

## FOREWORD

This District Development Plan was prepared by the District Departmental Heads of various ministries under the co-ordination of the District Commissioner assisted by the members of the District Planning Unit. The plan drafts were discussed by members of the District Executive Committee and approved by the District Development Committee.

Rural Planning Department of the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development, provided overall guidance through seminars, formulation of the guidelines and was also responsible for editing and publication of the plan.

The plan is divided into three chapters, each of which addresses the theme of the slogan "Rapid Industrialization for Sustainable Development".

**Chapter One:** Provides background information on the district's natural and human resource base, the level of exploitation of these resources, the welfare indicators, as well as socio-economic infrastructure of the district.

**Chapter Two:** Outlines the constraints to industrialization and the strategies the district will pursue to achieve rapid industrialization.

**Chapter Three:** Lists in order of priority for each sector, the major projects and programmes which the DDC wishes to implement during the 1997-2001 plan period. Selection and prioritization of projects and programmes was done by the DDC.

The drafting of the plan was guided by the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1994 and other relevant national and sectoral policy documents.

Rural Planning Department  
Office of the Vice President and Ministry of  
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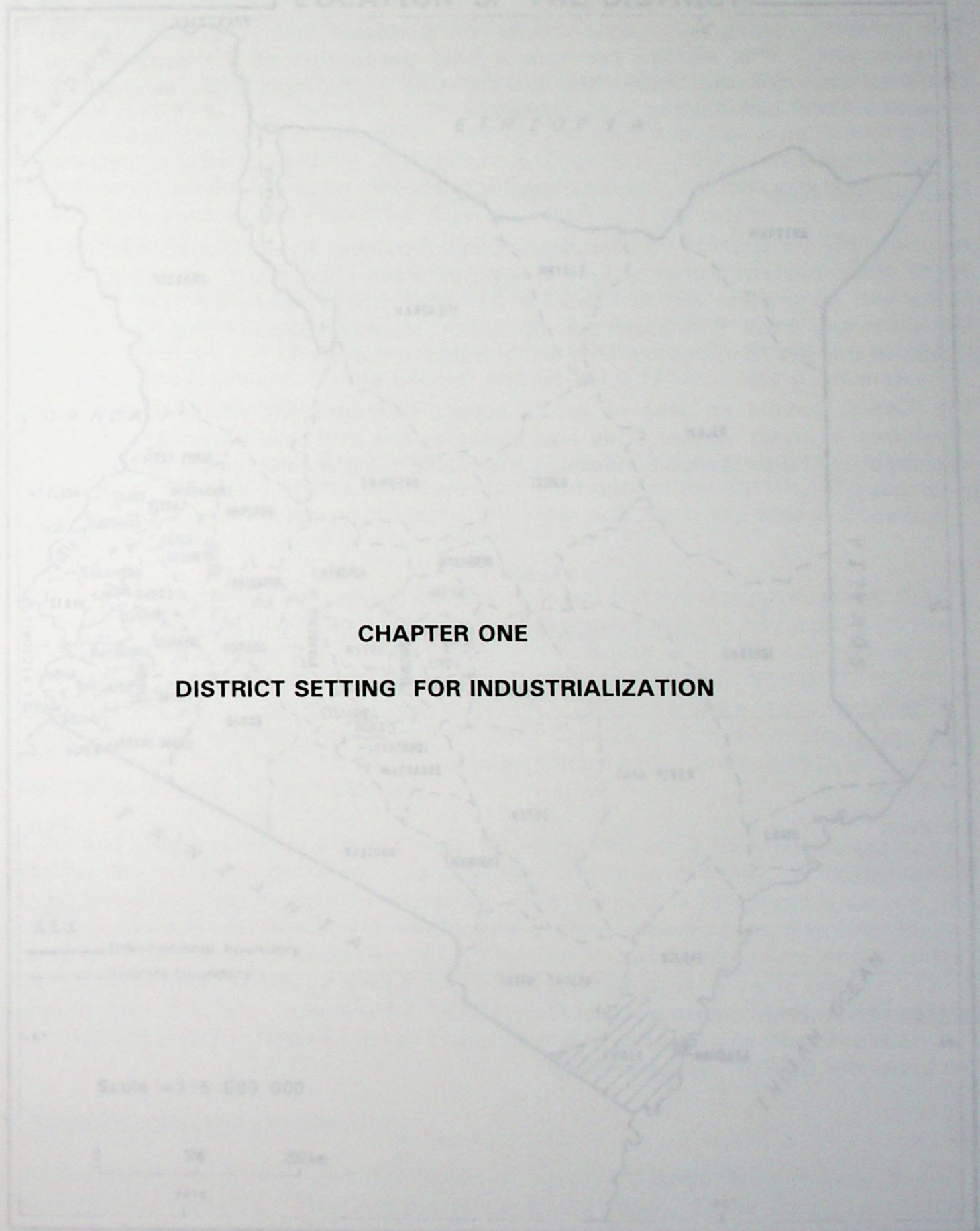
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## CHAPTER ONE

