

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

**MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

**MSAMBWENI
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2008 – 2012**

A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

A centre of excellence for tourist attraction, highly empowered community and an environmentally secure district

Mission

Empowering the community through capacity building, provision of quality education and health for all, promotion of ecotourism and creation of enabling climate for sustainable socio-economic growth and development.

FOREWORD

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRNOMYS

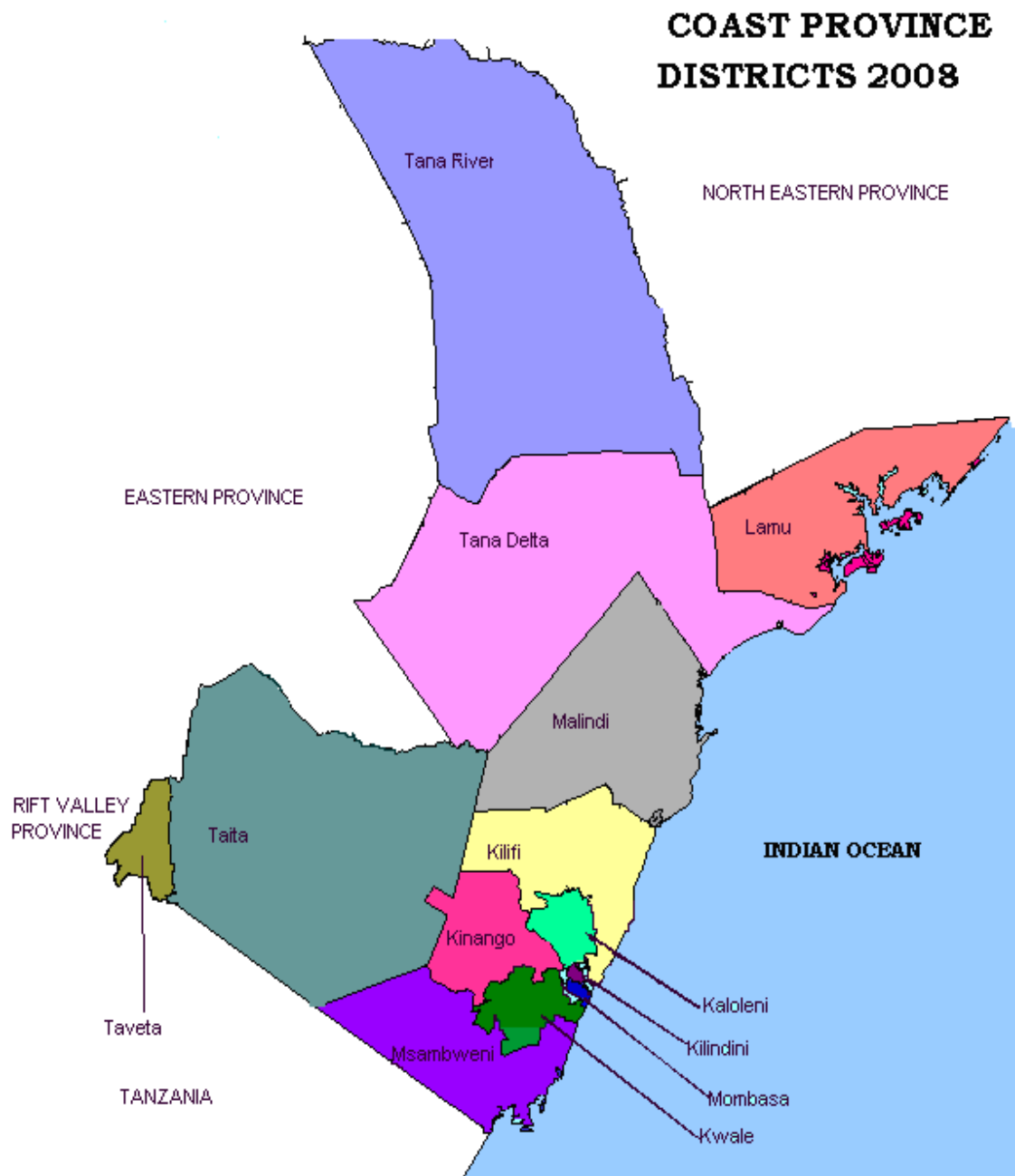
ACU	Aids Control Units
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASAL	Arid and Simi-Arid Lands
B/Qs	Bills of Quantities
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Coordinator
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CHW	Community Health Worker
CIP	Community Implementation Plan
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DAEO	District Adult Education Officer
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DCO	District Cooperative Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DDP	District Development Planning System
DEC	District Executive Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District monitoring and evaluation committee
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KRB	Kenya Road Board
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LDC	Location Development Committee
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoR&PW	Ministry of Roads and Public Works
MPND	Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations

PID	Participatory Integrated Development
PMC	Project Management Committee
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RPD	Rural Planning Department
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SIP	Sectoral Investment Programmes
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SRA	Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
VDC	Village Development Committee

**CHAPTER ONE:
DISTRICT PROFILE**

POSITION OF THE DISTRICT IN KENYA

MAP OF COAST PROVINCE



1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides background information on geographical setting of the district that sets a basis for undertaking programs to make it globally competitive and prosperous. It gives details on location, area, administrative divisions and physical features of the district, settlements patterns and physiographical and natural conditions. The chapter also provides a district factsheet, which shows population profile and projections and the extent to which resources have been exploited and social well-being of the populace.

1.1 FEATURES AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN THE DISTRICT

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

1.1.1 Position and size of the district

Msambweni is one of the thirteen districts in the Coast province. It borders Taita District to the North West, Kinango District and Kwale District to the North East, Republic of Tanzania to the South and Indian Ocean to the South East. The district is located to the South Eastern Corner of Kenya, lying between latitudes 4°20' and 4°40' south and longitudes 39°14' and 39°36' east. The district has a surface area of 3,235 Km² with 62 Km² under water. The area excludes the 200 mile coastal strip known as Exclusive Economic Zone. The location of the district puts it in a strategic location for accelerated economic growth in the Kenyan coast

1.1.2 Administrative boundaries and political units

Msambweni district is divided into three (3) administrative divisions namely Msambweni, Lungalunga and Diani. It has 11 locations and 24 sub locations as shown in the table 1. Lungalunga division is the largest division in the district covering 85 percent of the district with 5 locations. Diani division is the smallest division which was recently curved from Msambweni division.

Table 1 Area and administrative units by divisions

Division	Area (Km²)	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Location
Msambweni	349.3	4	10
Lungalunga	2647.9	5	9
Diani	138.1	2	5
Total	3235.3	11	24

Source: District Commissioner's office, Msambweni, 2008

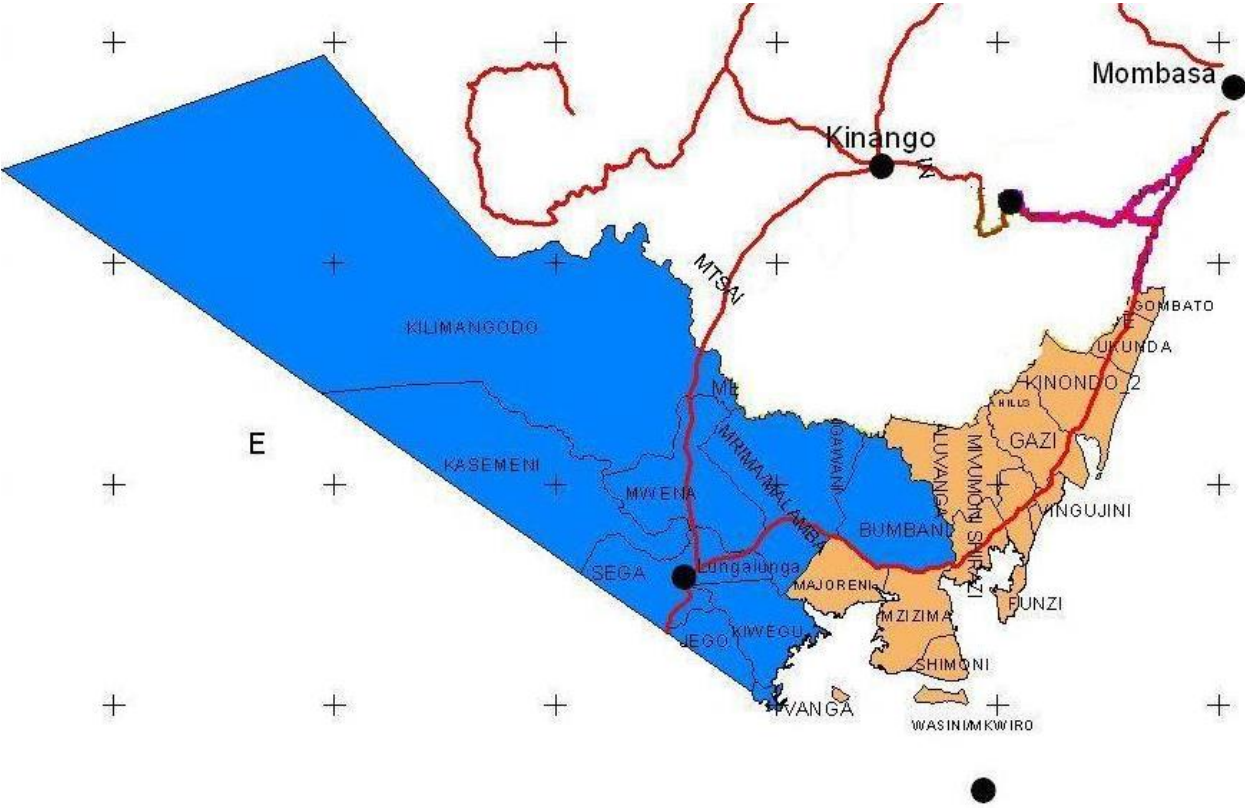
Politically, the district is made up of one constituency called Msambweni constituency. The district is currently within Kwale county council with 13 wards as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 : Political units

Division	Area (Km ²)	No. Of wards	Total Population
Msambweni	349.3	4	90,995
Lungalunga	2647.9	6	59,311
Diani	138.1	3	133,352
Total	3235.3	13	283,658

Source: District Commissioner’s office, Msambweni, 2008

MAP OF THE DISTRICT



1.1.3 Settlement patterns

The larger towns in the district are Ukunda, Msambweni, Vanga and Lungalunga Settlements patterns in the district are influenced by infrastructural network (roads, water and electricity), high agricultural potential zones dictated by nature of soils and the coast line. High population densities are found in Ukunda, Msambweni and Lungalunga, along the tarmac road of Mombasa- Lungalunga to the border with Tanzania and along the coast line. These areas are

also better supplied with piped water, telecommunications and electricity. High population clusters are also found in Msambweni division and Diani division. Dzombo is highly populated due to high potentials for agricultural production. Diani is highly populated due to tourist activities in Diani. The most sparsely populated division is Lungalunga. Most of this area is range lands and are less productive agriculturally but have potential for ranching and general livestock and wildlife husbandry.

The most dominant community in the district is the Mijikenda community mainly the Digos and Durumas. There are Kambas around Kikoneni and Dzombo and Maasai are in Lungalunga. Diani is a metropolitan place

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

1.2.1 Topographic features

The district is made of four topographical features. These features are the coastal plain, the foot plateau, coastal uplands and Nyika plateau. The coastal plain runs along the ocean line and varies from 3km to 20km inland. It lies below 30m above sea level. The coastal plain soils are poorly drained, acidic and less fertile and are unsuitable for agriculture.

The coastal plateau lies behind the coastal plain and is composed of Jurassic and sandy hills consisting of Magarini sands. This region is at an altitude of 60m and 135m above sea level. The Nyika plateau is overlain by poor soils making it only suitable as range land for livestock keeping, which is characterized as low agricultural potential area.

Coastal uplands are high areas in the district and rises steeply from the coastal plateau to an attitude of 150m to 462m above sea level. The areas in this region are the Dzombo hills with a high potential of agriculture.

The Nyika plateau also referred to as the hinterland, rises gradually from 180m to 300m on the western boundaries of the district. The region is underlain by basement rock system. The main activity here is livestock rearing.

Most of the rivers in the district are seasonal; the only permanent river in the district is the River Ramisi which drains into the Indian Ocean. There is a high potential for underground water which is mainly saline.

1.2.2 Climatic conditions

The district experiences two rainy seasons in April to June and October to December which are the long and short rains respectively. It's hot and dry from January to April while June to August is the coolest period of the year. The lowest precipitation is experienced in the hinterland at 400mm and highest in the coastal plain receiving 1200mm of rain. Occasionally conventional rains occur on the coastal plains due to the presence of the Indian Ocean. The

annual rainfall ranges from 900mm to 1500mm. Average temperature ranges from 24°C to 34°C in the District

1.3 POPULATION PROFILE AND PROJECTIONS

Table 3: Population distribution and density per Division

Division	Area	1999		2008		2010		2012	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
DIANI	238.1	67,824	285	90,995	382	95,782	402	102,004	428
MSAMBWENI	349.3	44,298	127	59,311	170	62,558	179	66,622	191
LUNGALUNGA	2,647.9	99,672	38	133,352	50	140,758	53	149,901	57
DISTRICT	3,235.3	211,794	65	283,658	88	299,098	92	318,527	9898

Source: District statistics' office, Kwale, 2008

According to table 3 above, population density is highest in Diani division since it's a tourist centre and also a commercial centre. Lungalunga division has the lowest density since the larger part of the division is a range land and people are sparsely distributed.

Table 4: Population projections for urban areas 2010 and 2012

Year	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Centre	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ukunda	23,153	20,793	43,946	29,257	26,274	55,531	30,817	27,677	58,494	32,462	29,152	61,615
Msambweni	6,313	6,730	13,043	7,977	8,504	16,481	8,402	8,958	17,360	8,851	9,436	18,287
Vanga	1,294	1,238	2,532	1,634	1,563	3,197	1,721	1,646	3,368	1,813	1,734	3,547
TOTAL	30,760	28,761	59,521	38,868	36,341	75,209	40,940	38,281	79,222	43,126	40,322	83,449

Source: District statistics' office, Kwale, 2008

The district has three urban areas namely Ukunda, Msambweni, and Vanga as shown in the table above. Ukunda has the highest population of 55,531 since it's a tourist centre and a lot of commercial activities take place. Msambweni is a commercial centre where agricultural products and fish are traded. Vanga is also a commercial centre a fish is the main item traded.

Table 5: Population projections by age cohorts

Age Cohorts	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0_4	17,001	16,818	30,412	23,463	21,100	44,564	24,741	22,249	46,989	26,348	23,694	50,042
5_9	15,393	15,019	26,448	20,953	17,801	38,755	22,094	18,771	40,865	23,529	19,990	43,519
10_14	13,462	12,986	22,447	18,117	14,775	32,892	19,103	15,579	34,683	20,344	16,591	36,936
15_19	10,718	11,729	20,087	16,363	13,071	29,434	17,254	13,782	31,036	18,375	14,677	33,052
20_24	8,651	11,436	20,087	15,955	13,479	29,434	16,823	14,213	31,036	17,916	15,136	33,052
25_29	8,672	9,467	18,139	13,208	13,372	26,580	13,927	14,100	28,026	14,831	15,016	29,847
30_34	6,379	5,811	12,190	8,107	9,755	17,862	8,548	10,286	18,835	9,104	10,954	20,058
35_39	5,332	5,161	10,493	7,200	8,175	15,376	7,592	8,620	16,213	8,085	9,180	17,266
40_44	3,791	4,032	7,823	5,625	5,838	11,463	5,931	6,156	12,087	6,317	6,556	12,872
45_49	3,674	3,381	7,055	4,717	5,621	10,338	4,974	5,927	10,901	5,297	6,312	11,609

50_54	2,747	2,765	5,512	3,858	4,219	8,077	4,068	4,449	8,517	4,332	4,738	9,070
55_59	1,969	1,704	3,673	2,377	3,005	5,382	2,507	3,168	5,675	2,670	3,374	6,044
60_64	1,662	1,619	3,281	2,259	2,549	4,808	2,382	2,688	5,069	2,536	2,862	5,399
65+	3,192	2,741	5,933	3,824	4,870	8,694	4,032	5,135	9,167	4,294	5,468	9,762
Total	102,643	104,669	193,580	146,027	137,631	283,658	153,976	145,123	299,099	163,978	154,549	318,527

Source: District statistics' office, Kwale, 2008

In the table 5 above, the population decreases from the lowest age cohort to the highest. The lowest age cohort of 0-4 years has a population of 44,564 while 60-64 has a population of 4,694. In all cohorts, it clear from the table that males are more than females.

Table 6: Population projections for Special Age groups

Age Groups	1999			2008			2010			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 Year	3,611	3,524	7,135	5,018	4,546	9,564	5,291	4,793	10,084	5,635	5,104	10,739
Under 5 Years	17,406	17,145	34,551	24,187	22,114	46,301	25,503	23,318	48,821	27,160	24,833	51,993
Pre-school (3-5)	10,310	10,240	20,550	14,668	13,465	28,133	15,466	14,198	29,664	16,471	15,120	31,591
Primary school (6-13)	23,251	22,754	46,616	33,078	29,920	62,998	34,879	31,548	66,427	37,145	33,597	70,742
Secondary school (14-17)			15,948	13,134	11,826	24,960	18,226	12,470	26,319	14,749	13,280	28,029
Youth (15-29)	28,041	32,632	60,673	39,893	42,908	82,801	42,065	45,244	87,309	44,797	48,183	92,980
Reproductive age-female (15-49)		50,974			67,083			70,675			75,265	
15 yrs to 64yrs	54,873	58,215	113,088	76,248	75,088	151,336	80,399	79,176	159,574	85,621	84,318	169,939
Above 65 yrs	3,268	2,794	6,062	4,541	3,604	8,145	4,788	3,800	8,589	5,099	4,047	9,147
Total	86,182	93,641	304,623	210,767	203,471	414,238	226,617	214,547	436,787	236,677	228,482	465,160

Source: District statistics' office, Kwale, 2008

Under 5 years comprises of 16 percent of total population according to table 6 above. Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary school Age): This is the primary school going population. A total of 46,616 of this age group were enumerated in 1999 population census. Age Group 14-17 (secondary): In 1999, this age group had 15,948 persons, which is 8.8 percent of the total population in the district. The youth group (15-29) was enumerated as 60,673 persons in 1999, which represents 29 percent of the whole population. This figure is projected to be 82,801 in 2008 and will continue increasing to 92,980 in 2012. This population constitute 68% of the workforce and the largest human resource. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities, extracurricular activities etc. Education forums on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse are important, as this is an active and most affected age group.

There was a labour force of 113,088 people in 1999. This represents 53 percent of the total population. This age group is projected to increase to 159,574 and 169,939 people in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Majority are engaged in the agricultural sector with about 90 percent of the labour force engaged in subsistence farming. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as modern agricultural, agri-business, eco-tourism, tourism and agro- based industries is required.

Table 7 Population by Sex, Households and Density by Location in 2008

Administrative unit			Male	Female	Total	Hhs	Area	Density	
District	Division	Location							
Msambweni	Diani		146,027	137,631	283,658	57,221	3,235.3	88	
			48,964	42,031	90,995	22,629	238.1	382	
		Diani	36,658	31,078	67,735	18,205	80.3	844	
		Kinondo	12,307	10,953	23,260	4,425	157.8	147	
	Msambweni		30,292	29,019	59,311	12,081	349.3	170	
			Msambweni	9,585	9,505	19,090	3,840	30.5	626
			Kingwede/shiraz	6,012	5,881	11,893	2,490	61.0	195
			Mivumoni	6,029	5,467	11,496	2,249	100.2	115
			Pongwe/Kidimu	8,665	8,166	16,831	3,501	157.6	107
	Lungalunga		66,771	66,581	133,352	22,522	2,647.9	50	
			Lungalunga	11,519	10,899	22,418	3,152	441.6	51
			Dzombo	19,844	20,438	40,282	6,287	195.6	206
			Kikoneni	9,880	9,716	19,596	3,635	127.5	154
			Mwereni	17,605	18,122	35,727	6,355	1,755.0	20
		Vanga	7,923	7,405	15,328	3,093	128.2	120	

Source: District statistics' office, Kwale, 2008

Diani and Msambweni have the highest population densities since they are commercial centres. Dzombo location is also an agricultural area where agricultural activities take place. Mwereni and Lungalunga are rangelands where pastoralism is practiced and hence sparsely distributed population.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILES

The sectors that influence development in the district are Agriculture and Rural development, Human Resource Development, physical infrastructure, special programs and Research, Innovation and Technology.

1.4.1 Agriculture and rural development

Area under agriculture is two thirds of the district. Main crops produced are maize, rice cassava, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, coconuts, citrus and cashew nuts. Main livestock kept are crosses of Ayrshire, sahiwal, freshian, brown swiss, indigenous chicken. Products from the livestock include hide and skin, beef, milk eggs, etc. The sector has employed 114,915 people. Total acreage under food and cash crop is 7,000 and 20,000 hectares respectively.

Land is owned individually, but most of the owners don't have titles. There is a large proportion of people without land. This limits farmers to exploit land.

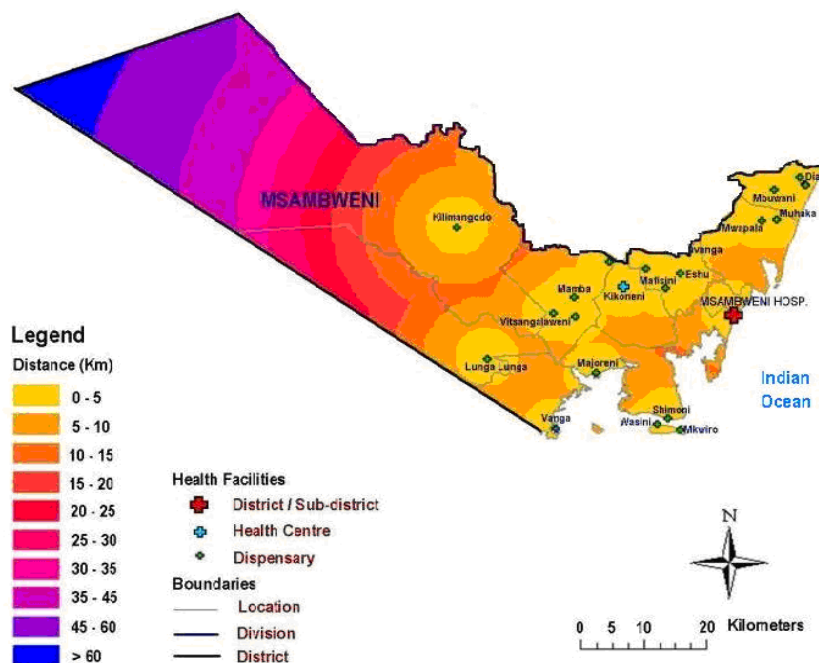
The district has a very high potential for fish production due to existence of 200km of ocean line. The resource has been under utilised since fishermen have no capital to invest in large fishing vessels, use of inappropriate fishing methods and equipments.

The district is characterised by a small forest cover, there are some few gazetted forests. Some areas especially in Lunga Lunga, a lot of charcoal burning is taking place. This has become a threat to the area since it's a semi arid land and the condition will worsen if no measures are taken.

1.4.2 Human Resource Development

There are 123 primary schools, 17 secondary schools, 1 polytechnic and 1 medical training centre. There are also 46 adult literacy classes and 238 ECD centres. These facilities have inadequate teachers to serve the population. The teacher ratios are 1:38, 1:59, 1:37 for ECD, primary school and secondary schools respectively.

The district has 3 hospitals, 1 health centre, 19 dispensaries, 38 private clinics totalling to 32 health facilities. Some areas still walk long distances as long as 60km to the nearest health facility. Most of the facilities are concentrated in Ukunda/ Diani region. The map below shows the distribution of public facilities in the district.



1.4.3 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Diani is tourist centre with many star rated hotels, restaurants and cottages. Sales of merchandise and other commodities take place in the hotels especially during high tourist season. The former Ramisi Sugar Factory has been revived under the name Kwale International Sugar Company, the factory has prepared the nurseries and preparation of land for sugar production in the nucleus in ongoing. There are other towns such as Msambweni, Lunga lunga and Vanga where trading in fish, livestock and agricultural products takes place.

There are 20 star rated hotels in the district with bed occupancy of 40,000. Other hotels are 35 in number; this includes unclassified hotels, cafes, villas and cottages. Main tourist attractions are the beach, culture of the Mijikenda community, Shimba hills, Kisite Marine Park and the Kayas. This industry contributes a lot to the district through trade, transport, tour guiding, boats, etc. Over 50,000 people are benefiting from tourism directly and indirectly.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Waste management has become an issue in Ukunda, the County Council coming up with plans on treatment of dumped waste in Mwabungo dumping site. NEMA is working on reduction of pollution to the ocean which is causing death and immigration of marine life. Access to safe water is a major issue in the hinterlands of the district especially Lungalunga. Water sources are mainly from pans which are shared with livestock. Piped water is available around major town and some few rural areas where there are boreholes. Sanitation in areas in Wasini and the most part of the hinterland where people defecate in the open.

1.4.5 Physical Infrastructure

The district has 578 kilometres of road and only 95 Km is tarmarked. There are 11 bridges with only 7 in good condition. There is only one tarmarked road from Mombasa to Lungalunga; all the other roads are earth roads. Most of the roads are impassable during rainy seasons. This hinders transportation of commodities and persons from the remote places to towns such as Lungalunga, Ukunda, and Mombasa among other areas. There are also other areas where roads have not been done; the places include Mpakani and Mabambarani. The sources of fuel are wood and charcoal mostly in the rural areas especially the hinterland. Electricity is available in all urban areas and surrounding. Through Rural Electrification Program, electricity is being distributed to the rural areas. Some few homesteads are using solar energy especially for lighting.

1.4.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

KEMFRI, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute stationed at Ghazi is one research institutions in the district. Other institutions include KARI which located in Kwale serving south coast region. Nairobi University has also set up a marine research institute in Diani. There is good mobile coverage in the major towns, there in poor coverage in hinterland.

Internet services are available in Ukunda and in the hotel in Diani. More cyber cafes are being opened in other towns showing there is some demand for internet services. Most of the areas is covered by mobile phone networks are along the highway to Tanzania. The other areas are partially covered.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Msambweni is a secure place due to low crime. There are no law courts and prisons in the district, the nearest court and prison are in Kwale and this delays judgement and time to transport cost of suspects and prisoners. Through CDF, more police posts are being established such as in Mamba and Mpakani to improve security of the communities in those areas.

