health Office, Malindi 2001

Malindi Division, which is also the District Headquarters, leads the other divisions in terms of HIV prevalence due to its higher concentration of migrant labour and tourism. The latter attract commercial sex workers from the rural areas and other parts of the Republic.

On the distribution of HIV by age, it is observed that about 87 per cent of the HIV positive people in the district are between the ages of 21 to 40 years, Table 2.10 shows the distribution of the HIV people by age groups.

Table 2.10 HIV Prevalence by Age

Age	No. HIV Positive	Percentage
0 - 20	1,676	7.1
21 - 30	13,549	57.4
31 - 40	7,057	29.9
41 - 50	1,086	4.6
51 +	236	1.0
Total	23,604	100.0

Source: Medical Officer of Health Office, Malindi, 2001

There is no marked difference between the district prevalence by age group when compared to the national situation. Regarding the marital status, it is observed that 77 per cent of the HIV people are married while only 23 per cent are single.

The distribution of the HIV people by occupation indicates that the hotel and trade industry account for 43 per cent of the total HIV cases in the district as the prevalence by Industry is as shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.11 HIV Prevalence by Industry

Industry	No. People with HIV	Percentage
Agriculture	3,776	15.7
Transport	2,124	8.6
Commerce and Trade	3,541	14.7
Hotel	4,485	19.3
Public Service	1,652	7.1
Unemployed	4,249	18.3
Construction	3,777	16.2
Total	23,604	100.0

Source: District Statistics Office, Malindi, 2001

People within the hotel industry form the highest percentage of the total of those with HIV. The percentage of people recorded as unemployed is also very high, though some of those in this category may be commercial sex workers.

2.4.4 Gender Inequality

Gender concerns in Malindi District relate to the place of men and women in society, education, economic activities, land and other property ownership. In the district women form the bulk of subsistence agricultural labour are engaged in activities such as growing and marketing of farm produce. Other chores include caring for children and other domestic chores. Many women in the district do not own land and other property and therefore cannot use land as collateral to get bank credit. In semi-arid areas such as Marafa, Chakama, Lango Baya, Jilore, Fundisa and Gongoni women devote many more hours looking for water.

Health Care: The district has inadequate health facilities especially in the rural areas. Issues concerning mother and childcare are not adequately addressed in most rural facilities. The same rural health facilities are also far from the community making them inaccessible. Also as a result of high poverty levels, women are discouraged from visiting the facilities due to fee charges.

Water: Semi-Arid areas (Marafa, Chakama, Lango Baya, Jilore, Fundisa, Gongoni) of the district have acute water problem. Women travel long distances looking for water for domestic use. This takes most of their time, which they could have used elsewhere in productive and economic activities. The water quality in most areas is low thus exposing them to diseases.

Education: Large number of women in the district remain uneducated due customs, which favour the man. The level of girl child education remains low as indicated by statistics from the Ministry of Education which show that only a small percentage of girls complete class eight and a further small number join form one as indicated in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Status of Girl Child Education

Division	Primary Completion Rate	% Joining Form One	No. in Secondary Schools
Malindi	25	19.3	1,938
Magarini	18	10.7	260
Marafa	8	8.7	127

Source: District Education Office, 2001

Other detrimental practises affecting girls in the district include early marriages and placement in casual employment as domestic workers.

2.4.5 Disaster Management

Fire disaster: Areas vulnerable to fire include unplanned settlement areas such as schools; hospitals, markets, airports and petrol stations are also Maweni, Gongoni, Kisumu Ndogo, Muyeye, Watamu village and Mambui. Planned areas prone to disasters.

Most of the roofs in hotels and residential houses in the district are makuti thatched and in the event of fire, losses tend to be enormous. In the hotel industry, a fire incidence leads to loss of employment and markets thus contributing more to poverty in the district

Human and animal diseases: Major diseases which are fatal and can occur anywhere in the district includes: viral diseases, malaria, cholera, meningitis, kalazaar and other water borne diseases. Areas along the Sabaki River and the informal settlements are prone to cholera and other water borne diseases due to poor disposal of wastes. The two most dangerous diseases to livestock are Contagious Borne Pneumonia (CBPP) and rinderpest occurs anywhere in the district. The costs associated with disease treatment are very high and there is usually with minimal government subsidies.

Road accidents: Areas that are vulnerable to road accidents are those along Mombasa – Malindi – Garsen Road.

Floods: Flood disaster can occur in Ngomeni because it borders the sea. Other areas prone to floods are found along River Sabaki and low-lying lands of Jilore and Madunguni.

Clashes, banditry and violence: This man-made calamities can happen anywhere in the district. Serious banditry incidences can occur in areas bordering Tana River District,

while violent clashes can occur in such multi-ethnic areas as Watamu and Malindi. Clashes can also occur due to land issues, water point control, disputes and pasture and especially in areas bordering Tana River District.

Water disaster: Disaster can occur because of oil spills in the ocean. Contamination of water can also happen along the Sabaki pipeline, dams and wells.

Air pollution can occur due to emission of toxic substances from tankers. The areas likely to be affected are Parking Bays in Malindi town and those adjacent to the roads.

Army worms: Outbreak of armyworms can occur in any part of the district. The pests can lead to complete loss in cereals and destruction of pasture. To control them needs mobilization of the field level extension staff, chiefs, local community leaders and the public. In case of severe outbreak, control measures requires pumps mounted on vehicles coupled by aerial spraying and installing armyworm traps in various parts of the district.

Famine: The district is vulnerable to famine particularly marginal areas like Lango Baya, Chakama, Adu, Fundisa, Bungale and Garashi. To address this issue, it requires provision of relief food and seeds for planting.

Disaster preparedness: There are a number of measures that can be taken in the district to minimise the effect of various disasters discussed above. These measures include:

Early Warning System: An Early Warning System needs to be established and information disseminated to the District Disaster Management Committee. Members of the public should also be encouraged to forward such information.

Data requirements for such system include rainfall, condition of roads and bridges, hydrants, water quality, monitoring results, number and state of fire extinguishers in public places, food security, disease incidences, structural conditions in all buildings in the district, gas emissions and oil spills.

Training: All members of the District Disaster Management Committee, medical personnel, firemen and policemen should get basic disaster management skills. Training on disaster management should include first aid, fire fighting and rescue operations in high rise buildings, swimming and rescue operations from shipwrecks, road accidents victims' management and rescue and evacuation skills for disaster.

Resource Identification and Mobilization: To control disasters effectively, requires a high level of alertness. Stocking of various items and supplies for disaster response should include medical drugs and equipment, food, refrigerators and vaccines, communication equipment, and transport facilities. Since government resource are not adequate, the District Disaster Management Committee should have an inventory of equipments which can be availed by NGOs and the private sector.

Establishment of a Disaster Fund: A Disaster Fund needs to be established in the district.

District Disaster Management Committee: The district needs an operational Disaster Management Committee with membership drawn from government departments, private sector, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

2.4.6 Environmental Conservation and Management

Climate and physiographic conditions have a great influence on socio-economic activities in the district. Poor farming practices, deforestation and settlement patterns have caused great environmental impact in the district. The major adverse environmental effects include land degradation, deforestation, sea erosion, and water pollution, dumping of commercial and domestic waste in town, marine pollution and soil erosion.

Deforestation: Tree felling without replacement in non-gazetted forests such as Marafa, Mida and Madunguni have reduced the forest area in the district. These areas have been opened up for agriculture and settlement because they are viewed as a common resource to the community. The indigenous trees in Mkilifi, Mrihi and Mhuhu areas are exploited for timber, poles and firewood. Most of the charcoal in the district comes from Fundissa, Adu, Marereni, Chakama, Jilore, Lango Baya, Marafa and Bangale. These activities have greatly reduced the forest area in the district. Mangrove forests in creeks and estuaries are also targeted for firewood, poles, salt and lime burning. These forests are a natural nursery for the fish and migratory birds and uncontrolled exploitation is likely to affect marine life here.

Waste Disposal: The Municipal Council of Malindi and Green Town Movement has provided bins for litter but they are not enough. The amount of plastic papers and polythene seen in town is increasing and needs urgent action. This can be done by encouraging the establishment of an industry, which can convert the waste into other useful products, can do this. Most of the houses and hotels built along the beaches use septic tanks and sewage pits as a means of waste disposal and allows affluent to seep into the ocean. This practice is likely to affect the flora and fauna along the shores. Trawling close to the seashore has also been responsible for the destruction of marine life. Regulation of trawling, tourism activities and centralisation of waste treatment are essential for pollution control.

Water Pollution: Water pollution is common in Timboni and Magarini where salt and sand harvesting is prevalent. These activities have increased water salinity and erosion. River Sabaki is also heavily polluted due to poor sanitation and human activities up stream.

Soil Erosion and Degradation: Sloping terrain and poor land use practices in most parts of the district have increased vulnerability of these areas to soil erosion. The most common practices include, slash and burn and shift cultivation. Areas mostly affected in the district include, Marafa, Jilore, Mambrui Hills, Magarini, Timboni and Mjanaheri.

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers issues in major sectors in the district where emphasis needs to be put to address poverty and economic growth. The chapter covers the main sectors as in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, i.e. Agriculture and Rural Development, Physical Infrastructure, Tourism, Trade and Industry, Human Resource Development, Information Communication Technology, and Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order. In each sector, the national vision and mission are given, as they appear in Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

In order to address each component, within the chapter discusses sector vision and mission, district response to the sector vision and mission, importance of the sector, stakeholders responsibilities, such sector priorities, constraints and strategies, project and programme priorities and cross sector linkages.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

This sector covers various sub-sectors namely crop development (both cash and food), livestock development, rural water supply, land administration and human settlement, co-operative and food security, irrigation development, environment conservation, forestry, wildlife and marine conservation.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "sustainable and desirable rural development for all" while the mission is "to contribute to national **CHAPTER THREE** notion of food security, agro-industrial development, rural water supply, rural employment and sustainable utilization of the rural. **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES**

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that land and other resources are planted and properly utilized for agricultural, conservation, human settlement and general rural development. During the 11th period the sector will be given a lot of support so that productivity is increased to be able to provide food for the population within and for export.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

The sector is importance to the district as it supports/ provides the following, production of food; creation of employment, production of raw material for industries; market for industrial products; human settlement; base for industrial development; animal disease control.

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CHAPTER THREE

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

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In order to address each comprehensively, the chapter discusses sector vision and mission, district response to the sector vision and mission; importance of the sector; stakeholders responsibilities; sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies; project and programme priorities; and cross sector linkages.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

This sector cover various sub-sectors namely crop development (both cash and food), livestock development, rural water supply, land administration and human settlement, co-operative and food security. Irrigation development, environment conservation, forestry, wildlife and marine conservation.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector vision and Mission

The district will ensure that land and other resources are planned and properly utilized for agriculture, conservation, human settlement and general rural development. During the Plan period the sector will be given a lot of support so that productivity is increased to be able to provide food for the population within and for export.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

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Management of Mahandi water supply	Providing technical expertise of rural water supply	National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation	
connected to Mahandi pipeline	to develop or		
high	cost of pump		Decision on the pipeline areas along Sabaki River, ensure all land is registered so as to build confidence for investors to invest on the sites
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Stakeholder	Roles
<p>Agriculture Department</p> <p>Veterinary Department</p>	<p>Provide extension services on crop development;</p> <p>Provide technical skills on soil and water conservation;</p> <p>Provide funding and technical advice of projects.</p> <p>Vaccination;</p> <p>Offer curative services;</p> <p>Meat inspection services;</p> <p>Provide extension services.</p>
<p>KARI (Kenya Agricultural Research Institute)</p> <p>Land Adjudication and Settlement Department and Magarini Settlement Project</p>	<p>Research on various crops and development.</p> <p>Land Adjudication process;</p> <p>Facilitates land adjudication process,</p>
<p>Physical Planning Department</p>	<p>Providing expertise on land planning.</p>
<p>Water Department</p>	<p>Project implementation;</p> <p>Training of water committees on operation and maintenance;</p> <p>Regulation of exploitation of water resource.</p>
<p>Municipal Council and County Council</p>	<p>Provide physical planning process and maintenance of infrastructure;</p> <p>Provide by-laws for the use of resources;</p> <p>Provide services for the growth of other sectors such as land and environmental sanitation.</p>
<p>Forest Department</p>	<p>Provide extension services;</p> <p>Provide tree seedlings;</p> <p>Protection of the forests;</p> <p>Management and conservation of forests;</p> <p>Regulation of forest exploitation.</p>
<p>Fisheries</p>	<p>Provide extension services;</p> <p>Regulation of marine resource exploitation;</p> <p>Project implementation.</p>
<p>Kenya Wildlife Service</p>	<p>Provide community education services;</p> <p>Regulation of land and marine resource exploitation;</p> <p>Project implementation.</p>
<p>Coast Development Authority</p>	<p>Development facilitation.</p>
<p>Co-operative Department</p>	<p>Provides training to co-operative societies;</p> <p>Auditing co-operative accounts;</p> <p>Providing management skills.</p>
<p>Social Services</p>	<p>Registration of groups;</p> <p>Training of groups and committees.</p>
<p>National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation</p>	<p>Management of Malindi water supply;</p> <p>Providing technical expertise of rural water supplies connected to Malindi pipeline.</p>

Public Health Department	Rural water treatment services; Maintenance of good environment conditions.
Provincial Administration	Community mobilization for development.
Community members	To Fully participate in development activities.
Lands Department	Registration of land.
Traders (stockists)	Provide certified quality seeds and other inputs.
Fishermen	Production of fish, storage and marketing.
Hotels (private sector)	Provide market for local produce and employment; Reduce pollution on land and sea.
Department of Industry	Provide enabling environment for the growth of agro-based industries.
Kenya Forest Research Institute	Provide Research services on forestry.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Crop Development	Rehabilitation of tree crops; Horticultural development; Intensification of extension.	Maize -Low use of certified seeds/manures/fertilizers and agro-chemicals; Poor methods of land preparation especially through use of the conventional tools of Kaserema; High post harvest losses - due to incidences of diseases; Coconut and cashew nuts -Old low producing trees; Poor prices of produce in the market and fluctuation of prices; Horticulture: poor roads which become impassable during wet seasons; Poor quality planting seeds and low yields; Over dependency on rain-fed production leading to general overproduction/supply during rain season and insufficient production during dry season.	Making seeds available by licensing more stockists; Campaigns through field days, demonstrations, barazas and farm visits; Developing and operationalizing modern technologies in land preparation especially the use of animal draught power especially the use of Ox-plough and improved jembes; Encouraging proper storage, timely harvesting; Encouraging farmers to grow disease resistant crop varieties; Rehabilitate and ensure proper management of the old trees; Facilitate access of clean planting materials by encouraging farmers to form marketing groups; Encouraging small farm on processing (oil extraction) industries to add value; Training farmers through field days and demonstrations on pest and disease control and also on field hygiene; Establishments of marketing association by farmers;
Irrigation Development	Rehabilitation of small holder irrigation scheme; Establish new irrigation scheme.	Lack of funds to develop or complete the schemes; Land tenure problems and high cost of pumps.	Encourage individual efforts in irrigation through loans and technical advice; Develop all the potential areas along Sabaki River; Ensure all land is registered so as to build confidence for farmers to invest on the plots.
Livestock	Dairy cattle and beef	Inadequate infrastructure for	Institutional framework