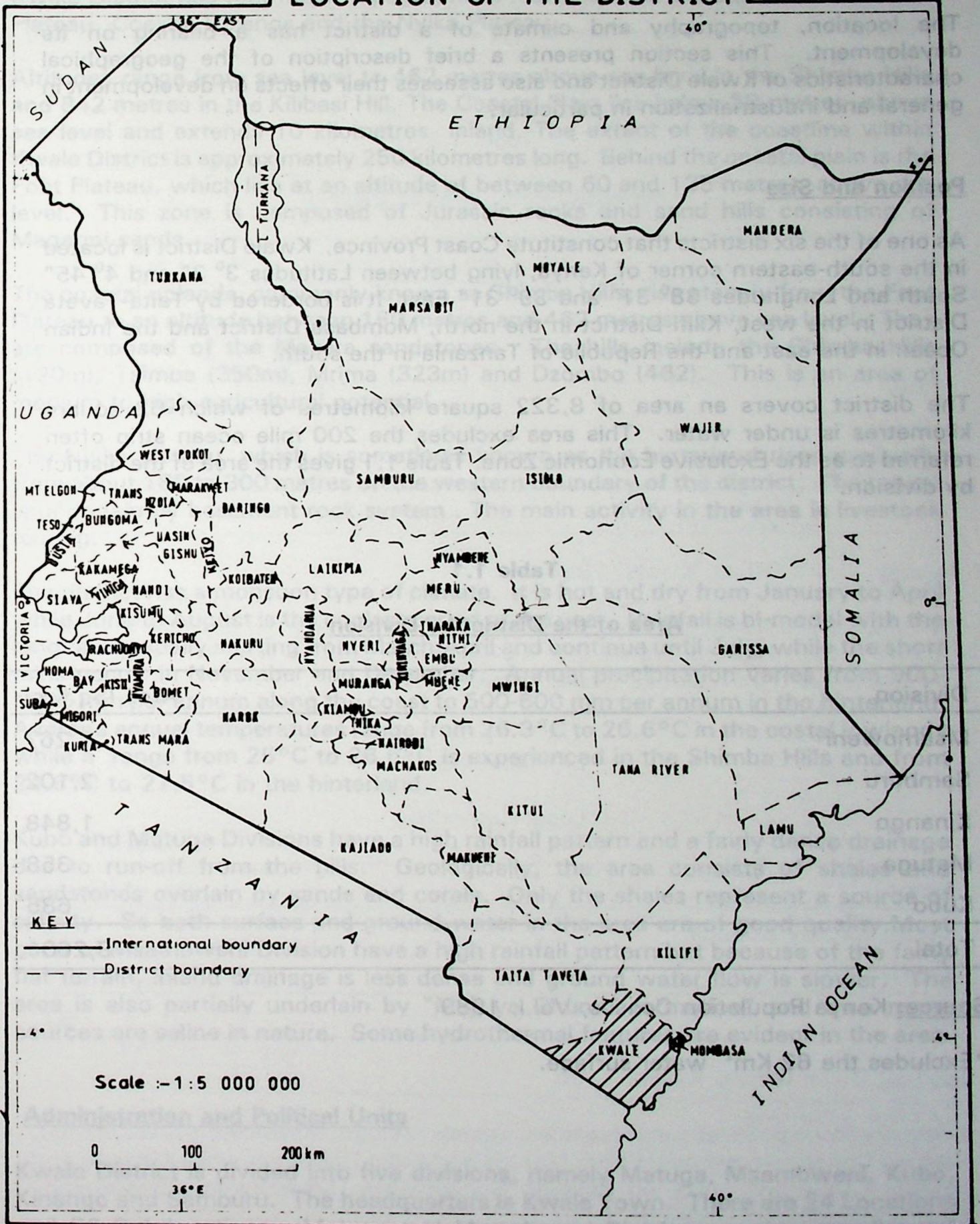
### DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



## CHAPTER ONE DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

The location, topography and climate of a district has a bearing on its development. This section presents a brief description of the geographical characteristics of Kwale District and also assesses their effects on development in general and industrialization in particular.

### Position and Size

As one of the six districts that constitute Coast Province, Kwale District is located in the south-eastern corner of Kenya, lying between Latitudes  $3^{\circ} 3''$  and  $4^{\circ} 45''$  South and Longitudes  $38^{\circ} 31''$  and  $39^{\circ} 31''$  East. It is bordered by Taita-Taveta District in the west, Kilifi District in the north, Mombasa District and the Indian Ocean in the east and the Republic of Tanzania in the south.

The district covers an area of 8,322 square kilometres of which 62 square kilometres is under water. This area excludes the 200 mile ocean strip often referred to as the Exclusive Economic Zone. Table 1.1 gives the area of the district by division.

Table 1.1

### Area of the District by Division

Division	Area (Sq.Km)
Msambweni	3,267
Samburu	2,102
Kinanga	1,848
Matuga	358
Kubo	685
Total	8,260*

**Source:** Kenya Population Census, Vol.I, 1989

\*Excludes the 62 Km<sup>2</sup> water surface.



## **Topography and Climate**

Kwale District has four major topographical features: the Coastal Plain, the Foot Plateau, Coastal Uplands and the Nyika Plateau.

Altitudes range from sea level to 462 metres above sea level in the Shimba Hills and 842 metres in the Kilibasi Hill. The Coastal Plain lies below 30 metres above sea level and extends 10 kilometres inland. The extent of the coastline within Kwale District is approximately 250 kilometres long. Behind the coastal plain is the Foot Plateau, which lies at an altitude of between 60 and 135 metres above sea level. This zone is composed of Jurassic rocks and sand hills consisting of Magarini sands.

The coastal uplands, commonly known as Shimba Hills, rise steeply from the Foot Plateau to an altitude between 150 metres and 462 metres above sea level. They are composed of the Mazera sandstones. The hills include the Shimba Hills (420m), Tsimba (350m), Mrima (323m) and Dzombo (462). This is an area of medium to high agricultural potential.

The Nyika plateau, which is sometimes known as the hinterland rises gradually from about 180 to 300 metres on the western boundary of the district. The region is underlain by basement rock system. The main activity in the area is livestock rearing.

The district has a monsoon type of climate. It is hot and dry from January to April while June to August is the coolest period of the year. Rainfall is bi-modal with the long rains usually starting from March/April and continue until July, while the short rains occur in November and December. Annual precipitation varies from 900-1500 mm per annum along the coast to 500-600 mm per annum in the hinterland. Average annual temperatures range from 26.3°C to 26.6°C in the coastal lowlands while a range from 25°C to 26.6°C is experienced in the Shimba Hills and from 24.6°C to 27.5°C in the hinterland.

Kubo and Matuga Divisions have a high rainfall pattern and a fairly dense drainage due to run-off from the hills. Geologically, the area consists of shales and sandstones overlain by sands and corals. Only the shales represent a source of salinity. So both surface and ground water in the area are of good quality. Most parts of Msambweni Division have a high rainfall pattern but because of the fairly flat terrain, inland drainage is less dense and ground water flow is slower. The area is also partially underlain by "Maji ya Chumvi formation" and thus many sources are saline in nature. Some hydrothermal features are evident in the area.