1.4.8 Public Administration

This sector is important in the district since it's a coordinating sector. Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects and financial management in the district especially through district treasury is vital. District treasury is already in place which is facilitating implementation of programs/ projects in the district.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

Several youth and women groups have benefited from devolved funds such as Youth Development Fund, Women Fund and Soccer Fund is already flowing to the grassroot level changing lives of youths and women in the district. Drought sometimes hit the district and through this sector, needy communities benefit from food relief which is distributed the District Commissioners office.

Tourism and commercial sex has caused the increased spread of HIV and AIDS to a prevalence rate of 7.9%. A lot of effort is being taken by various organizations including National Aids Control Council (NACC), APHIA II coast among others.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet represents data on various important aspects the district that form relevant background information for analysis of challenges facing the district and for setting strategies and appropriate programmes in later chapters in this plan, including monitoring and evaluation indicators to be followed up in the course of implementation. This data will also be useful at the start of the next plan to gauge how farther district have developed the on formation provided is for 2008 unless specifically stated.

District areas	
Total area	3,235.3
Water mass	62
Gazetted forest	16.8
National Parks/Reserves	1
Arable land	2,122
Non-arable land	1,113
Total Urban areas	600
Total Length of the Coastline	200
No. of Towns	3
Topography and Climate	
Altitude: Meters (Above Sea Level)	
High	450
Low	0
Temperature range (degrees celsius):	
High	34
Low	24
Temperature average:	
Rainfall:	
High	1,500
Low	500
Average relative humidity (percentage)	60
Wind speed (Km/h)	4.8 - 10.9
Demographic profile	
Total population size (2008)	
Female	137,631
Male	146,027
Total	283,658
Projected population:	
Mid plan period 2010	
Female	145,123
Male	153,976
Total	299,099
End of plan period-2012	
Female	154,549
Male	163,978
Total	318,527
Infant population:	

Female	4,546	
Male	5,018	
Total	9,564	
Population under five:		
Female	22,114	
Male	24,187	
Total	46,301	
Pre- school population(3-5):		
Female	13,465	
Male	14,668	
Total	28,133	
Total population of primary school going age (6-13):		
Female	29,920	
Male	33,078	
Total	62,998	
Total population of secondary school going age (14-17):		
Female	11,826	
Male	13,134	
Total	24,960	
Youthful population (15-30)		
Female	42,908	
Male	39,893	
Total	82,801	
Labour force: (15-64 years old)		
Female	75,088	
Male	76,248	
Total	151,336	
Reproductive Age (15-49):		
Female	67,083	
Aged population (65+):		
Female	3,604	
Male	4,541	
Total	8,145	
Eligible voting population: 18+		
Female	67,764	
Male	74,811	
Total	142,575	
Population growth rate		
	3.0	
Urban Population:		
Start (2008)	Female	36,999
	Male	39,431
	Total	76,430
End (2012)	Female	41,052
	Male	43,751
	Total	84,803
Rural Population:		
Start (2008)	Female	100,632
	Male	106,596

Total	207,228
End (2012) Female	113,497
Male	120,227
Total	233,724
Population density:	
Highest	382
Lowest	50
District	88
Dependency ratio	49
Sex ratio (male per 100 females)	106
Crude birth rate	48
Crude death rate	14
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	92
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	92
Child mortality Rate (CMR)	149
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	118
Life expectancy	53
Total fertility rate	6
Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total number of house holds	42,724
Average household size	6.6
Number of female headed households	9,827
Children needing special protection:	
Neglected	171
Abandoned	4
Total Orphans	1407
Drug abuse/trafficking	2
Vital Statistics	
Number Of Identity Cards issued	8,613
% Coverage of eligible Population	57.4
Number of Births Registered	3,934
% Coverage of Expected Births	32.7
Number of Deaths Registered	756
% Coverage of Expected Deaths	22
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	61.0
Number	173,031
Contribution to the Provincial poverty	9.1
Urban poor:	
Percentage	61
Number	46,622
Rural poor:	
Percentage	60
Number	124,337
Food Poor:	
Percentage	71.5
Number	148,168

Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	80.6
Rural self employment	1.9
Wage employment	8.6
Urban self employment	6.5
Other	2.4
Number of people employed per sector	
Agriculture	114,915
Rural self employment	2,709
Wage employment	12,261
Urban self employment	9,267
Crop farming	
Average farm size (small scale)	3ha
Average farm size (large scale)	-
Percentage of farmers with Title deeds	70
Main food crops produced	
Maize,	-
Rice,	-
Cassava,	-
Cowpeas,	-
Sweet Potatoes,	-
Green grams	-
Main cash crops produced	
Coconut,	-
Citrus,	-
Cashew nut	-
Total acreage under food crops(Ha)	7,000
Total acreage under cash crops(Ha)	20,000
Main storage facilities (on-farm and off farm) and capacities	
On farm	-
Off farm	-
% Population working in agricultural sector	65
Livestock production	
Number of ranches:	
Company ranches	1
Group ranches	1
Total	2
Average size of ranches (ha)	72079.5

Main livestock bred Beef- Zebu Dairy Crosses of Ayrshire, sahiwal, freshian, brown swiss Poultry Indigenous chicken, ducks, layers(Issa brown), turkey, geese Goats East African goat, dairy goat, German alpine, Toggenburg, sassex crosses Sheep: Local hair sheep	Data not available for all
Land carrying capacity (ha/Lu)	7.5
Population working in livestock sector (%)	80
Population working in Bee keeping	637
Bee hive types and numbers	3,187
Milk production:	
Quantity (Ltrs)	5,400,000
Value(M)	206.7
Beef production:	
Quantity (tonnes)	1500
Value(M)	153
Mutton production:	
Quantity(tonnes)	1000
Value(M)	1.12
Egg production:	
Quantity (No)	3,240,000
Value(M)	16.12
Poultry meat production:	
Quantity (tonnes)	84000
Value(M)	25.2
Honey production:	
Quantity (tonnes)	1,970
Value(M)	591,000
Pork production:	
Quantity (tonnes)	27000
Value(M)	5.4
Fisheries	
Number of fishermen	3,357
Main species of fish catch:	
Rapid Fish	-
Jack Fish	-
King Fish	-

Number of landing beaches	34
Fishing gear:	
Fishing nets	138
Hooks	385
Fishing boats	3,000
Annual Fish harvest: (2007)	
Weight (tonnes)	13,960,000
Value	13,511,380
Wildlife Resources	
Various marine species	-
columbus monkey	-
Wildlife estates: Kisite mpunguti marine park	1
Staff of KWS	30
Camps	1
Poaching control measures Daily patrols, education awareness	-
Forestry	
Number of gazetted forests	7
No. of non-gazetted forests (no. of kayas)	10
Size of gazetted forests (km ²)	111.44
Main forest products Timber, building poles, fittos,	
% of people engaged in forestry related activities	7
Seedling production	105,000
Quantity of timber produced (m ³)	900
Mines	-
Minerals	
Rare Earth	-
Titanium	-
Silica Sand	-
Building stones	-
No. Of sand and ballast quarries site	20
No of people involved in quarrying	400
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives societies by types:	No Active Membership Turnover
Branches of National SACCOs	
Local urban SACCOs	31 23 1766 6,688,259
(Agriculture)Dry produce	5 2 186 -
Unions	1 - 0 -
Housing	- - - -
Fisheries	5 1 118 138,000
Total	42 25 2070 7,026,259
Active cooperative societies	26
Dormant cooperative societies	9
Collapsed societies(within the last five years):	-
Health	
Number Of Health of health Facilities	
Hospitals	3
Nursing homes	-
Health centres	1

Dispensaries	19
Private clinics	38
Total	32
Beds capacity	149
Doctor/population ratio	1:247,478
Nurse/population ratio	1:2,047
Average distance to health facility(Km)	10
Three most prevalent diseases:	
Malaria	-
Diseases of The Respiratory System	-
Diseases of the Skin	-
Antenatal care(ANC) attendance	25
Health facilities deliveries	32
Contraceptive acceptance	32
Infant vaccination	67
CDF Projects	6
Education	
Pre- school:	
No. of ECD centres	
Public	169
Private	39
Local authority	3
Religious groups	27
Total	238
No. of ECD teachers	
Male	20
Female	406
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:38
Total enrolment:	
male	8,463
Female	7,634
Drop-out rate	2%
Primary	
Number of primary schools	Total 123
	Public 108
	Private 15
Number of teachers(primary)	1,020
Total enrolment:	
Boys	31,150
Girls	28,822
No. Of teachers	1036
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:59
Average years of school attendance	8
Secondary	
No. of secondary schools	17
No. of secondary school teachers	129
Total enrolment:	4,769
Boys	2,331

	Girls	2,438
Teacher/pupil ratio		1:37
Tertiary		
Number of training institutions:		
	Polytechnics	1
	Colleges-GTI	0
	Medical Training Centre	1
Main types of training institutions		Medical -1
Adult Literacy		
Number of adult literacy classes		46
Enrolment 2008		1,231
Enrolment by Gender		
	Male	320
	Female	911
Literacy levels by sex:		
	Male	67
	Female	48
CDF Projects		24
Water and sanitation		
Number of households with access to piped water		26,968
Number of households with access to portable water		15,490
Number of permanent rivers		3
Number of shallow wells		1
Number of water pans		6
Number of dams		9
Number of boreholes		440
Number of households with roof catchments		124
Average distance to nearest potable water point		2
Number of households with V.I.P latrines		15,253
Number of protected springs		13
Number of unprotected springs		-
CDF Projects		12
Energy		
Percentage of households with electricity		5.2%
Number of trading centres with electricity		10
% of households using wood fuel (cooking)		70
% of households using kerosene/ paraffin (cooking)		10.8
% of households using gas and biogas (cooking)		1
% households with solar energy (cooking)		0
CDF Projects		3
Transport & communication		
Road length (Total kilometre of roads)		578
Bitumen surface		95
Gravel surface		-
Earth surface roads		483
Condition of roads and bridges:		
No. of km feeder road in:- Good condition		250
	Bad condition	168

No. of km trunk roads in:- Good condition	156	
Bad condition	-	
No. of bridges in :- Good condition	7	
Bad condition	4	
Sea/lake ports	1	
Number of airstrips	2	
Number of jetties	3	
CDF Projects	1	
Communication		
% Mobile network service coverage	80	
Number of post/sub-post offices	5	
% of households without radios	20	
Licensed stamp vendors	-	
Number of cyber cafes	6	
No. of newspaper vendors	12	
% TV Reception	90	
No. of Radio Stations	21	
Mobile film visits per month	1	
% Households with Personal Computer	5	
% Internet coverage	4	
No. of resource centres	1	
Trade		
Number of trading centres (population of 2000 and	1	
Number of small-scale traders	150	
Registered retail traders	80	
Registered wholesale traders	10	
Industry		
Bakeries	2	
Manufacturing industries	10	
Number of Jua Kali Associations	7	
Number of Jua Kali Artisans	50	
Financial Services		
No. of Commercial banks	6	
No. of ATMs (Including stand alone ATMs)	8	
Number of micro-finance institutions	3	
Number of Village banks	3	
Postal money transfers/pasta pay	1	
Mobile phone cash transfer outlets	1	
Number of informal sector enterprise	14	
Tourism		
Main tourist attractions		
Hotels	Number of hotels	No. of beds
Star rated Hotels	20	40000
Unclassified Hotels	10	5000
Cafes	15	-
Villas	5	-

Cottages	5	-
Number of tourist class hotels	46	
Cross Cutting Issues		
HIV/AIDS:		
HIV Prevalence	7.9	
No. of VCT centres	4	
No. of home based Care Groups	5	
No. of institutions offering ARVS	3	
No. of persons under ART	850	
No of Projects Implemented through CACCs	4	
Projects funds Disbursed through CACCs	1.1M	
No. Of persons under ARV	417	
SECURITY:		
NO. of Police Stations	3	
NO. of Police/AP Post	3	
No. of crime reported incidences (2007)	3	
No. of victim support units	-	
No. of prisons	-	
No. of law courts	-	
CDF Projects	1	
Community Development and social welfare		
NO. active women groups	288	
Social Services		
No. of self help groups	192	
No. of youth groups	212	
Assisted Groups		
Women Groups	30	
Self help Groups	103	
Youth Groups	9	
Culture		
No of Registered Cultural Groups	50	
No. of Cultural Centres	-	
No. of Botanical gardens	-	
No Traditional Medicine men	30	
Sports		
No of Sports stadia/Grounds	1	
No of Sports Clubs	10	
Youth Enterprise Development Fund(YEDF)		
No. of Youth Groups benefited	28	
Funds Disbursed(Kshs)	2M	
Environment		
EIAs endorsed	6	
Environment Audits executed	43	
Solid waste management sites	45	
hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected	2	
coastal sites protected	4	
quarry sites renovated	1	

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the last plan 2002-2008 and attempts to look in broader terms, the implementation status of the planned activities over the plan period in terms of sectoral performance, achievements and lessons learnt. It also presents the major development challenges and cross cutting issues, that may hinder the achievements of sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the district by the end of the current plan period. In addition it also presents linkages between the 2008-2012 plan and the National Development Plan, Vision 2030 and other government policy documents. Finally it presents the analysis of issues, causes, district development objectives, specific objectives and strategies. District potentials, development vision and mission are also outlined in this chapter.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE 2002 – 2008 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The previous plan covered Kwale, Kinango and Msambweni district which was Kwale district when this plan was developed. The theme of 2002-2008 District development Plan was ‘effective management for sustainable Economic growth and Poverty reduction’. The plan strategy was based on key priorities implemented through Government departments, with specific targets aimed at poverty reduction.

The main objective of the plan was to train, retrain and increase human resource capacity through literacy and health programmes. Gender issues were also addressed. Traditional production sectors like agriculture, livestock, fisheries, cooperatives and mining were to be revamped to provide the much needed raw materials for industrial development. The registration of land and issuance of title deeds was considered an important measure to increase productivity. Infrastructural improvement through the regular maintenance for roads, rural and urban electrification to stimulate growth and employment creation was to be done. Tourism industry was to be diversified and marketed aggressively for better performance. These priorities were addressed through the government interventions and with support from donors and NGOs. The plan was implemented below expectations due to low levels of GOK funding,

An evaluation of the plan’s implementation indicates that though the performance was far below expectation, the level of funding for the plan has generally improved due to presence of devolved fund such as CDF, LATF, FPE, Constituency bursary funds, presence of willing donors such as Plan International, UNICEF, Aga Khan Foundation among others and improved funding on recurrent operations by the government through district departments. There were several constraints experienced during the implementation period. These includes poor linkages between the plan and annual annexes, most departments, NGOs, CBOs and development partners (Donors) did not consult/ follow the district development plan, late releasing of funds by the respective ministries, limited donor inputs in plan implementation, depleted manpower due to freeze in civil service employment and, poorly equipped implementing departments and low community participation leading to their slow fulfilment of their contributions as agreed with financiers, the tribal clashes & violence led to decrease in

tourist and emergencies such as flood, livestock diseases outbreak like outbreak of Rift Valley Fever, and drought among others. This called for reprioritization of projects and programmes to cater for emergencies, which in turn resulted in low, plan implementation. The HIV and AIDS and other disease outbreaks continued to affect the human resource base in the district

General administration was brought closer to the people in the period under review, through the split of Kinango and Msambweni District from Kwale District which has improved efficiency in service delivery. In the development coordination, the District Development Committee played a key role with the support of various sub committees working under its supervision. The most active committees over the period were District Executive Committee (DEC), District Security Committee, District Steering Committee (DSC), Constituency Development Committee, District Steering Group (DSG) among others. However, these were constrained by the lack of a permanent DDO for Kwale District between 2003 and 2006.

During the plan period, a total of 218 projects were proposed out of which only 134 projects were implemented as shown on table 8 below. Some of implemented project are completed while others are ongoing.

Table 1 : Implementation status of the 2002-2008 Plan

Department	No. of Projects in the previous plan	No. of Projects implemented			Total Project cost of project proposed (Million Ksh.)
		Complete	On-going	Stalled/ Not started	
Water	5	2	1	2	300.91
Health	5	1	1	3	35.83
Livestock	4	1	3	0	12.50
Agriculture	4	0	2	2	49.03
Provincial Administration	3	1	1	1	30.21
Veterinary	1	0	1	0	2.60
Fisheries	4	0	1	3	7.60
Kenya wildlife service	1	0	1	0	14.00
Children's department	6	1	4	1	5.50
Social services	6	1	4	1	10.33
Sport	4	0	3	1	6.73
Culture	3	2	0	1	0.00
District information office	3	0	0	3	4.33
Applied technology	5	0	0	5	15.27
Land & settlement	2	0	1	1	0.00
Education	11	3	7	1	34.00
Civil registrar	6	3	3	0	4.33
Registrar of persons	4	2	2	0	1.23
Probation	4	2	2	0	1.83
Tourism	5	1	4	0	5.00
Trade & Industry	5	0	0	5	1.17
Mining	2	0	2	0	3.83
Development Planning	4	0	4	0	3.33
Information	13	3	7	3	6.43
Forest	6	0	2	4	0.14
Adult Education	4	0	1	3	14.67
Cooperative	17	9	3	5	204.50

CDA	8	1	4	3	220.00
Roads	2	0	2	0	116.67
KPLC(energy)	1	0	1	0	6.67
Telkom Kenya	5	1	1	3	38.67
OCPD	5	2	1	2	300.91
Total	158	36	69	53	1,458.22

Source: District Planning Unit, Kwale, 2007

2.1.1 Achievements

As can be seen in the above table 2.1 the project implemented were 134 out of 218 projects in the previous (2002-2008) plan. This is attributed to more devolved government money such as CDF, LATF, and FPE among others and increased government funding to district departments. CDF was established in the 2002-2008 plan period and it has funded 47 projects in the district in various sectors. Half of the projects implemented through CDF were not in the plan. In the same period, Tiomin (K) Limited was established to exploit Titanium which is currently in Msambweni district. Another major achievement is the revival of Ramisi Sugar factory which is currently named Kwale International Sugar Company. This company will revive sugar industry in the country and provide an opportunity to the people of Msambweni mainly through sugar production and employment both professional and casual. Introduction of Decentralised Agricultural Support Structures (DASS) which is a Government of Kenya and DANIDA project to the former Kwale district has improved crop and livestock production in the region through capacity building of farmers to do farming as a business and provision of water through irrigation and also improved accessibility to markets through roads spot improvement. Roads improved under DASS are Checkpoint to Mbuguni in Kwale District, Mwabungo – Mwanganga and Lunguma – Mteza both in Msambweni district. Fingirika irrigation scheme has also been done through DASS. Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP) is also offering extension services in the three districts.

2.1.2 Constraints

A number of constraints were faced during the implementation of 2002-2008 DDP. These included low, irregular or non funding of on-going or the proposed projects, shortage of technical staff (public works) as well as lack of permanent DDO between the year 2003 - 2006, late release of GOK funds towards end of financial year limited implementation capacity, piece-meal allocation of GOK funds, low participation by the locals in the implementation of planned activities and shift of priorities due to uncertainties like Rift Valley Fever outbreak, floods prolonged drought and post election violence which affected almost all sectors in the district especially the tourism sector in Msambweni district. This lead to unemployment and loss of market to businesses related to tourism e.g. Curio traders, Taxi, e.t.c. Other constraints were lack of clear monitoring and evaluation system for plan implementation, Poor dissemination of the previous plan, High turnover of staff, Poor infrastructure, Lack of political good will and the Financial & procurement procedures that delayed implementation of planned projects. It is hoped that whatever was not achieved

during the previous plan period will be achieved during the current plan in order to achieve the district's development goal of poverty reduction.

2.1.3 Lessons Learnt

Funding dictated the extent to which a project was implemented. Planning and budgeting needs to be properly linked. Need to link the DDP to the departmental work plans. All work plans should be derived from the DDP. Annual reviews need to be revived to check implementation of the plan.

Low community participation in the development activities affected implementation of DDP, thus need for all stakeholders involvement in planning, budgeting, implementation and Monitoring of development projects. Thus, community participation should be encouraged in order to own and sustain projects when the donor or the government pull out. It was noted that though the 2002 – 2008 DDP was owned by the district by virtue of it having received DDC approval, community input in its preparation process was minimal leading to a wide discrepancy between the priorities derived from the village participatory planning process and the DDP strategies and targets. This prompted the district to adopt a participatory approach for planning district development which will make our plan more realistic and more responsive to the needs of the people, to formulate our plan with the consensus of many stakeholders, to iron out the differences between the macro-point of view and the micro-point of view, to integrate the opinions of different sectors, scopes, stakeholders and to formulate a comprehensive development plan for the district. The ideas in the participatory approach have played a major in the preparation of the current Plan.

Poor dissemination of the previous plan affected its implementation by leading to wide discrepancy between projected implemented and project planned. Thus there is need to disseminate DDP to all implementers and stakeholders so as to enlist their ownership.

Poor and inadequate monitoring and evaluation coupled with lack of DDP review affected implementation of DDP. This calls for an efficient and effective Monitoring and Evaluation system and need for annual review of the DDP. The new planning system adopted herein has therefore taken due cognizance of the need to set up an inbuilt M&E framework from the outset based on performance/ national indicators as well as activity indicators as outlined in the NIMES.

It was noted that many departmental and organizational plans/work plan was not consistent with the DDP. This is Need to harmonize departmental, community and organizational plans with the District Development Plan.

Natural calamities such as flood, prolonged drought and disease outbreak like rift valley fever and unforeseen eventualities such as post election violence can adversely affect implementation of development projects. Thus, need for a preparedness for this eventualities by mainstreaming them in our DDP.

2.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE VISION 2030 AND THE NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

2.2.1 District Development Plan Linkages with the Vision 2030

This is the country's new development blue-print covering the period the period .It aims at making Kenya a newly industrialized middle income country providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: the economic; social and political pillars. This is to be implemented in a series of 5 year Medium Term Development Plans which are directly linked to the MTEF. The DDP is linked to the MTEF through district MTEF and departmental annual work plans.

In contributing to the achievement of the economic pillar of the Vision 2030, Msambweni District will develop strategies to enhance tourism and exploit existing tourism potential in the District, promote agricultural production by promoting value addition and establish marketing channels. In addition, strategies to revive the collapsed industries within the district will be developed.

2.2.2 Medium Term Development Plan (2008-2012)

The national Medium term planning embraces the poverty reduction strategy approach hence ensuring that it is anchored on the priority needs aimed at addressing the endemic poverty in the country .The Poverty Reduction Strategy is prepared through a consultative approach to ensure that it reflects the perceptions of various stakeholders.

2.2.3 Sectoral and Ministerial Strategic Plans

These provide sector specific strategies for the implementation of medium term plan. At the district level, sector specific strategies are therefore aligned to these strategic plans.

2.2.4 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The MTEF creates a link between development policies, strategies and priority activities pertaining to specific sectors with the budgeting process for a 3 year rolling period. It is a tool that ensures that projects / programmes are funded and instils discipline in the allocation and use of resources. The DDP will be linked to the MTEF process via a series of annual work plans that shall form the basis of annual budget preparation. In order to ensure a strong DDP-MTEF linkage, the DPMU shall coordinate the sectoral annual work plan and budget preparation process and consolidate them into a district annual work plan document to be submitted to various line ministries and the Treasury through MPND headquarters.

2.2.5 National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015

The plan aims at reducing poverty by 30% by the year 2020. This DDP is a subset of the NPEP and will be instrumental at the community level for planning and implementation of projects to meet the goals set out in the plan.

The DDP is also linked to the various Sessional papers in various Sessional papers such as Sessional paper No.1 of 1994 on poverty and sustainable Development to year 2010, Sessional paper No. 2 of 1996 on industrial transformation by 2020, Sessional paper no. 1 2000 on National Population Policy for Sustainable Development and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2001-2004, Sessional Paper number 4 of 1997 on HIV and AIDS. All the issues addressed by the various Sessional papers are linked to the strategies in the DDP.

To achieve these objectives as mentioned in these policy documents it requires effective participation of all key stakeholders' development plan through a multi-sectoral integrated approach. The District Development Plan 2008 -2012 endeavours to plan, implement, monitor and coordinate development activities as stipulated in the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRD) and its subsequent revisions. It is also envisioned that during the plan period, emphasis will be put on strengthening community participation in planning, implementation, coordination and monitoring

2.3 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

2.3.1 Development Challenges

2.3.1.1 Land Ownership

Land ownership is a critical issue, majority of farmers are squatters and others don't have title deeds. In most parts of Lunga Lunga, land is owned communally and this limit farmers capacity to development their land for sustainable development. In addition, there are a large proportion of the people without land. Consequently, this has led to poor land use systems leading to environment degradation which limit the exploitation of district potentials. Land adjudication, survey and issue of title deeds should be intensified in all divisions of the district. This will enable farmers to have security of land ownership and begin to develop their land, increase efficiency and productivity of their farms and use their land as collateral for loans. Absentee landlords should have their land confiscated and reallocated among the local population.

2.3.1.2 Population Growth

As per the last census in 1999, Msambweni, Diani and Lungalunga divisions which form Msambweni District had a population of 211,794 people comprising of 105,091 males and 106,703 females which is approximately equal. The population is projected to rise to 299,099 people in the year 2010 and 318,527 people by the end of the plan period see table 1.3

showing population distribution and density per Division. Majority of the population relies on agriculture for its livelihood. The rapid increase of population coupled with high population density particularly in high agricultural potential areas puts pressure on land. This pressure on land will be manifested in environmental degradation, encroachment on forests and water catchment areas, which will have contra effects on the ability of the district to sustain its development and adversely affecting its productive capacity.

The increase in population has direct impact on the basic needs food, water, health and education for all ages. The district will implement strategies that will increase food production to cater for the increased population. In water sector, the expectation is that the available water sources will be tapped to increase the volume of clean water for domestic and livestock use. The health sector is expected to enhance its effort to expand the available facilities, personnel and increase the supply of medicine to cater for increased demand.

In an endeavour to reduce these negative effects, the district will endeavour to enhance extension services to the farmers and promote appropriate farming technologies that will reduce land degradation. Effort will also be made to protect catchment areas and the fragile marine ecosystem. The Ministry of Public Health and sanitation will also continue promoting reproductive health uptake in order to increase contraceptive (family planning) prevalence rate from 38 percent to 60 percent by the end of the plan period.

Age Group 0-5 Years (Under 5 years): This constitutes 16 percent of total population. Childcare and immunization will be vital for this population. Early childhood development (ECD) should be given a priority in the human resource sector. To cater for the increasing population, the district will expand and increase ECDs, train teachers and expand health facilities

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary school Age): This is the Primary school going population which was 46,616 in 1999 population census and is projected to increase to 66,427 and 70,742 in years 2010 and 2012 respectively. This population require adequate space in schools which currently space is a problem. Construction of new classrooms and employment of more teachers is necessary to improve accommodate students and improve teacher student ratio. The district therefore had 31,150 boys and 28,672 girls making a total of 59,822 pupils in the 123 primary schools this is private schools inclusive. This is due to introduction of FPE. To cater for this population increase, the district will expand schools and recruit teachers.