Development	cattle farming promotion; Poultry development; Intensification of veterinary services.	disease control –(lack of equipment, fridges, vaccination crushes, drugs, vaccines and other medical equipment); Poor state of the roads leading to inaccessibility to many areas; Unavailability of water for dipping programmes; Shortage of laboratories and office for effective disease surveillance and diagnosis; Inadequate funding for extension and animal diseases prevention programmes; Under utilisation of available professional personnel due to lack of facilitation in form of infrastructure and funding; Inadequate technical manpower; Low demand for services for veterinary services to low incomes of farmers.	strengthening for effective disease control; Use of information technology in dissemination of extension packages lacking; Data recording system to be modernized in the form of improved information technology; Improvement of road network; Creation of infrastructure to effectively support disease and pest control services delivery; Provision of water facilities; Strengthening and development of linkages between veterinary services with other sectors; Promotion of quality service and facilitate trade; Increased funding for livestock programmes.
Research and Development	Development of drought and disease resistant crop varieties.	Lack of fund for research services; Low adoption rate due to traditions; Weak linkage with farmer due to shortage of extension staff in all locations in the district.	Establish sustainable funding initiatives; Organising more field days in the district; Educating farmers to adopt and grow researched crops.
Fisheries	Improve production and marketing; Control of marine exploitation.	Inadequate fishing gear; Lack of storage facilities; Lack of funds to fisheries extension services; Inadequate water transport for supervision and control of exploitation; Lack of enough personnel to man all landing beaches; Threat of beaches from grabbing; Lack of suitable land for promotion of aquaculture.	Formation of community based resource management programme; Formation of vigilant groups to enforce the law i.e. arrest those using illegal nets and poisons; Gazette more landing stations; Carry out surveys to identify suitable areas for aquaculture; Increase funding for extension services; Provision of storage facilities.
Land Administration, Survey and Human Development	Settle the landless and legalize land ownership; Ensure proper planning and utilization of land.	Lack of enough funding to ensure faster completion of schemes in adjudication and squatter section and land planning in urban areas; Unwillingness by squatters to pay land rates; Shortage of staff, transport and planning facilities.	Clearing of section in advanced stages before starting new ones; Accepting payment rates on instalment basis; Invite other stakeholders like NGOs to assist in funding; Encourage Local Authorities to support the town planning with funding.
Co-operative Development	Revive the dormant societies; Encourage the formation of more societies.	Low savings and high demand for credit; Competition from other service providers especially after liberalisation; Management problems; Seasonality of some sectors where majority of members derive their livelihood.	Diversification into other income generating activities for improved capital base; Promptness in service delivery and application of modern marketing techniques; Education and training of committee members, society members and staff.
Rural Water Supply	Rehabilitation of available water facilities; Construction of new water supply.	Inadequate funding; Low community Participation in water management issues; Old water infrastructure; Low capacity to tap water and conserve rainwater.	Encourage formation of community groups for water project development; Prepare technical surveys for both groundwater and surface water development in the district for community groups, in division, the local authorities or private

			institutions; Insure available water is safe; Training project beneficiaries on conservation, operation and maintenance of their water facilities; Systematically hand over responsibility of management of water facilities to the beneficiary communities; Introduce appropriate water technology and improvement of rainwater harvesting capacity of dams and pans.
Forestry	Protection of forests; Encourage agro-forestry.	Shortage of funds to develop forests and conduct extension activities Drought in most parts of the district; Low demand for seedlings; Land tenure resulting to low investment on tree planting; Shortage of wood/ forest products due to over exploitations; Encroachment of forests.	Look for more government support; Introduce drought resistant tree species; Introduce various income generating activities; Speeding up of land adjudication; Increase protection and create more awareness of agro-forestry; Intensify extension service; Establish community nurseries.
Agricultural Marketing	Improved marketing.	Lack of marketing systems; Lack of processing facilities; Poor road network.	Formation of new and revival of co-operative societies; Provide conducive environment for the private sector to invest; Encourage appropriate processing; Improve the quality of produce; Improvement of road.
Environment and Conservation	Ensure proper exploitation of resources and disposal of waste.	Inter-department conflicts due to different regulations; Lack of information for management; Insufficient funds for law enforcement; Conflict between sport fishing and artisanal fishing; Improper disposal of wastes; Deforestation and poor agricultural methods.	Harmonization of all regulations and licensing and putting more legislation for proper management; Control forest and mangrove harvesting to ensure sustainability and maintenance of essential ecological functions; Formalize relations with all stakeholders through having consultative meetings and integrated management forums in marine and land based activities; Inadequate boundary demarcation; Development of zoning plans and regulations e.g. skiing zone, fishing zone etc; Construction and installation of new facilities and infrastructure; Provide additional staff training to improve management capability; Development of education and awareness programme for general public, school and visitors; Develop clear policies on research and monitoring of environmental conditions including water quality; Involve the local community and local environmental groups in enforcement of regulation and improve the flow of information to research users; Information management, flow and demonstration;

			Encourage community waste recycling; Promote proper use of land; Ensure proper disposal of wastes.
Food Security	Reduce food deficit.	Poor agricultural practices Low rainfall; Presence of pests leading to losses.	Planting of drought resistant crops; Intensification of extension services.
Agricultural and Other Rural Financial Services	Modernize agriculture.	Inadequate agricultural financial services.	Establish credit schemes for farmers and fishermen.

3.1.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: On-going Projects and Programmes: Crop Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Cashew Nut Rehabilitation Project District wide	Improvement of cashew nut production.	25 farmers as pilot, then spread to all the farmers.	Rehabilitation and management of cashew nut trees through pruning, weeding, pest and disease control and planting of seedlings from high yielder.
Integrated Tree Crop Development Project Malindi Division Mijomboni, Kakuyuni and Sabaki	To improve income through improved yields and on-farm processing of produce; To introduce export varieties of mangoes and citrus.	To cover tree crops namely, cashew nuts, mangoes, and citrus; Establishment of 5 Group nurseries; Over 700 acres to be brought under tree crops; 1,000 farmers will benefit from 100,000 seedlings; 150 farmers to be trained on management for better/increased production.	Train the farmers on tree crop husbandry; Avail the tree crop orchards by establishing tree nursery for mangoes, cashew nut and citrus; Build the capacity of relevant groups and societies involved in marketing and processing of tree crop products.
Farmers Field Schools Extension Approach (FFS) District wide	To improve production through adoption of new technologies to increase food production; Poverty reduction through farming activities.	To empower farmers to make management decisions relating to their farming activities; Establishment of 48 FFS (1,440 farmers trained in FFS).	Participatory technology transfer to the rural communities in crop/livestock production.
Sabaki/Bridge Horticultural Development Project Malindi, Magarini Divisions	To increase horticultural production through utilization of Sabaki River water resource.	2,000 small-scale horticultural farmers along Sabaki River.	Small-scale horticultural production through irrigation.
Coconut Development Project Malindi and Magarini Divisions	To increase yields and improve the living standards of coconut farmers through increased incomes.	120 smallholder coconut farmers.	Participatory development of rhinoceros beetle control methods, dissemination and impact assessment.
Cotton Rehabilitation Project Marafa, Magarini and Malindi Divisions	To increase cotton production and increase earnings by cotton farmers through high quality cotton.	500 small scale cotton farmers; Rehabilitation of the cotton industry; Introduce cotton in marginal areas as a cash crop.	Seed production, introduction of new production technologies and marketing.

A: On Going Projects and Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Small Dairy Development Project Malindi Division	To increase incomes through sale of surplus milk; To avail adequate milk at fair prices to low-income farmers so as to improve nutrition; To improve productivity of the farm through use of manure; To improve the environment and conserve soil by planting fodder trees that provides fodder for the livestock.	60 women groups to be issued with 1,200 in-calf heifers.	Provision of dairy cows (in calf) to women groups.
Tick Control Dipping Programme District wide	Control diseases in the district.	Dipping all animals in the district during the Plan period.	Offering advisory services and extension to farmers.
Artificial Insemination Programme District wide	Improve the breeds of livestock in the district.	Cover all the locations in the district.	Offering advisory services and extension to farmers until time when it is fully privatised.

A: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Veterinary Offices District headquarters Malindi Division Magarini Division Marafa Division	1	To ease scarcity of offices and render better services.	4 no. office blocks, 3 at division and 1 at district.	Construction of offices to accommodate staff and run their services well. Justification: There are no adequate officers to offer service in the district and divisions.
Revitalization of Cattle Dips District wide	2	To control tick borne disease through improved dipping.	12 no. dips during the plan period.	Renovation of existing structures; Provision of water and improvement in management. Justification: To offer livestock farmers a cheaper way of controlling disease.
Vaccination Crushes District wide	3	To reduce animal diseases prevalence especially rinderpest and contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia.	Construct 50 vaccination crushes and vaccinate 60,000 per year.	Construction of crushes for effective animal handling. Justification: There are no enough crushes for vaccination.
Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) Testing Programme District wide	4	To eradicate animal diseases.	Test sample from 80,000 heads of cattle on transit - 10,000 per year.	Taking samples from various parts of the district. Justification: There is a high number of animals on transit which might spread the disease to local animals.
Tsetse Control Programme District wide	5	To reduce trypanosomiasis and eradicate the vector.	Set traps to cover all locations in the district;	Set up tsetse traps and use chemical treatment on any case reported. Justification: The tsetse fly transmits disease, which can kill many animals.
Rabbies Vaccination District wide	6	To lower disease occurrence and	Vaccination of 5,000 dogs and	Vaccination of dogs and cats.

	spread for both human and animals.	2,000 cats every year.	Justification: To curb the spread of the disease to animals.
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A: On Going Projects and Programmes: Agricultural Research

Project Name Location/Division.	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Research Project Malindi Division	Increase crop production in the district by introducing varieties that are drought resistant and cannot be attacked by pests Improve the incomes of farmers.	Produce varieties for all the crops in the district.	Cereals – maize, sorghum and millet; Root and Tuber crops – cassava, sweet potatoes; Horticulture–vegetables, fruits, flowers, herbs and spices; Tree Crops – cashew nuts, coconut, bixa; Soil and water management; Crop protection – entomology, pathology; Livestock – dairy cattle, poultry, small ruminants; Fibre crops – cotton, sisal.
Socio-Economic Survey District wide	To get information on the adoption and impact of research and extension.		Conduct diagnostic surveys, and marketing studies.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Ngomeni Prawn Farm Gangoni Location Magarini Division	To begin production with pond 9; To increase production by rehabilitating ponds and construction of new ones.	2001/2002 - Repair pond 9 and main intake canal; Begin construction of access dyke to the farm; 2002/2003 - Rehabilitate main canal; Repair ponds 8 and 7 and stock them; Complete access dyke; 2003/2004 - Merge former pond 5 and 6 and also pond 4 and the hatchery; 2004/2005 - Repair pond 11 and construct pond 10 and stock them.	Repair main gate of intake canal; Excavate the ponds; Strengthen and repair the walls; Construct an access dyke to the farm which can be used by vehicle; Excavate main canal.
Community Based Resource Management Programme District wide	Ensure sustainable use of marine resources.	To cover the whole coastline in the district.	Community patrolling the sea, collection of data.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Purchase of Patrol Boats District wide	1	To patrol and closely monitor fishing activities and also enforce the law.	2002/2003 - Purchase of engines – 1 no; 2003/2004 - Purchase of boats – 1 no.	Purchase engines first; Purchase boats then fit in the engines. Justification: Lack of the boat has been inhibiting surveillance.
Replacement of Bad Nets District wide	2	To eliminate use of undersized nets which get undersized fish for sustainable fishing.	Check 200 nets in a year.	Purchase right sized nets. Identify fishermen using undersized nets; Seize the undersized nets and replace them with right ones. Justification: Reduce

				incidence of catching fingerlings.
Gazettment of fish landing stations District wide	3	To increase fish resource exploitation protection measures.	Gazettment of 5 no. centres.	Registration of the land. Justification: Protect the land from grabbing and also enhance fish excursion services.
Magarini Aqua Farm Project Gongoni Location Magarini Division	4	Increase incomes of the local prawn farmers.	Develop 50 ha for prawn farming in the first three years.	Establishment of facilities for prawn farming. Justification: The potential is high and if exploited can improve earning.
Ngomeni Fish landing depot Gongoni Location Magarini Division	5	Increase fish production.	Complete the depot by 2004.	Rehabilitation of landing depot. Justification: The depot is depleted.
Mayungu Fish landing Depot Malindi Location Malindi Division	6	Increase fish production.	Complete the depot by 2006:	Construction fish landing depot. Justification: There are no such facilities to serve the growing number of catch.
Radio Communication Facilities District wide	7	To enhance surveillance.	Complete the installation depot by 2004.	Purchase and installation of radio communication. Justification: The absence of equipment has made surveillance difficult.
Ice Making Plant Malindi location Malindi Division	8	Improve storage of fish.	Purchase the plant by 2007.	Installation of the plant. Justification: Reduce losses for fishermen and also improve the prices.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Co-Operative Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malindi Handcraft New Site Project Muyeve, Malindi Location	To have a show room and increase membership.	Members to increase number of pieces of curios arranged in the show room from 40 pieces to at least 60 pieces.	Construction of show room so as to increase members' sales and have their own premises.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malindi Agricultural Development Project (M.A.D.P.) Malindi, Magarini and Marafa Division	1	To increase production leading to an increase in members income.	About 3,000 farmers to be reached per year;	Cultivation of members farms; Credit to members to assist them in farming. Justification: Currently, member's production is very low owing to lack of credit and low production.