## **Administration and Political Units**

Kwale District is divided into five divisions, namely Matuga, Msambweni, Kubo, Kinango and Samburu. The headquarters is Kwale Town. There are 24 Locations and 72 Sub-locations. Matuga and Msambweni Divisions occupy the Coastal

Plains and the Foot Plateau, Kubo Division encompasses the Coastal Uplands while Kinango and Samburu Divisions are part of the dry Nyika Plateau. Table 1.2 provides a breakdown of the district's administrative units by division, while Map 2 shows the administrative boundaries of the district and the major urban and market centres.

**Table 1.2**

**Administration Units by Division**

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Matuga	4	12
Msambweni	7	22
Kubo	4	8
Kinango	4	13
Samburu	5	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>72</b>

**Source:** D.C's Office, Kwale, 1996

As indicated in Table 1.3 there are two local authorities, namely Kwale County Council which has 26 Wards and Kwale Urban Council with 6 Wards. Both councils have their headquarters in Kwale Town.

**Table 1.3**

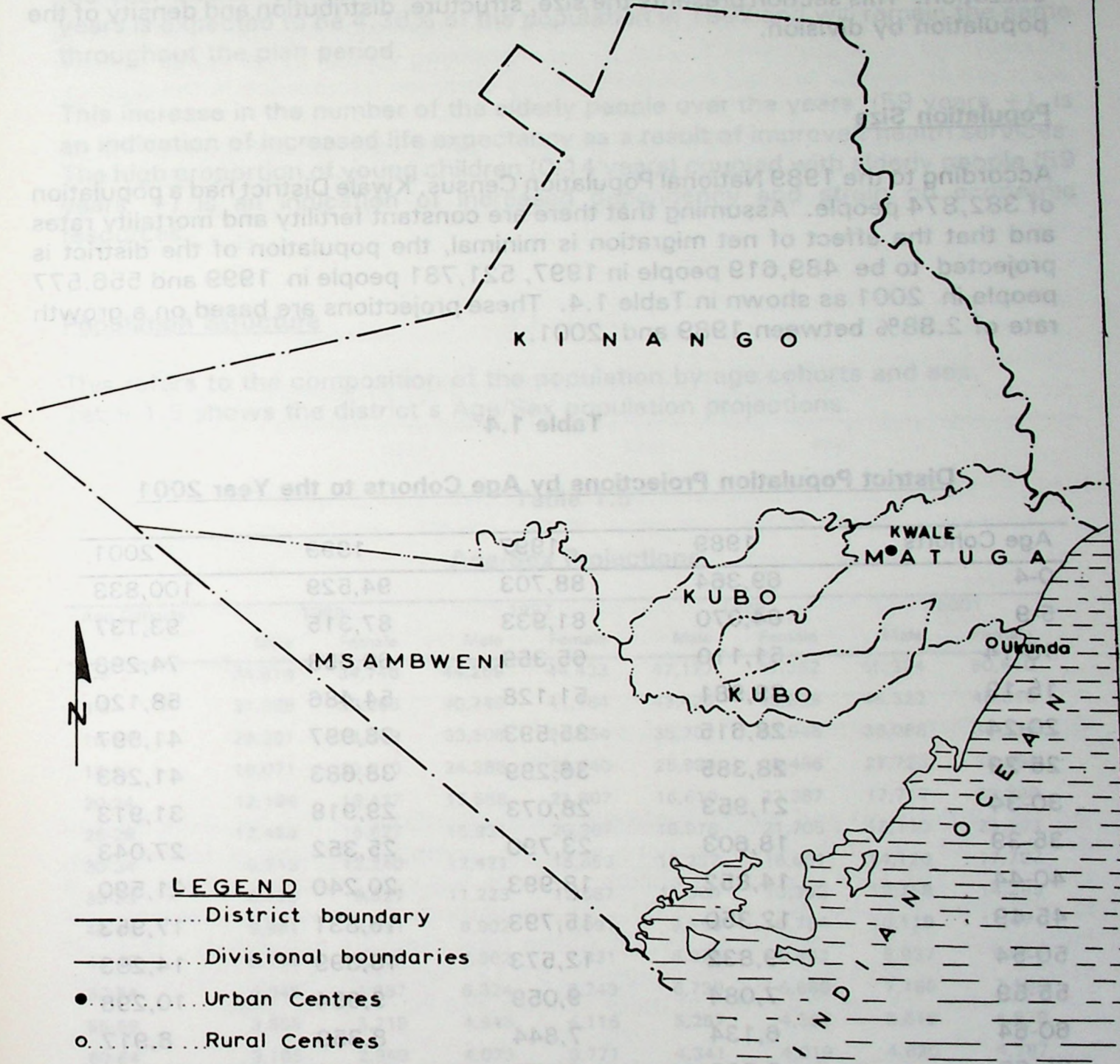
**Local Authorities**

Name	No. of Wards
Kwale County Council	26
Kwale Urban Council	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

**Source:** D.C's Office, Kwale, 1996

There are three political constituencies, namely Matuga, Msambweni and Kinango. Matuga Constituency covers both Matuga and Kubo Divisions, while Kinango and Samburu Divisions make up Kinango Constituency. Msambweni Constituency covers Msambweni Division.

# KWALE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Prepared by D R S R S

Total 382,874  
 489,619 people in 1997, 521,781 people in 1999 and 556,577 people in 2001 as shown in Table 1.4. These projections are based on a growth rate of 2.88% between 1999 and 2001.

Source: District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1998

## POPULATION PROFILES

The size and composition of the population is an important variable in the development process for they determine the pattern of resource allocation and utilization. This section presents the size, structure, distribution and density of the population by division.

### Population Size

According to the 1989 National Population Census, Kwale District had a population of 382,874 people. Assuming that there are constant fertility and mortality rates and that the effect of net migration is minimal, the population of the district is projected to be 489,619 people in 1997, 521,781 people in 1999 and 556,577 people in 2001 as shown in Table 1.4. These projections are based on a growth rate of 2.88% between 1989 and 2001.