Age Group 14-17 (secondary): In 1999, this group had 15,948 persons, which was 9 percent of the total population in the district. It is projected to reach 26,319 and 28,029 persons in 2010 and 2012 respectively. Currently enrolment stands at 5580 students, which is only 33 percent of the population in this age group, accommodated in 15 schools. Due to FPE, there is a high demand for secondary education. The investment in facilities like secondary schools, employment of more teachers and development of tertiary and vocational training institutions to prepare this population for the labour market is essential. More efforts will be put to enhance enrolment, increase transition rate which current stand at 27.78 and discourage drop

out in secondary school. Provision of training institutions to impart relevant and practical training will be encouraged with assistance of the private sector and NGOs, in particular, access to credit for small-scale business will be facilitated with the assistance of the private sector, NGOs and other development partners.

Age Group 15–30 (Youth): This age group was 60,673 in 1999, which represents 29 percent of the whole population. This is projected to be 82,801 in 2008 and will further increase to 92,980 in 2012. This population constitute more than half of the workforce and the largest human resource in the district. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities, extracurricular activities etc. The district will promote education forums on HIV and AIDS and drug abuse for them since they are active and most affected. The district will promote youth friendly centres for counselling.

Age Group 15-49 (Reproductive Age): the females in the reproductive age are projected to increase from 50,974 in 1999, to 70,675 and 72,265 in 2010 and 2012 respectively. This represents a 24 percent of the total population. This age group is the main determining factor in natural population growth thus increase will result to a corresponding growth of population. With total fertility rate of 6.3 children per woman, if not reduced will contribute to rapid population growth. To cater for the increase of females in the reproductive age, investment in health services and facilities are required, of which the most important is productive health for controlling fertility so that they can direct more efforts on other economic activities. This therefore calls for vigorous campaign in family planning methods, maternal health care and girl education.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force): There was a labour force of 113,088 people in 1999. This represents 53 percent of the total population this age group is projected to increase to 159,574 and 169,939 people in 2010 and 2012 respectively. The labour force category is dominated by females and is projected to dominate the age group throughout the plan period. To increase participation in the labour force, the district will promote institutions that offer training to make it more productive. Majority are engaged in the agricultural sector with about 90 percent of the labour force engaged in subsistence farming. In order to absorb the increasing labour force, investment in diverse sectors such as commercial agriculture, agribusiness, eco-tourism, tourism and agro- based industries is required. The district will implement strategies that promote enterprise development in all sectors and encourage labour related programs.

Dependent population (under 15 Years and 65 +): Young population (under 15 years) which represents 70 percent of the total population. This implies that a lot of resources have to be used to provide food and other social facilities such as schools and hospitals. This situation leaves nothing for investment and capital formation. Low investment means low employment creation leading to high unemployment rates. With a population growth rate of 2.0 percent implies a reasonable numbers of young children with a slightly small number of older people due to declining life expectancy. This leads to high dependency percentage of 92. This needs

to be addressed in current plan. The district will develop strategies that will increase productivity of workforce (workers) as well as increase life expectancy.

Urban Population: Table 1.4 in chapter one shows that urban population in 1999, stood at 60,488, which represents 21 percent level of urbanization. With the projected increase in levels of urbanization in the district, investment is required in urban infrastructure such as roads, urban water and sewerage system, telephones and housing among others. This will affect the district resource envelope.

2.3.1.3 Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

There are many banks in the district but all located in one area i.e. Ukunda/ Diani which is a commercial centre with a lot of tourist, hotels and businesses. The rest of the district has no banks. Equity bank, Kwale Teachers SACCO, Choice, Agakhan financial services (Sombeza) and Women Finance Trust are the only Micro-finance institutions in the district. The absence of banking services in the other regions has contributed to many potential investors not being attracted to the other parts of the district. Inaccessibility of credit has contributed to low agricultural and fish production as credit is required for value addition of agricultural products and commercial fishing. Establishment of Village banks and availability of Youth Enterprise fund and Women fund has improved accessibility of credit to farmers

2.3.1.4 Poor Marketing and Storage Facilities

The district lacks appropriate technology and skills to process and preserve agriculture, dairy, and fish products. Products such as Maize, Cassava, Millet, Green Grams, Cowpeas, Sweet Potatoes, beef and dairy are the most affected. The general lack of market information and skills amongst the farmers and business community has hampered the expansion of the market for the district products. Poor cereal storage facilities affect their production in that 90 percent of farmers use tradition methods limiting their production. Poor road condition in the district is a hindrance to marketing process. Poor storage results to loss of produce through pest infestation. Due to lack of well established marketing channels, farmers have been selling their produce at low prices and this demotivates them. Dormancy of various cooperatives and existence of few cooperative societies have contributed to poor marketing.

2.3.1.5 Poor Communication Network

This situation negates the enabling environment to attract investors in the district who could have created some employment. The present telephone services in the district are insufficient and unreliable. Mobile telephone services are not available in most parts of the district. Its only sufficient and reliable in Diani division which is more urbanised. This situation hampers efficient communication, and flow of information which is an important component of business transactions. This has also hampered the expansion of businesses and marketing of commodities.

2.3.1.6 Encroachment

Encroachment on public utility plots including access roads, riparian reserves and forest are rampant. During this plan period, the DDC and Local Authorities will ensure that there is no more encroachment on public utilities.

2.3.1.7 Poor access to safe water

Most of the areas are experiencing water shortage due to encroachment of catchments areas, poor distribution of piped water, poor water harvesting methods and inadequate water storage and distribution system. Poor maintenance of water systems and overdependence on one water source are the key factors contributing to poor access to safe water. This has contributed to the widespread of water borne diseases and exerted pressure on the available health centres. Women also spend most of their time fetching water leaving very little time for other economic activities. This will be addressed through protection of catchment areas and improvement of harvesting methods through construction of dams and pans, rehabilitation of boreholes and wells as well as sinking new ones.

2.3.1.8 Poor road network

Most of the roads in the district are not tarmarked which makes them impassable during the rainy season. The poor maintenance, poor terrain, poor workmanship and supervision are the key factors contributing to the poor status roads in the district. This hinders transportation of agricultural produce to the market leading to poor sales for the farmers which translate to low incomes. The poor road network makes it impossible to access social facilities including schools and hospitals affecting the level of education and health of the community.

2.3.1.9 Low literacy levels

The district has low literacy levels due to high dropout rates, inadequate education facilities, inadequate staffing and retrogressive cultural practices. This has resulted to poor nutrition, low adoption of technologies and poor application of farm inputs affecting the development of the district. The district is aiming at improving performance in KCPE from the current 241.28 to 250.00 and KCSE from 471 to 500. This can be achieved through improved staffing, community awareness and improved facilities

2.3.1.10 High child mortality rate

Poor health in the district is characterized by high child mortality rate. This has been mainly as a result of delivery by unskilled birth attendants, low ANC attendance, illiteracy, retrogressive cultural beliefs and practices and inadequate health facilities. This has affected the population structure in the district hindering future development of the district. Increased delivery by skilled birth attendants increased ANC attendance will be achieved by creating awareness to pregnant women, train more birth attendants and increase health facilities.

2.3.1.11 Poor health

Majority of the population has poor access to health facilities. Some people are 60kms from nearest health facilities making it difficult to access sufficient health care. Poor sanitation also contributes to poor health especially to under five. Other reasons contributing to this include;- Erratic supply of medications and supplies; Unavailability of vaccines antigens; Delayed recognitions and support of the new dist health teams; Delayed implementation of health sector service fund grounding the activities at facility levels; significant staff shortage in the district

2.3.1.12 Low Tourism

Msambweni is a unique district lying in the south coast of this country, there is high potential for tourism. The district is characterised by a diverse culture of the Mijikenda community especially the Digos, beaches, kayas, Kisite marine parks. The number of tourists coming to Msambweni is reducing in number. All the above potentials have not been fully utilized due to poor infrastructure, delays on transit from Mombasa through Likoni ferry, inadequate Ukunda air strip among others.

2.3.1.13 Unexploitation of Fisheries activities

The District has a coastline of 200 km bordering the Indian Ocean, which is under exploited. Last year a total of 2,361,361 kgs of fish was realized valued at Kshs 147,685,713 that were landed along the 40 beaches of Msambweni District by about 3600 fishers using approximately 750 fishing crafts. Vanga region had the highest fish landings (about 45%) of the total production in the district.

Constraints to optimum fish production include: Fishermen are unable to venture beyond the reef where there is more resource owing to their inferior gears and crafts; Fishermen do not get premium prices for their fish due to lack of organized trade mechanisms to strengthen their bargaining power; Lack of adequate funding to the station for day-to-day operations; Lack of enough personnel.

2.3.2 Cross cutting issues

2.3.2.1 HIV and AIDS

Msambweni being a tourist district, the HIV and AIDS scourge has also affected the district. According to the data availed by the Ministry of Health, the rate of infection in Msambweni is at 46 percent. According to KDHS (2003) the HIV/ AIDS prevalence was 4.6 percent. During the year 2007 the HIV/AIDS related deaths were 95.

The cause of this high infection rate in the district has been attributed to slow response to behavioural change, irresponsible sex and breakdown of social structures due to tourism,

poverty and low levels of education among others. Hot spots like Ukunda have caused high spread of HIV/AIDS due to commercial sex taking place. High poverty levels and polygamy has also greatly contributed to increased infection rate.

The way forward to contain the spread is by preventing new infection through intensification of campaign geared towards behavioural change, observance of the society's cultural beliefs which are development oriented, to encourage voluntary testing, encourage Home Based Care programmes. This includes training families and relatives on the care of the affected/infected. Syndrome management, inventory of orphans, the infected and widows/widower, people Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), people under ART, and PMTCT. Establishment of recreation centres for PLWHA and orphanage homes.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures in the district, DTC, CACCs; Trained staff; Declining HIV/AIDS prevalence rates; Strong community participation in HIV/AIDS activities; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2005/06-2009/10).	Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Low enrolment into comprehensive care of HIV+ women identified through PMTCT; Low couple counselling; ARVs not available in all dispensaries; Late presentation of patients at advanced stage of HIV infection; Poor adherence to ART and other medication among HIV+ patients not receiving nutrition support; There is a low number of income generating activities supporting HIV affected groups and those that exist are not sustainable; There is low support for PLWHAs in the District; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; Lack of statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the district; Lack of harmonization of donor support organizations; Inadequate information available in establishing an M & E databank.	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, safe sex and fight stigma; Increase ART services; Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Impact assessment survey of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource; Study to find out the drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission; Initiate Home care Based programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner; Promote the use of condoms as a contraceptive.	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Tribal conflicts; Food shortage; Floods; Epidemics; Poor transport and communication network; Number of OVCs is increasing significantly.

2.3.2.2 Gender Inequality

The communities in the district especially the Mijikenda are resistant to women leadership. Since women dominate the labour force, the empowerment of women and improvement of their socio-economic and political status is essential for achievement of sustainable development.

There is considerable gender bias in decision making in favour of men. Though Msambweni women had demonstrated commendable leadership qualities in community, informal organizations and public offices, they remain under represented to effectively participate in decision making positions in the spheres of art, culture, sports, media, region and the law thus reducing their impact and contribution. At the household level the unequal division of labour and responsibility in favour of men severely limits the opportunity for women to develop skills to effectively participate in decision making. Strategic measures need to be taken to ensure equal participation of women in power structures and decision making.

The enrolment rates for both secondary and primary school show higher figures for boys as compared to girls. The dropout rates for girls at secondary schools level is higher than that of boys thus the completion rate for boys is higher than that of girls. This affects the self-development of women. Due to this scenario, men have higher literacy levels than women in the district. Since women are the caretakers in families, this will lead to poor health and low literacy in general. Action must be taken to fully document and address both socio-economic and cultural factors affecting the education for both with special interest in girl-education.

Though women are more than men in number and their contribution towards economic growth far much more than that of men, they have little control over resources and decision making. They work tirelessly on land for agricultural production but they neither own land nor have control over its use or over the income generated.

Women do not enjoy equal rights to inheritance of assets like land, which could enhance their development. In inheritance of land the girl child is not considered. Culturally women are not allowed to own a land. Thus the women are denied economic power such as use of land as collateral for bank loan. There is need for awareness creation on such issues as by law both girl and boy child are recognized and given equal right.

Joint ownership of property between husband and wives should be encouraged to save women from being exposed to increased poverty because in case of its sale especially land it will require consent of both wife and husband.

To empower women economically, the government has established women enterprise fund to be loaned out to women groups at constituency level. Individual women can also access the money through micro-finance institutions (MFI) at a lower interest rate. Women should be encouraged to form groups, which will serve as collateral by such (MFI)

Gender SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of a national gender policy on the sector; Accessibility to top policy makers; Availability of active women groups; Availability of devolved funds such as women fund, youth fund, Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Social Development funds targeted at groups.	Inadequate staff in the Gender office; Low Literacy levels; Retrogressive culture;	Mainstreaming gender issues into various development sectors; Promotion of girl child education; Attainment of millennium development goals on gender; Gender commission offices and staff; Ensuring gender equity and equality in decision making organs in the district.	Retrogressive cultural practices such as FGM; Poverty and inequality; Inadequate skills in funding raising and proposal writing; HIV/AIDS impact; Poor management of the social groups; Illiteracy.

2.3.2.3 Disaster Management

The district is vulnerable to the following disasters;

Floods: This occurs in the low-lying areas of the district, near the coastline as a result of rise of the sea level and in the hinterland due to intense rainfall. Floods cause serious damage to infrastructure, property and even loss of life, severely affecting the district population.

Fires: Vulnerable areas include forests due to slash and burn farming method used in the district. Large tracts of land can be cleared by fire severely damaging the environment. Makuti-thatched residential buildings and hotels are more vulnerable as the fire can spread very fast. School and public institutions buildings are also vulnerable. The district will endeavour to implement strategies that will encourage change of farming methods especially land preparation.

Human and Animal Disease Outbreak: Human diseases include viral diseases, cholera, typhoid, dysentery that can occur due to poor hygiene and sanitation. Vulnerability to animal's diseases is due to proximity of the district to Shimba Hills Game Reserve and Mkongani. The diseases include, trypanosomiasis, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) and Rinderpest. The district will intensify and promote preventive health and surveillance and control.

Pest and Agricultural Diseases: Pests like armyworms, rats and diseases can severely damage crop production leading to poor harvests and famine. The district will implement strategies that will encourage farmers to monitor.

Disaster management SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of willing partners; Existence of District Disaster Management	Slow response by the locals to disasters; Poor roads to the hinterlands;	Existing of emergency funds through CDF and Arid lands project;	Sea breeze which quickens spread of fire;

Committee; Availability of early warning system	Poor farming methods; Lack of fire fighting equipments;		
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2.3.2.4 Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental degradation in the district is attributed to poor farming methods and practices, deforestation and uncontrolled felling of trees for charcoal and construction owing to the increasing human settlements and mining. Ferrying of trees in the district for charcoal causes environmental degradation. The high demand for charcoal in Mombasa is the main cause. The indiscriminate cutting down of trees should be controlled and rehabilitation of the degraded areas embarked on.

Mining of minerals and quarrying causes environmental degradation through clearing large areas for mining and also the exposure of the district population to radioactivity and other hazards. The environmental Protection Act has been put in place as a framework for environment conservation and management. The District Environmental Committee will continue to be instrumental to ensuring that environmental issues in the district are constantly addressed. The district will encourage re-afforestation and conservation of forests

Environmental conservation and management SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of forest; Existence of a dumping site; Availability of wild and marine life	Inadequate staffing; Charcoal burning in the hinterland	Willingness of the community to conservation issues	Drought;

2.3.2.5 Youth

Youth constitutes 34 percent of the total population of Msambweni District is youth. Youth also constitute 64 percent of the workforce and the largest human resource. This is a very active group and needs to be occupied in income generating activities, extracurricular activities. With increased unemployment rate and high transition rate from primary school to secondary school youth have turned to drug substance abuse, beach boys, prostitution and alcoholic which is a threat to fight against HIV/AIDS and security in the district. Education forums on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse have been initiated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MOYA) in collaboration with NGOs and CBOs.

With an establishment of MOYA and the subsequent posting of youth officers to district and divisional level youth issues are being addressed in the district. Some of the programmes already initiated include guidance and counselling on HIV/AIDS, training youths on the entrepreneur skills and other income generating activities. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) has benefited 28 youths groups and is expected to continue playing a major role

on youth development. More training is needed to equip youth with adequate entrepreneur skills to promote investments.

Youth SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of Youth and sports Ministry; Existence of youth policy	Low literacy levels; Inadequate financial intermediaries; Dependency syndrome; Lack of skills	Youth Enterprise fund; Soccer fund;	Tourism; Culture;

2.3.2.6 Physically Challenged People

These constitute about 10 percent of the total population of the district. The district has no institutions for the physically challenged people. The nearest centres are Kwale School for Deaf and Dump people and Kwale School for Mentally Handicapped people. Despite the high Number of physically challenged people this group of people is not represented in the decision- making position in the spheres of arts, culture, sports, religion, and the law thus reducing their impact and contribution in socio-economic development. At household level, these people are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family this severely limits the opportunity for people with disability to develop skills to effectively participate in development activities.

In addition these people are sidelined in all district decision making organs such as DEC, DDC, DTC, DPC, Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDC) among others. As a result the concerns of the physically challenged has not been adequately addressed nor taken into account when planning for the district. For instance there is no building in the district both public and private that are friendly to physically challenged, this has limited their access to both government and non-government services.

Strategic measures need to be taken to ensure equal participation of physically challenged in power structures and decision making. Through the DDC the District Commissioner (DC) ordered that all the government buildings be addressed to be accessible to physically challenged people. The government and all development stakeholders should mainstream physically challenge people concerns in decision making. They need to be adequately represented in all district decision making organs including the CDC.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of an umbrella body for people with disabilities in the district; Presence of 1 school for the physically challenged people.	Lack of comprehensive data on people with disabilities.	Inclusion of the physically challenged in decision making organs in the district; Mainstreaming the issue of the physically challenged in all sectors of development.	Low literacy levels; Negative attitude towards the physically challenged people.

2.3.2.7 Poverty

According to constituency poverty profile 2005, 53 percent of the population were living below absolute poverty, while 71.5 percent were food poor. The causes of poverty in the district includes poor infrastructure development including roads, electricity, telecommunications, and water, low agricultural productivity due to land tenure problems, poor and undeveloped agricultural markets, wildlife menace, poor agro-industry base, low education and high levels of illiteracy, poor storage facilities and environmental degradation, vagaries of nature like drought, floods and human and livestock disease outbreak like rift valley fever and lack of credit facilities.

Various programmes have been initiated to alleviate poverty and hunger in the District in line with the Millennium Development Goal number one. Some of the projects and programmes are Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Kenya Agricultural Production Programme (KAPP), National Agricultural and Livestock Agricultural Programme (NALEP), Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund, Free Primary Education, Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Fund, Community Driven Development, Rural Electrification programme (REP) and Support to Local Development under Arid Lands Resource Management Programme II.

Generally, understanding people's perception about their priority is key to the achievement of any meaningful poverty reduction intervention. Thus participatory planning will help in poverty reduction.

Poverty SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Willing partners in community capacity building;	Low literacy levels; Poor farming methods; Dependency syndrome	Existence of devolved funds;	Climate;

2.4 ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND CAUSES

Table 10 below presents major issues/problems of the Msambweni district in order of priority starting with top priority. It also present causes of the problem, development objectives, immediate objectives and strategies to achieve the immediate objectives.

Table 2 : Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issues/Problem	Cause	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
Access to safe water	Encroachment of catchments areas; Poor distribution of piped water; Poor water harvesting methods; Inadequate water storage and distribution system;	To increase the proportion of the household with access to potable water.	Protect catchment areas; Improve water harvesting methods.	Construction of small, medium and big dams and pans; Rehabilitation and sinking of new boreholes/ wells; De-silt existing water points and pans; Promote roof water

Issues/Problem	Cause	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
	Poor maintenance; Over dependency on one source; Inadequate technical offices.			harvesting; Form and train water users associations.
Poor road network	Poor planning; Adverse weather; Irregular maintenance; Poor Terrain; Poor workmanship; Poor supervision; Misuse of road.	Tarmac the major roads and make all feeder roads all weather.	Increase the number of roads in good condition.	Provide funds for major and rural access roads; Open up more rural access roads in the district; Properly maintain all roads.
Land ownership	Culture beliefs; No title deeds; Absenteeism; Squatters.	To ensure that 85% of the households have a title deed by 2012	Accelerate land adjudication; Ensure all legitimate land owners with titles.	Adjudicate at least 50% of non adjudicated land and issue titles.
High child mortality rate (under 5)	Delivery by unskilled birth attendants; Low ANC attendance Illiteracy; Retrogressive Cultural beliefs and practices; Inadequate Health Facilities and staff.	To reduce CMR to 100/1000 live births by 2012	Increase delivery by skilled birth attendants; Increase ANC attendance; Increase health facilities.	Creating awareness to pregnant women; Train more birth attendants.
High rate of Environmental degradation	Charcoal burning; Overgrazing; Sand harvesting; Quarrying; Poor farming methods; Uncontrolled felling of trees; Adverse weather conditions; Air, water pollution due Poor sanitation.	Half the rate of environmental degradation by 2012.	Increase afforestation; Ensure that waste is properly disposed.	Undertake Afforestation and re-afforestation; Initiate proper waste disposal and sanitation; Initiate school tree planting programme.
Food insecurity	Poor farming methods; Natural calamities; Mass destruction; Poor storage facilities; Pests & diseases; Under utilization of arable land; Communal Land tenure system; Unreliable rainfall.	To eliminate the food gap of 5 months by 2012.	Encourage farmers to adopt drought tolerant and escaping crops; Promote better agronomic practices; Promote proper post harvest handling of farm produce; Promote soil and water conservation; Conserve soils; Monitor and disseminate market information; Establish marketing groups;	Expand/Improve extension services under NALEP; Increase awareness on technologies to increase soil fertility; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies for irrigation; Encourage farmers to adopt suitable crops; Encourage farmers to adopt modern agronomic practices;

Issues/Problem	Cause	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies
			Increase the area under cultivation;	Avail more seed for farmers adoption; Establishment of model farms; Encourage the establishment of farmers' cooperative societies; Monitor and disseminate product market information, Establish marketing groups.
Low literacy levels	The district has low literacy due to high dropout rates; Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low enrolment and low transition retention; Retrogressive cultural practices.	Ensure that we get good education.	Improve performance in KCPE from the current 241.28 to 250.00 and KCSE from 4.71 to 5.00.	Intensified assessment; Mounting in service courses; Hold awareness meetings; Improve facilities e.g. Science Laboratories.

CHAPTER THREE:
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter maps out priority measures the district will undertake to achieve the objective of reducing incidences of poverty and spurring economic growth. This is prepared in line with the MTEF sectors, Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan. The chapter sets the development path envisaged for district in the next five years. The sectors which are outlined in this chapter are: Agriculture and Rural Development Sector; Physical Infrastructure; Human Resource Development; Environment, Water and Sanitation; Trade, Tourism and Industry; Special Programmes; Research, Innovation and Technology; Public Administration; Governance, Justice, Law and Order.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

This sector cover various sub-sectors namely Agriculture, livestock development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries Development.

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

3.1.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will 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. Exploitation of marine resources is an area that requires a lot of investment as the fishing industry has been under exploited.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is important 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.

3.1.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Agriculture and Livestock departments	Department provide technical skills in agriculture and livestock production Provide extension services on all agriculture and livestock and marketing activities
Veterinary Department	Vaccination of livestock; Curative services; Education on hides and skins management and disease control Meat inspection.
KARI	Research on various crops for adoption in the district
CDA	Coordination and facilitation of regional development
Co-operative development	Training of cooperative members. Enhances management of cooperatives via audits and training on management skills.
Fisheries department	Extension services; Management of exploitation of marine and fresh water resources.
Forest department	Provide extensions services; Management and conservation of nets.
Lands, survey and settlement department	Registration of land; Survey of land; Issue of title deeds.
Kenya Wildlife Services	Protection of agriculture from wildlife interference; Community education; Facilitations of agriculture and wildlife enterprises.
Provincial Administration	Mobilisation of community; Policy dissemination
Culture and Social Services	Registration of groups; Community mobilization.
Water department, (NWPC)	Provision of water; Regulation in use of water resources.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company	Provision of power to stimulate growth of enterprises
Roads Department	Maintenance of roads
NGOs	Supplementing agricultural sector activities.
Department of Trade, Industry and Micro Enterprises Development Project	Facilitates development of agro-industries by providing funds and training of artisans and management
Private Sector	Provide market for agricultural products; Provide certified seeds for planting.
Community	Participation in agricultural and rural development activities; Maintenance of enterprises in this area.
County Council of Kwale	Implementing activities in the sector in their various areas of Jurisdiction.

3.1.5 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Rehabilitation of tree crops; Drought tolerant crops development; Horticultural development. Improved marketing Increased food	Inaccessibility to farm inputs, fertilizers and certified seeds; Poor land preparation using rudimentary tools; High post harvest losses; Poor marketing; Poor crop husbandry practices; High incidences of pests, diseases and	Avail seeds and seedlings through community based seeds farms, nurseries, cooperatives and farmers; Stocking of right quality and quantity seeds; Training of farmers and staff; Promotion of improved farming methods;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	security	wildlife menace; Low production of free crops like cashew nuts, coconut, mangoes and citrus; Poor infrastructure; Poor road network; Declining soil fertility; Inadequate moisture; Inadequate extension; Gender issues where women work more but make no decisions; Absentee landlords; Unavailability of farm inputs; Post harvest losses and storage.	Land preparation using drought power, ox ploughs, Land, registration to give farmers title deeds; Diversification of crops by introducing drought tolerant crops in the dry parts of the district; Improved marketing through established of cooperatives. Maintenance and improvement of roads; Improved accessibility to marketing information; Strengthen cooperatives and marketing institutions. Integrated approach; More focus to be made to grassroots level through PA?FDA approach; Acceleration of land registration; Avail affordable farm inputs; Focus on high potential pocket areas; Planting of drought
Cooperative Development	Revival of collapsed cooperative societies; Better management of cooperatives Formation of more societies.	Poor recovery of credit from farmers; Low capital base; Low saving; Inadequate management skills for cooperatives.	Increase in coop members to mobilise development funds from members; Mobilise support to coops from other stakeholders like NGOs county council etc; Educate management committees, staff and ordinary members; Apply society by laws.
Fisheries Development	Management and control of massive fisheries resources; Improved marketing of fish; Protect fish landing sites from encroachment.	Insufficient funding for fisheries activities; Inadequate personnel to support fishermen in the fisheries office; Poor fishing equipment being used by the district fishermen; Encroachment of fish landing sites through land grabbing.	Adoption of ICAM process; Security fish landing sites; Improve marketing of fish; Extension support.
Land	Settle landless people (squatters); Legalise land ownership.	Inadequate transport, staff and planning equipment; Inadequate allocation of funds; Slow process of land adjudication.	To increase stakeholder participation in the sub sector; Declaration of more adjudication areas; Preparation of land development plans and revisions.
Livestock Development	Dairy development; Improvement of livestock breeds; Promotion of bee keeping and poultry development; Intensification of veterinary services; Livestock water provision in the hinterlands.	Poor and inadequate pasture/fodder and management skills; High incidence of diseases and pests; poor livestock breeds; Dormant ranches; Inadequate technical staff; Inadequate funding for extension and diseases. Prevention programmes; Lack of credit facilities; Inadequate water for livestock use; Poor marketing.	Increased collaboration with stakeholders in livestock development area; To increase funding to livestock development programmes; Use appropriate technologies and extension messages; Improve road network; Provision of water for livestock use through construction and rehabilitation of dams and other water structures; Privatisation of services like AI; Vaccination campaigns.