A: On Going Projects and Programmes: Land Administration, Survey and Human Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets No. Of Plots	Description of Activities
Adu Adu Location Marafa Division	Settle the landless in the registered schemes.	678 plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Ramada Adu Location	Settle the landless in the registered schemes.	427 plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the

Marafa Division			scheme titles.
Fundissa Fundissa Location Magarini Division	Settle the landless in the registered schemes.	334 plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Pumwani I Marafa Location Marafa Division	Settle the landless in the registered schemes.	433 plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Mizijini Marafa Location Marafa Division	Sc settle the landless in the registered.	486 plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Marafa Marafa Location Marafa Division	Settle the landless in the registered schemes.	252 plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Shaurimoyo Marafa Location Marafa Division	Settle the landless in the registered schemes.	725 plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Pumwani II Marafa Location Marafa Division	Settle the landless in the registered schemes.	219 Plots	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Marereni/ Musumarini Adjudication Section Fundissa Location Magarini Division	To register 2,500 parcels.	To complete 2,500 parcels by 2003.	Demarcation and objection cases hearing.
Kakoeni Adjudication Section Jilore Location Malindi Division	To clear land cases.	To register by 2002.	Objection hearing.
Musongaleni Squatter Scheme Goshi Location Malindi Division	To register the scheme by 2002.	About 180 squatters.	Demarcation.
Gongoni Squatter Scheme Gongoni Location Magarini Division	To register by 2002.	3,084 squatters.	Field checking queries.
Muyeye Urban Squatter Scheme Malindi Location Malindi Division	To settle all the squatters.	To settle all the squatters by 2003.	Complete the registration of the land.
Marereni /Msumarini Squatter Scheme Fundissa Location Magarini Division	To settle all the squatters.	To settle all the squatters by 2006.	Allocation demarcation and settlement registration of the scheme titles.
Marereni Development Plan Fundissa Location Magarini Division	To come up with a well planned plan for the town.	To settle all the people by 2004.	Picking of existing structures and plan preparation.
Sabaki Urban Squatter Settlement Plan Malindi Location Malindi Division	To come up with a good plan which is environmentally friendly to the squatters on the ground.	To settle all the people by 2003.	Picking of existing structures and plan preparation.
Revision of Malindi Development Plan Malindi Municipal	To introduce proper rezoning of the town and come up with proper plan as per planning standards.	To settle all the people by 2003.	Picking of all existing structures preparation of base maps, and planning of the revised plan.
Gongoni Development Plan Gongoni Location Magarini Division	To come up with a well planned plan.	To settle all the people by 2003.	Picking of all existing structures and plan preparation.
Mjanaheri Trading Centre Magarini Location Magarini Division	To come up with a well planned plan.	To settle all the people by 2003.	Picking of all existing structures and plan preparation.
Preparation of Msumarini- Marereni - Kambi-Ya-Waya Squatter Settlement Plan	To come up with a well planned plan.	To settle all the people.	Picking of all existing structures and plan preparation.

Upgrading of Informal Settlements Kisumu Ndogo, Maweni, Mbuyu Wa Kusema, Majengo Mapya, Kwa Ndomo Malindi Location	To improve the health condition in these unplanned settlements.	Upgrade one settlement every two years.	Planning of area and public awareness; Relocation of buildings; Building of street network; Control of planning.
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B: New Projects Proposals: Land Administration, Survey and Human Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Koromi Scheme Magarini Division.	1	Allocate existing and successful allottees.	450 plots to be demarcated; Scheme Registration.	Set perimeter boundary. Justification: The people have no title deeds.
Kamale Scheme Magarini Division	2	Turn the arid area to settlement.	460 plots to be demarcated.	Study proposal for feasibility and demarcate the land. Justification: The people have no title deeds.
Mashecheni Squatter Scheme Magarini Location Magarini Division	3	To settle squatters.	Over 306 squatters.	Identification and demarcation. Justification: The people have no title deeds.
Mbaoni Squatter Scheme Magarini Location Magarini Division	4	Settle squatters.	Over 500 squatters.	Identification and demarcation. Justification: The people have no title deeds.
Sabaki/ Mambrui Squatter Scheme Magarini Location Magarini Division	5	Settle squatters.	Over 320 squatters.	Identification and demarcation. Justification: The people have no title deeds.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mida-Matsangoni Water Pipeline Gede Location Malindi Division	Bring clean piped water supply to the people and livestock to improve economic productivity; Create employment for water vendors; Promote community-based water supply management.	Increase length of pipeline by 5.85km; Incorporate storage reserve (2no. 50m ³ tanks) in the system to make it more reliable.	Construction of remaining part of pipeline; Complete construction of storage tanks for the schools.
Mkondoni Water Pipeline Project Lango baya Location Malindi Division	Bring clean piped water supply closer to the people and their livestock; Improve economic productivity and hygiene to raise living standards; Promote community-based water supply management.	Lay 8km pipeline; Include 120m ³ water storage reserve in the system.	Construction of water pipeline and storage tanks including livestock watering facilities.
Malaga Water Project Lango Baya Location Malindi Division	Bring clean piped water supply closer to the people and their livestock; Improve economic productivity and hygiene to raise living standards; Promote community-based water supply	Lay 10km pipeline; Include 120m ³ water storage reserve in the system.	Construction of water pipeline and storage tanks including livestock watering facilities.

	management.		
Kadidsivitsini Dam Marafa Location Marafa Division	Provide water for human and livestock.	Complete the dam by 2003.	Construction of dam.

B: New Project Proposal: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of small earth dams/pans in the ASAL areas of the district. Marafa Division Kanyumbuni Dam Sosoni Pan- Bungale Mtsara wa Tsui Pan Kaoyeni Dam (Toka) Wakala Dam Shirika Dam-Ramada Kadogo Dam Watala Dam Kwa Kagujo Dam Kata Dam Shamale Dam Kisimani Dam Kushonga Dam Kwa Chengo Dam Migamboni - Ramada Kwa Shaushi Luganje Pan Kadunguni Dam	1	Avail water closer to the people and their livestock in the affected areas; Increase economic productivity by saving time spent in search of water, livestock watering, improved health; Promote community management on water schemes.	Revive at least 5no. Dams/Pans in the ASAL areas of the district annually during the plan period.	Repair sections of damaged structures including livestock facilities; Increase reservoir capacities; Protect the structures including the catchments areas from the agents of soil erosion by applying appropriate measures; Train beneficiaries on project management. Justification: The dams and pans provide an important source of water in these dry areas with little water sources
Magarini Division: Kambi ya Waya Pan Fundu Issa I Pan Fundissa II Pan Marereni Dam Msumarini Pan Majahazini Dam Sosoni Dam Vula shaka Dam Tumaini Dam Kaembe Kaesha Dm Madzayani Dam Kwa Mboya Pan Kavunyalalo Dam Lafiti Dam				
Rehabilitation of Boreholes in the ASAL areas of the District Magarini Division Majengo in Magarini Location 3No. Boreholes Yedi in Fundu Issa Location 1No. Borehole Marafa Division Kadzandani in Adu Location 3No. Boreholes Marafa Borehole -1No.	2	Avail water closer to the people and their livestock in the ASAL areas of the district; Increase economic productivity through saved time in search of water, livestock watering, improved health; Promote community management on water schemes.	Revive 7 No. Boreholes during the plan period.	Cleaning of backfilled boreholes; Repair of damaged pumping facilities; Training of communities on operation and maintenance aspects; Purchasing and re- installation of damaged pumping sets. Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock

Mjanaheri Water Project Magarini Location Magarini Division	3	Create employment to potential water vendors; Promote community self-reliance in water scheme management.	Revive over 100km long pipeline network by end of plan period; Increase accessibility of safe water to over 20,000 people and livestock.	Replacement of defective pipeline sections; Training communities on project management through improved meter reading, revenue collection, bookkeeping, general operation and maintenance etc; Re-survey and design water supply pipeline route before actual rehabilitation works can start. Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock.
GIS-Majengo- Mashcheni Water Project Magarini Location Magarini Division	4	Create employment to potential water vendors; Promote community self-reliance in water scheme management.	Revive over 10km long pipeline network by end of plan period to serve 20,000 people and their livestock.	Re-survey and design water supply pipeline route before actual rehabilitation works can start. Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock
Kadzandani – GIS Pipeline Marafa Location Marafa Division	5	Create employment to potential water vendors; Promote community self-reliance in water scheme management.	Revive pipeline network by end of plan period; Increase accessibility of safe water to over 10,000 people and livestock.	Replacement of defective pipeline sections; Training communities on project management through improved meter reading, revenue collection, bookkeeping, general operation and maintenance etc. Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock.
Kadzandani – Fundissa Pipelines Marafa Division Magarini Division	6	Create employment to potential water vendors; Promote community self-reliance in water scheme management.	Revive 11km pipeline network by end of plan period; Increase accessibility of safe water to over 20,000 people and livestock.	Replacement of defective pipeline sections; Training communities on project management through improved meter reading, revenue collection, bookkeeping, general operation and maintenance etc. Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock.
Marafa - Mizijini Pipelines Marafa Location Marafa Division	7	Increase accessibility of safe water to over 20,000 people and livestock; Create employment to potential water vendors; Promote community self-reliance in water scheme management.	Revive 7km pipeline network by end of plan period.	Replacement of defective pipeline sections; Training communities on project management through improved meter reading, revenue collection, bookkeeping, general operation and maintenance etc. Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock.
Shallow Wells	8	Increase availability	Increase no.	Assist communities sink

Development District wide		of drinking water to people and livestock; Promote water supply development and management at the community level.	of shallow wells in the areas from the current 2 to 10; Develop 2 no. wells in the Timboni wellfield to serve Gongoni trading centre by end of planning period.	shallow wells; Develop and equip the wells with hand pumps; Construct cattle troughs; Train communities on management of the wells (O&M); Conduct further groundwater surveys. Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock.
Extension of existing Pipelines District wide	9	Increase the water supply coverage; Improve health and economic productivity; Create employment to water vendors; Promote water supply development and management at the community level.	Increase local rural pipeline system by 20 km per year in every division; Number of staff trained.	Planning and design of the proposed lines; Construction of the pipelines and their relevant facilities; Training of the community groups in project management Justification: The boreholes and pipelines provide source of water to local people and livestock

A: Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Forestry

Project name, Location /Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Arabuko Sokoke Forest Management and Conservation Project, Malindi Division	Well-conserved and intact ASF for the future generations; Alleviate poverty.	Community, Forest Guards and Game Rangers.	Management systems strengthened; Law enforcement improved; Awareness increased; ASF well conserved, IGA supported.
Farm Forestry and Natural Resources Conservation Project, around ASF, Goshi Location, Malindi Division	Increase tree cover, improve soil fertility, alleviate poverty.	Community around ASF Goshi area.	Farm Forestry activities; Processing of farm produce and marketing.
Forest Extension District wide	Promote tree planting in the district.	Planting of 50,000 seedlings per year.	Training farmers and assisting them acquire seedlings.

B: New Projects Proposal: Forestry

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Conservation Project in Arabuko Sokoke Forest Malindi Division	1	To enhance conservation.	All areas adjacent to the forest; Construct 10km of fence.	Elephant fencing management. Justification: To protect farmers from wildlife from forest areas.
Madunguni Forest Goshi Location Malindi Division	2	Protect the forest and generate income for the council.	Have the forest gazetted by end of 2002.	Gazettment and conservation of the forest. Justification: The Government will get revenue.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Irrigation Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Chakama Irrigation Scheme Chakama Location Malindi Division	To make the scheme operational so as to increase crop production.	To put all the 60.4 ha under irrigation.	Repair of canals, pump house and engines.
Mongotini Irrigation Scheme Goshi location Malindi Division	To make the scheme operational so as to increase crop production.	To put all the 40.0 ha under irrigation.	Complete construction of the canals, pump house and install the engine.
Sabaki Bridge Irrigation Malindi Location Malindi Division	To make the scheme operational so as to increase crop production.	To put all the 27 ha under irrigation.	Complete construction of the canals, pump house and install the engine.
Sabaki Minor Irrigation Malindi Location Malindi Division	To make the scheme operational so as to increase crop production.	To put all the 8.4 ha under irrigation.	Complete construction of the canals, pump house and install the engine.

B: New Project Proposals: Conservation

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Management of Marine and Land-Based Programme District wide	1	Control pollution, erosion, exploitation, siltation of reef and run offs of chemicals.	Come up with the plan by the year 2003.	Establish integrated management plan for conservation with stakeholders. Justification: There is currently no plan in place.
Zoning Plans and Regulations District wide	2	Control exploitation and over use of resources.	Come up with clear zone by the end of 2002.	Establish water skiing zone, underwater traits, fishing zones and no use zones. Justification: Currently there is no zone resulting in conflict of interest.
Infrastructure and Development and Purchase of Equipment District wide	3	Enhance management of the parks.	Undertake two projects every year.	Construct a picnic site, toilets, public paths and access to the beach, shower rooms for visitors; Purchase equipment: computer, vehicles, mooring buoys, spotlights, radios. Justification: The available facilities are inadequate.
Additional Legislation for Parks Management District wide	4	To enhance protection of parks.	Come up with all conclusive laws by 2005.	Draft more comprehensive regulations for effective law enforcement. Justification: The current law are inadequate.
Education and Awareness Programme District wide	5	To make local people appreciate conservation.	Come up with the programme by the end of 2003.	Develop Conservation lecture programme for schools, visitors and locals. Justification: There are no such programmes targeting the communities.

B: New Project Proposals: Environment

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
New Dumping Grounds Malindi Town Watamu Town	1	To Maintain town cleanliness.	Establish the two sites by the year 2004.	Identification and purchase of land; Construction of access roads; Establishing of dumping grounds. Justification: The available sites are about to get filled up.
Community Based Waste Recycling Malindi Location	2	To Maintain town cleanliness.	Start 1no. pilot project by 2003.	Establish a group for waste recycling; Training of the group in waste recycling; Create awareness to people on waste recycling. Justification: The amount of waste in town is enormous.
New Cemetery Site Malindi Town Watamu Town	3	To ensure proper disposal of bodies as the available cemeteries are nearly filled.	Establish 4no. cemeteries by the year 2003.	Identifying the sites and purchasing land; Administration of these cemeteries. Justification: The available cemeteries are nearly filled.
Improvement of Storm Water Drainage Malindi Town	4	Maintaining existing infrastructures.	Construct one road drainage every year.	Repairing of existing storm water drainage; Establishing of new storm water drainage. Justification: Drainage has been causing flooding in the roads.
Relocation of Slaughter-House and Holding Ground/ Auction Yard Malindi Location	5	To reduce environmental conflict between residents and current slaughterhouse.	Complete the relocation by 2003.	Identifying the sites and purchasing land; Construct access road; Construction of new buildings. Justification: The current location is unsuitable as It is near the town and residential area.
Refuse Collection in Trading Centers District wide	6	Maintain general cleanliness in the trading centres.	Tractor purchased by 2003.	Purchase of tractor and trailer. Justification: There has been no collection of refuse in the trading centres.
Ngomeni Sea Wall Gongoni Location Magarini Division	7	Prevent water from the sea from submerging houses and other properties.	Construct 100m every year.	Construction of a sea wall. Justification: The town will be submerged if the wall is not put in place.

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

As the most important sector in the district, Agriculture and Rural Development feeds Trade and Tourism Sectors with products and also creates market for the same. Activities on physical infrastructure, human development done on land thus provide a favourable environment for other sectors to thrive.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector consists of roads, electricity, air transport and telecommunication, building, water works, energy, information transmission facilities. Developed physical infrastructure provides an enabling environment for other sectors to flourish in the District.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The mission of the sector is “for enhanced sustainable economic growth, the sector will provide physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructure facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and equality of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country’s overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development”.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure the available physical infrastructure is rehabilitated, well maintained and new facilities are developed. This will uplift the growth of other sectors of the economy of the district.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector In the District

Improve communication, facilitates the movement of people for socio, cultural and economic activities. Provide energy for the industry trade and tourism activities and also domestic consumers. Provide people with recreational facilities and social amenities.