Table 1.4

### District Population Projections by Age Cohorts to the Year 2001

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	69,364	88,703	94,529	100,833
5-9	64,070	81,933	87,315	93,137
10-14	51,110	65,359	69,653	74,298
15-19	39,981	51,128	54,486	58,120
20-24	28,615	35,593	38,997	41,597
25-29	28,385	36,299	38,683	41,263
30-34	21,953	28,073	29,918	31,913
35-39	18,603	23,790	25,352	27,043
40-44	14,852	18,993	20,240	21,590
45-49	12,350	15,793	16,831	17,953
50-54	9,832	12,573	13,399	14,293
55-59	7,084	9,059	9,654	10,298
60-64	6,134	7,844	8,359	8,917
65-69	3,992	5,105	5,440	5,803
70-74	2,783	3,559	3,793	4,046
75-79	1,660	2,123	2,262	2,413
80+	2,106	2,693	2,870	3,061
Total	382,874	489,619	521,781	556,577

Source: District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1996

Table 1.4 shows the population projections using 5 year age cohorts. From this it can be deduced that in 1997, 49% of the population is expected to comprise children below the age of 15 years. This figure is projected to reduce to 47% by the year 2001. On the other hand, the number of people above the age of 59 years is expected to be 4.36% of the population in 1997 and will remain the same throughout the plan period.

This increase in the number of the elderly people over the years (59 years +) is an indication of increased life expectancy as a result of improved health services. The high proportion of young children (0-14 years) coupled with elderly people (59 years +) is an indication of increased dependency and strain on economic resources.

### Population Structure

This refers to the composition of the population by age cohorts and sex. Table 1.5 shows the district's Age/Sex population projections.

**Table 1.5**

#### Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	34,618	34,746	44,269	44,433	47,177	47,352	50,324	50,510
5-9	31,865	32,205	40,749	41,184	43,426	43,889	46,322	46,816
10-14	26,201	24,909	33,506	31,854	35,707	33,946	38,088	36,210
15-19	19,071	20,910	24,388	26,740	25,990	28,496	27,723	30,396
20-24	12,188	16,427	15,586	21,007	16,610	22,387	17,717	23,880
25-29	12,458	15,927	15,931	20,367	16,978	21,705	18,110	23,153
30-34	9,713	12,240	12,421	15,653	13,237	16,681	14,120	17,793
35-39	8,776	9,827	11,223	12,567	11,960	13,392	12,758	14,285
40-44	6,961	7,891	8,902	10,091	9,486	10,754	10,119	11,471
45-49	6,148	6,202	7,862	7,931	8,378	8,452	8,937	9,016
50-54	4,945	4,887	6,324	6,249	6,739	6,660	7,188	7,104
55-59	3,865	3,219	4,943	4,116	5,267	4,387	5,618	4,679
60-64	3,185	2,949	4,073	3,771	4,341	4,019	4,630	4,287
65-69	2,168	1,824	2,772	2,333	2,955	2,486	3,152	2,652
70-74	1,502	1,281	1,921	1,638	2,047	1,746	2,183	1,862
75-79	1,012	648	1,294	829	1,379	883	1,471	942
80+	1,175	931	1,503	1,191	1,601	1,269	1,708	1,253
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,851</b>	<b>197,023</b>	<b>237,666</b>	<b>251,953</b>	<b>253,277</b>	<b>268,503</b>	<b>270,168</b>	<b>286,409</b>

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1996

From the table, it can be calculated that, in 1989, the population of the district had a male/female ratio of 95:100. The projected sex ratios for 1997 and the 2001 are 94:100 and 93:100, respectively. The reducing male to female ratio can be explained in terms of out migration of males to the urban centres in search of employment. This is on account of the fact that there are very few industrial and commercial establishments to absorb the increasing labour force in the district. As a result, female headed households are a common occurrence in the district.

Table 1.6 shows the population projections of some selected age groups. These age groups have specific implications on development and they are children of primary and secondary school age, females of the reproductive age, and the labour force.

**Table 1.6**

**Population Projections of Selected Age Groups**

Age Groups	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Primary)	45,758	45,236	60,234	60,721	64,545	65,359	69,142	70,351
14-17 (Secondary)	16,222	16,577	20,937	23,137	22,316	25,148	23,786	27,335
15-49 (Female)		89,424		114,355		121,867		129,994
15-59 (L.F)	84,125	97,530	107,579	124,721	114,646	132,914	122,291	141,778

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1996

**Age 6-13(Primary) and 14-17 Secondary:** From the table, it can be deduced that in 1997, 33.7% of the total district population comprise children of school age. Out of the 165,029 school age children, 73.3% will be of primary school age. It is projected that by the year 2001, the population of school age children will increase to 190,614 which is 34.2% of the total district's population. This will consist of 139,493 primary school age and 51,121 secondary school age children. This will call for the provision of more schools and learning facilities.

It should be pointed out here, however, that currently a considerable percentage of these children either fail to attend or drop out of school for reasons ranging from lack of school fees to early marriages. Girls are particularly vulnerable in these regards.

**Age 15-49(Female):** This group is the female reproductive age. In 1989, the district had 89,424 women in this age group. This is projected to increase to

129,994 in the year 2001. This segment of the population will continue to be a key factor determining the growth of population of the district.

**Age 15-59(Labour Force)** : There were 181,655 people in the 15-59 age group in 1989, comprising 84,125 males and 97,530 females. By 1997, it is projected that the labour force will be 232,300, consisting of 107,579 males and 124,721 females.

The high proportion of the females in the labour-force is a manifestation of the general characteristic of the population structure. They are due to the out-migration of males in search of jobs in other parts of the country and also due to high male infant mortality.

Based on projections for 1997 the economically active population will represent 47% of the total population and about 49% by the year 2001. The dependency ratio is therefore projected at approximately 100:120 throughout the plan period. This represents a heavy burden on the active population, especially if opportunities for increased production and gainful employment would not be available in the district.

### **Distribution and Density**

This reflects how population is spread across the district. Some areas have more settlements compared to others. Table 1.7 shows the population distribution across the five divisions of the district.