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Forestry	Protection of forests; Encourage agro forestry.	Encroachment on forests; Droughts and fires leading to low survival rate for seedlings; Inadequate funding for forestry activities; Incomplete land tenure process inhibiting land development; Low demand for seedlings; Low supervision capacity.	Establish community based tree nurseries and management programmes; Increased funding to forestry activities; Enhance extension services; Issue of title deeds; Increase deeds supervision.

3.1.6 Project and programme priorities

A: On-Going Projects and Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
National Extension project District wide	To ensure that all farmers are enlightened.	Make sure over 90% of the Msambweni farmers are enlightened on new production technologies in Agriculture, Make our farmer's modern and raise yields.	Train farmers on aspects of Agricultural production in crops, Livestock marketing, home economics, soil conservation management and co-operatives.
DASS District wide	To establish an effective support to small holder farmer development through inter alia public sector services at District level and below.	By the end of the programme, it is expected that 80% of male and female small holder farmers in the ASPS/DASS Locations appreciate that services provided have improved and have helped develop viable economic businesses.	Training on farming as a business, Rural access roads improvement and, soil and water conservation, producer fares, information desk establishment.
NALEP SIDA District wide	The programme aims at providing and facilitating, pluralistic and efficient extension services for increased Agricultural production, food security, higher incomes and improved environment and water management.	The Project aims to reach over 80% the farmers in the focal areas by 2012	Training of farmers (C.I.G.S) both crops and Livestock.
KAPP District wide	Increase productivity per unit area.	Reach over 80% of the farmers in the focal area by 2012	Training of farmers (C.I.G.S) through public and private service providers.
NJAA MARUFUKU KENYA(NMK) District wide	Food security.	Vulnerable groups 5 groups per District per year.	Grants, farmer's trainings.
Cotton District wide	Increase income to cotton farmers	150 Hectares to be achieved in 5 years.	Trainings and demonstrations and field days.
Orphan crops District wide	Food security	Neglected crops e.g. sorghum, cassava e.t.c.	Training of farmers.

B: New Project Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of activities.
Agricultural Training Development Centre Msambweni District Headquarters	1	To increase production through farmers training.	Complete construction by 2010.	Construction of a District training centre. <u>Justification:</u> To provide farmers with an opportunity to increase incomes from the crops.
Introduction of high valve crops- Kikoneni	2	To raise income of farmers by 60% and alleviate poverty by 80%.	Each Location to have at least 20 farmers each with 1 acre of high valve crops.	Provide seeds, provide extension service. <u>Justification:</u> To provide farmers with an opportunity to increase incomes from the crops.
Coconut development District wide	3	Production of clean seedlings of Coconut to replace aging un- bearing trees.	40,000 seedlings per year produced and sold to farmers.	Establishment of central Nursery and training of farmers on husbandry aspects and replacement of old unbearing trees. <u>Justification:</u>
Fruit tree Nurseries (Bulking Plots) District wide	4	To increase productivities and quality of fruits in the District.	To increase current fruit level by 40% and quality by 60%. Train 40 farmers as private brokers and each provide at least 10, 000 fruit trees annually.	Select high quality seeds, set aside plots to raise disease free seedlings and distribute to fruit farmers in the district, Introduce new variety of fruit trees into the district so as to have a high market value, extension services. <u>Justification:</u> To promote high quality seedlings for planting by the farmers. Presently farmers have problems in accessing planting materials.
Pine apple Development District wide	5	To produce high quality Pine apples to meet the Hotel industry at Ukunda and Mombasa.	To increase the current yield of 1.2 tonnes/hectares to 1.8 tonnes/hectares. Improve quality by 50%. Reduce importation of the produce by 70%.	Introduce new and high yielding varieties of pineapples e.g. smooth; select and plant orchards; Distribute seed, extension services. <u>Justification:</u> There is high potential for pine apples production. There is also high demand in the tourism industry.
Cashew nut Rehabilitation District wide	6	To produce high quality and more nuts per tree. Raise yields from 2 kg/tree- 20kg per tree.	Raise the level of increase by farmers at 70%. This will help alleviate poverty level by 75% at farm levels.	Spraying and pruning of Cashew nuts orchards. Select and establish high yielding and early maturity varieties/clones. <u>Justification:</u> The current yield per year has been very low and quality of the crop also low due to old trees, infection and old orchards.
Rural oil (Protein project) District wide	7	To diversify sources of food and incomes.	Reduce importation of edible oil by 40% in the District.	Establish demonstration sites, fabrication and testing of oil extraction equipment. Introduce seeds to farmers, offer extension services. <u>Justification:</u> The District has production potential.

A: Ongoing Projects: Livestock Development

PROJECT NAME LOCATION/DIVISION	OBJECTIVE	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Capacity building of technical team district wide	Capacity building	Have 100% team trained on computer packages and feeds formulation.	-Train staff members on computer skills and livestock feed formulation. Justification -All the technical staffs do not have computer skills and also need to have updated feed formulation skills. This will enable them to acquire skills to increase efficiency.
Milk value addition District wide	To improve on milk shelf life and add value for higher incomes	Formation of a minimum of two income generating project groups in each of the four divisions.	Organise the groups and train them on how to make yoghurt, mala, ghee, butter. Justification:- To reduce waste and increase value of marketed milk.
Improving the local indigenous poultry District wide.	-To increase income through selection and improved management.	500 farmers per division trained each year.	Train farmers in selection and good poultry management; Justification:- Indigenous poultry are found in every household and it will give them an alternative source of income.
Fodder conservation District wide	-To improve fodder availability leading to increased livestock production and income.	Mainly beef farmers and few dairy farmers who practice zero grazing as they are most affected during drought.	To organize farmers and train them on how to make hay for hard times; To introduce fodder conservation measures to sustain livestock in the target areas;
Marketing extension programme District wide.	-To improve marketing of their products to fetch better prices hence better income.	Establish market information system, Disseminate market information to farmers quarterly every year.	Gather and co-ordinate marketing information for dissemination to the stakeholders mainly farmers Justification:- -The farmers do not receive up to date information on their enterprise.
Tsetse fly suppression District wide	Suppression of the tsetse density to 30%	The whole district is infested with the flies. Efforts to reduce the infestation level to 30%. This would increase farmers' incomes by 40%	Multisectoral approach; Crush pen spraying (recommended); Dipping ; Netted zero graze units; Traps; Targets; Push pulls approach.
Tick Control district wide	Control of ticks to 2.5% incidence	The whole district is afflicted. Efforts to maintain the existing 12 dips	Improve the management of the existing dips
Vaccination programme District wide	Boosting of livestock immunity to notifiable diseases	District wide vaccination of :- Cattle against FMD, LSD, Anthrax. Goats against CCPP Sheep against Pox and Enterotoxaemia	Organize district wide Vaccination campaigns against notifiable diseases. The exercise is carried out twice annually; Carry out poultry vaccination on demand routinely.

		Chicken against Newcastle, Fowl typhoid, Gumboro and Fowl pox	
Rabies Diseases Control District wide	Rabies diseases are very common and affect both animals and man.	1,000 Dog vaccination district wide; Destruction of stray dogs at market centres	Include vaccination of dogs in the organized campaigns; Continue routine vaccination on call; Organize baiting of stray dogs in market centres as per demand; Create more awareness of the dangers of the disease and measures to be taken when bitten.
Laboratory services District wide	Enhance effectiveness on disease diagnosis	Offer laboratories services to:- Ranches; Auction rings ; Homesteads; Slaughter houses.	Rapid detection of diseases; Rapid reaction to response.
Meat Hygiene District wide	Health certificate of meat for human consumption. Adding value to meat products. Preservation of poultry meat which perishes fast.	Maintain cleanliness in all slaughter points and domestic kills; Fattening in the ranches; Grading at slaughter house; Establish central slaughter; Provision of cooling facilities.	Regular meat inspection; Issuance of licenses for slaughter points and carriers; Training on proper feed management; Training meat inspectors on meat grading; Involvement of the community and beneficiaries.
Hides and Skins Improvement District wide	Reduce spoilage and damage to skins, so as to fetch good grade and prices; Value addition to products.	Hides and skins dealers; Extension to pastoralist of branding and identification; Rural tanneries.	Training of traders on preservation; Training on proper flaying; Establish rural tanneries.
Artificial Insemination District wide	-Improve on the genetic pool. -Reduce reproductive diseases.	Sensitize 500 dairy farmers on A.I.	Establish semen agents. Train more A.I providers.
Clinical services District wide	Satisfy OIE requirement on disease on disease reporting to qualify for export market.	-GOK AHA -CABHWS -Private providers	Attendance to sick cases reported; Follow up on private providers to submit reports on treated cases.

B: New Project Proposals: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division	Priority/ Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Capacity building of Technical team District wide	1	Capacity building	Have 100% team trained on computer Packages.	Train staff members on Computer packages. Justification-the technical staffs do not have skills on computer Packages. This will enable them acquire skills to increase efficiency.

Msambweni, L/Lunga and Ukunda Dairy Development project 3 Divisions.	2	To increase income through training farmers in zero-grazing management and clean milk production. Marketing of milk and other dairy products.	400 farmers in the 3 divisions.	Training of farmers through CIGs and enable them to market their milk profitability. Justification there is potential for dairy development in the district but still remains unexploited for better incomes.
Ukunda, Msambweni, L/Lunga Artificial Insemination services.	3	To provide improved dairy breeds through A.I. To raise milk production in the district.	Increase production of milk. Improve the present herd of dairy cows in the 3 division.	Train some individuals in the 3 divisions in AI to carry out the services. Justification- The services is now privatized.
Bull camps L/Lunga District wide	4	To upgrade the local cattle for faster growth and more meat for higher weight prices.	Increase the carcass weight from 150 kgs to 300 Kgs.	Provide improved beef bulls to upgrade the local breeds in the one division. Justification- The AI services are being privatized. The farmers need a more sustainable AI.system through bull schemes.
Dairy goats district wide	5	To provide milk to the farm families.	10 farmers groups formed per division.	Purchase pure breed. Introduce goats for farmers Goats unit construction 10 units, transport for goats from source. 1 lorry trip, Vet drugs. Farmers training 6 months.
Upgrading of local poultry District wide	6	To increase income through high breed poultry. Marketing of the end product.	Introduce 10 000 cockerels in the district 2200 birds per division per year by 2012.	Purchase of cockerels dairy old chick. Training of group in poultry management. Feeds supply Vet drugs Cockerels distribution Monitoring and evaluation. (PIM)
Bee keeping development District wide	7	To increase honey and products in the district .To increase income through bee keeping, marketing of honey and hive products.	Increase the number of hives all types from L/S/ ROTH 550 KTBH 176 log hives 2586 to 2000, 1000, 2500 respectively Increase honey from 1550 Kg, 2800 Kg, 14000Kg to 42000Kg, 28000Kg and 17500Kg by 2012. Exclusion sells of Ovex and other hive products. NB Hive occupation 70%	Purchase of Hives L/Stroth 1450 4000/= 5.8 Million KTBH 900 3500-3.15 Million Log 569 100-569000 Total Ksh 9519 000; Training of farmers subs all for staff =19800 Stationery =6860; Results mapping Technical staff allow; Report writing stationery Total amount 13,000 Purchase semi proc. Units 2 120000 =240 000; Value addition KBS certificate 1000 purchase of refract meter=28,000; 1000 per cleansing bottle of labels =25/=
Fodder and pasture conservation District wide	8	To improve fodder and pasture availability for livestock through out of the year leading to	Dairy farmers with goats, cattle 10 groups who practice zero grazing.	Harvesting and packing in sisal bags; Mobilization and Identification of groups to be involved; Construction of drying bandas storage; Practical in hay making boxes for each

		sustain milk production and income levels.		group; Silage making; Monitoring and Evaluation
Milk collection and cooling centres Msambweni, L/Lunga and Diani.	9	To improve milk collection and storage for higher incomes.	Establish 4 milk collection centres i.e. L/Lunga, Mwereni, Msambweni, Kilulu and Mivumoni.	Mobilization of dairy farmers and establishment of collection centres committees; Train farmers in milk handling and management of cooling centres; Purchase of cooling plants and installing them; Purchase milk handling equipments i.e. cans; Organize transport system for the milk to reach Ukunda of market; Monitoring and Evaluation .Back stopping.
Rabbit production District wide.	10	To provide for easy proteins to the families and income for the youth community at large.	Primary and Secondary schools Women groups and youth groups.	Form 4 K and young farmers clubs in the schools to start the projects; Training of the groups; Establish rabbit multiplication centres in the district with the best breeds; Follow ups of the progress in groups; Field days and marketing.
Disease free establishment District wide	11	To meet international disease free status to be able to trade in livestock.	Taita ranchers. Buffer zones- Msambweni ranch	Annual vaccinations of notifiable diseases; Control stock movements; Establish stocking rate in ranches; Branding of sentinel herds; Patrol of stock routes; Spot checks on markets; Issuance of movement permits; Arrest of offenders.
Emerging disease Awareness District wide	12	Create awareness on the dangers looming due to these zoonotic diseases.	Border areas ; Port entry areas; Water points	Surveillance of high risk areas; Bio-security measures; Extension; Seminars to stakeholders.
Gender mainstreaming District wide	13	A new concept to enhance project success and sustainability	Department staff ; Relevant stakeholders- Community interest groups e.g. Dip committee Crush pen committee	Seminars with stakeholders; Meetings with communities; Inclusion in demonstrations and shows.

A: Ongoing Projects: Land

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Opening of adjudication sections and surveying District wide	To determine land ownership for survey and registration	Cover 50,000ha. By 2011	Land adjudication; demarcation; hearing of objections and surveying.
Establishment of squatter/settlement schemes District wide	To resettle landless people in the district	To cover 20 schemes by 2010	Demarcation; survey; registration for titles

B: New Project Proposals: Land

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Revision of Development Plans for Lunga-Lunga Town	1	To update the existing plan	Revise the plans 2012	Collection of data; Preparation of base maps; Preparation and approval. Justification: There has been new developments affecting the existing plans and therefore the plans should be revised.

A: Ongoing Projects: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Natural Forest conservation District wide	Sustainably manage natural forests	Management of 11445.2 ha of natural forests	Production of 15,000 Indigenous Seedling. Rehab. 15 Ha of degraded sites Protect 80 ha for Nat Reg Maintain 5km of forest Boundary. Maintain 12.5ha of Planted areas Maintenance of 4 Km Fire Break Patrols(protection) 3000M/d Boundary Planting 3Km
Dry lands forestry Programme- Recurrent District wide	Promote farm forestry and sustainable management of forests in Arid and Semi-Arid lands.	District wide	Provide Technical Support through Forest Extension visits 20 Hold 4 Public Barazas. 2 Community trainings. Production of 100,000 Seedlings Under take 5 sessions of Agro forestry trainings Promotion of 3 ha of Commercial Forestry Under take 1 Tree Resources Surveys. Promotion of Rural Energy Conservation for 5 groups. Start 1 Farmers Field schools
Dry lands forestry Programme- Development District wide	Sustainable management of forests in Arid and Semi-Arid lands.	District Wide	Establishment of 2 Community woodlots Development of 1 demonstration plots Rehabilitation and protection of 2 catchment areas. Rehabilitation of 1 Degraded Site. Establishment of 3 New tree nurseries.

B: New Project Proposals: Forestry

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Natural Forest conservation District wide	1	Sustainably manage natural forests	Management of 11445.2 ha of natural forests	Production of 100,000 Indigenous Seedling. Rehab. 25 Ha of degraded sites Protect 400 ha for Nat Reg Maintain 30km of forest Boundary. Main. 20ha of Planted areas Maintenance of 50 Km Fire Break Patrols(protection)

				Boundary Planting 15 km
Dry lands forestry Programme- Recurrent District wide	2	Promote farm forestry and sustainable management of forests in Arid and Semi-Arid lands.	District wide	Provide Technical Support through Forest Extension visits 100 Hold 20 Public Barazas. 10 Community trainings. Production of 500,000 Seedlings Under take 25 sessions of Agro forestry trainings Promotion of 15 ha of Commercial Forestry Under take 5 Tree Resources Surveys. Promotion of Rural Energy Conservation for 25 groups. Start 5 Farmers Field schools
Dry lands forestry Programme- Development District wide	3	Sustainable management of forests in Arid and Semi-Arid lands.	District wide	Establishment of 10 Community woodlots Development of 5 demonstration plots Rehabilitation and protection of 10 catchments areas. Rehabilitation of 5 Degraded Sites. Establishment of 15 New tree nurseries.
Improved conservation and governance for Kenya coastal forest protect areas system District wide	4	Coastal forests of Kenya are conserved, managed and sustainably utilized through a participatory system that optimizes benefits for present and future generations at landscape scales	District wide	Improved management and conservation of the biodiversity of Kwale forests achieved through awareness creation, monitoring, land use mapping, forest rehabilitation, management planting, gazettement and protection. Institutional and local capacity built for better management and conservation of Kwale forests Effective participatory forest management systems in place, embracing traditional forest management practices and government priorities. Sustainable alternative live hoods developed and supported leading to reduced pressure on forest resources. Effective project administration, M&E, and coordination have enabled timely and efficient implementation of project activities.

A: Ongoing Projects: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Education and Training Project District Wide	Create awareness among co-operation members.	Members should be able to handle their own co-operation societies and ensure sustainability of the societies.	Train co-operative members on matters pertaining to co-operative movements. Justification: The cooperatives are dying due to competition after liberalization and poor management. Awareness on the present role of cooperatives and better management skills is needed.

B: New Project Proposals: Cooperative Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Citrus Processing Plant Msambweni Divisions	1	Have all fruits produced within the district processed during the peak period.	Have 90% of the fruits produced processed into juice; This shall reduce crop waste and increase farmers income from the fruits by 60%; Majority of the produce currently rots in the farms or fetch very low prices at peak period.	Harvested citrus (fruits) shall be processed into juices marmalade and other bi-products. This will call for bottling and export of the produce set up small processing plants and buy 2 trucks to transport and market the produce. Justification: The district has no such plant despite high citrus fruits production. This project will minimize wastage and better prices for farmers output.

B: New Project Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Fencing of all Fisheries Department offices' compounds and landing sites District wide	1	Secure fish landing sites and office compounds to avoid encroachment	All Fisheries Department fish landing sites and offices in Kwale District to be fenced off	Prepare PDPs, acquire title deeds, and fence off. Justification: Encroachment of landing sites and private development of the beaches has reduced fish landing sites and office compounds. There is therefore the need to safely secure the land
Establishment and training of new Beach Management Units (BMUs) in all the landing sites in Msambweni District	2	To form, initiate and train new BMUs all over the district for proper fisheries management	Landing sites that are currently not under BMU management in the district will be targeted. At least six new BMUs will be targeted	This will involve holding of elections in the target BMUs to elect executive officials, training of the officials and BMU assembly members. Justification: The basic fisheries management tool is the BMU which is anchored in the spirit of co-management of fisheries resources
Purchase of office furniture and allied equipment District headquarter	3	To purchase office chairs, tables/ desks, cabinets, computers and such equipment as befits a modern office	Office furniture for Shimoni Fisheries Office and its sister sub-station offices in Vanga Majoreni, Bodo, Msambweni and Diani	Purchase of office furniture and equipment as per the immediate requirements of each station. Justification: Currently, furniture and office equipment in all the Department's offices in Msambweni District does not reflect the needs of a modern office having jurisdiction over the South Coast fishing region.

Construction of a fisher folk training and information centre/ library	4	To provide the fisher folk with a place for trainings and information acquisition and dissemination	Construction of a hall and information centre at the Fisheries Department compound in Shimoni	Construction of training hall and equipping of the information centre Justification: With the government already moving towards adopting modern effective methods of natural resource management through direct involvement of resource users and other key stakeholders, then the need for training, information acquisition and dissemination cannot be over-emphasized
Aquaculture Development District wide.	5	To ease pressure on marine rapture fisheries by increasing fish production through fish farming to increase protein intake and increased earnings.	Set up 170 farms in suitable areas	Set up fish farms both Mari culture and fresh water on main potential areas to enhance food security. Justification: the project will enhance food security and improve nutritional status.
Fisheries research, exploration and extension	6	To ensure continuous scientific research to keep abreast with the constantly changing marine environment; To reduce fishing pressure in the fragile marine reef environment; Increase fish catches and hence provide an alternative source of income and cheap protein.	Fish farmer groups in high aquaculture potential areas in the district; Rivers and other fresh water bodies; Continuous fisheries research and surveys in the Indian Ocean.	Assist fish farmers in the construction and stocking of appropriate fish seeds; Restock rivers and other fresh water bodies in the district; Carry out continuous scientific research to keep up with the dynamic aquatic environment. Justification: Increased food security and poverty reduction require remedial measures in scientific research and other mitigation actions that are directly impacting on the beneficiary (fishers and fish farmers).
Establishment of Marine fish processing plant Vanga location, Lungalunga division	7	Reduce fish loss which results in spillage during transportation. To produce high quality fish products to meet the local and international markets. To improve marketing of their products to fetch better price hence better incomes	On factory is established. To have 80% of the fish currently being obtained reaching a ready market. This will ensure high quality fish products and high prices. 1000 fishermen will benefit through improved earnings.	Set up a 100 ton/day plant. Organize fishermen. Strengthen Mwangugu Fishermen Cooperative society. Improve sanitation. Provision of water. Establish market information system Disseminate market information to fishermen quarterly every year. Justification: There is exploitation of fishermen and wastage of fish due to inability to reach for far fish markets. This project will arrest this problem

B: New Projects: Kenya Wildlife Services

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Park boundary and zones markers – Kisite Park	2	Bouyers marking the park boundary and different user zones installed	20 buoys installed	Procure and install the mooring and boundary marker buoys
Community support projects District wide	3	Through KWS CSR funds and other partners, fund at least 2 community projects	At least 2 community projects funded	Mobilise resources from KWS and Partners to fund at least 2 community projects.
Management Plan – Kisite Marine Park	4	To Co-ordinate conservation and tourism activities within Shimoni ecosystem	Management plan document developed	Workshops and seminars for stakeholders
Wildlife watching and responsible tourism code of conduct	5	Come up with codes of conduct for watching specific wildlife species; Come up with codes of conduct for responsible tourism in the park.	Codes of conduct developed	Come up with guidelines for wildlife watching and tourism activities Educate boat operators on visitor handling and tour guiding

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector cannot work without other sectors of the economy. Physical Infrastructure will help to reduce the cost of production in these sectors through provision of good road network, electricity and telecommunication facilities. It will also provide water for domestic consumption, irrigation and for livestock

Education and Health sector will provide the skilled workforce and healthy citizenry respectively while tourism, trade and industry sector provides markets for agricultural produce. The Agriculture and Rural Development sector also requires an efficient marketing information system. Agro-based raw materials are absorbed in this sector .The sector also provides market for excess food produced.

Public Administration provides Safety, Law and Order provides security, which is paramount to investment in the sector, will articulate planning and policy guidelines necessary for accelerated growth of the sector.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector’s main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development. The forestry sub-sector is involved in mainstreaming environmental issues especially forest conservation in all other sectors. Through extension services by the livestock, agriculture and co-operative sectors efforts are made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS, youth issues in their various activities by involving the

interest groups in development projects and programmes as well as talking about those issues in public barazas.

3.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This sector consists of roads, energy, transport, housing and public works. Developed physical infrastructure provides an enabling environment for other sector to flourish in the district. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading input in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, airstrips, water and irrigation infrastructure that will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030”

Mission

“To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities”.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will strive to maintain an efficient infrastructure network for development. Inadequate funding has seriously compromised the maintenance aspects especially in roads. Water facilities, electricity, and ports will continue to be effectively maintained to contribute to the plan theme. Labour based maintenance will also continue to be applied in the sector to enable rural groups participate in the process. The district will encourage use of other source of energy like solar, wind, LPG, biogas and electricity.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector acts as a facilitator for marketing of the district's produce whether natural or man-made, and provides opportunities for income generating activities and for general socio-economic benefits. Without an efficient and effective communication network, be it roads, telecommunications, provision of electricity, water, or timely information on the district, the rest of the country and the world, the district would be little known and remain under

developed. This sector will provide energy for agro based industries such as sugar factories, beef, fruit and dairy processing industries

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the District

Stakeholder	Role
Works Department	Maintain buildings.
Roads Department	Maintain roads.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd	Electricity supplies.
Kenya Airport Authority	Maintenance of Ukunda and LungaLunga Airstrip.
Telkom	Provision of telephone services.
Physical Planning Department	To planning and re-planning.
Kenya Ports Authority	Maintenance of ports in the district-Vanga Shimoni etc.
NGOs	Support numerous community based projects in the district in this sector.
Decentralised Agriculture Support Structures(DASS)	They provide funding for projects in the infrastructural sector i.e. rural access roads.
CDTF	CDTF has been supporting community based projects in this sector
Private Sector	Supplements activities in this sector e.g. mining companies. Technology transfer supervision and construction
DDC	Main development coordinator in the district.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Repair, maintain and establish new road network	Inadequate machinery and equipment to maintain roads; Inadequate funding Adverse weather which destroys roads; Inadequate training for technical staff on new machine requirements; Poor road standards.	Routine maintenance of all roads; Give priority to high potential areas of the district; Training of staff; Increased funding from GOK and other stakeholders; Increase supervision of road works.
Energy	Electrification of urban and rural areas.	High cost of electricity installation; Frequent power fluctuations; Poverty levels make people not pay their contributions; Low coverage.	Mobilize funding from stakeholders; Rural electrification Encourage other forms for energy; Reduce the cost of electrification.
Transport	Have a well-developed transport system.	Inadequate funding	Development of transport infrastructure; Enforcement of traffic laws.