3.2.4 Roles of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Roles
Works Department	Maintain and repair roads; Fund new roads projects
Telkom	Maintenance of telephone lines; Expansion of telephone services.
Ministry of Energy	Expansion of lower lines.
Kenya Power and Lighting	Distribute and supply of power; Maintenance and Repair of the system.
Kenya airport Authority	Fund the expansion of the airport Maintain standards of the airport
Municipal and County Council Malindi Municipal and Malindi County Council	Fund road maintenance; Set aside land for infrastructure development.
National Water Conservation and Pipeline Cooperation	Supply of water and improve the distribution treatment of water; repair and maintain pipeline; Manage water supply.
Kenya Wildlife Service	Maintain roads in the parks and reserves.
Kenya Broadcasting Corporation	Provide radio and television services.
Postal Office	Offer Postal Services.

Stakeholders	Roles
Physical Planning Department	Plan for the towns.

3.2.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraint	Strategies
Roads	Repair and maintain the roads.	Low funding; Shortage of equipment.	Increased funding; Purchase of machinery to save on cost of hiring.
Airport	To make the local airport meet international standards.	The small size of the airport making it unable to accommodate large plans leading to reduced passenger traffic.	Improvement and expansion of the facilities; Aggressive marketing of the town; Increase local production to increase volume of cargo.
Energy	Extend the electricity supply to rural areas; Encourage use of solar power; Encourage constant supply of power.	Frequent power fluctuations; High cost of electricity and installation and solar power equipment; Low coverage.	Solicit for finding for the rural electrification programme; Encourage other forms of energy.
Postal Services	To make the service accessible to all the people.	Inadequate land; Inaccessibility in the hinterland due to poor road infrastructure; Poor telecommunication network; Low human migration.	To encourage partnership with the society by giving them agency services; Expand in the rural areas by targeting administrative centres; health centres to put our services there; Intensify marketing of products; Encourage community-based group to own their own private letterboxes; Start facilitation of financial services by offering saving bank accounts in the rural areas to uplift their earnings and saving.
Major Water Works	Improve water reticulation and distribution.	Ageing pipeline leading to frequent bursts; Decrease in yields in the main water wells; Threats on the wells by river Sabaki floods; Inadequate funding.	Protection of the well fields; Rehabilitation of the pipeline; Expansion of the pipeline.
Urbanization	To ensure a planned growth of urban areas.	Upgrading of the informal settlements; Create employment opportunities in the rural areas.	High rate of rural- urban migration; High growth rate of informal settlements.
Transport	Have a well-developed transport system.	Inadequate funding; Uncontrolled growth of the towns.	Development of transport infrastructure; Enforcement of by-laws; Updating of town plans.
Broadcasting Services	Install television services.	Non enforcement of laws; Absence of television service.	Construction of a transmitter.
Telkom	Expand the telephone line.	Low coverage.	
Social Services	Provide Social amenities.	Absence of land for social amenities.	Review of town plans Purchase of land.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On Going Projects and Programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
E892 Mjanaheri- Ngomeni Road Gongoni Location Magarini Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 10 km of the roads every year.	Routine maintenance (Gabion protection grading,, gravelling, and drainage).
E899 Gede-Kakuyuni Road Gede and Goshi Locations Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 12km of the roads every year.	Gravelling.
D553 Sabaki -Baricho Road Magarini and Marafa Divisions	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 30km of the roads.	Gravelling.
D898 Mere-Madunguni Road Gede and Goshi Locations Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 8km of the roads.	Gravelling.
D555 Mambui-Baricho Road Magarini and Marafa Divisions	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 59km of the roads.	Gravelling.
D895 Msabaha-Sabaki Road Ganda and Goshi Location Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 10km of the roads.	Routine maintenance (Gabion protection, grading, gravelling, drainage).
D901 Marafa Garashi Road Marafa Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 12km of the roads.	Routine maintenance.
E891 Fundisa-Ramada Road Fundissa location Magarini Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 10km of the roads.	Gravelling.
E951 Kakoneni- Langobaya Road Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 10km of the roads.	Gravelling.
E1921 Kariboni -Hadu Road Marafa Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 10km of the roads.	Gravelling.
E975 Chakama- Mwahera Road Chakama location Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 40km of the roads.	Gravelling.
Ngomeni Road	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 8 km of the roads.	Gravelling.
B8 Matsangoni-Kurawa Road Malindi and Magarini Divisions	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 99 km of the roads.	Routine maintenance.
E897 Malindi, B8 - Casuarina Road Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 3km of the roads under earth and gravel every year.	Routine maintenance.

E899 Gede-Watamu Road Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 7 km of the roads.	Routine maintenance.
E900 Watamu -E893 Road Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 3km of the roads.	Routine maintenance.
C103 Malindi-Salagate Road Malindi Division	To have the roads passable throughout the years.	Ensure the maintenance of 104km of the roads.	Gravelling.
Old Town Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 2,360m on the road.	Reconstruction and drainage of the road.
Mtangani Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 750m on the road every year.	Reconstruction of the road.
Tsavo Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 800m on the road every year.	Construction of the road.
Kenyatta Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 740m on the road by 2003.	Resealing of the road.
Ocean View Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 5,000m on the road by 2003.	Resealing of the road.
Malindi Ring Road Malindi town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 2,600m on the road every two years.	gravelling of the road.
Stadium Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 1600m on the road every two years.	Gravelling and sealing of the road.
Squatter Settlement Access Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 2,200m on the road every two years.	Gravelling and sealing of the road.
Airport Ring Road Malindi Town	Improve the condition of the road.	Complete 1,330m on the road every two years.	Gravelling and sealing of the road.
Improvement of Town Estate Roads Malindi Town: Shella, Kisumu Ndogo, Maweni, Maisha Mapia Rural Areas: Mayungu - Watamu, Kakuyuni - Malindi, Kakuyuni - Gede, N.104 to Mbaraka Chembe	Improve the condition of the roads.	Improve on 15km of road every year.	Maintenance of the roads and murruming.

B: New Project Proposal: Roads

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Bypass Road between Mombasa and Lamu Road Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Reduce traffic congestion; Conflict between local town vehicle flow and transit traffic.	Complete the road by 2005 - 3 km.	Construction of road. Justification: The trucks are forced to pass through the town causing conflict with local transport system.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Transport and Communications

ProjectName Location/Division	Description of activities	Objective	Targets
Malindi Jetty Malindi Location Malindi Division	Completion of the jetty to enhance water transport.	Open up the Malindi jetty as a small port.	Complete the project by the year 2005.

B: New Project Proposals: Communications (Broadcasting Service)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improve Quality of Radio Service Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Offer listener quality programmes and attract local advertisers.	Pwani FM transmission to have the installations by end of 2002.	Installation of transmission equipments. Justification: The current programmes are inadequate.
Introduce Television Transmission Magarini Location Magarini Division	2	Offer listener quality programmes and attract local advertisers.	Complete the booster construction by 2003.	Contraction of a booster station. Justification: The services are not in the district.

B: New Project Proposal: Communications (Airport)

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Expansion of Malindi Airport Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Increase the volume of business.	Complete one facility every year New terminal by 2004.	Construction of the new terminal; Extension of runway. Justification: The current facilities are inadequate to accommodate international flights.

B: New Project Proposal: Transport

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road Signs District wide	1	To improve traffic flow.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2008.	Rehabilitation of fallen road signs; Putting in place new ones where they were not there. Justification: The road sign are currently fallen or not in place.
Parking Centre Malindi Town centre Malindi Location Malindi Division	2	To improve traffic flow.	Construct 5 no. every year and roads for cars, trucks, taxis and matatus.	Working out a park space concept for the town centre; Planning of parking bays; Installation of street signs; Justification: The centres are currently not in place.

A: On Going Projects and Programmes: Major Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Malindi Water Supply Malindi Municipality Malindi Division	Reticulation system, sanitary standards; Boost industrial development; Create employment opportunities for potential water vendors; Improve the town's environment.	Water supply coverage to reach at least 90% of the urban population; Suburban population to be within the 0.2km range to water points by end of planning period.	Rehabilitation and augmentation of the existing water supply for Malindi Town and its environs.
Sabaki Water Project - Agency Contract For Management Service Malindi Municipality Malindi Division	Improve overall management of Malindi Water Supply system and make it sustainable.	Complete the first phase by the year 2004.	Procurement and installation of working meters and engaging consultant firm to improve billing and revenue collection.

Baricho Well Field Lango Baya Location Malindi Division	Put back the Wells production and protect it from future floods.	Complete the project by the year 2003.	Rehabilitation and protection of one Well destroyed by El-Nino rains.
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A: On-going Programmes: Postal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Watamu Post Office Watamu Location Malindi Division		To provide private boxes to the current people numbering 140 on the waiting list and have surplus vacant private boxes for long demand.	Expansion of 3 x 100 sets of private boxes at Watamu.
Creation of Cyber Café GPO – Malindi Location Malindi Division		Establish the café by end of 2001.	Establish 'E' Mail Services, Fax and Bureau Services.

B: New Project Proposals: Postal Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Lango Baya Sub Post- Office Lango Baya Location Malindi Division	1	To provide postal services to the parastatal staff and the local inhabitants.	Open the services by end 2002.	Establish sub-post Office. Justification: The services are not there.
Marereni Sub-Post Office Fundissa Location Magarini Division	2	Provides postal services to work force in Salt Firms and the inhabitants of that area.	Open the services by 2002.	Establish sub-post Office. Justification: The services are not there.

B: New Project Proposal: Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Establishment of Sewerage System and Treatment Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Improve the waste disposal.	Complete the sewerage by 2005 (component of sewer).	Construction of the system. Justification:

B: New Project Proposals: Energy

Project name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rural Electrification Programme District wide	1	Promote the growth of rural centres especially those with high potential for agro- based industries.	To supply power to Ganda, Marafa Dabaso, Madunguni.	Electrification of: - Malindi – Ganda – Madunguni Marikebuni – Marafa Kijiwetanga – Msoloni – Mayungu Kibaoni – Fundissa Trading Centre Timboni – Dabaso Justification: The rural areas of the district are not covered.

B: New Project Proposal: Social Infrastructure

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Establishing of a Mortuary Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	There is no such facility in the district.	Construct the facility by 2005.	Planning and construction of mortuary. Justification: The facility is not available in the district.
Establishing of a Public Library Malindi Location Malindi Division	2	There is no such facility in the district.	Construct the facility by 2005.	Planning and construction of public library. Justification: The facility is not available in the district.
Establishing of a Social Hall Malindi location Malindi Division	3	There is no such facility in the district.	Construct the facility by 2005.	Planning and construction of social hall. Justification: The facility is not available in the district.
Establishing of Recreation Centers Malindi Location Malindi Division	4	There is no such facility in town.	Construct the facility by 2005.	Planning and establishment of recreation centres. Justification: The facility is not available in the district.
Expansion and Equipping of Fire Station Malindi Location Malindi Division	5	Enhance fire disaster preparedness.	Construct the facility by 2005.	Enlargement of the fire station; Purchase of equipment; Training of staff. Justification: The available facilities are inadequate.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The physical infrastructure sector provides all the facilities for other sectors to grow; at the same time the sector depends on other sectors to create demand for it to develop.

3.3 TOURISM, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Malindi District has diverse socio-economic characteristics, which are portrayed in this section where trade, tourism, financial sector, small-scale industries are discussed.

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The mission of the sector include contributing to the socio-economic development of the country through facilitation of an enabling environment for sustainable growth and promotion of Trade, Industry, Tourism and regional integration with a view to improving the welfare of all Kenyans.

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Creating enabling environment through reinforcement of Laws, training, giving opportunities and information for wealth creation.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Creation of Wealth; creation of employment; satisfying various human needs by availing goods and services and providing market for agricultural produce.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Trade Department	Licensing of business premises; Training of entrepreneurs; Providing loans (Joint Loans Board).
Tourism Department	Regulating and control of tourism industry; Inspection of hotels and restaurants; Research and information dissemination; Co-ordination of tourism activities; Handling complaints; Classification of hotels.
Industrial Development Department	Identification and development of industrial investments; Information collection and dissemination; Training industrial entrepreneurs; Advisory services on industrialization.
Municipal Council of Malindi and County Council	Provide land and information of trade, tourism and industry growth; Promotion of fair practices.
Kenya Women Finance Trust	Training and business advisory services; Providing credit.
Kenya Industrial Estate	Providing credit.
Banks	Providing credit.
Hotels owners and business owners	Providing high standard facilities; Marketing their products.
Agriculture Department	Extension for more production;
National Museum of Kenya	Maintenance of conservation sites.



3.3.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Improve on small-scale business sector.	Lack of or inaccessibility to credit; Dumping of goods from outside; Low funding for traders trainings; Inadequate marketing for the final products; Lack of appropriate production technical skills; Inadequate entrepreneurial skills to venture into other lucrative business lines.	Solicit for the entry and formation of organizations which provide affordable credit; Provision of appropriate and legal mechanism to ensure fair business practices and level playing ground for the business actors; Encourage more players in the provision of training and business skills; Promote aggressive marketing strategies by all the stakeholders.
Tourism	Revive the tourism industry.	Low capacity utilization leading to low bed occupancy; High Competition from other destination in the country and internationally; Lack of Diversification of the tourism product Bad publicity denting Kenya's image in the source markets; Poor infrastructure.	Tourist promotion campaigns; Encourage domestic tourism; Diversification of products; Capacity building in the tourism sector; Improvement of infrastructure.

Industrial Development	Establish small scale industries	Inadequate sources of funds for industrial investment projects; Unskilled labour force; Small mineral base for industrial projects; Poor transport and communication network; Lack of adequate information and research on potential industrial projects; Lack of land for industrial activities; Marketing problems for industrial products; Managerial problems in some existing industries.	Promotion of training of entrepreneurs on technical and management skills including quality control; Provision of necessary information on industrial development; Identification of joint venture and partners for product marketing and sourcing of industrial machinery; Increased production of local produce; Expansion and maintenance of road, water system, power.
Financial Services	Make financial services accessible and affordable.	High cost of credit; Lack of collateral; Non availability of micro-credit schemes.	Encourage micro-financing institutions; Issuance of title deeds to be used as collateral.

3.3.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Traders Courses District wide	To enhance the business community management skills for higher profitability, sustainability and growth.	Conduct trainings to small-scale entrepreneurs operating in urban and rural areas of the district every year.	Training of small-scale entrepreneurs on basic management skills and offering consultancy services.
Joint Loans Board Scheme District wide	To enable small-scale entrepreneurs to source funding at minimal interest rates.	Loan K.sh 5 million every year so as to satisfy the demand.	Provision of finances to small-scale entrepreneurs.