**Table 1.7**

#### **Population Projections by Division**

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kinango	56,421	76,825	83,019	89,725
Samburu	69,801	84,834	89,132	93,673
Matuga	60,193	74,295	78,323	82,574
Kubo	39,238	50,153	53,423	56,947
Msambweni	157,400	203,513	217,885	233,657
<b>Total</b>	<b>382,874</b>	<b>489,619</b>	<b>521,781</b>	<b>556,577</b>

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1996

Msambweni Division has the highest population followed by Samburu and Matuga, while Kinango and Kubo Divisions have the lowest. According to Kwale District Socio- Economic Survey 1990, over 90% of the district's population live in the rural areas. The population is mainly concentrated along the coastal area where the agricultural potential is higher. Because of harsh climatic conditions, the semi-arid hinterland areas carry a relatively low population.

Population density is strongly influenced by agricultural and other economic potentials in the district and significant variations occur across the divisions. Table 1.8 shows population density by division. The district is generally sparsely populated with an overall population density of 59 persons per square kilometre in 1997. Projections indicate that by 2001, the district's density will have risen to 67 persons per square kilometre.

Table 1.8

Population Density by Division

Division	Area Sq. Km	1989	1997	1999	2001
Kinango	1,848	31	42	45	49
Samburu	2,102	33	40	42	45
Matuga	358	168	207	219	231
Kubo	685	57	73	78	83
Msambweni	3,267	48	62	67	71
District	8,260	46	59	63	67

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1996

Matuga Division has the highest population density of 207 persons per square kilometre in 1997. This is projected to rise to 231 persons per square kilometre by 2001. Kinango and Samburu Divisions, being in the dry hinterland area, have markedly low population densities.

Urban Population

In 1989, enumeration was done in only three urban centres. These were Lunga Lunga, Msambweni and Kwale, whose population represented 4.47% of the district's total. Ukunda and Kinango were apparently left out for reasons not known, although their status merit them to be designated as urban centres.



Table 1.9 shows the population of the major urban and market centres in the district.

**Table 1.9**

**Urban Population**

Town/Urban Centre	1989	1997	1999	2001
Lunga Lunga	7,926	10,247	10,926	11,650
Msambweni	5,680	6,007	6,092	6,178
Kwale	3,510	5,112	5,616	6,169
Ukunda	21,590	27,908	29,757	31,729

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1996

Ukunda is estimated to have had a population of 21,590 in 1989 which is projected to increase to 27,908, 29,757 and 31,729 people in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. The town has a high population due to rapid growth of tourist activities associated with beach hotels. The high rate of growth calls for proper planning to avoid possible environmental degradation. Lunga Lunga had an intercensal growth rate of 15.6%, which is quite high. This is due to the fact that Lunga Lunga is a border town and there are substantial cross border trading activities and fishing along the coastline. As the district headquarters, Kwale Town is increasingly becoming an important urban centre due to its administrative functions.

Although there are no notable migration in the district, the rapid growth of Ukunda means that people move into the centre to take up employment in the tourist related establishments and other commercial activities thriving in the centre.

**RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

Kwale District is endowed with a wealth of resources, some of which have been harnessed for development. However, given that most of the district is either arid or semi-arid (ASAL), its ecosystem is fragile and is, therefore, susceptible to environmental degradation. This section, therefore, outlines the district's resource potential and the current level of its exploitation with the objective of setting a basis for determining how the district can best utilize the resources for the general welfare of the population and for rapid industrialisation in particular.

## RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The resource potential discussed in this section include land and soils, water resources, forestry, fisheries, tourist attractions and commercial minerals and materials. The analysis focuses on the availability of these resources, in terms of quantities and qualities, and their ability to sustain industrialization by providing the necessary raw materials.

### Land and Soils

The soils in the district vary with topography and geology of the area. In the Coastal Plains, coral, sand, clay, loam and alluvial deposits are found. The soils are poorly drained, very deep, excessively saline, olive to greenish grey, loam to clay and often contain sulphuric material. The Foot Plateau consists of deep permeable loamy soils suitable for agriculture especially around Matuga.

The sandstone and grit on the coastal range yield a fairly good, fertile soil, which is well suited for cultivation, as is evident in the Shimba Hills. The steep slopes are, however, very susceptible to soil erosion. The Nyika Plateau is overlain by poor soils except for occasional patches of better quality reddish-brown, sandy soil.

Ninety-two percent (92%) of the district is of low agricultural potential. Generally, the soils in the district, and especially in Kinango, have been degraded through erosion which is usually caused by clearing of the vegetation cover for cultivation, building poles, and sand harvesting. Overgrazing, which is another major contributor to soil erosion, is particularly serious in the semi-arid parts of the district where the vegetation cover is sparse.

Rangeland covers 529,026 hectares or approximately two-thirds (2/3) of the district's total area, and most of it is in Kinango and Samburu Divisions, and in Mwereni Location of Msambweni Division. Bare ground occupies 47,724 hectares. Among the crops, maize is the most dominant, covering 11,648 hectares, followed by coconut (8,540 ha) and cashewnut (6,872 ha), which are grown mainly in Kikoneni and Msambweni Locations. Table 1.10 indicates the systems of land ownership in the district.

Most of the land in the district is either unregistered or government land. Trust land predominates in most parts of Kinango and Samburu Divisions. Most of the land in Kubo Division and parts of Matuga and Msambweni Divisions have either been registered or some sections of them are under-going the process of adjudication. Adjudication began in 1969, but only , 37 sections with 36,275 parcels totalling 234,922 hectares had been registered by 1992.

**Table 1.10****Land Use**

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

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Kwale, 1996.

Due to erratic and inadequate rainfall, irrigation is one of the most important means of increasing yields and quality of crops in the arid, semi-arid and humid regions of Kwale district. The district has a total irrigation potential of 1110 hectares and drainage potential of 295 hectares. Presently, 70 hectares is under irrigation. The remaining potential has not been tapped due to problems of water abstraction and siltation of canals. Most rivers have variation of water flows. During the dry season, there is problem of water abstraction and during the rainy season (high flows), temporary weirs are washed away and siltation of canals occurs. Potential irrigation areas in order of greatest potential is shown in Table 1.11.