3.2.6 Project and programme priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Spot Improvement R2000 Programme District wide	To improve road surface and drainage to clear water from the road surface	1500km of road improved by 2012	Bridge construction; Culvert construction; Construction as slabs.
Labour Routine Maintenance R2000 Programme District Wide	To provide accessibility to the rural community.	1500km of road maintained by 2012	Bush clearing, opening drains and replacing broken culvert rings.

B: New Project Proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Road D543-Kanana-Shimoni	1	Linking of Shimoni Port and A14 to Mombasa. The road will give accessibility to the rural community.	13.5km tarmarked by 2012	To be tarmarked to become all weather. Justification: To make the road all weather.
All earth roads to be gravelled roads and regaveled for routine maintenance District wide	2	To allow accessibility at all times of the year to the public transport to access markets, health centres, schools and administrative centres.	1500 km gravelled by 2012	To put all roads to gravel status. Justification: Accessibility to be maintained throughout the year.
Construction of Buried Drifts and Vented Drifts District wide	3	To ensure accessibility at all weather throughout to rural community.	1500 km maintained by 2012	Concreting work. Justification: Maintain accessibility.
Spot Improvement District wide	4	To improve drainage system.	4000Km improved by 2012	Installation of culvert. Justification: To repair bad road sports.
Training of small scale contractors District wide	5	Maintaining and improving all roads in the rural areas.	60 small scale contractors trained by 2012	To do labour based routine maintenance and improvement to all roads. Justification: Build capacity for small-scale contractors.

B: New Project Proposals: Transport

Bus Ukunda Park	1	To control traffic and improve revenue collection; Improve commuters comfortability.	Construct bus park by 2012.	Acquisition of land; Construction of parking bays; Construction of waiting shed. Justification: There is no park to organise transport in Ukunda.
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A: Ongoing Projects: Energy

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Electrification of Markets/Trading Centres/Areas	To promote faster development of the target markets.	To complete by 2012.	Electrification of the target markets.
Electrification of School/Health Centres.	To promote the development of schools etc.	To complete by 2012	Electrification of the targeted schools and health centres through Rural Electrification Programme

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector supports all the other sectors in providing transport and communication, to transport goods and services. The human resource sector provides skills that are very important for the growth of the sector through education. Governance, Justice, Law and Order will enable the sector to do well by providing peace and tranquillity. A new electricity project can create employment opportunities for other sub-sectors such as small and medium enterprise development

3.2.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty and addressing youth issue by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of young people in casual labour thus mainstreaming youth issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be applied so as to protect the environment because most of the projects have an impact on the environment.

3.3 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya”

Mission

“To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding and regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development.”

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Mission and Vision

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, the district will strive to promote efficient management of resources by instilling high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to its people.

During the plan period emphasis will be put on community participation in issues relating to development, governance and security.

In the administration of justice efforts will be made to improve linkages among the police, courts, penal institution and other stakeholder's quick disposal and determination of cases that are brought to court. This will enhance the administration of justice.

3.3.3 Importance of the sector in the District

Maintenance of law, safety and order is very vital for any development in the district investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. This environment will be achieved through improved security, justice, sound economic and financial management, development oriented administration and a judicial system that will ensure speedy and effective administration of justice.

3.3.4 Role of stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation	The police and the judiciary will ensure that there is law and order; They will play the role of ensuring that the offenders who go to prison or are put under probation are helped to come out of their life of crime and are trained to become useful members of the society
Provincial Administration	Coordinating Government business in the district an ensuring there is security.
Community	The community will play the role of providing information to this sector and initiating planning and implementation of development beside monitoring and evaluation. It will also be involved in community policing
Children's Department	Protection of the rights of children, Supporting orphans and vulnerable children
UNICEF, Action AID & APHIA 11	Advocate for the rights of the child; Cash Transfer Programme

3.3.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration and Police	Enhance security and socio-economic development as well as maintain law and order	Increasing cases of insecurity; Inadequate funding; Inadequate trained manpower and transport; Lack of modern communication equipment	Reduce illegal firearms in the hands of the public; Address community conflicts and their own security ; Provide adequate resource and vehicles to the police force; Deploy and train personnel; Provide modern communication facilities to the Police Force e.g. radio and satellite telephones; rehabilitate and construct offices and staff quarters

			for provincial administration and police
Judiciary	Improve administration of Justice	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice ; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors ; Inadequate staff in the court of Hola	Training more manpower; Provide transport in the court; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Enhance proper co-ordination between stakeholders
Prison	Improve rehabilitation of offenders	Inadequate manpower and resources; Slow dispensing of justice ; Lack of co-ordination between the various actors ;	Improve prison and other corrective centres; Enhance non-custodial sentences; Improve infrastructure
Probation Services	Conduct and submit to courts and other institutions expeditiously social inquiry reports for dispensation of justice; Improve on the level of rehabilitation and reinterqustion of non custodial offenders; Empowerment of offenders for poverty reduction and social economic development; Empower the offenders	lack of transport; Inadequate personnel; Inadequate funding; cultural practices; Rising cases of Offending recidivism due to insufficient supervision	Provide tools to rehabilitate the offenders; Provide adequate funds to Probation Department; Promotion of Voluntary probation officers and supervisors; Involve stakeholders in the sector; Introduce crime prevention programmes in schools and colleges: Recruiting and employment of more personnel
Registration of persons	To register and issue identity cards to all legible Kenyans who are 18 years and above	Inadequate funding; inadequate personnel; poor office accommodation; untrained vetting committees; inadequate transport facilities and manual workmanship	Increased funding and staffing; provide adequate office space; provide adequate vehicle to cater for mobile registration; training vetting committees on matters of registration of persons; computerize district services
ECK	Registration of voters; civic education	Inadequate funding; understaffed;	Increase funding; hold public barazas;
Civil Registration	Enlightenment of local community on importance of Registration	Lack of office building; Lack of IT facilities	Sensitization campaigns; installation of IT system; Construction and equipping of office building

3.3.6 Project and programme priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Registration Of Persons Department

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
To register and issue National Identity Cards top all legible Kenyans who are 18 years and above	To enable Kenyans to contribute to National security, social economic and political development of the country	All Kenyans of 18 years and above	- Mobile registration - Holding meetings

B: New Project Proposals: Registration Of Persons Department

PROJECT NAME	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Construction of offices	1	To provide accommodation for effective operation	Construction complete by 2010	Construction of offices at district and divisional level Justification: To accommodate the existing staff better
Procure two vehicles for the district	2	To improve communication for effective mobile registration	Mobile registration	Acquire 2 vehicles Justification: More vehicles are required to serve the whole district
Computerize district information and management system	3	To provide information database for planning, implementation and monitoring of activities	Procure computers and accessories; Installation of E-mail and internet connection.	Procurement of computers. Setting up of a database. Installation of E-mail and Internet connection. Justification: The departmental services at district level is manual
Registration Surveillance Exercise	4	To provide the necessary data for the district which can be relied on when conducting research	Organize workshops and seminars for chiefs and vetting village elders on matters of registration of persons.	Sensitize chiefs and village elders on importance of registration of persons Justification: Chiefs and village elders are not aware of Registration of Persons Act Cap.207.

A: Ongoing Projects: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Divisional Offices and Extension of the District Headquarters Office Msambweni and Lunga-Lunga	To provide adequate office space for better administration environment.	Complete 2 divisional headquarters; Completed 1 No. District headquarters by year 2009.	Construction of offices; Putting up of residential houses.
Completion of Police Posts and Patrol Bases Mamba, Shimoni, Ramisi, Mwananyamala, Mwangulu and Jego	To enhance security and order.	Complete the patrol basis and posts by 2010.	Completion of buildings; Construction of police lines.
Community Mobilisation District Wide	To create awareness among members of the public on the importance of instant registration of civil events.	Increase the registration coverage district wide.	Holding public barazas mainly at the location level; Holding meeting/workshops with the NGOs especially Maendeleo Ya Wanawake.
Civil Registration Monitoring Committee District wide	Monitoring of registration exercise in the district and giving expertise guidance to the registration assistants.	To improve both coverage and quality of registration.	Holding meetings at the district, divisional and location level.
Disaster Preparedness District	To enhance the capacity of	To prepare a district	Awareness creation; Preparation of

Wide	the district to plan and manage disasters.	disaster plan implement it.	disaster plan; Responding to disaster as per plan.
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B: New Project Proposals: Provincial Administration

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Divisional Office and Extension of the District Headquarters Office Diani	1	To provide adequate office space for better administration environment	Complete divisional headquarters by the year 2009.	Construction of offices; Putting up of residential houses.
Setting up AP camps District wide	2	Improve security and curb crime in the district	All chief's office	Construction of offices; Putting up of residential houses.

A: Ongoing Projects: Probation Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Sensitization of the community on C.S.O district wide.	To create awareness on the new programme in the district	Hold barazas in every location	Creating awareness to the community on the new C.S. order sentencing method and its importance.
Supervision, training district wide	To enhance understanding of their obligations and roles	1 seminar in each division/location	Seminars - Justification The supervisions have not been adequately trained.
Rehabilitation of offenders district wide	To facilitate rehabilitation of offenders by participating in local community projects	Chiefs, assistant chiefs, head teachers in all the locations and sub-locations and schools to be involved.	Mobilization, supervision at reporting and work centres,
Training of Probation C&O case committee members' district wide.	To improve on management skills of the committees.	All probation case committees and others to go through the workshops.	Holding or workshops, training of trainers

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Building of new and own office building	1	Have a reliable and own office	To complete the office building by 2010	Construction of new offices
Purchase of vehicle District headquarters	2	Assist in mobility of the field officers.	Procure vehicle by 2009	Buying of a vehicle for the station

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has strong linkages with other sectors. The Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. Research, Innovation and Technology is also very important for the development of the sector by availing data to ease administration. The sector also assists in modifying and educating the local community, particularly as far as ensuring that

they are informed of all development initiatives taking place in the district so as to be fully integrated in development. The sector is linked to all the other sectors in providing security and ensuring that there is law and order which is a major ingredient for socio-economic development as well as coordinating all development activities through the provincial administration and district development office. Investors cannot invest in an environment of uncertainty. Therefore, the sector will play a crucial role in availing an enabling environment for investment. This environment will be achieved through improved security, sound economic and financial management, development oriented administration and a judicial system.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects will have an effect on the environment because most of them will involve construction. To mitigate against any effects, NEMA will be involved in carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments for the projects. In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at alleviating poverty.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“To ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all”

Mission

“To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development”.

3.4.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that there is a clean and secure environment for citizens and provide clean water for human and livestock consumption. The district will also ensure clean and affordable water is availed to most of the citizens. The district will also encourage use of irrigation in farming to improve food security and mobilize the community on general hygiene especially on sanitation.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector provides water for agriculture which in turn creates employment and ensures food security. This sector will enable farmers to reduce incidences of illness through reduced pollution and sustainable waste management.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Water department, (NWPC)	Provision of water; Regulation in use of water resources.
Environment and Public health department	Awareness creation on environment act; Maintenance of environment Implementation of policy on environment.
Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd	Provision of electricity

3.4.5 Sub-Sector Constraints, Priorities and Strategies.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies.
Environment	Environmental Act awareness; Improve management environmental sanitation	Low environmental issues awareness; Poor waste disposal; Inadequate resources; Deforestation and poor farming practices; Conflicts in enactment of environmental conservation like the coral reef rehabilitation, mining; Wildlife /forest conservation conflict.	Control of over exploitation of forests and mangroves; Involve stakeholders in environmental conservation Act; Put emplace waste disposal infrastructure; provide additional resources; Water recycling; Involve communities and departments to monitoring of environment and conservation;
Major Water Works	To improve water supply and distribution	Low investment in water and sanitation projects; Old pipelines lead to occasional bursting and breakdowns;	To rehabilitate the pipelines; To expand the pipeline; Involve the stakeholders in funding and implementation of water projects.
Irrigation Development	Rehabilitation of existing schemes.	High capital investment outlay; Land tenure; Inadequate knowledge of the irrigation potential.	To develop a district master plan on irrigation to identify potential; Rehabilitation of existing minor irrigation schemes; To enhance collaboration with stakeholders to support irrigation development; Carry out adaptive research to boost irrigation development.
Sanitation	To improve quality of water	Contamination of ground water; Limited water sources.	Create awareness on water and sanitation improvement;

3.4.6 Project and programme priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
L/Lunga Water Supply	To provide adequate reliable portable water to the community in L/Lunga town and its environs.	To boost water production from 84m ³ to 204m ³ /day by the year 2010.	To raise platform to the new borehole; Purchase pump and generator; Construct pump house; Rehabilitation of distribution system.
Vanga Water Supply	To rehabilitate existing water supply to enhance availabilities of portable and adequate pumping water.	To complete all planned activities by end of 2010.	Rehabilitation of distribution system; Purchase and installation of pump and generator set.
Kikoneni Water Supply	To ensure a reliable supply of portable water to all households.	To complete all planned activities by end of 2012.	Purchase and installation of pumps and high lifts; Extension of pipeline; Repair storage tanks.
Msambweni Water Supply Msambweni Division	To boost the production capacity of the water supply.	To complete all planned activities by end of 2012.	Re-alignment of the distribution system; Replace steel elevated tank; Fencing the water supply compound.
Rain Water Harvesting Msambweni District.	To provide safe drinking water in marginal/ water scarcity areas.	Set up two demonstration plots in the three divisions of the district.	Capacity building for communities to construct water-harvesting structures on rock catchments and Djabias construction.

B: New Project Proposals: Rural Water Supply

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Augmentation of Water Supplies District wide	1	To provide reliable adequate and portable water for domestic and livestock consumption.	To complete the planned activities in the following water supplies Msambweni, Majimboni, Lukore, and Neema self help project as per DWO specifications.	Laying of pipelines; Construction of storage facilities; Construction of watering points; Training of community on operations and maintenance. Justification: The water supplies are operating below capacity due to various technical problems, which need to be addressed for adequate and potable water to be supplied throughout the year.
Water Project District Wide	2	Provision of clean water.	All divisions; All Structures constructed as per DWO specifications.	Land acquisition; Sinking boreholes. Justification; Due to inadequate funding to water, the council has to supplement.

A: Ongoing Projects: Irrigation

Project name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Waga/Machame irrigation scheme Lunga-Lunga division	To boost rice and vegetables production.	To complete construction of intake weir infrastructure by the year 2009.	Continuation of construction of weir infrastructure so that the irrigation of crops can start.
Fingirika irrigation schemes Msambweni division	To boost rice and vegetables production	Complete intake weir construction infrastructure by the year 2008 - 2009	The irrigation weir conveyance system has not been put into place. Plot allocation need to be done.
Muhaka irrigation scheme.Msambweni division	Increase in production of rice and vegetable through irrigation.	Rehabilitation of the project by the end of year 2008-2009	Repair of intake weir; -Crop structure to be put into place -Plot re-organisation needs to be done.
Msambweni(Mkurumuji) irrigation scheme Msambweni division	Boost rice and vegetable production through irrigation	To complete the intake weir construction infrastructure by the end of 2009	-Intake weir construction works to resume. -Irrigation water conveyance systems to be made. -Plots re-organisation to be done.
Vichigini/Matoroni irrigation schemes Lunga-lunga division.	Boost rice and vegetable production through irrigation	To construct an intake weir infrastructure by the year 2012.	-Intake weir construction of irrigation water conveyance system. -Plots re-organisations.

B: New Projects Proposals: Irrigation

Project name location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of office block- Msambweni district head quarters.	1	Improve the capacity coordination of the DIO. Improve services and delivery	Completion of office block by the year 2009.	Construction of an office Justification: DIO has no office.
Purchase of 1 motor vehicle and 2 motor bikes district wide.	2	Ensure mobility of the officers	Purchase of 1 vehicle and 2 motor bikes 2008-2009	Ensure that the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of irrigation projects is done as planned. Justification: The offices have no transport to reach the field.
Mwabanda 'A irrigation scheme Msambweni division.	3	Boost rice and vegetable production through irrigation increase in land utilization	Construction of an irrigation intake weir infrastructure by the year 2011	Construction of an intake wait; Construction of other irrigation structures e.g. distribution boxes, cannels etc. Justification: The land is not fully utilized due to lack of water for irrigation.
Mpopeni irrigation scheme Lungalunga division.	4	Boost rice and vegetable production	Construction of irrigation intake wait infrastructure	Construction of intake wait ; Distribution boxes; Cannel making

			by 2011	Justification: The project has collapse due to shortage of irrigation water.
Chimunyu irrigation scheme lunga-lunga division	5	Enhance rice and vegetable production	Construction of an intake wait infrastructure 2008-2012.	Topographic ; Construction of intake wait and other structures Justification: water and land resource not fully utilised.
Purchase of ten (10) small water pumps district wide	6	To assist small holder irrigation groups to enhance vegetable production	Have ten small holder irrigation groups by 2010.	Form ten irrigation small holder groups. Train them; Do vegetable farming Justification: Very few small holder irrigation groups are existing due to lack of capital to purchase water pumps.
Capacity building of technical team district wide	7	Capacity building on irrigation and drainage	Have 100% team trained on computer packages, land survey project management etc.	Train staff on:- Computer; Survey; Project management Justification: Staffs need their skill to increase efficiency.
Community mobilization and development district wide.	8	Create awareness among members of the community on irrigation and drainage.	-Training of all Iwuas -Conducting sensitization meetings.	Hold public barazas; Training of Iwaas; Holding meeting with Iwaas Justification: Irrigation and drainage technology awareness is to be clearly known.
Procurement of office equipments for DIO district head quarters.	9	Purchase 1 computer and other office equipments to improve the office efficient operations.	Office equipments bought.	Purchase of 1 computer ; Purchase of office furniture; Other accessories. Justification: The department has no office equipments at district head quarters.
Identification of new irrigation sites and water harvesting sites for crop production district wide	10	Increase the no. Of irrigation sites and increase in production of crops in ASAL by 50% during dry spoil	Identify more irrigation sites. Increase sites by 50%.	Only a few irrigation sites had been identified yet; More areas to be visited to know this irrigation potentiality. Justification: Irrigation sites are few.
Mabovoka irrigation scheme lunga-lunga division	11	Increase in rice and vegetable through irrigation.	Construction of intake wait and other infrastructure by 2014.	Construction of intake weir, distribution boxes; Topographic survey and design. Justification: The area has a reliable water resource but not fully utilized.
Purchase of ten (10) drip kits for irrigation (small holder) district wide.	12	Increase in vegetable production by drip irrigation to those areas wait limited water for irrigation.	Have ten drip irrigation kit in place by the year 2014	Identify and form 10 items small holder irrigation groups for drip system; Assemblance of the kits etc. Justification: This system is

				suitable to the ASAL areas in the district where water for irrigation is not enough.
Vanga Irrigation scheme Vanga location, Lungalunga division	13	To boost rice production in the district. Reduce importation of the crop, which is the third food crop in both Msambweni and Kwale districts	To increase the yield of rice from current 1.5 ton/ha to 1.6 ton/ha. This will raise farmers' income by 50%	Construction of a permanent weir across Umba river. Establish rice growing schemes. Obtain high yielding rice varieties from Mwea and other parts of the country. Provide extension services. Justification: The weir will lead to increased food production to improve the food situation in the district. The area has high potential for the crop.

B: New Project Proposals: Water

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Construction of District Water office Msambweni to Furnish	1	To have in place a District water office to house the DAC and staff in two rooms.	Office constructed and furnished by 2010	Procurement of materials; Procurement of labour; Procurement of furniture; Procure of computer & Accessories
Rehabilitation / Augmentation of Diani/ Ukunda water supply	2	Alleviate water shortage in Ukunda town and beach hotels and environment.	Increase daily production to Ukunda currently from 1500m ³ to 2500m ³	High lift surface pumps; Extension of pipelines; Replacement of worn out G.I. pipelines various sizes; Construction of storage tank
Msambweni W/S Rehabilitation / Augmentation	3	Avail adequate water for domestic use to previously unserved or underserved population on Msambweni. Improve revenue	Increase daily production to Ukunda currently from 1500m ³ to 2500m ³	Purchase and installation of 60m ³ : High lift surface pumps; Extension of pipelines; Replacement of worn out G.I. pipelines various sizes; Construction of storage tank (Masonry)
Lungalunga W/S Rehabilitation / Augmentation	4	Availability of Adequate safe piped water for domestic use in Lungalunga town and surroundings villages. To improve revenue collection.	Increase daily production to Lungalunga currently from 500m ³ to 2000m ³	To put up elevated tank for the sum ping; Rehabilitation reticulation system
Vanga W/S Rehabilitation /Augmentation.	5	To overcome severe water shortages in Vanga town	Increase daily production to Vanga currently from 500m ³ to 2000m ³	Construction of a 100m ³ masonry tank ; Rehabilitation of pipelines; Extension of pipelines.
Mwamose Borehole Lungalunga	6	To provide portable water for domestic use of reduced distance of	Borehole complete by 2010	To sink a borehole; Community mobilization; train Water management

		Mwamose community.		committee; Supervision
Walewa /Chuini Borehole Vanga Location	7	Alleviate current water shortage in the area	Borehole complete by 2010	To sink a borehole ; Community mobilization; train Water management committee; Supervision
Ngathini water project Vanga Location	8	Availability of adequate safe water for domestic & livestock.	Borehole complete by 2010	To sink a borehole; Community mobilization; train Water management committee; Supervision
Mwereni water project	9	To put back borehole project to alleviate acute water shortage in the area	Borehole complete by 2012	To sink a borehole; Community mobilization; train Water management committee; Supervision
Maledi Borehole	10	Availability accessibility of safe drinking water to Maledi community.	Borehole complete by 2012	To sink and equip a borehole, capacity building and train committee
Disilting of Mwakalanga, Guryoni and Mwatoni Dams Mwereni location	11	Availability of water for human and livestock	3 Dam disilted by 2010	Disilting; Mobilization and setting bush clearing; Earth working civil works; Fencing supervision training
Disilting of Mafungoni, Kinyungi and Kiranze Dams Dzombo location	12	Availability of water for human and livestock	3 Dam disilted by 2010	To sink and equip a borehole, capacity building and train committee
Disilting of Kithambengi and Jirani Dams Lungalunga location	13	Availability of water for human and livestock	2 Dam disilted by 2010	Disilting; Mobilization and setting bush clearing; Earth working civil works; Fencing supervision training
Rehabilitation of Uwanja wa Ndege and Jua kali Boreholes Lungalunga location	14	Provide water to farmers for consumption and livestock	Borehole rehabilitated by 2012	Rehabilitate borehole; Clearing & develop well; Re-equip with H/P up; Capacity building; Supervision
Rehabilitation of Kitungure, Matsoko, Vwivwini, Chigombero T/C, Nchirodi and Kiruku Boreholes in kitungure Kikoneni location	15	To alleviate water shortage in Kitungure	6 Borehole rehabilitated by 2012	Rehabilitate borehole; Clearing & develop well; Re-equip with H/P up; Capacity building; Supervision
Kikoneni / Dzombo W/S	16	To provide adequate clean water for human use.	Increase daily production to Kikoneni currently from 500m ³ to 2000m ³	Capacity building; Supervision
Rehabilitation of Mwaweche, Fihoni, Magaoni, Masindeni Kanisani, Vukani, and Mwanjaba Borehole Kinondo location	17	Provide water to farmers for consumption and livestock	7 boreholes rehabilitated and functional by 2012	Rehabilitate Borehole clean and Development; Reequip with a new hand pump; Capacity building; Supervision

Nimbodze Dam	18	Provide water to farmers for consumption and livestock	Dam completed by 2011	Mobilization of equipments; Setting out & Bush clearing; Earth works –main Dam-silt trap, overflow; Civil works; Gallery piping & gallery well addition of Hand pump; Fencing; Community capacity building; Handing over; Commissioning.
Rehabilitation of Vidungeni and Mwangunda Borehole Msambweni location	19	Provision of clean drinking water	2 dam rehabilitated by 2010	Rehabilitate and equip the borehole; Capacity building; Supervision.
Utsamba, Mnyanzani Dam Kidimu location	20	To alleviate water shortage		Mobilization of equipments; Setting out & Bush clearing; Earth works –main Dam-silt trap, overflow; Civil works; Gallery piping & gallery well addition of Hand pump; Fencing; Community capacity building; Handing over; Commissioning
Mwendo wa Bure, Kingwende, Munje, Shirazi and Bodo Borehole Kingwende/ Shirazi location	21	Provide water to farmers for consumption and livestock	5 boreholes rehabilitated by 2012	Rehabilitate and equip the borehole; Capacity building; Supervision
Wasini Water Project Pongwe Kidimu location, Msambweni division	22	To provide adequate reliable portable water to the community in Wasini Island and its environs	To complete the planned activities by end of 2009 as per DWO specifications for the borehole	Drilling one borehole. Construction and instilling of storage facilities. Installation of dumping and generator sets. Construction of watering points. Training of community in operation and maintenance Justification: The Island has water availability problems and the borehole will ease this problem.

A: Ongoing Projects: Environment

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Environmental Management and Coordination Act Awareness Creation Programme (EMCAP)	To enhance awareness of the community on environmental act and its implications.	All farmers, businessmen, hoteliers in the district.	Train and sensitise farmers, businessmen and hoteliers. Justification: The provisions of the new act have not been

District Wide.			adequately disseminated and many are unaware of the Act.
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B: New Project Proposals: Sanitation

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Public Toilets District Wide	1	To improve sanitation and control spread of disease through contamination.	All trading centres.	Construction of pit latrines. Justification; Inadequate toilets in centres.
Rehabilitation of sewage and drainage system in Ukunda	2	To improve the sewage and drainage system	All sewage system and drainage rehabilitated	Rehabilitation and extension of sewage and drainage system

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Mining

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Marenje-Mrima Hill Geochemical Survey Marenje-Murima Hill Area Msambweni Division.	To establish base metals, precious metals, rare earths niobium; Ron and phosphates potential for the area.	To explore for precious metals, base metals, rare earths niobium, iron and phosphates.	Geochemical exploration, collection of soil and rock samples for laboratory analysis; pitting and trenching and collection of samples from pits and trenches.
Mwereni Geophysical Survey Project Mwereni Area Msambweni Division.	To explore and establish extent and control of bangles and galena found in the area.	To find extent of barites and galen materialisation.	Geophysical exploration VLF-EM magnetic survey.