B: New Project Proposal: Trade

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Trade Development District wide	1	Attract investors through increased production and promotion.	Print books by 2003.	Printing of booklets of trade and business opportunities for Malindi. Justification: There are no promotion publications in the district.
Trade Promotion District wide	2	To promote trade potential of the district.	Put Malindi in the web by 2003.	Put Malindi on Website. Justification: The site is expected to boost tourism.
Establishing of Market Centres in Rural Areas Kakuyuni, Madunguni, Mijomboni, Mbaraka Chembe, Sabaki, Ganda, K. Ndogo District wide	3	Increase council income and incomes of the rural people.	Establish one market centre per year.	Finding land for market centres; Construct access roads to markets; Construction of stalls and office. Justification: The current market centres have no sanitation facilities and their growth is not planned.
Rural Entrepreneurship Development	4	Introducing and enhancing the utilization of	Cover both urban and rural entrepreneurs.	Setting up business centre in Malindi Justification: There is no

Through Electronic Commerce District wide		computing skills to enhance commercial and economic activities.		such a centre where business community can transact their business.
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B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of African Curio Markets Malindi and Watamu Location Malindi Division	1	To control informal trade and boost the council revenue base.	Establish the market by 2003.	Finding land for curio market in Watamu; Improvement of curio market in Malindi. Justification: Currently there are no such facilities and traders are forced to do business in the beaches.
Education Centre for Tourism Malindi Location Malindi Division	2	Maintain high standard in the industry.	Have the center by end of the plan period.	Establish centre for offering tourism related courses and information. Justification: The facility will improve the quality of service in the tourism Industry.
Establishing of a Beach Promenade Between Jetty and Vasco da Gama Pillar, Malindi Location Malindi Division	3	Promote beach trade and tourism and generate income for the council.	Start the activity by end 2002.	Planning of a beach promenade; Encouraging of bordering plots to establish businesses. Justification: The facility will boost local tourism and trade.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Tourism

Project name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Relocation of Beach Operators Malindi Town and Watamu	Contain cases of harassment of the tourists.	Complete reallocation by 2002.	Construction of Central Markets in the identified plots from where beach operators would sell their wares.
Tour Guides Control Malindi and Watamu Locations Malindi Division	To identify bad element who tarnish the name of the trade.	Issue licenses annually.	Regulation through vetting and licensing.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Industrial Development

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Registration of Industries District wide	To know the number of manufacturing firms, their products and their location in the district; To monitor the growth of industries in the district.	To have an inventory of all industrial activities in the district every year.	All existing manufacturing industries to register with the registrar of industries according to cap 118.
Industrial Entrepreneurship Training District wide	To equip industrialists with more entrepreneurial and managerial skills.	Train 10 potential entrepreneurs every year.	Designing industrial training programmes for entrepreneurs and conducting training.

B: New Project Proposals: Industrial Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Industrial Area District wide	1	To make land easily available for industrial projects.	3 industrial areas.	Identification and establishment of industrial areas.
Industrial Potential Survey District wide	2	To highlight on the industrial potential of the district.	1 report produced by 2000.	Carrying out studies on the raw materials available in the district.

3.3.7 Cross sector linkages

This being the main backbone of the economy in the district, the sector provides markets to local agro produce industries and outlet to entrepreneurs and recreational services. The Sector also provides output to all Physical Infrastructure Sector and Agriculture and Rural Development Services.

3.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The sector looks at the districts human resource and factors affecting its growth and contribution to development. Major issues affecting the human development in the district include education, health, housing, recreation, sports and HIV/AIDS.

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

During the Plan period the district will increase health and educational facilities so as to improve the quality of life of the people. Skills development will also be emphasised so that technological advancement can be achieved. Good cultural values will be promoted.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector

Provides improved curative and preventive health services; facilitates the provision of education; protects the rights of the children; ensures participation of youth and women in development.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders In the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Education Department	School inspection; Training of teachers; Staff rationalisation.
Health Department	Offer curative and preventive services; Providing funding for the construction of health facilities.
Children Department	To provide legal protection to the children in need of special protection (CNSP) under the Children and Young Persons Act (Cap 141); To curb and control the increasing number of CNSP through guidance and counselling activities; To promote the rehabilitation of Juveniles so that they can be reintegrated in the society as responsible citizens; To investigate cases of CNSP and those who break the law and make recommendations to the courts on the best method of intervention; Compulsory registration and inspection of all voluntary organization dealing with the welfare of children.
Social Services Department	Assisting in community development, gender sensitisation of women groups; Registration and training on management of Income generating projects; Assisting in relief of distress programme for the poor,-youth workgroups.
Municipal Council and County Council	Implementation of projects; Provide land; Offer social services.
Adult Education Department	To provide post literacy and continuing education; To develop knowledge, skills and positive attitudes for self-improvement for national development; To encourage respect and use of ethnic languages; To enhance positive attitudes towards our cultural heritage; To promote the use of Kiswahili as the national language; To promote the use of English language; To encourage learning as a life long process; To promote international consciousness.
Rotary Club, Action Aid, CISP, Coast Children Care, M.Y.W.O., Amref, Swak	Provide funds for projects and programmes for mitigation of social impact caused by poverty.
National AIDS Control Council Constituency AIDS Control Committee District AIDS Control committee	Management and co-ordination of HIV/AIDS activities; Provide funding; Provide strategies on the fight against HIV/AIDS.
Sports Departments	Co-ordinate Sports activities.
School Committee	Provide management and funds; Institutional diversification.
Religious Organisations; (AIC, Tawfiq, SDA) International Organisations DANIDA & G.T.Z	Provide resources and counselling services.
Physical Planning Department	Provide funding to health and adult education programmes.
Private Sector	Provide physical planning services and co-ordination of physical developments.
Islamic Centre for Orphans	Supplement government funding. Assist orphans with education and skills.

Light of God Evangelism	Assist in educating the poor and provides income generating to their parents.
Works Preparation	Maintenance of housing.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
HIV/AIDS Control	Increased advisory on the dangers of the disease and intensify prevention measures; Treatment, care and support to the infected and affected; Mitigation of social and economic impact; Management and coordination of activities,	Slow change in behaviour; Silence due to ignorance and traditional beliefs; Lack of information on the disease; Scarcity of funds for prevention activities; High cost of treating of opportunistic disease.	Step up awareness campaigns; Encourage counselling and voluntary testing; Increased funding for projects and programmes aimed at reducing poverty, training of counsellors on home based care; Treatment of sexually transmitted diseases; Management and coordination of prevention activities.
Education	Increased enrolments; Provision of facilities; Retention of students.	Lack of funds from parents to pay for school leavers; Inadequate facilities in schools; Low enrolment rates; High drop out rate; Negative attitude towards girls education; Inadequate transport for inspection.	Provision of more education facilities; Increased meetings, workshops and seminars to educate parents on their roles in education development; Encourage donors and NGO's to assist schools organized harambees to raise funds for education projects and bursary; Income generating activities for parents.
Youth Training Programme	Skills development.	Inadequate training institutions; Inadequate tools and equipment in the existing institution; Low enrolment in the available institutions; Shortage of trainers/Instructors.	Provision of good learning facilities for both the trainees and the trainers. Aggressive enrolment campaign; Offer more competitive courses, which are more marketable.
Adult Education	Increase the literacy rate.	Low enrolment especially for men; Lack of teachers both full time and part time; Low funding.	Increase part time teachers; Adequate funding especially for post literacy programmes; Aggressive campaign for people to enrol.
Health	Reduce mortality and morbidity; Offer quality service.	Inadequate resource allocation from Government; Inadequate supplies of drugs and other medical supplies; Low immunization coverage; Low contraceptives acceptance; Poor sanitation coverage High incidence of HIV/AIDS; Inadequate health facilities and personnel; High malnutrition rate; Poor living conditions; High cost of treatment.	Intensity cost-sharing for services offered; Solicit for donor and NGO support, Accelerated programme on immunization; Improve health education; Encourage family health programme; Encourage voluntary counselling and testing centres on HIV/AIDS Improve health facilities; Subsidizing of medical cost for poor.
Children Services	Advocate for the right of the child.	Detrimental cultural practices; Religious misinterpretation; Low income; Lack of information on child rights leading to high	To sensitise the community on the need to educate girls; Sensitise the members to discourage retrogressive; cultures/practices; Increased funding;

		number of children in need of special protection; Inadequate funding and personnel.	Recruitment and train Volunteer Children Officers.
Sports	Promote sporting activities.	Lack of public sports facilities; Inadequate finance for sports activities.	Set aside land for sports activities; Ask for sponsorship from the local business community.
Social Services	Women and youth programmes development.	Lack of staff; Lack of transport and inadequate funding for social services activities.	Training of groups on management; Encourage formation of more groups for income generation; All projects to have community training component; Local Authorities to provide staff.
Population	Contain the increasing number of people.	Traditional beliefs and practices; Religious beliefs; Inaccessibility to family planning facilities and information.	Community education; Availing family planning services to the majority in the rural areas.
Shelter and Housing	Improve housing conditions.	High cost of building; Land ownership problems; Low incomes.	Speeding up of land registration; Promotion of the use of cheaper building materials; Improve agriculture and off farm economic activities.

3.4.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On-going Project and Programme: HIV/AIDS Control

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS Control Activities District wide	Reduce the infection rates.	Cover the whole district.	Advocacy and Coordination, HIV/AIDS control activities.
Voluntary counselling and Testing District wide	Promote use of Voluntary Counselling and testing services.	Establish testing centres in the whole district by 2005.	Establish voluntary counselling and testing centres.
Sexual Transmitted Infection (STI) Programme District wide	Manage opportunistic infections.	Cover the whole district.	Treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.
Orphans Inventory and Assistance District wide	Get information for intervention purposes.	Cover the whole district.	Carry out a survey.

B: New Project Proposal: HIV/AIDS

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Creation of Community Based HIV/AIDS Resource Centre District wide	1	Educate Community on the menace of HIV /AIDS pandemic; Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence.	56 resource centres established by 2008.	Carrying of HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns; Dissemination of useful information on HIV/AIDS; Distribution of condoms to community members; Counselling and guiding services.

				Justification: The lack of information at the community level.
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A. On-going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kakoneni Secondary, Jilore Location Malindi Division	To enable students stay in school; Increase girls' enrolment and enhance security.	To be completed by year 2002.	Construction of a hostel and fence.
Malindi High School Malindi Location Malindi Division	To enable students eat/cook in a proper place.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Repairing of dining hall.
Marafa Girls' Secondary School. Dormitory Marafa location Marafa Division	To increase enrolment for girls.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction of a dormitory.
Galana Secondary Staff Room and Classroom Magarini Location Magarini Division	To enable students have a classroom and teachers to work in a conducive environment.	To be completed by the year 2003.	Construction of a classroom and a staff- room.
Gede Children's Home Gede Location Malindi Division.	To enable students have a classroom and teachers to work in a conducive environment.	To be complete by the year 2003.	Construction of a class-room.
Sir Ali Primary Rehabilitation Project – Fencing Malindi Location Malindi Division.	To enhance security.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction of a perimeter wall to enclose the entire compound; Project almost complete.
Gede Sec. Kitchen and Dining Hall Gede Location Malindi Division.	To enable students eat in a more hygienic and proper civilized place.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction of Kitchen and dining hall.
Kakuyuni Sec. Completion of Staff Houses, Fencing, Malindi Division.	To enable teachers stay in school; To secure students in school.	To be completed by the year 2003.	Construction of Staff houses – near completion; Fencing.
Barani Secondary School Malindi Location Malindi Division.	To enable students learn in a more conducive atmosphere.	To be completed by the year 2003.	Construction of 4 classrooms.
Ngala Girls Secondary School Gede Location Malindi Division	To reduce congestion.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction of a Form 4 classroom.
Galana Secondary School Magarini Location Magarini Division	To reduce congestion in the dormitory.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction of one Dormitory.
Gede Secondary School Gede Location Malindi Division.	To reduce truancy and secure students.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Fencing of the compound.
Kakuyuni Secondary School Goshi Location Malindi Division	To reduce truancy and secure students.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Fencing of the compound.

R.G. Ngala Secondary School Marafa Location Marafa Division	To increase the number of secondary enrolment in Marafa Division.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction and opening of R.G. Ngala Secondary school.
Marafa Secondary School Marafa Location Marafa Division	To enable students take their meals in a hygienic place; To facilitate proper administration.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction of dining hall and an administration block.
Kakoneni Secondary School Jilore Location Malindi Division	To facilitate proper teaching/learning of science and to facilitate proper school administration.	To be completed by the year 2004.	Construct a science laboratory and administration block.
Galana Secondary School Magarini Location Magarini Division	To provide proper facilities for cooking and dining.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Construction of a Kitchen and a dining hall.
Msabaha Secondary School Ganda Location Malindi Division	To increase girls enrolment	To be completed by the year 2005.	Construction of a girls' Secondary School.
Gandini Feeder Primary School Langobaya Location Malindi Division	Reduce walking distance to the main school.	To be completed by 4 No. the year end 2002.	Construction of classrooms.
Yembe Feeder Attached to Viriko Primary Langobaya Location Malindi Division	Reduce walking distance to the main school	To be completed by 4 No. the year end 2002	Construction of classrooms
Timboni Feeder School Attached to Sosobora Primary Langobaya Location Malindi Division	Reduce walking distance to the main school.	To be completed by 4 No. the year end 2002.	Construction of classrooms.
Bahati Feeder School Attached to Malanga Primary School Lango Baya Location Malindi Division	Reduce walking distance to the main school.	To be completed by 4 No. the year end 2002.	Construction of classrooms.
Sosobora and Mkondoni Primary Schools tap water Langobaya Location Malindi Division	To improve health learning environment.	To be completed by the year 2002.	Connect tap water to the schools.
Sub-Zonal Resource Centre Lango Baya Location Malindi Division	Create one Resource Centre Sub-Zone.	To be completed by the year 2003.	Construction of the centre.
Education Bursary Programme District wide	Improve education.	Assist 10 needy students per year and 5 schools.	Contribute bursaries to the needy schools.

A: On-going Project and Programmes: Youth Training programme

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kakuyuni Youth Polytechnic Goshi Location Malindi Division	To boost trainees enrolment which currently is very low.	To be complete by the end of 2003.	Construction of boys and girls dormitories and toilets.
Mapimo Youth Polytechnic Fundisa Location - Magarini Division	To introduce other courses e.g. electrical and welding to boost the enrolment.	To be complete by the end of 2003.	Installation of electricity and construction of a welding workshop.

B: New Project Proposals: Youth Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Gede Youth Polytechnic. Gede Location Malindi Division	1	To boost the center's source of funds to meet recurrent costs; The project is not under government assistance.	To be completed by the end of 2002.	Construction of a show room and installation of electricity. Justification: There is no prior connection and marketing facility.

A: On-Going Projects and Programme: Adult Education

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Post literacy Programme District wide	Graduates of basic education school dropouts.	Establish resource centres in every location.	Promotion of skills and ethnic language amongst new graduates of basic education.