**Table 1.11****Potential Irrigation Areas by Division**

Division	Ranking	Hectares
Msambweni	1	791
Matuga	2	180
Kubo	3	92
Kinango	4	27
Samburu	5	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,110</b>

**Source:** District Irrigation Profile, Kwale, 1995

Kwale District lies within the Coastal Lowlands (CL) zone. The main crops of this zone are cashewnuts and coconuts. Within this zone, main zones are distinguished and determined by the mean annual rainfall. There are five main agro-ecological zones in the district ranging from CL2 ('sub-humid') to CL6 ('arid') characterised by various agricultural activities, as shown on the Map 3.

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

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

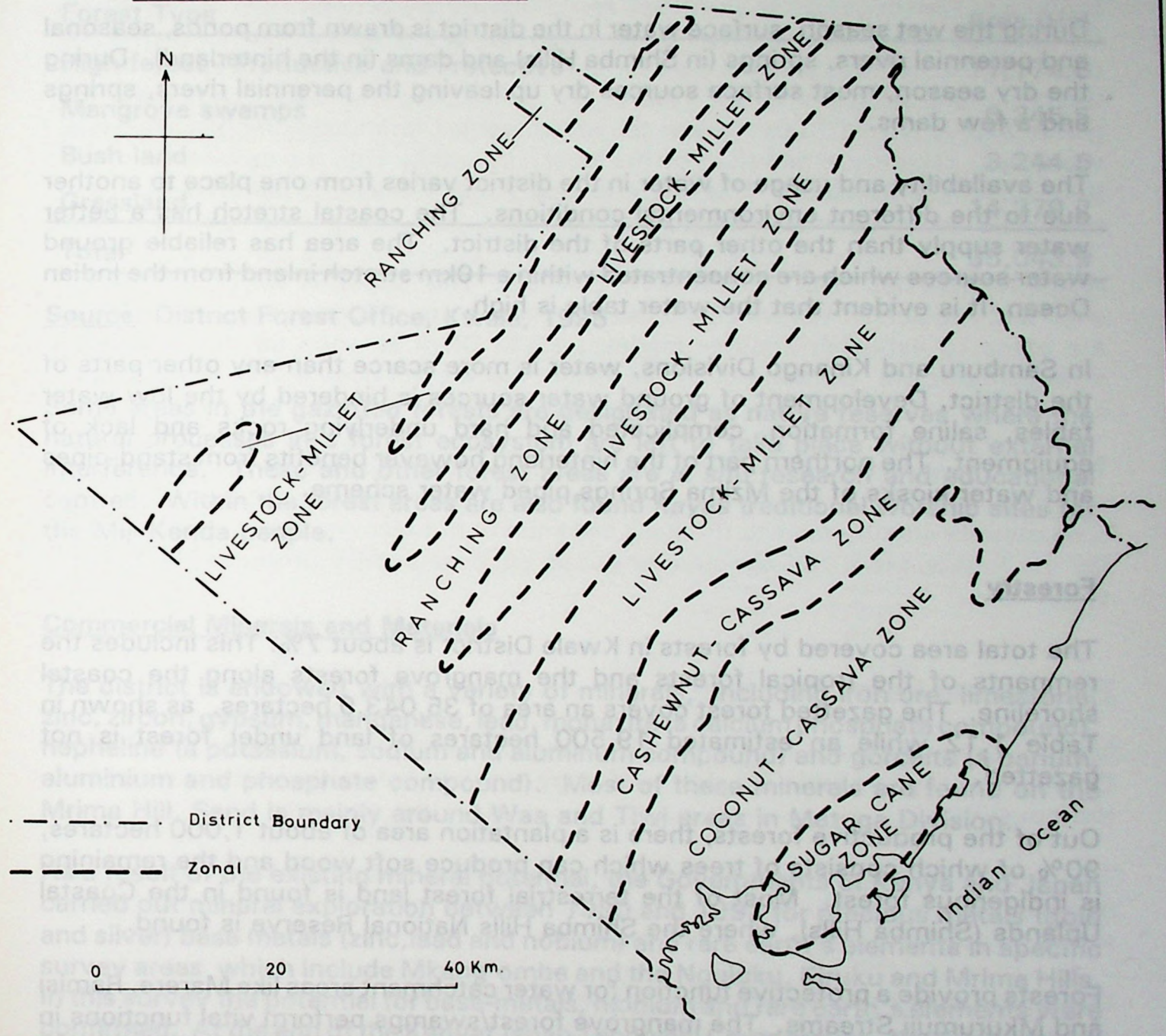
Table 1.11  
Potential Irrigation Areas by Division

Division	Area (ha)
Mamburani	1
Manga	1
Kubu	1
Kinango	1
Samburu	1
Total	5

Source: District Irrigation Profile, Kwale, 1988

# KWALE DISTRICT

## AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES



Prepared by DRSRS

## **Water Resources**

The district has inadequate and unreliable surface and underground water resources. There are only five major and three minor perennial rivers.

During the wet season, surface water in the district is drawn from ponds, seasonal and perennial rivers, springs (in Shimba Hills) and dams (in the hinterland). During the dry season, most surface sources dry up leaving the perennial rivers, springs and a few dams.

The availability and usage of water in the district varies from one place to another due to the different environmental conditions. The coastal stretch has a better water supply than the other parts of the district. The area has reliable ground water sources which are concentrated within a 10km stretch inland from the Indian Ocean. It is evident that the water table is high.

In Samburu and Kinango Divisions, water is more scarce than any other parts of the district. Development of ground water sources is hindered by the low water tables, saline formation, complicated and hard underlying rocks and lack of equipment. The northern part of the hinterland however benefits from stand-pipes and water kiosks of the Mzima Springs piped water scheme.

## **Forestry**

The total area covered by forests in Kwale District is about 7%. This includes the remnants of the tropical forests and the mangrove forests along the coastal shoreline. The gazetted forest covers an area of 35,043.9 hectares, as shown in Table 1.12 while an estimated 19,500 hectares of land under forest is not gazetted.

Out of the productive forests, there is a plantation area of about 1,000 hectares, 90% of which consists of trees which can produce soft wood and the remaining is indigenous forest. Most of the terrestrial forest land is found in the Coastal Uplands (Shimba Hills), where the Shimba Hills National Reserve is found.