B: New Project Proposals: Mining

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kwale Silica Sand Msambweni Area Msambweni Division	1	To establish extent and distribution of silica sand deposits in the area.	To explore silica sand deposit and establish exploitable deposits.	Detailed mapping of deposits, pitting and taking samples for laboratory analysis. Justification: The mineral potential is unknown.
Capacity Support to District Geologist Office Msambweni Division	2	To enhance capacity for efficient operations.	Procure vehicle and equipment by 2010.	Procure 1 4WD Vehicle; Procure office equipment.
Marenje – Mrima Hill Geochemical Survey – Dzombo location, Lungalunga location	3	To establish base metals, precious metals rare earth niobium, iron and phosphates potential for the area.	To explore the precious metals, base metals rare earth niobium, iron and phosphate	Geochemical exploration, collection of soil and rock samples for laboratory analysis, pitting and trenching and collection of samples from pits and trenches.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector produces water for irrigation and livestock in the agriculture and rural development sector. It also ensures that the human resource work under a clean and secure environment.

3.4.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

This sector contributes to poverty alleviation through provision of water for crop and livestock production and also by reducing cost of production. Assurance of clean environment create a good environment for other sectors especially human resource and agriculture and rural development

3.5 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge”.

Mission

“To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology.”

3.5.2 District Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The Information Communications Technology has been appreciated and is being introduced albeit at a slow pace. The District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) will continue to provide a database for development related activities to enhance planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation functions. The Centre could be developed as an ICT Coordination centre in the district through introduction of information technology.

The Government departments will have to use information technology in their day-to-day operations. This will be through the computers, photocopiers, fax, E-mail and Internet.

Most NGOs in the district are already using computers and related software quite effectively.

The district population, especially the students and workers in both the public and private sector will train in information technology to enable the district reap its benefits. Training institutions both public and private in the district have to include training programmes on ICT. Secondary and primary schools should give priority to acquiring computers for training purposes so as to introduce the technology at an early age. The telecommunications sector has to expand its coverage through the fixed and mobile service providers.

Radio communication equipment is under use by the Provincial Administration, Police, Kenya Wildlife Service, National Water and Pipeline Conservation Company and most recently the Ministry of Health. More institutions and organizations should procure and use this technology in the Plan period.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

All the arms of the DFRD including the DDC, Planning Unit and the DEC and various DDC sub-committees require information on socio-economic development of the district in order to perform better. Information Communication Technology facilities flow of information for development and upholding of desired socio-cultural values. It facilitates trade and resource mobilization via Internet. This will quicken communication and data transfer especially through internet.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Department of information and Communication	Formulation and implementation of policies
Private Sector	Provision of training, cyber cafes and services.
KPLC	Provision of electricity
Telkom (Kenya)	Provision of telecommunication services.

3.5.5 Sub-Sector Constraints Priorities and Strategies.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Increase the rate of use of Information Communications Technology; Increased capacity to collect, analyze, store and disseminate relevant information.	Lack of adequate reference information; Inadequate support infrastructure; Inadequate coverage of local news; High illiteracy levels; High poverty incidences; Inadequate funding.	Mobilize resources from stakeholders for ICT; Improve infrastructure; Enhance literacy programmes; Disseminate local news through district newsletter; Acquire ICT equipment and software.
Research and Development	Transform small holder horticulture to commercial oriented production; Develop drought and disease resistant varieties.	Low funding to research activities; Poor dissemination of research findings; Low adoption rates for new technologies.	To enhance dissemination of research through more field days and farmers service schools; Increase funding on research activities; Conduct research on appropriate drought and disease tolerant varieties.

3.5.6 Project and programme priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: ICT

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Cellular phone coverage extensions district wide.	To improve coverage in the district	Major urban centres in the district.	Construction of transmitters.
Telephone exchange modernization programme.	To improve communication by new exchange	STD facilities throughout the district.	Replacement of the manual Exchange with STD Exchange.
Internet and email expansion	To enable the population	To increase the	Opening of cyber cafes;

	access and send information conveniently in a cost effective manner.	number of related service providers to 1000	popularization of email and internet services.
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B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Strengthen the Rural Press	1	To strengthen the rural press	Produce magazines on monthly basis	Publication of rural press magazine (Sauti ya Pwani) on topical socio cultural and economic issues Justification: The publication contains rural issues in the district
Expansion of mobile phone services to the Hinterlands District Wide	2	Facilitate use of the Internet and ease communication	Install mobile phone transmitters to at least 2 hinterlands per year	Extend telephone coverage in the rural centres by providing more distribution lines and expanding existing exchanges: Installation of more transmitters for cell phones. Justification: Improve communication in the district
Establishment of constituency Digital villages and cyber cafes	3	Expand use of ICT services	Have a digital village in Hola and Bura by 2012 and a cyber café in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Establish digital villages to provide internet, email, fax and internet services to the community
Installation of a Television Transmitter	4	Expand use of Television services to inform, entertain, educate and communicate to the community	Have a Television transmitter to cover the district by 2012	Write proposal to Television stations; install transmitter

A: Ongoing Projects: Research And Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Integrated Tree Crop Development project Location: Lunga-Lunga, Dzombo, Kikoneni	Provide clean planting materials, replace old un-bearing trees, increase family incomes and reduce poverty.	500 farmers trained through participatory methods; 3 sites are set for FFS, in year 1 and 9 sites in year 3, increase mango cashew production by 80%	Training farmers through FFS on transfer of tree crop technologies including nurseries, disease/pests control improved husbandry practices.
Farmers Field School (FFS) Lunga-Lunga, Dzombo, Kikoneni	Enhance farmer participation in transfer of technology; Empower them to make decision on production methods; Increase food	Each sub-location to have 3 set (FFS); Hold TOT for agriculture staff district wide.	Transfer of Agriculture technologies through participatory methods.

	production and security.		
Agriculture Technology and Information Response Initiative (ATIRI), Shaza Women Group, Shirazi Kingwede Msambweni Division	Transfer of technology and research on emerging issues as program is being implemented; Provide linkages between farmers, CBOs DIA and Researchers Kari.	To assist 10 CBOs, Access to Grants through the ATIRI project; Empower and enhance their agricultural production capacities; Strengthen linkages between development agents and CBOs.	Support to CBOs on Agricultural projects which aim at transferring technologies, Organized farmer groups, adaptive research, farmer decide on project ATIRI provides grant.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

Research, Innovation and 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 institution 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.

3.5.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

This sector is important in mainstreaming all cross cutting issues into development programmes and projects through provision of information, communication, and education. This sector will also improve information between various stakeholders implementing programmes/ projects in different areas.

3.6 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

The sector looks at the district human resources 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.

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans”,

Mission

“To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups”

3.6.2 District Response to sector Vision and Mission

The district will ensure that everyone in the district is given equal opportunity in development. Resources will also be distributed evenly to all citizens especially the GOK and devolved funds. District will be prepared for any disaster since disaster committees are in place. Marginalised groups such as youth, children and women will be recognised and be involved in development activities.

3.6.3 Importance of the sector in the district

This sector empowers the marginalised groups such as women, children especially the OVCs and youth. This sector gives these groups a chance to exercise their potential and participate actively in development.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Social Services	Mobilization of communities; Registration of groups and training on management; Gender sensitization of groups
NGOs and CBOs	Supplement activities in the sub-sector, capacity building
National Aids Control Council	Management and coordination of HIV/AIDS
Constituency Aids Control Council	Provide funding
Medical Training School- Msambweni	Train Health Workers in Health related fields
Matuga GTI	Human resources development through short-term courses and in-service training
County Council of Kwale	Implement Social Services projects
School Committees	Mobilization of resources for identified projects
International organizations E.g. WFP, Danida, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Provide funding and capacity enhancement in the sector
Religious Organization	and counselling support
Children's Department	Safeguarding rights of child and disseminating the rights of child through formation and capacity building of area advisory committees on children issues at the grassroots level
Arid lands	Provides resources

3.6.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraint and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Shelter and Housing.	Enhancement of housing conditions; Addressing squatter problems.	Poor housing; Mushrooming of slums in urban centres; Inadequate residential houses.	Promote investment in low cost housing; Construction of housing estates in Kwale Town; Ensure quality houses constructed.
Population	Gender mainstreaming.	Increased dependency ratio; Increasing strain on available resources.	Enhance reproductive health services; Promotion of family planning and contraceptives.

Youth	Youth empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Youth Polytechnic Programme; Youth participation and Empowerment programme; Community Based campaigns on HIV/AIDS and health Issues; Youth Resource Centres; Youth and Development Programme; Youth Education and Training Programme; Youth Leisure, Recreation and Community Service Programme; Youth Crime and Drugs Programme	Low staffing levels, inadequate youth friendly facilities; Inadequate youth friendly facilities; high illiteracy; low employment opportunities; high poverty levels	Mobilization and capacity building of youth groups; Rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics; inclusion of youth in decision making organs; development of stadia and other recreational centres; Establishment of youth friendly VCT and Reproductive Health centres.
HIV/AIDS District wide	To prevent new infections of HIV/AIDS and mitigate the consequences; to reduce HIV prevalence from 4.6% to 2% by 2012.	Increase the numbers of VCT from 9 to 23 by 2010; increase use of ARVs by PLWHA	Promotion of home based care; establish counselling centres; avail antiretroviral to PLWHA

3.6.6 Project and programme priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Gender And Social Services

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Grants to Self-Help project groups District wide	To assist S/H projects committees to complete projects	Ensure projects that will directly benefit the one completed	Enhanced the capacity of all the location social development committees, to monitor and identify community projects to be assisted
Women Enterprise Funds	Help to eradicate poverty among women	50 registered women groups in all the divisions by 2012	Enhanced the capacity of divisional women enterprise committee to identify, vet, and disburse and recover the funds
Awareness campaigns against HIV/AIDS	To improve awareness on Aids and encourage change of behaviours, improve on girl child education	Men and women groups and local leaders in the district	Conducting awareness workshops seminars for community leaders and groups

A: New Project Proposals: Gender And Social Services

PROJECT NAME	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Office accommodation Diani, Msambweni and Msambweni divisions		Put up accommodation and improve efficiency by equipping the offices	Construct two divisional offices	Construction and equipping of the offices

A: Ongoing Projects: Coast Development Authority

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Coast Development Authority (CDA) Agricultural research at Ramisi, Msambweni division	Carry out research in New Rice for Africa (NERICA) variety that matures only in 90 days with minimal rainfall	Transform small holder from subsistence to commercial oriented production system in Msambweni. Target small holder farmer.	Agricultural research with emphasis to rice employ yield enhancing technologies e.g. improved seeds, better husbandry integrated pest management.

A: Ongoing Projects: Youth

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Revolving credit fund for youth i.e. youth enterprise development fund	Reducing the level of unemployment among the youth.	Individual youth and youth groups in the district.	Issue of loans to individual youth or youth groups to enable them start or expand their income generating activities.
Awareness campaigns against HIV/AIDS	To reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youth.	Schools, youth groups and out of school youths.	Conducting community based campaigns, awareness workshops, seminars empowerment of role models.
Grants to youth groups in the district.	To help reduce problems that affect the youth by assisting them complete their projects or expand existing businesses.	Youth with special needs and youth groups with projects that benefit the community or reduce problems affecting youth.	Issue of grants to youth groups.
Establishment of youth empowerment centres.	To assist youth on employment issues and act as a centre for empowering the youth in all aspects.	Youth groups schools out of school youth.	Construction and equipping the centre.
Train youth on leadership, life skills and gender equality.	Strengthen leadership skills and promote gender equality among the youth.	Schools youth groups individual youth.	Organize leadership and life skills development forums, seminars and workshop. Train youth on gender equality Partner with stakeholders to support programs on leadership and gender equality.
Train and encourage youth to develop entrepreneurial skills for self employment	Reduce level of unemployment among the youth.	Youth groups, graduates from youth polytechnics	Organize seminars and workshops on entrepreneurship.
Equipping selected youth polytechnics in the district with tools and equipments.	Provide quality training to the youths who join youth polytechnics.	Youth polytechnics in the district.	Equipping selected youth polytechnics with tools and equipments. Employment of qualified instructors.
Carry out awareness campaigns on environmental issues	Participation of youth in protection, preservation/ conservation and improvement of the environment.	Youth groups, Youths in schools.	Mass clearing of the environment Tree planting.
Capacity Building to Youth Polytechnics Managers	To enhance managerial capabilities in Y/Ps;	Training all Y/Ps managers;	Training of youth polytechnic managers and instructors;

District wide	To produce qualified graduates and quality products.	Equip all Y/Ps with tools and Qualified graduates.	Provide training materials and equipment; Start production units.
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B: New Project Proposals: Youth

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Office accommodation Msambweni and lunga-lunga	1	Put up office accommodation.	30 offices	Construction and equipping the offices. Justification The ministry lacks offices.
Purchase of office equipments.	2	To improve communication by purchasing computers, printers and photocopiers. Acquisition of office land line. Telkom wires	To improve communication in the district, province and the HQs.	Purchase and install the equipments Justification These equipments are needed to promote efficiency.
Establishment of youth empowerment centre (Youth resource centres).	3	To assist youth on employment issues and act as a centre for empowering the youth in all aspects.	Construct one centre in every constituency.	Construction and equipping the centre Justification There is no such centre in the district.

A: Ongoing Projects: Sports

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	Community empowerment through sports	Have sports equipment and facilities for various sports in each division	Proposal writing; funding; procurement

B: New Project Proposals: Sports

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use	1	Promote recreational activities such as indoor games	Have a social hall in each divisional headquarter by 2012	Source funding; construction and equipping

A: Ongoing Projects: Children's Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Volunteer Children Officers District wide	To build capacity volunteer children officers at community level.	Respected people in the society; Retired officers with	Recruit VCOs; Train and supervise them.

		the welfare of children at heart; Interested individuals with interest in the welfare of children; Willing youth to work without pay.	
Legal Protection of Children District wide	To provide better care and protection to children in need of special protection by uplifting their standard of living; Enforcement of Juvenile Justice and observance of children's rights.	To offer services to all children in need of legal protection in the district.	To support and equip 2 CNSP centres with physical amenities e.g. beddings, books, food, desks etc; Socialising; Prosecution of child offenders; Training of children officers on legal matters.
Elimination of Child Labour Diani, Msambweni and Lunga-Lunga Divisions.	To reinstate the affected children back to school.	Children working in hazardous conditions.	Awareness creation; Placement of children in various schools and children homes.

A: New Project Proposals: Children's Services

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Construction of Children' Office	1	To provide office space	To complete the office block by the years 2012	Construction of the offices at the district Justification: Increasing staff levels including Volunteer children officers requires more office space
Formation and capacity building of divisional and locational area advisory committees of children issues	2	Safeguard the rights of children	Form and capacity build area advisory committees in 5 divisions and 28 locations	Mobilization; workshops, seminars Justification: Committees do not exist at the grassroots level

A: New Project Proposals: Disaster Management

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Fire Station and Equipment	1	To increase ability to respond to fire disasters in the district.	Construct and equip station by 2012.	Acquire land; Construction of station; Procure vehicle and equipment. Justification: There is no station.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector has very strong linkages with other sectors. Agriculture and Rural Development will provide food to the sector. This sector is also linked to others sectors because it is involved in gender issues, youth, disaster management, conflict resolution, people with disabilities, cultural issues, HIV/AIDS support to livestock, water, agriculture, trade, roads, education, health sub-sectors.

3.6.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

The proposed projects in the sector have an overall goal of alleviating poverty through various strategies such as drought management, community driven development support to local development, promotion of cultural tourism, youth and women enterprise funds, youth polytechnics.

Through cultural centres, sports activities and conflict management efforts, the issue of national diversity is mainstreamed in this sector. Similarly, this sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth affairs, gender, concerns of the physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth.

There are efforts in the district to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development programmes and projects.

3.7 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

3.7.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

“To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development”

Mission

“To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market.”

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The District Development Committee will give emphasis to review, revise and establish a sustainable health management information system, provide adequate, affordable, quality basic health care, including supplies and equipment, improve the cost of revenue sharing, improve performance of Community Health Workers (CHW's) and provide physical infrastructure in the hospital, health centres and dispensaries. Rehabilitation of existing health facilities will also be done. Health service management through competent and skilled staff at all levels of service delivery will be provided. Also the district will focus on community involvement and participation on education programme. Promotion of Girl Child Education (GCE) and Early Child Development (ECD) programmes will be a priority in the district.

There will be integration of Islamic education to the formal system in the district, improvement of education facilities through increase in bursary and community contribution, promotion a sustainable school feeding programme will also be a priority in the district. Mobile schools and boarding schools for pastoral communities will also be a priority. There will also be rehabilitation and equipping of youth polytechnics as centres as specialization. The district will also prioritize equipping of secondary schools with IT and Laboratory facilities.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The education sub-sector ensures that the district has a population with the right attitude and skills to participate in the implementation of the programmes and projects outlined in this plan.

Through health, the sector will ensure that the district has a healthy population with physical and mental capacities to push the development of culture, social services and sports. The sector will ensure that local, social and traditional institutions and cultural practices are not an obstacle to progress.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Constituency Development Fund	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of health Local Authority Trust Fund facilities, provision of bursaries
UNICEF	Support health services, construction of sanitation facilities, capacity building, nutritional support Support to girl child education , health services and construction of education facilities
ALRMP II	Construction, rehabilitation and equipping health facilities Construction, rehabilitation and equipping of schools, mobile schools equipping and staffing
World Food Programme	Provision of food for the supplementary feeding programme Provision of food for the school feeding programme
Ministry of Education	HIV/AIDS and Health education Provide staff, infrastructure improvement, grants, and bursaries. Promotion of girl child education, provision of learning material
District Development Office	Co-ordination of HIV/AIDS programmes
National AIDS Control Council	Fund HIV and AIDS activities in the District
DANIDA	Renovation of health facilities and provision of essential health commodities and equipments
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Advocate for the right of women and the girl child and fight against FGM
APHIA II	Support mobile VCT, capacity building and funding of groups involved in HIV/AIDS, support of other health services
KEMSA	Provision of drugs
Red Cross	Distribution of relief foods and of medical supplies during emergencies and construction of latrines
GOK departments	Provision of transport during outreach campaigns like

	vaccinations
District Health Stakeholders	Coordinate Health activities in the district Forum
Aga Khan Foundation	Providing basic education to children from age 0-5 and support to Early Child Education Programme
Community Development Trust Fund	Provide grant for the construction of classrooms
County Council of Kwale	provision of bursary funds
District Education Board	Coordination of education activities in the district
Adult Education Department	Provide post literacy and continued education

3.7.5 Sub- Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Health	Reduce disease incidence; Provide quality health care	Low immunization coverage ; Inadequate health facilities; Inadequate resource allocation from the government ; Inadequate transport; Increasing and high rate of infection; High mortality especially expectant mothers and children; Poor access to health delivery point; Use of un-prescribed drugs; Inadequate knowledge on management of illness among the health workers in current reproductive health issues; Lack of equipment and commodities for reproductive health; Lack of skills by TBA's, CHW's on reproductive health. Inadequate growth monitoring at facility level; inadequate feeding for under 5 years Inadequate VCT, CCC, PMTCT services; Lack of commitment of community leaders for anti HIV/AIDS programmes; inadequate funding for HIV/AIDS activities; Stigma; harmful cultural practices; Increasing OVCs and PLWHAs but support is marginal; lack of clear attribution of drivers of HIV/AIDS transmission in the district; food shortage; inadequate access to ARTs	Rehabilitate and equip existing health facilities; Government and development partners to allocate more resources to immunization services; The government to provide adequate transport. Case management ; Training of communities on malaria control; Training of health workers on IMCI; Effective case management of childhood illness under 5 years; Updating health workers on reproductive health issues; Routine antenatal and family planning issues; Training Community Health workers. Growth monitoring at facility level; Supplementary feed for under 5; Promotion of health seeking behaviour Behavioural Change campaigns; Enhancing Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and PMTCT services especially in the hinterlands through mobile outreaches; support for home based care programme for managing HIV/AIDS patients; Promote the HIV/AIDS education ; Development of community support programme for OVCs and PLWHAs; Involve leaders in HIV/AIDS activities; Cash transfer programme for OVCs, Increase access to ART services; Survey on the key drivers of HIV/AIDS in the district; Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in all sectors
Education	Increase enrolment and retention	Untrained teachers Lack of awareness of the importance of ECD; High turnover of	Establishment of nomadic boarding primary school; NGOs and other development

		<p>trained teacher; Low priority given to education and special education by government development partners and community; Inadequate funding to implement activities in primary schools; Lack of support for inspection; High cost of education to parents; Leading to high dropout rates; Ignorance importance of primary schools; Low completion rates especially for girl ; Inadequate funds to implement the programme; Lack of physical facilities especially in youth polytechnics; Poor community knowledge on the importance of the vocational and other non-formal education. High cost of education to parents; Inadequate physical infrastructure e.g. Laboratories , home science rooms, classes roads to some schools; Lack of text books and other teaching aids; Increase in cases of indiscipline ; Inadequate school inspection staff. Negative attitude by the community towards children with disability</p>	<p>partners to continue with effort of increasing educational facilities, text books and other support materials ; Development of programmes supporting Girl Child Education in the District; Integrate the Islamic education curriculum in the district; The Government to absorb and pay all part time teachers; Revive youth polytechnics as centres of specialization; Rigorous campaign on literacy programme in the district to literacy programme in the district to continue with adult literacy programme. Materials /books; increase and equip community learning resource centres for adult learners; The government should increase bursaries in the district; Communities to be mobilized to provide physical facilities in schools and text to secondary schools; Ministry of Education to provide adequate transport for school inspection; Strengthen counselling and guidance department in secondary schools; Deploy adequate staff in the Inspectorate Department. DDC to pay closer attention to the development to the development and management of special education; The government and community and other development partners should provide teaching resources; Public awareness through barazas, seminars on the importance of special education</p>
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3.7.6 Project and programme priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Reproductive health District wide	Increase family planning uptake; Increase Intermittent; Presumptive treatment and coverage; Increase deliveries by skilled health staff	Increase contraceptive prevalence rate from 38% to 60% by 2012	Awareness using IEC materials; sensitise communities; training; Provide FP commodities to all health facilities; Provide IPT to all health facilities; Decentralize deliveries to level 1/ dispensaries and provide delivery beds, recovery beds and delivery tests

Malaria prevention and treatment	To reduce incidence of prevalence of malaria	To reduce morbidity from 38%-30%; reduce mortality from 27% to 20%	Training HWS on malaria; avail anti malaria drug; treated mosquito net supply and use campaign
Immunization (KEPI) District Wide	Increase routines ; Immunization coverage; Polio eradication	Increase coverage to 95%	Integrated outreaches; Timely supply of all Vaccines/ Antigens; Intensity defaulter-tracing mechanisms; Intensity health education and awareness creation to dispel myths and rumours about vaccines

B: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Comprehensive care centre Msambweni hospital	1	Establishment of a complete comprehensive care centre	Complete by 2010	To provide building for the CCC
Staffing of new health facilities Ngathini, Godo, Gombato and Mwananyamala dispensaries	2	To transfer them to the ministry of health	Complete by 2010	Send G O K staff to the facilities
Establish laboratory services at Majoreni dispensary	3	Mobilize necessary resources for establishing lab services	Complete by 2011	Construct building, procure lab equipment and post lab technician
Upgrade Vanga and Kikoneni health centres to sub district hospital.	4	Mobilize the required resources	Complete by 2012	Construction of wards and theatre
Construction of DHMT's offices	5	Construct building for DMOH	Complete by 2012	To build offices for the
Establish community units	6	Training of CHW's	Complete by 2012	Train the on community strategy Justification In line with health sector reforms
Start CCC services in Kikoneni Lunga-lunga and Vanga facilities	7	Start ART's provision services	Complete by 2010	Procure and supply ARV's to the facilities Justification For easy accessibility by patients coming from those areas
Improve information management system in the district hospital	8	Capacity building and provide necessary equipment and supplies	Complete by 2010	Procure computer and train personnel on the information department

A: Ongoing Projects: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Construction of new classrooms and modernization of existing primary & secondary schools.	Improve the suitability of existing class-rooms and also add more.	Construct 200 classrooms by 2012	Mobilizing community resources. -Seeking donor assistance -Construction.
Community Education Awareness.	Increase enrolment and retention in schools.	Conduct Community Education Awareness in the whole district by 2012	Awareness meeting, barazas and seminars for leaders/opinion leaders.
Head-teachers and teachers performance seminars.	Improve performance in National examinations.	Train 111 Head-teachers and 400 teachers by 2012	Training of Head-teachers and teachers.
Free secondary schools funds district wide.	To ease the burden on parents.	All secondary schools to benefit from SFE	Opening of FSP accounts submission of accounts to MoE Headquarters. Release of FSE accounts.

B: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
District Office accommodation at District headquarters.	1	Put up office accommodation to ease congestion and improve efficiency.	Office constructed	Raising funds for the said project construct and equip offices.
Construction of an ECD training and resource centre.	2	To establish a fully pledged DICECE resource centre.	ECD training and resource centre established	Raising funds for the said projects.
Advocacy and mobilization of parents on enrolment and retention.	3	To increase the number of children in school. To reduce child drop outs due to early marriages and pregnancies.	No of awareness campaigns done	Organize and mobilization and awareness campaign seminars for all stakeholders.
Inclusion of 45 more schools in the SFP District wide.	4	Improve school attendance. Encourage retention and continuity.	45 schools in the SFP District wide by 2012.	Establishment of lunch programmes in the schools.
Girl-child Rescue centre.	5	To facilitate rehabilitation of rescued girls from early marriages. To assist rescued girls.	A rescue centre established by 2012	Raise funds for construction of centre. Registration of the centre.
Construction of laboratories and libraries in schools district wide.	6	To provide basic infrastructure for the teaching of sciences. Improve the reading culture.	Laboratories and libraries constructed in all schools by 2012	Mobilize funds and other resources; Construct the labs and libraries.
Provision of water tanks 20 Primary Schools in Lunga-lunga division	7	Provision of clean drinking water.	20 water tanks supplied to 20 schools in lunga lunga by 2012	Mobilize funds Justification: The schools are facing serious water problems.

A: Ongoing Projects: Labour And Human Resource Development

PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Time Bound Programme (TBP) District wide	Elimination of Worst Form of Child Labour in the District	Withdrawal and prevention of 1500 children in WFCL.	Withdrawal and prevention of children in WFCL and provision of alternatives interventions including formal & non-formal education, vocational & skills training; support to families to initiate IGA/alternative sources of income; institutional capacity development; advocacy & awareness creation and policy & legislative reforms

B: New Project Proposals: Labour And Human Resource Development

Project Name Location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Construction of office Block District headquarters	1	To improve central organization and management.	To construct and equip the office by 2012	Acquiring the land; sourcing for fund; tendering; build and equip the office

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

While Agricultural and Rural Development sector feeds the population and also provides building materials for construction of health facilities, physical infrastructure sector provides infrastructure services, which are essential for ease of access to health facilities and maintenance of public health as well as water and electricity to realize its objectives. The development of Information Technology is paramount to the success of this sector. It provides modern communication with the use of faxes, radio call, e-mail and internet. Public administration, safety, law and order provide good governance and security for the implementation of the human resource management activities. On the other hand, all the other sectors depend on this sector for healthy and skilled manpower.