A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Malindi District Hospital Malindi Location Malindi Division	Increase utilization of the Hospital.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2002.	Repair leaking roofs, painting, drainage and water systems.
Rehabilitation of Marafa Health Centres Marafa Location Marafa Division	To create a good working environment and a motivation to staff and to increase the utilization of the health facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2002.	Repair leaking roofs; Provide water storage facilities, provide toilets, and repair drainage system.
Rehabilitation of Sosoni Dispensary Baricho Location Marafa Division	To create a good working environment and motivation to staff and to increase the utilization of the health facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2002.	Repair leaking roofs; Provide water storage facilities, provide toilets, and repair drainage system.
Rehabilitation of Garashi Dispensary Garashi Location Marafa Division	To create a good working environment and a motivation to staff and to increase the utilization of the health facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2002.	Repair leaking roofs; Provide water storage facilities, provide toilets, and repair drainage system.
Rehabilitation of Fundissa Dispensary Fundassa Location Magarini Division	To create a good working environment on a motivation to staff and to increase the utilization of the Health facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2002.	Repair leaking roofs; Provide water storage facilities, provide toilets, and repair drainage system.
Construction of Maternity at Mambui Dispensary Magarini Location Magarini Division	To promote Hospital delivery for all mothers and to ensure safe delivery to all mothers.	Complete the construction by 2002.	Construction and equipping of the maternity block.
Construction of Maternity - Gede Dispensary Gede Location Malindi Division	To promote hospital delivery for all mothers and to ensure safe delivery to all mothers.	Complete the construction by 2002.	Construction and equipping of the maternity block.
Construction of Mortuary Malindi Location Malindi Division	To provide a facility for dead bodies.	Complete the construction by 2002.	Construction and equipping of the mortuary block.

Construction of Casualty Block at Malindi District Hospital Malindi Location Malindi Division	To provide a facility to take care of emergencies and to ensure proper/adequate medical attention in times of emergency.	Complete the construction by 2002.	Construction and equipping of the casualty block.
Construction of Drug s' Store Malindi Location Malindi Division	To provide a facility for the proper storage of drugs and ensure safety.	Complete the construction by 2002.	Construction and equipping of the drugs' store block.
Extension of Clinical Laboratory Malindi Location Malindi Division	To create more working space for the laboratory and to increase utilization of the laboratory.	Complete the construction by 2002.	Construction and equipping of the laboratory block
Expanded Programme on Immunization District wide	To immunize all children under one year.	To improve to immunization coverage to 90% by end of each year.	Conduct out-reach immunization activities alongside the fixed posts immunizations.

B: New Projects Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Surgical Ward Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	To provide a facility for all the surgical cases.	Complete and equip the surgical ward by 2003.	Construction and equipping of the surgical ward. Justification: The existing ward is small and cannot accommodate equipments and patients.
Upgrading of Gede Dispensary to Health Centre Gede Location Malindi Division	2	To provide a maternity facility and In-patient observation facility.	Upgrade the dispensary by 2004.	Provision of staff and operating drugs and kits. Justification: There are no maternity facility and inpatient observation facility in the current existing dispensary.
Upgrading of Mambui Dispensary to Health Centre Magarini Location Magarini Division	3	To provide a maternity facility and in-patient observation facility.	Upgrade the dispensary by 2004.	Provision of staff and operating drugs and kits. Justification: There are no maternity facility and inpatient observation facility in the current existing dispensary.
Upgrading of Gongoni Dispensary to Health Centre Gongoni Location Magarini Division	4	To provide a maternity facility, in-patient observation facility.	Upgrade the dispensary by 2004.	Provision of staff and operating drugs and kits. Justification: There are no maternity facility and inpatient observation facility in the current existing dispensary.
Rehabilitation of Kakoneni Dispensary Jilore Location Malindi Division	5	To provide a good working environment as an incentive to the staff and maintain existing facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2003.	Repairs of leaking roof; Provision of water storage tanks, Provision of Toilet Blocks, Painting Works. Justification: The dispensary has run down structures due to old age.
Rehabilitation of Garashi, Dispensary Garashi Location Marafa Division	6	To provide a good working environment as an incentive to the staff and maintain existing facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2003.	Repairs of leaking roof; Provision of water storage tanks, provision of toilet blocks, painting works. Justification: The dispensary has run down structures due to old age.
Rehabilitation of Marereni,	7	To provide a good working environment	Complete the rehabilitation by	Repairs of leaking roof; Provision of water storage

Dispensary Fundissa Location Magarini Division		as an incentive to the staff and maintain existing facilities.	2003.	tanks, provision of toilet blocks, painting works. Justification: The dispensary has run down structures due to old age.
Rehabilitation of Marikebuni Dispensary Magarini Location Magarini Division	8	To provide a good working environment as an incentive to the staff and maintain existing facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2003.	Repairs of leaking Roof. Provision of Water storage Tanks, Provision of Toilet Blocks, Painting Works. Justification: The dispensary has run down structures due to old age.
Child to Child Project District wide	9	Use the child to educate others including parents and maintain existing facilities.	Ensure health education covers the whole district by 2008.	Training of facilitators for the programme Justification: The children can be an effective change agent in the society.
Mizijini Dispensary Marafa Location Marafa Division	10	Make use of the existing facilities.	Complete the rehabilitation by 2003.	Rehabilitation of the Buildings and provision of equipments. Justification: the facility structures have run down due to non use.
Dispensary at Sabaki Ward Malindi Location Malindi Division	11	To provide health services in the area.	Construct the facility by 2003.	Identify land for dispensaries and construct. Justification: The area has insufficient health services.
Dispensary in Malimo Wards Malindi Location Malindi Division	12	To provide health services in the area.	Construct the facility by 2003.	Identify land for dispensaries and construct. Justification: The area insufficient health services.
Dispensary in Kisiwetanga Wards Malindi Location Malindi Division	13	To provide health services in the area.	Construct the facility by 2004.	Identify land for dispensaries and construct. Justification: The area has insufficient health services.
Dispensary in Mkaomoto Wards Malindi Location Malindi Division	14	To provide health services in the area.	Construct the facility by 2004.	Identifying land for dispensaries and construct. Justification: The area has insufficient health services.
Expansion of Municipal Clinic Malindi Location Malindi Division	15	supplement district hospital services.	Have the facilities by 2005.	Construction of maternity and dental clinic. Justification: The facility will fulfil the demand in the adjacent areas, which are highly populated.

A: Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Children's Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
GOK/UNICEF Programme District wide	Reduce child labour.	Cover all locations of the district.	Sensitising the communities on child rights through seminars and workshops.

B: New Project Proposal: Children's Services

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Establish Child Rights Clubs in Schools District wide	1	To sensitise the communities on child rights.	Form 110 clubs by 2003.	Establish child rights clubs in schools; Train teachers in child rights. Justification: The community lack knowledge on the right of the child.

Volunteer Children's Officers District wide	2	To assist the District Children's Officer reach more children and offer them services in the district.	Recruit 56 volunteers by 2003.	Recruit and train volunteer children's offices. Justification: They will increase the courage of children services in the community level
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A: On-going Projects and Programmes: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
District Sports Tournaments District wide	Promote competitiveness in the district	1 No. Gathering every year.	Organizing annual district gatherings.

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Malindi Municipal Stadium Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Promote sporting activities.	Land acquisition in 2002 and construction by 2005.	Setting aside land for stadium development; Construction of the stadium.

A: On-Going Projects and Programmes: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Community Development Programme District wide	Strengthening of Community Development Committees at all administrative level; Encouragement of voluntary organizations in relation to community education, community services and development especially in rural areas; Encourage local participation in development; Development of local leadership skills for development programmes.	Cover all the 16 locations.	Co-ordination of community self help groups in the district for better progress; Registration of groups; Collection of statistical data for community self help projects and mobilization of communities.
Gender and Development Programme District wide	Encouragement of micro-enterprises for low income women in rural and urban areas through provision of credit facilities and training; Development and introduction to women of modern and affordable technologies that are efficient, time saving and environmentally friendly; Sensitisation of policy and decision makers on the rationale for gender responsive policy formulation planning and programming.	Cover all 16 locations	Co-ordinate, monitor and harmonize women's activities performed by Government Ministries, NGOs; Analyse and disseminate data and information on gender issues as well as co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate women groups activities; Increase gender sensitisation and awareness at all levels through seminars and workshops.

Social Welfare Programme District wide	To reduce short term felt needs such as paying school fees and giving relief of distress to needy clients; To prevent escalation of simple problems to unmanageable dimensions by providing – counselling services in areas such as family planning, single parenthood HIV/AIDS landlessness, unemployed, school leavers, disabled and disadvantaged groups and growing alienation among youth in urban areas.	Cover all 16 locations	Training to impart skills in counselling; Training volunteers, through seminars and workshops to participate in social development activities as a continuous process; Holding seminars/ workshops at district and other levels in order to maintain active contacts with other GOK agencies and NGOs involved in provision of social welfare services.
Youth Development Programme District wide	Involve the out of school youth into various social and economical activities aimed at harnessing their energies and talents into purposeful development activities and thereby ensuring that such youth grow into useful citizens ready to contribute towards the fulfilments of the country's development aspirations and hopes.	Cover all 16 locations	Promotion of youth income generating activities (employment); Health and environment training activities; Youth exchange and community services activities for out of school youth through the self-help youth groups and youth servicing organization.
Vocational Rehabilitation Programme District wide	Helping the disabled in their physical and psychological adjustment to society; Promoting all national and international efforts to provide disabled persons with proper assistance, training, care and guidance to make available opportunities for suitable work and ensure their full integration in society; Educating and informing the public on the rights of disabled persons to participate in and contribute to various aspects of economic, social and political life.	To be done throughout the Plan period with reports being produced annually.	Rehabilitation; Training; Placement and resettlement; Counselling and Registration of disabled persons; Co-ordinate the work of government and other rehabilitation geared voluntary organization.

B: New Project Proposals: Social Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
District Revolving Fund for Women Groups District wide	1	Uplift living standards of women through income generating activities; Develop entrepreneurship among rural women.	Benefit 1000 women annually.	Create a credit services scheme. Justification: The existing loan scheme are inadequate in coverage
Youth to Youth Programme District wide	2	To Involve the out of school youths into various social and economic activities aimed at harnessing their energies and talents into purposeful development activities and thereby ensuring that such youth grow into useful citizens.	Cover 500 youth per year.	Provision of guiding and counselling services. Finding suitable employment for the youth through income generating activities; Assist youth/bright students by providing school fees and related items; Dissemination of information on IV/AIDS; Start income generating activities for youth; Justification: There are no such programmes in the district.

B: New Project Proposal: Shelter and Housing

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Council Houses Ngala Phase One and Two Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Provide better housing.	Renovate 10 units every year.	Rehabilitation of council houses. Justification: This building is in a poor state.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Human resource as a factor of production is very important for stimulation of all the Sectors. The Human Resources sector ensures that educated, skilled and healthy manpower is available in all sectors for sustainable development.

3.5 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The district, like other districts has also been concerned about the storage and dissemination of information. This sector addresses information through the strengthening of the District Information and Documentation Centre, adoption of modern technology and structures and institutionalisation of ICT training.

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

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

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To have local people have access to relevant information for the development of the district.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Creation of employment opportunities; ensure that information on socio-economic issues is available; enhance business opportunities through promotion of products in Internet; create speedy and efficient services delivery both in the private and public sector and ensure users are educated, entertained and informed.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in The Sector

The main stakeholders in Information Communication Technology include:-

Stakeholders	Roles
Telkoms Kenya	Providing telephone links to the users

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Information Communication Technology Sector provides opportunities for trade, tourism as they market their goods and services via the Internet. Access to information provides better service delivery as institutions concerned with public administration, safety, law and order can be more efficient and fast in responding to people's concerns. The provision of electricity through the physical infrastructure sector will enhance the development of ICT in the district and its proliferation to the rural areas.

3.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, SAFETY, LAW AND ORDER

This sector looks at the various aspects concerning the use and control of resources in the district. Issues to be tackled include: administration issues, development of policies, financial management, development planning, legal service, penal institutions, local government, probation services, prosecution and administration of justice

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "Prudent Management and governance in order to maximize the welfare of all Kenyans", while its mission is "to promote socio-economic and politically stable development of the country through the provision of good and democratic governance and development administration, efficient management of human resources and capacity building, visionary economic planning and prudent fiscal policies. Ensuring overall macro-economic stability and the creation of an enabling environment of economic growth and development".

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To ensure that local people are accorded adequate protection against crime through the enforcement of legal laws. The people are also represented in all policy decision-making, process, planning and implementation of the same.

3.6.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Will ensure that peace, law and order prevail; make decisions, plan and coordinate development activities; implementation development projects; settle and adjudicate disputes and punish criminals and civil offenders.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Roles
Police	Maintain law and order.
Judiciary	Assist in maintenance of law and order through settlement and adjudication of cases.
Provincial Administration	Providing conducive environment for all players to operate and creating peaceful environment for development.
Local Authorities	Making decisions and enforcing by-laws.

Coast Development Authority and Planning Department	Co-ordination of development activities; Providing planning of development projects and programmes services.
Central Bureau of Statistics, Civil Registration and Registration of Persons	Collection of data for planning and decision making process.
Probation Department	Providing offenders with guidelines and counselling services and supporting Community Service Order.
Private Security Firms	Supplementing police efforts in maintaining security.
Law Firms	Providing legal services.
Prisons Department,	Punish offenders; Rehabilitation of offenders.

3.6.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Security	Reduce the crime rate.	Inadequate manpower, transport and equipment; Non-corporation by members of the public to give out vital information.	Formation of vigilant groups and community policing; Availing information to the police; Increased funding.
Regional Planning	Harmonize development planning and implementation of projects.	Limited resources and capacity; Lack of grass root consultation in project prioritisation.	Promote community participatory approaches in identification of problems/or projects, design and management.
Development Planning	Prepare implementable plans.	Inadequate data for planning; Inadequate resources such as funds and transport; Sectoral approach to planning and funding; No legal backing of the DDC.	Conduct frequent surveys on various issues; Legalize DDC; Strengthening the co-ordination office; Creation of District Development Fund for Community Action Plans (CAPs).
Probation Services	Improved probation services; Effective community service orders; Programme implementation.	Shortage of personnel; Inadequate funding; Low community awareness.	Increased funding; Increase of personnel and use of local leaders; Campaigns to educate the community on both Probation and Community Service Orders.
Administration of Justice	Ensure justice for all.	Lack of adequate space at the current court building; Shortage of Staff and trained personnel; Delays in the administration of justice.	Construction of modern courthouse; Increase staffing.
Data collection	Ensure effective data collection, analysis and dissemination.	Inadequate skilled and unskilled Staff; Inadequate transport equipment and funds; Inadequate complete data base; Un coordinated Survey by various stakeholders.	Increase staff and train existing ones; Adequately funding data collection and dissemination; Construction of a District Information and Documentation Centre DIDC (install information management system).
Penal Institutions	Offer corrective services.	High contestation; Inadequate funding.	Increase in the number of wards; Enhance use of non-custodial sentences (CSO).
Provincial Administration	Ensure mobilization of the community for development and	Shortage of office accommodation; Large size of	Have adequate office accommodation in all units; Provision of transport facilities especially at the locational

	maintenance of law and order.	administration units; Inadequate administrative skills.	and sub-locational levels; Intensifying barazas for dissemination of knowledge and information; Training of officers to equip them with better administrative skills/management.
Local Government	Improve the welfare of the residents.	Low revenue base; Inadequate resources; Inadequate by-laws.	Improve revenue administration and collection process; Capacity building of the local authorities for improved service delivery; Strengthening financial management; Staff rationalization and training; Privatisation of services; Aggressive marketing to attract investor; Review and implement the by-laws.
Registration of Persons	To register all legible persons.	Funding inadequate; Inadequate offices.	Conduct awareness on the need to register.
Civil Registration	Ensure complete birth and death registration coverage.	Unreported cases; Lack of personnel and computer; Low funding to conduct workshops for sensitisation on registration.	Conducting sensitisation campaigns; Provide adequate personnel and equipment; Provide adequate funding.
Legal Service	Make legal services affordable.	High cost of legal services.	Identify and invite institutions that offer free legal services.
Financial Management	Have an efficient financial management system.	Unskilled personnel; Use of old financial systems.	Computerization of financial systems; Training personnel.
Development of Polices	Involvement of all the people in coming up with policies.	Weak structures at the community level.	Strengthening of the district focus for rural development policy.