Forests provide a protective function for water catchment areas like Marere, Ramisi and Mkurumuji Streams. The mangrove forest/swamps perform vital functions in the protection and enrichment of the coast eco-system, in marine environment and also a traditional source of building poles.

Table 1.12

**Categories of Gazetted Forests**

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

**Source:** District Forest Office, Kwale, 1995

Some areas in the gazetted forests are designated as nature reserves where the natural processes in a forest ecosystem are left to take place without external interference. These and other forest areas are *in situ* research and educational centres. Within the forest areas are also found *Kayas* traditional worship sites for the Miji-Kenda people.

**Commercial Minerals and Materials**

The district is endowed with a variety of minerals, including iron ore, limestone, zinc, zircon, gypsum, manganese, lead, monazite (a calcium phosphate compound), nepheline (a potassium, sodium and aluminum compound) and gorceite (a barium, aluminium and phosphate compound). Most of these minerals are found on the Mrima Hill. Sand is mainly around Waa and Tiwi areas in Matuga Division.

As a result of the existing mineral potential, the Governments of Kenya and Japan carried out mineral exploration between 1990 and 1993 for precious metals (gold and silver) base metals (zinc, lead and niobium) and rare earth's elements in specific survey areas which include Mkang'ombe and the Nguluku, Kiruku and Mrima Hills. In this survey the potential for base-metals, niobium and rare earth's elements were confirmed. At the end of the Kenya/Japan Technical Co-operation, the Government of Kenya continued with exploration work in Mkang'ombe area, using the VLF and IP geophysical techniques in delineating the extent of the zinc/lead mineralization in the region. This on-going geophysical survey will continue into the 1997/2001 Development Plan period.

The Department of Mines and Geology is carrying out geochemical investigation of rare-earth's base metal, phosphate and iron-ore elements in Mrima Hill area. This work involve sampling rocks, soils and ores for chemical analysis.

## Tourist Attractions

The major tourist attractions in the district are wildlife, historical sites and the coastal features. There are a variety of wildlife species including elephants, buffaloes, warthogs, sable antelopes and birds, among others. The district hosts the Shimba Hills National Reserve, the only terrestrial game reserve within the coast region and thus an ideal area for tourism. However, there is need to open up the communication link to the reserve by maintaining the roads. Adjoining the game reserve is wildlife sanctuary, the Mwaluganje Community Elephant Reserve, which was recently established by the local community with the assistance of the Kenya Wildlife Services. This will not only boost tourism in the area, but also provide a direct benefit to the community.

A marine park has been established in Shimoni. This, together with the historical sites and the scenic Wasini Island, also provide a major tourist attraction. There are plans to establish another marine park in Diani as soon as the necessary arrangements are worked out by the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) and the local community.

The Diani Beach area in the south coast has become a major tourist resort. This has resulted in the development of hotels and other recreational facilities. These not only provide employment to the local community but also provide a ready market for the locally produced agricultural goods such as poultry products, fruits and vegetables.

## Fisheries and Marine Resources

Major fishing potential and activities in the district are restricted to the Indian Ocean. Locally available fishing technology restricts fishing to shallow waters of the coastline.

The Coastal reef of the district abounds with shell forming molluscs. There is high demand for the coral blocks and the beautiful shells formed. This calls for control and regulated harvesting to avoid depletion.

The hinterland of the district has some areas with a high potential for aquaculture development. In some areas the local community has been assisted by development agencies and non-governmental organisations under supervision of the government to construct ponds and dams and training on rearing fish. But in spite of this, a lot of the potential has not been tapped. More surveys need to be conducted to determine potential areas for fish farming.



## RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

Having assessed the level of resource endowment in the district, this section explores the extent to which the resources have been exploited. It provides an economic profile of the district showing all the economic activities in which the people are currently engaged to earn their living.

### Agricultural Activities

Kwale District has a total of 7,313 square kilometres of agricultural land, 90% of which is under crop production. Most of the farming in the district is small scale. Table 1.13 shows the farm areas per division and crops grown.

**Table 1.13**

#### Small Farm Sector

Division	Farm Area (Sq.Km)	No. of Rural House Holds	House Holds per Km <sup>2</sup>	No. of Small Holdings	Main Food Crops	Main Cash Crops	% of house hold with high value cash crops
Mssambweni	3,049	32,000	57	22,900	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Cowpeas, Greengrams	Coconut, Cashew, Citrus, Bixa	66
Kinango	1,630	7,053	40	7,375	Maize, Cassava, Cowpeas	Coconut, Cashew	12
Samburu	1,984	10,630	30	6,035	Maize, Cassava, Cowpeas	Cashew, Coconut	12
Kubo	377	7,750	104	6,078	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Cowpeas, Greengrams	Coconut, Cashew, Citrus, Bixa	79
Matuga	273	15,990	220	12,330	Maize, Rice, Cassava, Cowpeas, Greengrams	Coconut, Cashew, Bixa	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>7313</b>	<b>70,564</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54,718</b>	-	-	<b>49.6</b>

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Kwale, 1995

It is evident from the table that maize, cassava and rice are the main food crops while coconut, cashewnuts, bixa and cotton are the main cash crops. Maize and cassava are the most important food crops, followed by pulses and rice in some wet parts. Sorghum and millet, both indigenous drought resistant cereals, are not widely grown; nor are vegetables.

Maize has a higher production potential and is less vulnerable to diseases and pests especially birds. It is, however, more vulnerable to drought and flooding and, therefore, requires well drained fertile soils. Its production is insufficient to feed the population and substantial imports are required from elsewhere.

A drought resistant crop, cassava serves as the main source of food, especially during drought. However, cassava mosaic causes considerable reductions in yield. The district is self-sufficient in cassava and produces a considerable surplus for export outside the district. Pulses like beans, mainly cowpeas, pigeon peas and *bambara* groundnuts are commonly grown though in small quantities.

The main cash crops cultivated include coconut, cashew, citrus, bixa and mangoes. Other potential cash crops are guavas, pawpaws, pineapples and vegetables.