3.7.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

This sector ensures health for all thus takes care of all special interest groups. Through the public health department environmental issues are mainstreamed into the sector. Gender issues are mainstreamed into the sector through the reproductive health programme. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority tribes are involved in the District Health Stakeholders Forum thus taking care of the interests of all groups.

The health sector is also involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought, floods and for internally displaced persons as well as providing supplementary feeding to children and PLWHA. Hence, mainstreaming disaster management issues into the sector.

3.8 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“A harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders”

Mission

“To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development”.

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district will promote tourism through promotion of the rich culture of locals and protection of tourist attractions. The location of the district along the ocean gives the district a good opportunity for tourism which in turn creates business opportunity like transportation, tour guiding, sale of curios and other commodities, hotelling which creates employment to the locals and other Kenyans.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the sector

This sector provides employment especially to the youth. It also exploits the ocean through promotion of sports.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Tourism department	Tourism promotion,
Trade	Promotion of trade
Environment and mineral resources	Promotion of mineral exploitation
Industrial development	Industry promotion

3.8.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
National Heritage	Cultural preservation and promotion	Outmoded cultural practices which hinder development; Inadequate cultural promotion; Inadequate funding.	Advocacy against identified negative cultural values; Promotion of positive cultural practices; Improve funding; Involve stakeholders.
Trade	Improve on small scale business sector	Lack of or inaccessibility to credit;	Solicit for the entry and formation of organization which provide affordable credit;

		<p>Dumping of goods from outside ;</p> <p>Low funding for traders trainings;</p> <p>Inadequate marketing for the final products;</p> <p>Lack of appropriate skills to venture into other lucrative business lines</p>	<p>Provision of appropriate and legal mechanism to ensure fair business practices and level playing ground for the business actors;</p> <p>Encourage more players in the provision of training and business skills;</p> <p>Promote aggressive marketing strategies by all the stake holders.</p>
Tourism	Revive the tourism industry	<p>Low capacity utilization leading to low bed occupancy;</p> <p>High competition from other destination in the country and internationally;</p> <p>Lack of diversification of the tourism product</p> <p>Bad publicity denting Kenya's image in the source markets;</p> <p>Poor infrastructure.</p>	<p>Tourism promotion campaigns</p> <p>Encourage domestic tourism;</p> <p>Diversification of products;</p> <p>Capacity building in the tourism sector;</p> <p>Improvement of infrastructure.</p>
Industrial development	Establish small scale industries	<p>Inadequate sources of funds for industrial investment projects;</p> <p>Unskilled labour force; Small mineral base for industrial project;</p> <p>Poor transport and communication network; Lack of adequate information and research on potential industrial project; Lack of land for industrial activities;</p> <p>Marketing problems for industrial product;</p> <p>Managerial problems in some existing industries.</p>	<p>Promotion of training of entrepreneurs on technical and management skills including quality control;</p> <p>Provision of necessary information on industrial development</p> <p>Identification of joint venture and partners for product marketing and partners for product marketing and sourcing of industrial machinery;</p> <p>Increased production of local produce;</p> <p>Expansion and maintenance of road, water system, power.</p>

3.8.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: Ongoing Projects: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Inventory of micro-Enterprises District wide.	To establish the status of Mes and various support needs.	Cover all the divisions.	Conduct baseline survey.
Mobilisation of Jua Kali Associations District wide.	To promote Jua Kali activities; To encourage Jua kali artisans to produce	Increase number of Jua kali artisans to 1000; Increase number of registered Jua kali	Mobilise kali associations and artisans.

	quality products.	association to 15.	
Procurement and Acquisition of Jua kali Plots District wide.	To provide working place for Jua kali artisans.	Increase quality products.	Procure and acquire plots for Jua kali development.
Rural Enterprise Development Through Entrepreneurship District wide	Train entrepreneurs including women groups; Youth and individuals in the plan period.	Provision of IT equipment; Capacity building for local entrepreneurs through training.	To enhance market accessibility through increased use of computing technologies for commercial and economic activities.

B: New Project Proposals: Industries

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Capacity Building to Micro-Enterprises District wide	1	To enhance their production capacity employment incomes growth and poverty reduction.	To support 70% of the micro-enterprises.	Support micro-enterprises according to baseline survey. Justification: Micro-enterprises are weak and require support.
Entrepreneurial Training District Wide	2	To inoculate an entrepreneurial culture where by small scale industrialists venture into viable investments at the same time increase business organization and management.	Conduct at least two courses per year.	Conducting training courses for entrepreneurs, which include seminars and workshops. Justification: Entrepreneurs are not adequately trained.
Identification of Industrial Investment Opportunities District Wide	3	This will assist investor to have adequate information on viable investment opportunities there by promoting rapid industrialisation	Promote at least five new medium large scale industrial projects by the end of plan period.	Preparation of district industrial profiles on viable projects. Justification: Industrial investment potential has not been fully explored.
Establishment of Data Bank on Industrial Activities District Wide	5	Facilitate industrial growth and development by easily accessing advisory services and business support services to investors; Information will stimulate	By the end of the plan period, the department should have a fully loaded computer, software and other	Collection of data on all industrial activities, resource availability including raw materials, finance/credit lines, 8 markets, technologies.

A: Ongoing Projects: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Relocation of Beach Operators Curio Sellers and Safaris Sellers to Ukunda town	To provide facilities for better interaction between tourist and beach operators.	Complete the projects before end of 2012.	Building of tourist market centres for operators; Enforcement of tourist industry licensing act.
Ecotourism Development Project Msambweni Division	To offer alternatives sites to beaches, open rural areas, improvement,	Ecotourism Development Project established by 2012	Organize community; Hold cultural activities; Improve scenery of tourist attraction areas; Improve infrastructure.

	infrastructure; Create employment for locals.		
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B: New Project Proposals: Tourism

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Msambweni Wildlife Forum Msambweni Divisions	1	To promote conservation and sustainable economic gains of natural resources through community participation	Association to be registered; 2enterprise projects proposal.	Mobilisation and sensitisation; constitution and registration of project proposals. Justification: the Kwale Wildlife forum has not been in place and the ranchers have not benefited from wildlife enterprise projects.
Strengthening of tourism protection Unit [TPU]	2	To enhance efficiency/capacity to cater for tourism in South Coast.	Complete by 2010.	Increase personnel Construct TPU base in Ukunda; Construct residential quarters for TPU. Justification: There is no TPU in South Coast.
Upgrading of Bandas- Kisite Park	3	Attract tourist and improve visitor satisfaction	7 bandas to be renovated and upgraded	Mobilise resources from KWS and other partners to rehabilitate the bandas
Majimoto ecotourism project – Msambweni division	4	To offer alternative sites to beaches. Open rural areas. Improvement of infrastructure Create employment opportunities to locals	To complete activities within plan period	Organize community. Hold cultural activities; improve scenery of tourist attraction areas. Improve infrastructure.

A: Ongoing Projects: National Heritage

Project Name Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities.
Digo/Duruma homesteads	To promote and preserve the culture of the Digo and Duruma - to promote tourism	Construct one Digo and Duruma homesteads consisting of 5 traditional houses	Construct Digo and Duruma homestead
Botanical garden	To conserve and preserve our traditional medicinal plants	Establish a botanical garden	Establishment of botanical garden gazettement of Kayas for traditional medicinal needs

B: New Project Proposals: Trade

Msambweni Wholesale and retail Market Msambweni Division	1	To provide ready market for the farmers produce.	Market complete by 2012	Construction of stalls; Provision of water; Construction of office; Construction of toilets. Justification: There is no such market at Msambweni.
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B: New Project Proposals: National Heritage

PROJECT NAME	PRIORITY RANKING	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
Construction and Development a District Cultural Centre in Ukunda town	1	Promote and develop functional aspects of culture for continuous preservation of Digo's and Duruma's rich cultural heritage; Promote cultural tourism	Construct a cultural centre by 2010	Construction and furnishing; collection of artefacts; sensitization and publicity of centre
Hostel with conference facilities	2	To generate income for the centre and create employment for the community	To construct one hostel with conference facilities	Construction of a hostel with conference facilities at the Kwale Cultural Centre
Hold 2 cultural festivals and exhibitions	3	To exhibit, promote, conserve and sustain the culture of the Digo and Duruma through organizing exhibitions and cultural festivals	To hold 2 cultural festivals and exhibitions	Organize 2 cultural festivals and exhibitions

3.8.7 Cross-sector linkages

Trade and tourism activities depend a lot on security and financial services. This sectors enable other sectors especially agriculture and rural development to market and trade commodities.

3.8.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues

Employment created through tourism will alleviate poverty in the area. HIV and AIDS activities will be incorporated in various activities such as cultural practices.

3.9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

“A leading sector in public formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management.

Mission

“To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery.”

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In order to create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of all, this sector will strive to promote efficient management of resources by instilling high standards of financial discipline that focuses on value for money and adoption of democratic governance that is accountable and sensitive to its people.

Community participation will be emphasised during implementation of this plan.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector in the sector

The sector plays a crucial role in availing an enabling environment for investment, This environment will be achieved through improved security, sound economic and financial management, development oriented administration and a judicial system that will ensure speedy and effective administration of justice.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholders	Role
Planning department	Follow up on monitoring and evaluation of the plan and other development activities and coordination of development activities
District treasury	Ensure accountable and transparent financial systems.

3.9.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Finance (District treasury)	The sub-sector will strive to instil high sense of discipline in all spending units in the district ; Put in place a mechanism to maximize revenue collection for all revenue centres; Public financial management	Lack of adequate funds; Lack of transport; Limited training opportunities ; Poor staffing levels	Computerization of accounting procedures at district treasury; Regular checks of all revenue collection centres to ensure that revenue is collected and accounted for; Strictly enforce of all accounting procedures , instructions to enhance financial discipline ; Improve the staffing levels in the District Treasury to enhance the performance of the Treasury
Planning and National Development (District planning unit)	Foster socio-economic development at the grass root level; Coordination and development of district plans; Coordination of policy formulation and implementation Monitoring and evaluation of all development projects/ programmes in the district	Low-staffing levels; lack of transport facilities; Inadequate I.T facilities; Inadequate funding;	Provision of transport facilities; renovation of Office and DIDC; Development of District database and Statistical abstract; Participatory rural appraisal and feasibility studies; Provision of Internet facilities; Coordination and development of district plans; Coordination of policy formulation and implementation

3.9.6 Project and Programme Priorities

B: New Project Proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location /Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction and Furnishing of the District treasury	1	To improve efficiency in financial management and cascade services to sub- district level	Construct, equip and staff by 2010	Construction; Equip and provide personnel
Computerization of the District Treasury	2	To improve efficiency in financial management	Procure, install and network the district treasuries by 2012	Procurement; installation and networking

B: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project name Location/division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of District Development Office and DIDC	1	Improve service delivery; to have DDO board room included to facilitate coordination meetings Enhance capacity for DIDC to disseminate information; store and provide information database for planning, monitoring and evaluation.	Construction complete by 2010 DIDC constructed and fully stocked and operational by 2010	Sourcing for fund; get BQ; construction
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	2	To enhance mobility to improve service delivery	Vehicle procured by 2010	Solicit support for DID renovation/construction; Construction/renovation; employing a DIDC officer
Pre - Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	3	Enhance proper project identification and management	Carry out studies twice a year	Mobilization; data collection; Development of Community Action Plans
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	4	Enhance proper planning	Update database quarterly and prepare a District Statistical Abstract	Data collection; Collation; Development of database

3.9.7 Cross-sector linkages

The Public Administration Sector plays a leading role in financial and public sector policies enforced by the government to enhance effective and efficient service delivery. As a result the Sector handles various cross cutting functions in areas of mutual National interest as outlined below: Effective management and development of human resources in the public sector and

streamlining and harmonization of terms and conditions of work; Mainstreaming Public Financial Management policies and reforms in the wider public service such as programme based budgeting framework; Deepening the implementation and effective use of ICT in the public service; Fast tracking public sector reforms initiated in the sector and cascading them to other Ministries/Departments as well as regional administrative units; Pursuit of International cooperation and regional integration in the fast narrowing boundaries due to globalization; Effective implementation and proper management of programmes and projects; Formulation and implementation of economic, fiscal, monetary policies as well as mobilization, management and control of public resources.

3.9.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross- cutting Issues

The proposed projects will have an effect on the environment because most of them will involve construction, to mitigate against any effects NEMA will be involved in carrying out Environmental Impact Assessments for the projects. In the projects involving the provincial administration and the district development office, service delivery will be improved thus ensuring that all issues of disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in all development activities. Most of the projects in the sector are for providing an enabling environment for investment through security thus aimed at alleviating poverty.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the monitoring and evaluation framework to be put in place to ensure that planned interventions are consistently put in place to address the plan theme of reducing poverty and spurring economic growth. M&E will be done right from the village through, sub-location, location, division and district level. All stakeholders will be involved at the various levels of M&E of the planned activities. The various committees will visit projects, prepare reports and forward them to relevant stakeholders for action and intervention. To support this framework the committees will require capacity building in form of training. The District Information and Documentation Centre will be equipped for storage, analysis and retrieval of information on M&E.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM IN THE DISTRICT

Community level: The project committees at the community (village, sub location, Location) level will be revived to form the basis for M and E. Each village will have Several project committees to oversee day-to-day progress of the projects. These Committees will be responsible to the Locational Development Committees (LDC). The LDC will dispatch reports to all the higher committees up to district level.

Divisional level: It will be the onus of the Divisional Monitoring and Evaluation (Div MEC) committee to execute monitoring and evaluation of projects progress at the divisional level. The committee will conduct M and E on all planned activities in the division. The DMEC will be composed of the District Officer, NGOs and CBOs representatives, donors and other stakeholders.

District level: Monitoring and Evaluation of projects progress at the district level will be done by the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) COMPOSED OF THE District Commissioner, representatives of the donors, religious organizations, NGOs, civil society, representatives and other stakeholders.

At all levels monitoring will be a regular activity conducted throughout the plan period while evaluation will be done in the midterm and at the end of the plan period.

Provincial level: The PMEC will visit the district more frequently to monitor and evaluate the plan activities

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Monitoring indicators are the variables, which will be used to measure progress towards the goals set in each sector to reduce poverty as shown in the following matrices.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name.	Cost Ksh.	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency.	Stake holders responsibilities
National Extension project –District wide	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of additional farmers reached	DDC/ DEC/ DAO/ DMEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds
DASS	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of projects implemented	DDC/ DEC/ DAO/ DMEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds
NALEP SIDA	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of projects implemented	DDC/ DEC/ DAO/ DMEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds
KAPP	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of projects implemented	DDC/ DEC/ DAO/ DMEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds
NJAA MARUFUKU KENYA(NMK)	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of projects implemented	DDC/ DEC/ DAO/ DMEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Cotton	10m	2008 - 2012	Ha. Under cotton	DDC/DEC/DAO/D MEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Orphan crops	10m	2008 - 2012	Ha. Under orphan crops	DDC/DEC/DAO/D MEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Agricultural Training Development Centre Msambweni District Headquarters	10m	2008 - 2012	Centre established	DDC/DEC/DAO/ DMEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide land, funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Introduction of high value crops-Kikoneni	10m	2008 - 2012	Ha. Under high value crops	DDC/DEC/DAO/D MEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Coconut development District wide	10m	2008 - 2012	Ha. Under orphan crops	DDC/DEC/DAO/D MEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Fruit tree Nurseries (Buking Plots)	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of fruit nurseries established	DDC/DEC/DAO/ DMEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide land, funds personnel NGO/Donors - funds

Pineapple Development	10m	2008 - 2012	Ha. Under pineapple	DDC/DEC/DAO/D MEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Cashew nut Rehabilitation District wide	10m	2008 - 2012	Ha. Under cashew nut rehabilitated	DDC/DEC/DAO/D MEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Rural oil (Protein project)		2008 - 2012	Ha. Under rural oil, No. of farmers trained	DDC/DEC/DAO/D MEC Reports	DAO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Capacity building of technical team district wide	0.2m	2008 - 2012	No. of persons / groups trained	Annual reports	DLPO	GOK/ Donor funding
Milk value addition	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers trained	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports	DLPO	GOK/ Donor funding
Improving the local indigenous poultry District wide.	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers trained; No. of cockerels distributed; No. of improved varieties	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports	DLPO	GOK/ Donor funding
Marketing extension programme District wide.	3m	2008 - 2012	Marketing system established	Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports	DLPO	GOK/ Donor funding
Tsetse fly suppression District wide	3m	2008 - 2012	No. of traps No. of netted units No. of farmers trained	Annual reports	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel
Tick Control district wide	4m	2008 - 2012	No. of cattle dips constructed No. of farmers trained	DVO's report, monthly and annual reports	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel
Vaccination programme	3m	2008 - 2012	No. of animals vaccinated % increase in vaccination	Reports Health records, monthly and annual reports	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel
Rabies Diseases Control	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of dogs vaccinated and treated	Reports Health records, monthly and annual reports	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel
Laboratory services	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of tests, No. of farmers benefiting	Reports Health records, monthly and annual reports	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel

Meat Hygiene	3m	2008 - 2012	No. of farmers and butchers trained, No. of slaughter houses rehabilitated	Reports Health records	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Hides and Skins Improvement	1m	2008 - 2012	No. of new tanneries No. of hides and skins processed/ sold	DVO's report	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Artificial Insemination	4m	2008 - 2012	No. farmers trained on AI; No. of improved breeds	Reports Health records, monthly and annual reports	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel
Clinical services	4m	2008 - 2012	No. of animals attended to	Reports Health records, monthly and annual reports	DVO	GOK provide Funds and personnel
Msambweni, L/Lunga and Ukunda Dairy Development project 3 Divisions.	1m	2008 - 2012	No of farmers trained	DDC/ DEC/DLPO reports	DLPO	GOK/ Donor funding
Bull camps L/Lunga	1m	2008-2012	No. of bull camps established; No. of farmers trained on bull rearing	Progress reports; training reports	DLPO	GOK- provide funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Dairy goats district wide	2m	2008 - 2012	No of farmers trained; No. of dairy animals acquired; No of litres of milk produced per year	DDC/ DEC/DLPO reports	DLPO/ community	GOK/ Donor funding
Bee keeping development	1.5m	2008 - 2012	No of farmers trained; No of KTBH distributed	DDC/ DEC/DLPO reports	DLPO/ Community	GOK/ Donor funding
Fodder conservation	4m	2008 - 2012	No. of Tonnes conserved	DDC/ DEC/DLPO reports	DLPO/ Community	GOK/ Donor funding
Milk collection and cooling centres Msambweni, L/Lunga and Diani.	4m	2008 - 2012	No of centres established	DDC/ DEC/DLPO reports	DLPO/ Community	GOK/ Donor funding

Rabbit production District wide.	0.5m	2008 - 2012	Multiplication centres set; No of groups keeping rabbits; No of rabbits in the district	DDC/ DEC/DLPO reports	DLPO/ Community	GOK/ Donor funding
Disease free establishment	5m	2008-2012	No of cases reported No of cases treated	Reports Health records	DVO	GOK (DVO DMOH) provide Funds and personnel
Emerging disease Awareness	3m	2008-2012	No of cases reported No of cases treated	Reports Health records	DVO	GOK (DVO DMOH) provide Funds and personnel
Gender mainstreaming	0.5	2008-2012	No. of women trained	DVO progress and annual report	DVO, DSDO	DVO-funds and extension services NGO- mobilising women
Opening of adjudication sections and surveying District wide	3m	2008 - 2012	No. of adjudication sections opened	DDC, Annual reports	DLASO/ District Surveyor/ community	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Establishment of squatter/settlement schemes District wide	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of squatter/ settlement schemes established	DDC, Annual reports	DLASO/ District Surveyor/ community	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Revision of Development Plans for Lunga-Lunga Town	0.5m	2008 - 2012	Development Plans for Lunga-Lunga Town revised	DDC/ Annual reports	DPPO	GOK funding
Natural Forest conservation	4m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained; No. of indigenous seedling produced; ha. Of degraded forest rehabilitated	DFO (Forest) work plan; progress and annual report; field visit reports	DFO(Forest)/community	DFO(Forest) – provide fund and personnel for training and extension services CDA/NGO/Donors-funding and mobilization of community
Dry lands forestry Programme-Recurrent	3m	2008-2012	No. of public barazas hold; No. of farmers trained; No. of indigenous seedling produced; ha. Of degraded forest rehabilitated	DFO(Forest) work plan; progress and annual report; field visit reports	DFO(Forest)/community	DFO(Forest) – provide fund and personnel for training and extension services CDA/NGO/Donors-funding and mobilization of community

Dry lands forestry Programme-Development	2m	2008-2012	No. of demonstrating plots established; no. of catchments areas rehabilitated	DFO(Forest) work plan; progress and annual report; field visit reports	DFO(Forest)/community	DFO(Forest) – provide fund and personnel for training and extension services CDA/NGO/Donors-funding and mobilization of community
Natural Forest conservation	1m	2008-2012	No. of demonstrating plots established; no. of catchments areas rehabilitated	DFO(Forest) work plan; progress and annual report; field visit reports	DFO(Forest)/community	DFO(Forest) – provide fund and personnel for training and extension services CDA/NGO/Donors-funding and mobilization of community
Dry lands forestry Programme-Recurrent	4m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained; No. of indigenous seedling produced; ha. Of degraded forest rehabilitated	DFO(Forest) work plan; progress and annual report; field visit reports	DFO(Forest)/community	DFO(Forest) – provide fund and personnel for training and extension services CDA/NGO/Donors-funding and mobilization of community
Dry lands forestry Programme-Development	3m	2008-2012	No. of public barazas held; No. of farmers trained; No. of indigenous seedling produced; ha. Of degraded forest rehabilitated	DFO(Forest) work plan; progress and annual report; field visit reports	DFO(Forest)/community	DFO(Forest) – provide fund and personnel for training and extension services CDA/NGO/Donors-funding and mobilization of community
Improved conservation and governance for Kenya coastal forest protect areas system	2m	2008-2012	No. of demonstrating plots established; no. of catchments areas rehabilitated	DFO(Forest) work plan; progress and annual report; field visit reports	DFO(Forest)/community	DFO(Forest) – provide fund and personnel for training and extension services CDA/NGO/Donors-funding and mobilization of community
Education and Training Project District Wide	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of Groups trained	DDC/ DEC reports, annual reports	DCOOP	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors
Citrus Processing Plant Msambweni Divisions	6m	2008 - 2012	Plant established	DDC/ DEC reports, annual reports	DCOOP	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors

Fencing of all Fisheries Department offices' compounds and landing sites	0.6	2008-2010	No. of offices/landing sites fenced	DFO (Fisheries) work plan and reports	DFO(Fisheries)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds, DFO- to provide extension services and funds
Establishment and training of new Beach Management Units (BMUs) in all the landing sites in Msambweni District	1m	2008-2010	No. of BMU established	DFO (Fisheries) work plan and reports	DFO(Fisheries)/Community	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds, DFO- to provide extension services and funds
Purchase of office furniture and allied equipment District headquarter	1m	2008-2010	Office furniture and equipment purchased	DFO(Fisheries) inventory	DFO (Fisheries)/	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds, DFO- to provide extension services and funds
Construction of a fisher folk training and information centre/ library	5m	2008-2010	Centre constructed; no of farmers trained	DDC/DEC/DFO/D MEC Reports	DFO (Fisheries) /DWO (Works)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds, DFO- to provide extension services and funds
Aquaculture Development District wide.	2m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained.	DFO reports	DFO/Community	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds, DFO- to provide extension services and funds
Fisheries research, exploration and extension	4m	2008-2012	No. of farmers trained; no. of seminars, barazas, workshop held	Impact assessment report	DFO (Fisheries)/CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds, DFO- to provide extension services and funds
Establishment of Marine fish processing plant Vanga location, Lungalunga division	6m	2008 - 2012	Marine fish processing plant established	DDC/ Annual reports	CDA/ DFO	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Park boundary and zones marked – Kisite Park	1.5m	2008 - 2012	Kms. Of boundary and no. of zones marked	DDC/ Annual reports	KWS	GOK provide Funds
Community support projects – Msambweni District	5m	2008 - 2012	No. of support projects initiated	DDC/ Annual reports	KWS/Community	GOK provide Funds/ Community
Management Plan – Kisite Marine Park	0.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of plans made	Annual reports	KWS	GOK

4.2.2 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time frame.	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency.	Stake holders responsibilities
Sport Improvement R2000 Programme District wide	40m	2008 - 2012	No of spots improved	DDC/ DRE reports	DRE	GOK/ Donor funding

Labour Routine Maintenance R2000 Programme District Wide	20m	2008 - 2012	Kms of road rehabilitated		DRE	KRB
Road D543-Kanana-Shimoni	35m	2008 - 2012	Kms of road tarmarked	DDC/DEC Reports; DRE reports	DRE	GOK/ Donor funding
All earth roads to be gravelled roads and regraveled for routine maintenance District wide	250m	2008 - 2012	Kms of road gravelled	DDC/DEC Reports; DRE reports	DRE	GOK/ Donor funding
Construction of Buried Drifts and Vented Drifts District wide	12m	2008 - 2012	No of drift constructed	DDC/DEC Reports; DRE reports	DRE	GOK/ Donor funding
Training of small scale contractors District wide	15m	2008 - 2012	No of contractors trained	DDC/DEC Reports; DRE reports	DRE	GOK/ Donor funding
Bus Ukunda Park	10m	2008 - 2012	Area of land acquired; No of structure constructed	DDC/DEC Reports; Kwale County Council reports	County Council Of Kwale	GOK/LATF/ Donor funding
Electrification of Markets/Trading Centres	300m	2008 - 2012	No of trading centres provided with electricity	DDC/DEC Reports; KPLC reports	KPLC	
Electrification of School/Health Centres.	300m	2008 - 2012	No of trading institutions and centres served	DDC/DEC Reports; KPLC reports	KPLC	KPLC and other stakeholders fund, survey, supervision and monitoring