3.6.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A. On-going Projects and Programme: Security

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Policing Initiatives	To make the public participate in all security matters affecting the district.	To form anti-crime groups in all the estates and villages.	Assisting the police with vital information, financial and material assistance.

B: New Project Proposals: Security

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Marereni Police Post Fundissa Location Magarini Division	1	Enhance security.	Complete the building by 2002.	Construction of a police post on harambee basis. Justification: There is no police post nearby and the area is prone to banditry.
Mambui Police Post Magarini Location Magarini Division	2	Enhance security.	Complete the building by 2002.	Construction of a police post on harambee efforts. Justification: There is no such facility in the vicinity.
Street Lightening Malindi Location Malindi Division	3	Improve security	Repair the old one by the end of 2003.	Identify most important areas for street lightening; Repair of existing street lights; Establishment of new street lights.

				Justification: The existing one does not work.
Town Roads Naming Malindi and Watamu Location Malindi Division	4	Enhance security operations.	Have all the roads with names by 2003.	Giving names to all roads within the municipal. Justification:

A. Ongoing Projects and Programmes: Probation Services

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community Service Order Project District wide	Punish at the same time rehabilitating offenders by making them serve the community he/she has wronged.	Handle all cases referred	Undertaking environmental projects around town like, growing trees, plants to beautify the town and cleaning activities such as rubbish along the beach; Undertaking environmental/cleaning activities in schools putting up tree nurseries and planted trees; Construction works-digging latrines, putting up walls and fences; Cleaning services offices, compounds, other institutions like Dispensaries.
Probation Services District wide	To ensure that justice is delivered with adequate information.	Handle all cases referred.	Receiving referrals and disposing of cases from the courts which is on a daily basis; Conducting home inquiries for probation community service and aftercare cases; Visiting homes of serving probationers, aftercare cases and CSO supervisees; Visiting CSO work places and identifying new workplaces; Holding probation case conference and community service case conference; Follow-up on problematic cases; Training community service orders supervisor; Probation/community service case committee meetings.
Probation Offices Malindi Location Malindi Division	To effectively offer quality service.	Complete the renovations by end of 2003.	Renovation of office block.

A: On-going Project and Programmes: Registration of Births and Deaths

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization District wide	The purpose is to let it be known that the Programme is wholly owned by the community and is intended for their benefit to ensure that it is continuous.	Ensure 100% registration coverage in the district.	Creating awareness at the community level through information, education and communication.

A. On going Projects and Programmes: Judiciary

Project Name Location/Division	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
Malindi Law Court Malindi Location Malindi Division	Offer better service.	The construction to be complete by 2003.	Construction the law Court.

B. New Project Proposals: Regional Planning (CDA)

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Non-Residential Building (Office) Malindi Location Malindi Division	To provide office space.	To construct and complete one office block 2005.	Construction of an office block Justification: The authority has no offices in the district.

B: New Projects Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Information and Documentation Centre	1	To enhance effective planning and data availability.	Complete the building by 2003.	Construction of the office block. Justification: There are no such facilities in the district.
Monitoring and Evaluation District wide	2	Ensure timely implementation of project.	14 No. monitoring and evaluation exercises in Plan period.	Conduct monitoring and evaluation of projects. Justification: This will ensure the District Development Committee get timely development progress reports.

B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District Commissioner's Office Block Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Enhance better working environment.	Completion of the block by 2003.	Construction of District Commissioner's office. Justification: The District has no offices; The existing structure is in a poor state and was condemned.

B: New Project Proposals: Statistics Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
National Sample Survey Evaluation Programme IV Frame District wide	1	To establish a representative national sample frame for official household based surveys on socio-economic variables.	Cover 20% of all households.	Household listing for quick count; Systematic random sampling; Preparation of survey instrument. Justification: The existing clusters are old and new ones are required.
Baseline Survey on Effects of HIV/AIDS on Socio-Economic Activities District wide	2	To establish HIV/AIDS data base which can be used to effectively combat scourge.	Cover 10 sub-locations every two years.	Data collection Analysis, Report writing And dissemination. Justification: there is no planning data in the district.
Office Computer and	3	To improve efficiency	To be	Purchase of equipment and

Connection of CBS District Offices to the Internet Malindi Location Malindi Division		in data dissemination and accessibility.	connected by the 2003; Have computer by 2003.	internet connection. Justification: There is no computer to ease processing of data and dissemination.
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B: New Project Proposals: Local Government – County Council

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Improve service delivery at county Council Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	Improve Services in Works Department.	Pick –up and Land Rover purchased by 2003.	Purchase of pick-up and Land Rover to be used by the Works Department for supervision. Justification: There is inadequate transport for supervision.
Community Development District wide	2	Improve services especially in Community Department.	Purchase one bike per year from 2002.	Purchase of 5 motorbikes. Justification: Community development officer have no transport means to discharge their duties.

B: New Project Proposals: Municipal Council of Malindi

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Expansion of Town Hall and Watamu Office Malindi Location Malindi Division	1	To provide offices for Council employees and improve on service delivery.	Complete the offices by 2005.	Construction of buildings. Justification: There is shortage of office accommodation for council officers.
Law and Order District wide	2	To serve all the residents better	Complete the review by 2003.	Review of Council By-Laws Justification: The existing by-laws do not adequately address change in the municipality.
Capacity Building District wide.	3	To improve on service delivery	Train 5 staff per year; Complete staff rationalization by 2004	Staff rationalization programme; Computerization and staff training. Justification: The council need a trimmed and efficient staff for service delivery

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector provides a favourable environment for other sectors to operate. Decision-making, planning and coordination of activities in other sectors are handled here.

The sector also provides arbitration of cases to conflict resolution resulting from use, access and misuses of resources and power.

CHAPTER FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the monitoring and evaluation mechanism that will be used during Plan implementation. The areas to be reflected include institutional framework for monitoring and evaluation. An implementation monitoring and evaluation matrix, which gives the project name, cost, time frame, monitoring indicators, instruments for monitoring, and stakeholders and their responsibilities will form the main body of the chapter.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to ensure that the 2002-2008 District Development Plan is implemented with stakeholders' involvement, it will be in order that a framework is developed from the grassroots to the national level. At the grass root level, each project will have a project committee, which will report to the sub-locational level. The administrative structure is followed up to the Provincial level, which will in turn be connected to Inter-ministerial Monitoring Committee.

Project Committee: The committee will monitor the day-to-day implementation of projects at the field/site level. The committee will give suggestions and recommendations based on local situation. The secretary of that committee with technical experts would prepare projects reports covering project management, finances, and implementation constraints and propose suggestions.

Sub-Location Monitoring Committee: The committee would discuss, and visit all projects in their jurisdiction. Their recommendations would be used to modify the community action plans for the proposed village and give guidelines for supervision.

Divisional Monitoring Committee: To avoid delays in flow of recommendation from the village, the sub-location and location levels would be absorbed in Village Monitoring Committee and Divisional Monitoring Committee.

The Divisional Monitoring Committee will forward their recommendation to the district in the shortest time in case of any implementation constraints. The committee will have representatives from Village Monitoring Committee, NGOs operating in the division, Divisional Heads of Departments and religious leaders.

District Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (D.P.M.E.C.): The committee, shall be composed of District Commissioner as the chairman, have representatives from NGOs, Heads of Departments and Parastatals, prominent personalities and religious leaders. The committee will have its secretariat at the District Development Office. The DPMEC will be able to form sectoral working groups.

Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee: The committee shall be facilitated to make one visit in a year to the districts. The composition of the committee would be Provincial Commissioner as chairman, Provincial Head of Departments and Parastatals.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Cashew Nut Rehabilitation	1.2m	2002-2008	No of farmers trained.	Report from community; DALEO annual report.	DALEO	Farmers participate in project implementation.
Integrated Tree Crop Development	18.8m	2002-2008	No. of seedling produced.	Report from community; DALEO annual report.	DALEO	CDA provide funds.
Farmers Field Schools	1m	2002-2008	No. of schools started.	Report from community; DALEO annual report.	DALEO	CDA provide funding.
Sabaki Bridge Horticulture Development Project	2.0m	2002-2008	No. trained.	Report from community; DALEO annual report.	DALEO	Farmers participate in the project.
Coconut Dev. Project	3m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained.	Report from community; DALEO annual report.	DALEO	Farmer participates in the project.
Cotton Rehabilitation	2.5m	2002-2008	No. of farmers trained and acreage on cotton.	Report from community; DALEO annual report.	DALEO	Farmers grow cotton and market.
Irrigation Development	47.1m	2002-2008	No. of schemes completed and under irrigation.	Report from community; DALEO annual report.	DALEO	Farmers utilise the irrigation land.
Small Dairy Development Project	4m	2002-2008	No. of women groups benefiting and number of heifers distributed.	DALEO reports; HPI reports; Reports to DDC.	DALEO/Heifer Project International (HPI).	Farmers rear the animals and market the milk.
Tick Control	0.67m	2002-2008	Percentage of animals dipped.	District Veterinary; Officer annual report; Report to DEC and DDC.	District Veterinary Officer.	Livestock farmers take their animals for dipping.
Artificial Insemination Service	0.3m	2002-2008	No. of services offered.	District Veterinary Officer annual report; Report to DEC and DDC.	District Veterinary Officer.	Livestock farmers adopt the service.

Dip Revitalization	0.5m	2002-2004	No. of dips rehabilitated.	District Veterinary Officer annual report; Report to DEC and DDC.	District Veterinary Officer.	ensure the dips are operational.
Vaccination Crushes	0.4m	2002-2008	No. of crushes constructed.	District Veterinary Officer annual report; Report to DEC and DDC.	District Veterinary Officer.	Livestock farmers take animals for vaccination.
Rabies Control	0.5m	2002-2003	No. of animals vaccinated.	District Veterinary Officer annual report; Report to DEC and DDC.	District Veterinary Officer.	Animal owners-ensure that they take their animals for vaccination.
Tsetse Control	0.3m	2002-2005	No. of samples taken.	District Veterinary Officer annual report; Report to DEC and DDC.	District Veterinary Officer.	Community to report cases.
Ngomeni Prawns Farm Rehabilitation	0.5m	2002-2004	No. of ponds rehabilitated.	D/Fisheries Annual Report	District Fisheries Officer.	Farmers adopt prawn farming.
Ngomeni Fish Depot	0.6m	2002-2004	Depot rehabilitated.	D/Fisheries annual report	District Fisheries Officer.	Fishermen use the facility.
Mayungu Landing Depot	0.6m	2002-2004	Depot constructed.	D/Fisheries annual report	District Fisheries Officer.	Fishermen use the facility.
Ice Making Plant	1.0m	2002-2004	Plant purchase and installed.	D/Fisheries annual report.	District Fisheries Officer.	Community to use the facility.
Community Based Resource Management Programme	2.0m	2002-2006	Patrol made.	D/Fisheries; Annual Report.	District Fisheries Officer.	Community participate in the project implementation.
Marine Surveillance	1.2m	2002-2006	No. of equipment purchased; Boat purchased.	D/Fisheries annual report.	District Fisheries Officer	Fishermen to report cases to Fisheries Department.
Replacement of Bad fishing Nets	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of nets replaced	D/Fisheries annual report.	District Fisheries	Fishermen contribute to the cost.
Fish Exploitation Control Equipment	1.3m	2002-2008	No. of equipment purchased.	D/Fisheries annual report.	DFO	KWS purchase more equipment.
Establishment of Fish Landing Stations	0.2m	2002-2003	No. stationed gazetted.	D/Fisheries annual reports; KWS reports.	DFO	Land Department to undertake registration.
Magarini Aqua Farm	42.5m	2002-2008	No. of ha under prawn.	D/Fisheries annual report Lands Department reports	District Fisheries Officer/Project Management Committee	Project committee to provide funds.
Revival of Dormant co-operative	0.1m		No. of societies revived.	District Co-operative reports to DEC.	D/Co-operative Office.	Cooperative societies to participate.

Societies						
Malindi Agricultural Co-operative Society	0.2m	2002-2003	No. of farmers recruited.	Society annual report and District Co-op annual reports; Cooperative society reports.	Malindi Agriculture Co-operative Society Management Committee.	Cooperative Department to provide training.
Malindi Handicraft Co-operative Society	0.2m	2002-2003	No. of articles.	Society annual report; District of Co-op annual reports; Report from Coop society.	Malindi Handicraft Co-operative Society Management Committee.	Cooperative Department to facilitate the process.
Magarini Settlement Project	13.4m	2002-2008	No. of schemes registered and families settled.	Project report to DEC/DDC; Annual reports.	Project Manager.	Community to pay for titles deeds.
Land Adjudication and Settlement	16.95m	2002-2008	No. of schemes registered and families settled.	DLASO report to DEC/DDC; DLASO; Annual report.	District land Adjudication and Settlement Officer.	Community to pay for title deeds.
Surface Water Development	110.1m	2002-2008	No. of dams rehabilitated	DWO reports.	District Water Officer.	Community contribution.
Borehole Sinking	6.7m	2002-2008	No. of boreholes and shallow wells rehabilitated .	Reports to DDC/DEC; Municipal reports; DWO reports.	DWO/Municipal Council of Malindi.	Municipal Council of Malindi and Community to supplement Government funding.
Rural Water Pipeline	34.4m	2002-2008	Length of pipes rehabilitated; Length of pipeline extension.	DWO reports; Malindi County Council reports.	District Water Officer/ County Council of Malindi and local community.	Community to contribute funds and labour.
Malindi Water Pipeline	166m	2002-2005	Length of pipeline rehabilitated and extended; Length of pipeline extension.	NWC & PC report to DDC.	National Water Corporation.	Community to pay for water.
Baricho Well Field	18m	2002-2003	No. of well fields protected.	NWC & PC report to DDC.	National Water Corporation.	Community to contribute.
Marine Management Plan	4m	2002-2006	Plan prepared.	KWS reports; report to DDC.	K.W.S.	Community, forest, fisheries, municipal to participate in planning.
Zoning of Sea	0.1m	1 years	No. of workshops conducted.	KWS Reports; Report to DDC.	K.W.S.	Community, forest, fisheries, municipal to participate in planning.
Equipping and Infrastructure Development For marine Parks	7m	2002-2008	No. of equipment purchased and infrastructure in place.	KWS report to DDC.	K.W.S.	
Forest Extension	0.8m	2002-2008	No. of seedlings	DFO annual report;	District Forest Office.	Community to adopt the end

			produced.	Report to DDC/DEC		practices.
Farm Forestry and Natural Resources	10m	2002-2006	No. of farmers trained.	DFO Annual Report Report to DDC/DEC.	DFO/DALEO.	ALISEI to provide funding.
Madunguni forest	50,000	1 years	Gazette.	Gazette Notice.	DFO.	Municipal Council to facilitate the process.
Crop Research	2.2m	2002-2008	No. of research Works completed.	KARI reports to DDC/DEC.	KARI Msabaha.	Community to adopt the crops.
Socio-Economic Survey	0.3m	2002-2008	1 no. survey completed.	Survey report.	KARI.	Central Bureau of Statistic to provide technical expertise.