4.2.3 Governance, Justice, Law & Order

Project Name	Cost Ksh.	Time frame.	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Stake holders responsibilities
To register and issue National Identity Cards top all legible Kenyans who are 18 years and above	10m	2008 - 2012	No of National Ids registered and issued	DDC/DEC reports/ DROP reports	DROP	GOK funding
Construction of offices	12m	2008- 2012	% of implementation status	DDC/DEC reports/ DROP reports	DROP; DWO	GOK funding;
Procure two vehicles for the district	6m	2008- 2012	NO. of vehicles procured	DDC/DEC reports/ DROP reports	DROP	GOK funding;
Computerize district information and management system	2m	2008 - 2012	Computerised System in place	DDC/DEC reports/ DROP reports	DROP	GOK funding;
Registration Surveillance Exercise	3m	2008 - 2012	No of ass. Chiefs trained; No of divisions covered	DDC/DEC reports/ DROP reports	DROP	GOK funding;

Divisional Offices and Extension of the District Headquarters Office, Diani, Msambweni and Lunga-Lunga	13m	2008 - 2012	No of offices put up; No of AP quarters built	DDC/DEC reports	Prov. Admn.	GOK funding;
Completion of Police Posts and Patrol Bases Mamba, Shimoni, Ramisi, Mwananyamala,	20m	2008 - 2012	No of building completed	DDC/DEC reports/ police reports	Police	GOK funding;
Community Mobilisation District Wide	4m	2008 - 2012	No of meetings held	DDC/DEC reports	Prov. Admn.	GOK funding;
Civil Registration Monitoring Committee District wide	3m	2008 - 2012	No of meetings held; No registered	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports	DCRO	GOK funds and provide personnel
Disaster Preparedness District Wide	5m	2008 - 2012	Disaster pan; No of people trained on disaster management; A/C opened	DDC/DEC reports	DMO/ RED CROSS/ MOH	Stakeholders to mobilise funds and facilitate operations
Setting up of AP camps District wide	5m	2008 - 2012	AP camp establish	DDC/ DEC reports	DCAP/ DC	GOK fund
Sensitization of the community on C.S.O district wide.	1m	2008 - 2012	No of meetings held	DDC/DEC/ DPO reports	DPO (Probation)/ community	GOK fund
Supervision, training district wide	1m	2008 - 2012	No trainings/ seminars held	DDC/DEC/ DPO reports	DPO (Probation)	GOK fund
Rehabilitation of offenders district wide	1m	2008 - 2012	No of offender rehabilitated	DDC/DEC/ DPO reports	DPO (Probation)	GOK fund
Training of Probation C&O case committee members' district wide.	2m	2008 - 2012	No trainings/ seminars held	DDC/DEC/ DPO reports	DPO (Probation)/ community	GOK fund
Building of new and own office building	4m	2008 - 2012	Office completed	DDC/DEC/ DPO reports	DPO (Probation)	GOK fund
Purchase of vehicle District headquarters	3m	2008 - 2012	Vehicle acquired	DPO reports	DPO (Probation)	GOK fund

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
L/Lunga Water Supply	15m	2008 - 2012	No. of pumping units; No. of Kilometres piped	DDC/ Annual reports	DAC/ KW&SC	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors
Vanga Water Supply	15m	2008 - 2012	No. of pumping units; No. of Kilometres piped	DDC/ Annual reports	DAC/ KW&SC	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors
Kikoneni Water Supply	15m	2008 - 2012	No. of pumping units; No. of Kilometres	DDC/ Annual reports	DAC/ KW&SC	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors

			piped			
Msambweni Water Supply Msambweni Division	15m	2008 - 2012	No. of pumping units; No. of Kilometres piped	DDC/ Annual reports	DAC/ KW&SC	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors
Rain Water Harvesting Msambweni District.	10m	2008 - 2012	No. of institutions harvesting ran water	DDC/ Annual reports	DAC/ KW&SC	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors
Augmentation of Water Supplies District wide	200m	2008 - 2012	No. of pumping units bought; Length and size of pipeline laid	DDC/ Annual reports	DAC/ KW&SC	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors
Water Project District Wide	40m	2008 - 2012	No of water projects initiated	DDC/DEC Reports; Kwale County Council reports	County Council Of Kwale	GOK/ LATF/ Donor funding
Rehabilitation of 9 Irrigation schemes in the district	45m	2008 - 2012	No. of Irrigation schemes Rehabilitated	DDC/ DIO(Irrigation) reports	DIO/ CDA/ Community	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds, DIO - to provide extension services and funds
Construction of office block Msambweni district head quarters.	4m	2008 - 2012	Office block constructed	DIO(Irrigation) reports	DIO (Irrigation)	GOK to fund
Purchase of 1 motor vehicle and 2 motor bikes district wide.	4m	2008 - 2010	No of motor vehicle and motor bikes purchased	DIO(Irrigation) reports	DIO (Irrigation)	GOK to fund
Purchase of ten small water pumps district wide	20m	2008 - 2012	No of small water pumps purchased	DIO(Irrigation) reports	DIO (Irrigation)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Capacity building of technical team district wide	3m	2008 - 2012	No. of groups/ persons trained	DDC/ DIO(Irrigation) reports	DIO (Irrigation)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Community mobilization and development district wide.	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of groups/ persons mobilized; No of meetings/ seminars/ barazas	DDC/ DIO(Irrigation) annual, quarterly and monthly reports	DIO (Irrigation)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Procurement of office equipments for DIO district head quarters.	2m	2008 - 2010	No of equipments purchased	DDC/ DIO(Irrigation) reports	DIO (Irrigation)	GOK to fund
Identification of new irrigation sites and water harvesting sites for crop production district wide	3m	2008 - 2012	No of new irrigation sites and water harvesting identified	DDC/ DIO(Irrigation) annual, quarterly and monthly reports	DIO (Irrigation)/ community	GOK to fund
Purchase of ten (10) drip kits for irrigation (small	5m	2008 - 2012	No of drip kits	DDC/ DIO(Irrigation)	DIO (Irrigation)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,

holder) district wide.				purchased	annual, quarterly and monthly reports		
Vanga Irrigation scheme Vanga location, Lungalunga division	6m	2008 - 2012		Ha. Under irrigation No. of farmers benefiting	DDC/ Annual reports	CDA/ DIO	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Construction of District Water office Msambweni to Furnish	3m	2008 - 2012		Office block constructed	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)	GOK to fund
Rehabilitation / Augmentation of Diani/ Ukunda water supply	18m	2008 - 2012		No of W/S rehabilitated No of pumping units purchased; Length and size of pipes laid	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Msambweni W/S Rehabilitation / Augmentation	12m	2008 - 2012		No of W/S rehabilitated No of pumping units purchased; Length and size of pipes laid	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Lungalunga W/S Rehabilitation / Augmentation	8m	2008 - 2012		No of W/S rehabilitated No of pumping units purchased; Length and size of pipes laid	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Vanga W/S Rehabilitation / Argumentation.	6m	2008 - 2012		No of W/S rehabilitated No of pumping units purchased; Length and size of pipes laid	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Mwamose Borehole Lungalunga	3m	2008 - 2012		No of boreholes rehabilitated/ sunked	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Walewa /Chuini Borehole Vanga Location	0.3m	2008 - 2012		No of boreholes rehabilitated/ sunked	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Ngathini water project Vanga Location	0.3m	2008 - 2012		Length & size of	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds

				pipeline; No of metres installed			
Mwereni water project	0.3m	2008 - 2012	-	Length & size of pipeline; No of metres installed	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds
Maledi Borehole	1.2m	2008 - 2012	-	No of Boreholes rehabilitated	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Disilting of Mwakalanga, Guryoni and Mwatoni Dams Mwereni location	0.9m	2008 - 2012	-	No. Dams disilted	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Disilting of Mafungoni, Kinyungi and Kiranze Dams Dzombo location	0.9m	2008 - 2012	-	No. Dams disilted	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Disilting of Kithambengi and Jirani Dams Lungalunga location	0.6m	2008 - 2012	-	No. Dams disilted	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Rehabilitation of Uwanja wa Ndege and Jua kali Boreholes Lungalunga location	0.6m	2008 - 2012	-	No of Boreholes rehabilitated	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Rehabilitation of Kitungure, Matsoko, Vwivwini, Chigombero T/C, Nchirodi and Kiruku Boreholes in kitungure Kikoeni location	18m	2008 - 2012	-	No of Boreholes rehabilitated	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Kikoeni / Dzombo W/S	0.25m	2008 - 2012	-	Length & size of pipeline; No of metres installed	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ Kwale county council/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds
Rehabilitation of Mwaweche, Fihoni, Magaoni, Masindeni Kanisani, Vukani, and Mwanjaba Borehole Kinondo location	21m	2008 - 2012	-	No of Boreholes rehabilitated	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Nimbodze Dam	0.3m	2008 - 2012	-	Dams disilted	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Rehabilitation of Vidungeni and Mwangunda Borehole Msambweni location	6m	2008 - 2012	-	No of Boreholes rehabilitated	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Utsamba and Mnyanzani Dam Kidimu location	6m	2008 - 2012	-	No. Dams disilted	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/NGO/GOK-funds,
Mwendo wa Bure, Kingwende, Munje, Shirazi and Bodo Borehole Kingwende/ Shirazi	12m	2008 - 2012	-	No of Boreholes rehabilitated	DDC/ DAC (Water) reports	DAC (Water)/ CDA	CDA/ NGO/ OK-funds,

location							
Wasini Water Project Pongwe Kidimu location, Msambweni division	10m	2008 - 2012	Project completed	Annual reports	CDA/ DAC(water)	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds	
Environmental Management and Coordination Act Awareness Creation Programme (EMCAP) District Wide	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of people reached; No. of barazas, seminars and workshops	DDC/ DEC reports, annual reports; Annual work plans	KFS/ District Environment Officers	GOK provide Funds	
Public Toilets District Wide	3m	2008 - 2012	No of pit latrines constructed	DDC/DEC Reports; Kwale County Council reports	County Council Of Kwale	GOK/LATF/ Donor funding	
Rehabilitation of sewage and drainage system in Ukunda	10m	2008 - 2012	Sewage and drainage system rehabilitated	DDC/DEC Reports; Kwale County Council reports	County Council Of Kwale	GOK/LATF/ Donor funding	
Marenje-Mrima Hill Geochemical Survey Marenje-Mrima Hill Area Msambweni Division.	4m	2008- 2012	Area surveyed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DG reports	District Geologist	GOK/ Stakeholders funding	
Mwereni Geophysical Survey Project Mwereni Area Msambweni Division.	4m	2008- 2012	Area surveyed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DG reports	District Geologist	GOK/ Stakeholders funding	
Kwale Silica Sand Msambweni Area Msambweni Division	5m	2008- 2012	Area mapped	DDC/ DEC reports/ DG	District Geologist	GOK/ Stakeholders funding	
Capacity Support to District Geologist Office Msambweni Division	4.5m	2008- 2012	Procure 4WD vehicle; Office equipment	DDC/ DEC reports/ DG	District Geologist	GOK/ Stakeholders funding	
Marenje – Mrima Hill Geochemical Survey – Dzombo location, Lungalunga location	3m	2008 - 2012	Survey conducted	DDC/ Annual reports	CDA	GOK	

4.2.5 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Telephone exchange modernization programme.	To be determined by fixed line providers	2002-2012	No of STD facilities established	DIO reports	TELKOM/ any other fixed line providers	Donor to provide funds
Internet and email expansion	To be determined by internet service providers	2008-2012	No of service providers providing internet and email services	DIO reports	Internet service providers	Donor to provide funds
Strengthen the	200m	2008 -	No of	DIO reports	DIO	GOK/ Stakeholders

rural press		2012	publications published			funding
Expansion of mobile phone services to the Hinterlands District Wide	To be determined by mobile phone service providers	2008 - 2012	No of additional lines No of mobile phones and coverage	DEC/DDC reports; mobile phone company reports	Private sector	Government to create necessary environment for expansion of lines; community /NGOs to subscribe and install lines purchase mobiles and establish bureaus; Telkom; Safaricom; Celtel to expand coverage
Establishment of Digital villages and cyber cafes	To be determined by private investors and Ministry of Information and technology	2008-2012	Number of cyber cafes and digital villages established; Number of people with access to internet and e-mail facilities	Progress reports	Private investors; Government	Government to create necessary environment for establishing cyber cafes; private investors to establish cybercafés and digital villages
Installation of a Television Transmitter	To be determined by television services providers	2008 - 2012	No of television transmitters installed	DIO reports	Television services providers	Government to create necessary environment for installation of television transmitters
Integrated Tree Crop Development project Location: Lunga-Lunga, Dzombo, Kikoneni	2m	2008 - 2012	Ha under tree crops	Annual reports	DAO/ KARI	Donor funding
Farmers Field School (FFS) Lunga-Lunga, Dzombo, Kikoneni	1m	2008 - 2012	No. of FFS established	Annual reports	DAO/ KARI	GOK/ Donor funding
Agriculture Technology and Information Response Initiative (ATIRI), Shaza Women Group, Shirazi Kingwede Msambweni Division	2m	2008 - 2012	No. of CBOs accessing grants; No. of farmers established	Annual reports	KARI	GOK/ Donor funding

4.2.6 Special Programmes

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Grants to Self-Help project groups District wide	20m	2008-2012	No of groups benefited	DDC/ DEC reports/ DGSDO reports	DGSDO	GOK/ Donor funding
Women Enterprise Funds	20m	2008-2012	No of groups benefited	DDC/ DEC reports/ DGSDO reports	DGSDO	GOK/ Donor funding
Awareness campaigns against HIV/AIDS	3m	2008-2012	No of outreaches undertaken,	DDC/ DEC reports/ DGSDO reports	DGSDO	GOK/ Donor funding
Office accommodation Diani, Msambweni and Msambweni divisions	10m	2008-2012	No of Offices built and furnished	DDC/ DEC reports/ DGSDO reports	DGSDO	GOK/ Donor funding
Coast Development Authority (CDA) Agricultural research at Ramisi, Msambweni division	1.5m	2008 - 2012	No. of varieties introduced Technologies introduced	Annual reports	CDA	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Revolving credit fund for youth i.e. youth enterprise development fund	40m	2008-2012	No of youth / youth groups benefiting	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK funding
Awareness campaigns against HIV/AIDS	3m	2008-2012	No of outreaches undertaken,	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK/ Donor funding
Grants to youth groups in the district.	30m	2008-2012	No of youth groups benefiting	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK/ Donor funding
Train youth on leadership, life skills and gender equality.	20m	2008-2012	No of youths trained	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK/ Donor funding
Train and encourage youth to develop entrepreneurial skills for self employment	10m	2008-2012	No of youths trained	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK/ Donor funding
Equipping selected youth polytechnics in the district with tools and equipments.	50m	2008-2012	No of polytechnics equipped	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK/ Donor funding
Carry out awareness campaigns on environmental issues	5m	2008-2012	No of awareness campaigns	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK/ Donor funding
Office accommodation Msambweni and Lungalunga	5m	2008-2012	No of Office constructed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK funding
Purchase of office equipments.	3m	2008-2012	Equipments purchased	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK funding

Establishment of youth empowerment centre (Youth resource centres).	30m	2008-2012	No of youth empowerment centres established	DDC/ DEC reports/ DYO reports	DYO	GOK/ Donor funding
Capacity Building to Youth Polytechnics Managers District wide	30m	2008-2012	No of Youth Polytechnics Managers trained	DDC/ DEC reports	DED/ DYO	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Provision of diverse sports training equipments and facilities in all divisions both for able bodied and people with disabilities	30m	2008-2012	No of training equipments provided; No of persons benefiting	DDC/ DEC reports/ DSO (Sports) reports	DSO(Sports)	GOK/ Donor funding
Construction of modern social halls in all divisions for public use	30m	2008-2012	No of social halls constructed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DSO (Sports) reports	DSO(Sports)	GOK/ Donor funding
Volunteer Children Officers District wide	0.5m	2008 - 2012	No of VCOs recruited	DDC/DEC/ DCO reports	DCO (Children)	GOK fund
Legal Protection of Children District wide	1m	2008 - 2012	No of cases handled	DDC/DEC/ DCO reports	DCO (Children)	GOK fund
Elimination of Child Labour Diani, Msambweni and Lunga-Lunga Divisions.	1m	2008 - 2012	No of cases handled	DDC/DEC/ DCO reports	DCO (Children)	GOK fund
Construction of Children' Office	3m	2008 - 2012	Office completed	DDC/DEC/ DCO reports	DCO (Children)	GOK fund
Formation and capacity building of divisional and locational area advisory committees of children issues	2m	2008 - 2012	No of locational area advisory committees formed/ trained	DDC/DEC/ DCO reports	DCO (Children)	GOK fund
Fire Station and Equipment	50m	2008-2012	No. of engines bought; fire station in place	DDC/DEC Reports; Kwale County Council reports	County Council Of Kwale	GOK/LATF/ Donor funding

4.2.7 Human resource Development

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Reproductive health District wide	25m	2008-2012	Number of people using family planning methods; Infant and child mortality rate; Maternal Health and mortality rate	Progress reports Survey reports	DMOH	Ministry of Health APHIA 11to provide funding

Malaria prevention and treatment	5m	2008-2012	No of malaria campaigns	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports ,Progress reports	DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
HIV/AIDS District wide		2008-2012			DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
Immunization (KEPI) District Wide	10m	2008-2012	No of immunization campaigns	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports	DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
Comprehensive care centre Msambweni hospital	2m	2008-2012	CCC's services established	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports	DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
Staffing of new health facilities Ngathini, Godo, Gombato and Mwananyamala dispensaries	20m	2008-2012	No of new staff recruited	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports ,Progress reports	DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
Establish laboratory services at Majoreni dispensary	4m	2008-2012	Laboratory services established	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports ,Progress reports	DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
Upgrade Vanga and Kikoneni health centres to sub district hospital.	15m	2008-2012	No. of health centre upgraded	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports	DWO(works) DMOH	GOK to provide funding and designs
Construction of DHMT's offices	3m	2008-2012	Office constructed	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports	Ministry of Public Works; DMOH	GOK to provide funding and designs
Establish community units		2008-2012	Community unit established	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports	DMOH	GOK funding
Start CCC services in Kikoneni Lungalunga and Vanga facilities	2m	2008-2012	No of CCCs services started	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports	DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
Improve information management system in the district hospital	5m	2008-2012	information system	DDC/ DEC/ DMOH reports	DMOH	GOK/ Donor funding
Construction of new classrooms and modernization of existing primary & secondary schools.	50m	2008-2012	No of classrooms constructed	DEO progress reports	DEO	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors to provide funding
Community Education Awareness.	3m	2008-2012	No of Community Education Awareness carried out	DEO progress reports	DEO	Ministry of Education; Donors to provide funding
Head-teachers and teachers performance seminars.	3m	2008-2012	No of seminars; no of head teachers trained	DEO progress reports	DEO	Ministry of Education; Donors to provide funding
Free secondary schools funds district wide.		2008-2012	No of students benefiting	DEO progress reports	DEO	Ministry of Education

District Office accommodation at District headquarters.	5m	2008-2012	Office constructed	DEO progress reports	DEO	Ministry of Education
Construction of an ECD training and resource centre.	10m	2008-2012	Number of ECD centres improved; Number of ECD centres constructed; Number of ECD teachers trained; Enrolment in ECD	Progress reports; Annual work plan; Minutes of DEC and DDC	Ministry of Education; Community	Ministry of Education to provide funds and personnel; CDF, LATF to provide funds for construction and equipping; Aga Khan Foundation to provide funding; Community to manage institutions
Advocacy and mobilization of parents on enrolment and retention.	0.7m	2008-2010	No. of parents trained	Work plan, progress report, annual report	DAEO, DSDO, DEO	Ministry of Education; Donors to provide funding
Inclusion of 45 more schools in the SFP District wide.		2008-2012	Amount of food bought and distributed to schools; Number of pupils benefiting from the food	Food distribution reports; Progress reports	Ministry of Education; World Food Programme	World Food Programme to provide the food; ministry of Education to provide funds for distribution of food
Girl-child Rescue centre.	5m	2008-2012	Rescue centre constructed	DEO progress reports	DEO	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors to provide funding
Construction of laboratories and libraries in schools district wide.	20m	2008-2012	Number of Laboratories and libraries constructed and equipped	Designs; Progress reports; Completion reports	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors to provide funding
Provision of water tanks 20 Primary Schools in Lunga-lunga division	3m	2008-2012	Number of water tanks provided	DEO progress reports	DEO	Ministry of Education; CDF; Donors to provide funding
Time Bound Programme (TBP) District wide		2008 - 2012	No of cases reported	DDC/DEC reports/ DLO reports	DLO	GOK funding;
Construction of office Block District headquarters	4m	2008-2012	% of implementation status	DDC/DEC reports/ DLO reports	DLO	GOK funding;

4.2.8 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Inventory of micro-Enterprises District wide.	2m	2008-2012	No of Juakali groups identified; No mobilised	DDC/ DEC reports	DEDO/ Jua kali Association	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Mobilisation of Jua Kali Associations District wide.	2m	2008-2012	No of Jua kali groups mobilised	DDC/ DEC reports	DEDO/ Jua kali Association	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Procurement and Acquisition of Jua kali Plots District wide.	10m	2008-2012	No of plots identified	DDC/ DEC reports	DEDO/ Jua kali Association	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Rural Enterprise Development Through E-commerce	30m	2008-2012	No of entrepreneurs trained	DDC/ DEC reports	DEDO	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Capacity Building to Micro-Enterprises District wide	20m	2008-2012	No of entrepreneurs trained	DDC/ DEC reports	DEDO	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Entrepreneurial Training District Wide	10m	2008-2012	No of entrepreneurs trained		DEDO	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Identification of Industrial Investment Opportunities District Wide	4m	2008-2012	No of Industrial Investment Opportunities identified	DDC/ DEC reports/ DTO reports	DTO(Trade)	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Establishment of Data Bank on Industrial Activities District Wide	30m	2008-2012	Data Bank on Industries established	DDC/ DEC reports/ DTO reports	DTO(Trade)	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Relocation of Beach Operators Curio Sellers and Safaris Sellers	4m	2008-2012	No of operators relocated	DDC/ DEC reports/ DTO reports	District Tourist Officer	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Ecotourism Development Project Msambweni Division	10m	2008-2012	Ecotourism Development Project initiated	DDC/ DEC reports/ DTO	District Tourist Officer	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Wildlife Forum Msambweni and Lungalunga Divisions	2m	2008-2012	Wildlife Forum established	DDC/ DEC reports/ DTO	District Tourist Officer	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Strengthening of tourism protection Unit [TPU]	15m	2008-2012	TPU base constructed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DTO reports	District Tourist Officer	GOK/ Stakeholders funding
Upgrading of Bandas-Kisite Park	2m	2008 - 2012	Bandas - Kisite Park upgraded	DDC/ Annual reports	KWS	GOK provide Funds
Majimoto ecotourism project – Msambweni division	2m	2008 - 2012	Majimoto ecotourism project established	DDC/ Annual reports	CDA/ Community	GOK provide Funds and personnel NGO/Donors - funds
Digo/Duruma homesteads	4m	2008-2012	No of Digo/Duruma homesteads constructed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DCO (Culture) reports	Cultural Officer	GOK/ Donor funding
Botanical garden	2m	2008-2012	No of Botanical gardens established	DDC/ DEC reports/ DCO (Culture) reports	Cultural Officer	GOK/ Donor funding

Msambweni Wholesale and retail Market Msambweni Division	10m	2008 - 2012	No of structures constructed	DDC/DEC Reports; Kwale County Council reports	County Council Of Kwale	GOK/LATF/ Donor funding
Construction and Development a District Cultural Centre in Ukunda town	20m	2008-2012	Cultural centre constructed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DCO (Culture) reports	Cultural Officer	GOK/ Donor funding
Hostel with conference facilities	3m	2008-2012	Hostel with Conference constructed	DDC/ DEC reports/ DCO (Culture) reports	Cultural Officer	GOK/ Donor funding
Hold 2 cultural festivals and exhibitions	2m	2008-2012	No of festivals and exhibitions held	DDC/ DEC reports/ DCO (Culture) reports	Cultural Officer	GOK/ Donor funding

4.2.9 Public Administration

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Role of Stakeholder
Construction and Furnishing of the District treasury	5m	2008 - 2012	Treasury constructed and furnished	DDC/DEC/ DA reports	DA	GOK fund
Computerization of the District Treasury	0.5m	2008 - 2012	Computerised system in place	DDC/DEC/ DA reports	DA	GOK fund
Construction of District Development Office and DIDC	4m	2008 - 2010	Office and DIDC constructed and furnished	DDC/DEC/ DDO reports	DDO	GOK fund
Provision of a vehicle for the District Development Office	3m	2008 - 2012	Vehicle acquired	DDC/DEC/ DDO reports	DDO	GOK fund
Pre - Feasibility and Rural appraisal systems	2.5m	2008-2012	Number of feasibility and rural appraisals carried out	Feasibility and appraisal reports	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 to provide funds
Development of District Development database and Statistical Abstract	2.5m	2008-2008	District Development Database and District Statistical Abstract developed	Feasibility and appraisal reports	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics)	GOK/Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) to provide funds

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.

Sub-sector	Indicator/milestone	Current situation (2008)	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection (2012)
Health	Infant Mortality Rate	92	80	65
	Immunization rate	77	90	95
	Doctor /patient ratio	1:76741	1:62781	1:55000
	Crude birth rate	48	40	35
	Crude death rate	14	10	5
	Life expectancy	53	55	60
	Under five mortality rate	118	115	100
	Fertility rate	6	5	4
	Average distance to a nearest health facility	10	5	3
	Family planning acceptance	38	30	20
Education	ECD enrolment rates (%)	60.9	75	85
	Primary school Net enrolment rate (%):			
	Boys	77.4	85	98
	Girls	55.5	85	97
	Primary school drop out rate:	2	1	0
	Primary school teacher/ pupil ratio	1:39	1:37	1:35
	Transition rate from primary school to secondary school (%).	27.7	50	70
	Secondary school net enrolment rate (%):			
	Boys	10.4	20	30
	Girls	9.4	18.8	28
	Secondary schools drop out rate (%):	2	1	0
	Secondary school teacher/student ratio	1:37	1:30	1:30
	Literacy level (%):	57	65	75
Adult learner/teacher ratio	1:43	1:35	1:30	
Adult learner enrolment (%)	34.6	55	65	
Agriculture and Rural Development	Agricultural productivity,			
	No. of Cooperatives societies	9	12	15
	% of household with title deed	30	45	65
Roads	Length of paved/ tarmac ked road	95	150	200
Energy	% of households with electricity connection	5.2	8	10
	% Household using kerosene /gas (cooking)	1%	10%	15%
Water and sanitation	% of households with access to piped water	63	75	80
	Average distance to the nearest water point	5 Km	3 Km	1.5 Km
	No of small holder irrigation schemes rehabilitated/ constructed	5	8	10
ICT	No. of cyber cafes	10	20	30
	% of household with radio	80	90	95
	% of internet coverage	4	15	30