4.4.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibility
Physical Development Plans	1.4m	1 years	No. of plans produced.	Reports from DPPO to DDC/DEC.	Physical Planning Department.	Local Authorities to provide funds.
Malindi Jetty		2002-2003	Jetty complete	Works reports to DEC/DDC.	D/Works Officer.	Community to use the facility.
Rural Electrification Programme	46m	2002-2004	No. of centres with power.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Ministry of Energy.	Community to apply for connection.
Mjanaheri-Ngomeni	3.6 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Gede-Kakuyuni	24 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Sabaki-Baricho	60 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Mere-Madunguni	15.6 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Mambui-Baricho	118 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Msabaha-Sabaki	6.5 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Marafa-Garashi	10.4 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Fundisa-Ramada	20 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Kakoneni Langobaya	20 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Chakama-	80 m	2002-	Length of	Report to	District Roads	Works Department

Mwahera		2008	road committee.	District Committee.	Committee.	to provide funds and technical support.
Ngomeni Road	10 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Matsangoni-Kurawa	15 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Malindi Casuarina	1.5 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Gede-Watamu	7 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee	Report to District Committee	District Roads Committee	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Watamu Road	1 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Malindi-Salagate	104 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Old Town Road	2 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Mtangani Road	3 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Tsavo Road	1 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Kenyatta Road	2 m	2002-2008	Length of road committee.	Report to District Committee.	District Roads Committee.	Works Department to provide funds and technical support.
Ocean View Road	1 m	2002-2008	Length of road improved.	Report of District roads Committee.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Ministry of local Government to provide funds.
Malindi Ring Road	1 m	2002-2008	Length of road improved.	Report of District roads Committee.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Ministry of local Government to provide funds.
Stadium Road	1.5 m	2002-2008	Length of road improved.	Report of District roads Committee.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Ministry of local Government to provide funds.
Squatter Settlement Access Road	3 m	2002-2008	Length of road improved.	Report of District roads Committee.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Ministry of local Government to provide funds.
Airport Rng Road	1 m	2002-2008	Length of road improved.	Report of District roads Committee.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Ministry of local Government to provide funds.
Malindi Town Estate Roads	5 m	2002-2008	Length of road improved.	Report of District roads Committee.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Ministry of local Government to provide funds.
Postal Services Project	2.2m	1 years	No. of boxes in place; No. of Post Office established;	Reports to DEC/DDC; Postal Services reports.	Postal Corporation.	Community to utilise and pay for the facilities.

			Cyber Café in place.			
Slaughter House	5m	2002-2003	1 no. structure in place	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal Council.	
Community Waste Recycling		2002-2003	1 no. plant.	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Community to replicate the project.
Dumping Ground	15m	2002-2006	No. of dumping grounds constructed.	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Community to utilise the facilities.
Ngomeni Sea Wall	5m	2002-2008	Length of the sea wall done.	Council reports.	District Works Officer.	County Council to supplement in funding.

4.2.3 Trade Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Loan Scheme	50m	2002-2008	No. of People benefiting.	Reports to DDC.	Trade Department K.I.E. Biashara Sacco K.W.F.T.	Beneficiaries to utilise the loans.
Market Centres	1.2m	2002-2003	No. established.	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal and County Council.	Traders to utilise the facilities.
Relocation of Beach Operators from the beach	2m	2002-2008	No. of market.	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal council.	Traders to utilise the facilities.
Tourism Education Centre	50m	2002-2008	Centre in place.	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Hotel to utilise the facility.
Beach Promenade	0.2m	2002-2003	Beach promenade in place.	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Traders to utilise the facilities.
Malindi on Web	50,000	2002-2003	No. of web sites.	Council reports.	Malindi Municipal Council.	
Industrial Training	1m	2002-2008	No. of training sessions.	Trade department Report to DEC and DDC.	Industrial Development Department.	Industrialisation to participate in training.
Traders Course	1m	2002-2008	No. of courses.	Trade Department report to DEC and DDC.	Trade Department.	Traders to participate in the course.
Industrial Area Development	60,000	2002-2003	No. of areas set aside.	Council report; Physical Development Plan.	County Council/Municipal Council.	Physical Planning Department to plan.
Industrial Potential Survey	0.2m	2002-2003		Survey report.	Industrial Development.	CBS to provide technical expertise.

4.2.4 Human Resource Development

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Provision of Education facilities	30m	2002-2008	No. of facilities in place.	D.E.O; annual report.	School Committee.	Works Department to ensure standards are met.
Bursary Scheme	14.3m	2002-2008	No. of students benefiting.	D.E.O; annual reports.	District Education Board.	Community to contribute for the kitty.
Post Literacy Centres	0.8m	2002-2008	No. of centres Established.	D.A.E.O.	District Adult Education Office.	Community to increase enrolment.
Youth Training Centres	5m	2002-2004	No. of centres completed.	Reports to DEC/DDC.	Youth Polytechnic Project Committee.	Community to increase enrolment.
New Health facilities	10m	2002-2003	No. of facilities completed.	MOH reports.	MOH/ C.I.Ps Municipal Council.	Community to utilise the facilities.
Health facilities	4m	2002-2004	No. of facilities completed.	MOH reports.	MOH	Community to utilise the facilities.
Improvement of Health Delivery	2m	2002-2003	No. of facilities upgraded.	MOH reports.	MOH	Community to utilise the facilities.
Immunization Coverage	0.6m	2002-2008	Percentage coverage.	MOH reports.	MOH	Parents to take their children for immunisation.
Child to Child Project	2m	2002-2008	No. of school children trained.	MOH reports.	MOH	DSDO, DCO, DEO to mobilise the community.
Sexually Transmitted Diseases Centres	1m	2002-2008	No. of cases treated.	MOH reports.	MOH	Community to seek treatment.
HIV/AIDS Control	10m	2002-2008	No. of baraza; No. of V.C.T; No. of community based survey conducted.	DACC reports.	Constituency Aids Control Committees; District Aids Control Committee; MOH.	Community to change behaviour.
Promotion of Child Rights	0.1m	2002-2005	No. of workshop.	Workshop reports.	District Children Office.	DCAC to facilitate the process.
Volunteer Children Officers	0.2m	2002-2008	No. of officers in place.	DCO reports.	DCO.	Community to volunteer.
Child Rights Club	0.4m	2002-2003	No. of clubs formed.	DCO reports.	DCO/DEO.	DEO to facilitate the process.
Sports Tournament	0.3m	2002-2004	No. of tournament.	Report from District Sports Officer.	D/sports Officer.	Sports association to contribute funds.
Social Mobilization and Capacity building		2002-2008	No. of group trained.	DSDO report.	District Social Dev. Officer.	Community to form groups.

4.2.5 Public Administration, Safety, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Office Accommodation	20m	2002-2008	No of offices completed.	Report to DDC.	District Veterinary Officer; DC, DDO, CDA; County Council of Malindi; Judiciary.	
Renovation of Offices and Expansion	0.3	2002-2008	No. of offices expanded and renovated.	Report to DDC.	Probation Department/ Municipal Council.	
Community Awareness on Registration of Persons, Birth and Death	0.1m	2002-2004	No. of barazas conducted.	DROP; DCR; Reports to DEC.	DROP; DCR.	Provincial Administration propagate the message.
District Focus For Rural Development	0.2	2002-2008	No. of trainings held.	Training reports.	DC/DDO.	DDC to support the initiative.
Disaster Preparedness	0.4m	2002-2003	No. of training held amount of funds used	Council report.	District Commissioner; Police; Municipal Council; Red Cross and MOH.	Community to provide materials, manpower and funds.
Local Government	0.5m	2002-2003	No. of laws reviewed.	Council report.	Malindi Municipal Council.	Community participate.
Informal Settlement Programme	100m	2002-2003	No. of settlements upgraded.	Council report.	Municipal Council.	Physical Planner to provide technical expertise.
Fire Station	3m	2002-2006	Expanded structure in place.	Council report.	Municipal Council of Malindi.	
Fire Hydrants	0.2	2002-2003	No. of hydrants in place	Council report.	National Water Corporation.	Municipal Council to use the hydrants.
Police Station	0.2	2002-2004	No. of police stations in place.	Police reports to DDC.	Police Department.	Community to contribute funds for land.
Road Sign	0.5m	2002-2003	No. of road signs rehabilitated.	Report to DDC/DEC.	District works Officer; Municipal Council of Malindi.	Municipal Council to provide additional funds.
Road Names	10,000	2002-2004	No. of roads with names.	Report to DDC/DEC.	Municipal Council of Malindi	Private sector to provide services.
Community Policing	0.1m	2002-2003	No. of groups formed.	OCPD reports.	Police Department.	Community to form the vigilat groups.
Service Delivery Improvement	0.5m	2002-2003	Local Authority with computerized system.	Council reports.	Municipal Council of Malindi and County Council.	
Purchase of Vehicle for	7m		6 No. of vehicles	Report to DEC/DDC.	County Council of Malindi.	

Quality Supervision of Works and Services			purchased.			
Probation Services	0.3m	2002-2003	No. under probation service.	Report to DEC/DDC.	District Probation Officer.	Community to support the programme.
Community Service Order (CSO)	0.4m	2002-2008	No. of projects under CSO.	Report to DEC/DDC.	District Probation Officer.	Beneficiaries to provide supervision.
Malindi Town Plan	0.5m	2002-2008	1 reviewed.	Review plan.	District Physical Planning Office.	Municipal Council to participate.
Conservation Project	12m	2002-2005		DFO report.	Forest Department.	British Lottery to provide funds.
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.5m	2002-2008	No. of monitoring conducted.	M & E reports to DDC.	DDO.	DDC to participate in the process.
Council Houses	5m	2002-2008	No. renovated.	Council report.	Municipal Council of Malindi.	
Roads Drainage	6m	2002-2004	No. of drainage completed.	Council report.	Municipal Council of Malindi.	
Trade Opportunity Booklets	0.5	2002-2005	No. of books produced.	Council report.	Municipal council of Malindi.	Traders to fund the production of the booklets.

4.2.6 Information Communication Technology

Project Name	Cost Kshs	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Stakeholder Responsibilities
Information Centre	2.0m	2002-2003	1 No.	DDO Report to DDC	DDO	Community to provide and use the facility.
Computer Skills	0.5m	2002-2003	No. trained	Report to DEC/DDC	All Departments.	
E-Commerce Project	0.2	2002-2005	No. of traders doing E-Commerce.	CDA report.	Coast Development Authority.	Traders to use the facility.
Television Transmission	25m	2002-2003	1 No. completed.	Report to DEC/DDC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation.	
Pwani Radio	5m	2002-2003	1 No. completed.	Report to DEC/DDC.	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation.	
Prison Ward	0.3	2002-2003	1 completed.	DEC/DDC Report.	Prisons Department.	
National Sample Survey Evaluation programme NASSEP IV		2002-2003		Report to DEC	Central Bureau of Statistics.	
CBPP		2002-2008		Report to DEC	DVO	

4.3 SUMMARY OF KEY MONITORING, EVALUATION, IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector/Sub-sector	Indicator	2001 Present Situation	2004 Mid Term	2008 End of Plan Period
Education	Primary school enrolment rate			
	Boys	84.6%	88%	90%
	Girls	64.7%	72%	80%
	Primary school drop-out rate			
	Boys	55.5%	35%	24%
	Girls	59%	40%	35%
	Primary school teacher/pupil ratio.	1:44	1:40	1:35
	Secondary school enrolment rate			
	Boys	14.5%	20%	30%
Girls	6%	10%	16%	
Secondary school drop-out rate	Boys	0.033%	0.033%	0.02%
	Girls	1.7%	1%	1%
	Secondary school teacher/student ratio	1:10	1:20	1:30
Health	Literacy level	68%	72%	75%
	Crude birth rate	55/1000	50/1000	45/1000
	Crude death rate	126/1000	120/1000	115/1000
	Life expectancy			
	Male	55.5	54	56.0
	Female	58.2	56	58.
	Infant mortality rate	187/1000	170/1000	165/1000
	Under 5 mortality rate	113/1000	110/1000	106/1000
	Fertility rate	6.1	5.8	5.5
	Doctor/patient ratio	1:19,502	1:16,000	1:14,000
	% households with access to health services			
	Urban	85%	85%	90%
Rural	45%	50%	55%	
Average distance to a health facility	Urban	1km	0.5km	0.3km
	Rural	3km	2km	1km
Latrine coverage	73.3	73.3	73.3	
Malnutrition rate	30%	25%	20%	
Immunization rate	54%	65%	70%	
HIV prevalence rate	17%	13%	10%	
Family planning acceptance	20%	30%	40%	
Population	Population growth rate.	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%
	% Urban population	43.8%	45%	48%
	% Rural population	56.2%	55%	52%
	Dependency ratio	100:101	100:102	100:104
	Labour force % to population	49.8	51	52
Socio-Economic	Average household size	5.4	5.2	4.8
	No. of female headed households	12,364	11,500	10,000
	% of children in need of special protection	45%	40%	35%
	Absolute poverty			
	Rural	59.1%	55.1%	45.1%
	Urban	66.3%	60.3%	55%
	Source Average household incomes			
Agriculture	20.3%	25%	30%	
Rural self employment	37.25%	42%	45%	

	Wage employment	2.8%	8%	6%
	Urban self employment	14.4%	20%	25%
	Unemployment rate	29.5%	26%	18%
Water	% of households with access to piped water	51.5%	48%	37%
	Average distance to the nearest water point			
	Urban	0.5km	0.3km	0.1km
	Rural	3km	2.5km	2km
Tourism	Hotel bed occupancy rate	25%	65%	70%
Information Technology	Public offices using computer	25%	50%	85%