The district also has the potential for the growing of oil seed crops notably sunflower, simsim, soyabeans and groundnuts for oil extraction by small holders. Production of these crops has been restricted by low market prices and lack of quality seeds for planting. Currently, there are suitable and inexpensive oil expellers for sunflower and simsim that could be used at farm-level. By extracting the oil themselves, farmers would increase their income through sale of products to which some value has been added; own production of the oil could also result in the saving of money that would, otherwise, have been used to purchase this commodity from the market.

Table 1.14 shows the trends in the production of various crops between 1991 and 1995. Maize is the staple food crop and is grown throughout the district at subsistence level. The average acreage under the crop (consisting mainly of the local variety) is 0.25-5 acres per household per annum. The demand for maize is yet to be met from local production. Most families in Msambweni and Kubo Divisions have sufficient maize for most part of the year; few have maize all the year round while most families in Matuga Division and those in trading centres depend on maize meal purchased from shops.

**Table 1.14**

**Production Trend of Various Crops (1991-1995)**

Crop/Year	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Ha.	Yield/ Ha (Tons)	Ha.	Yield/ Ha (Tons)	Ha.	Yield/ Ha (Tons)	Ha.	Yield/ Ha (Tons)	Ha.	Yield/ Ha (Tons)
Coconuts	17977	1.5	18109	1.0	18321	1.7	18450	1.7	18501	1.75
Cashewnuts	11713	0.6	11732	0.5	11718	0.5	11735	0.5	11734	0.5
Maize	11958	1.3	12849	1.86	8503	0.92	80600	1.4	10050	1.35
Cassava	10000	10	8526	10	4978	9.2	7400	3.95	7800	9.0
Citrus	4290	8.0	4657	7.7	4987	9.8	5200	9.4	5267	8.0
Bixa	3079	0.5	3023	0.5	3036	0.5	3051	0.5	3160	0.5
Pulses	3473	0.6	3544	0.56	1902	0.53	2656	0.52	2359	0.53
Mangoes	2493	6.4	2587	6.5	2688	4.0	2741	4.1	2776	4.5
Rice	911	1.49	1012	1.49	1081	1.46	916	1.50	454	1.15
Other Crops	4443	3.34	4414	3.38	3898.1	3.17	4061	4.23	3917	3.18
Total all Crops	70786	-	70986	-	61621	-	64913	-	66689	-
Area cropped as % of total Agric.land	9.68	-	9.71	-	8.43	-	8.88	-	9.12	-

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Kwale, 1996

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

Rice is a popular cash crop and is mainly grown under irrigation in the valley bottoms of the district. The district produces a substantial amount of rice but not enough to meet the local demand; so it has to import the deficit from other districts. The other food crops are not grown extensively in the district. They are produced in relatively small quantities.

Coconut is one of the major cash crops for the farmers in Matuga, Msambweni and Kubo Divisions. It is produced for home consumption and for sale too. There has been little increase in the production of this crop due to shortage of planting materials and attack on the plant by the rhinoceros beetle. There are also many old trees whose yields are very low.

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

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

A variety of horticultural crops, namely citrus fruits, bananas, mangoes and, to a less extent, vegetables like tomatoes, kales and capsicums are also grown in the less arid areas. Most of the horticultural produce is sold for local consumption in the beach hotels and in Mombasa. However, the development of horticulture is hindered by lack of an organised marketing system, poor and undeveloped road network in the producing areas. The establishment of a processing plant in the district would especially boost production of fruits .

There are only 6 large farms in the district. These constitute an area of about 12,500 hectares and the main crops grown include, mangoes, coconuts, citrus and sisal. These farms are manned by a labour force of about 100 employees.

### **Livestock Production Activities**

The intensity of livestock activities in the district depends on the amount of rainfall and vegetation. The Livestock production areas can generally be grouped into two: the low potential area - with very high potential for livestock activities, comprising Kinango, Samburu and parts of Msambweni Divisions and the medium potential area consisting of Matuga, Kubo and parts of Msambweni Division. Table 1.15 shows the various types of livestock and livestock products in the district by division.

Table 1.15

**Livestock Production by Division**

Division	Area (Sq.Km)	H H No.	Main Livestock	Livestock Prod.	Productio n Density Per Sq.Km
Matuga	340	15790	Poultry	Eggs Broilers	206
Kubo	452	7700	Poultry	Eggs	117
Samburu	2037	5520	Beef Sheep Goat	Beef, Sheep/Goats	9
Msambwe ni	3331	32572	Beat Cattle Poultry	Beef	35
Kinango	1671	7053	Sheep Goat	Beef	33

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1996

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

In the remaining parts of the district, the major livestock activities are poultry, dairy goats, sheep and beef cattle. Bee-keeping is also developing especially in the hinterland areas. Table 1.16 shows trends in the production of the various types of livestock between 1991 and 1995.

### **Natural Resource Exploitation**

**Fishing:** Kwale District has approximately one third of the entire Kenya's coastline of approximately 200 km long. With the advent of the Kenyan Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends seaward for 200 nautical miles, the fisheries

Table 1.16

**Livestock Population 1991-1995**

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Beef Cattle	264,932	266,583	226,583	230,667	241,185
Dairy Cattle	1,608	1,795	1,937	2,000	2,100
Sheep	74,803	75,336	67,802	68,902	71,192
Goats	148,687	149,656	134,691	136,691	138,735
<b><u>Poultry</u></b>					
Indigenous	1,369,270	1,411,292	1,270,165	1,329,165	1,407,815
Broilers	37,450	34,470	37,230	40,230	90,091
Layers	150,000	162,556	158,488	162,488	166,412
<b><u>Beekeeping</u></b>					
KTBH	864,	940	1,058	1,183	1,301
Log Hives	5,045,	4,754	4,784	4,784	4,784
Pigs	700,	700	759	1,048	1,152
Rabbits	1,900	1,949	1,871	1,800	1,900

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, 1996

The small East African Zebu cattle, numbering approximately 241,185 is the main breed in the district, of which 50% is to be found in Kinango and Samburu Divisions. These produce a substantial amount of milk, most of which is consumed within the households. The little surplus is sold at the various market centres in the district. The dairy cattle population in the district, estimated at 2,100, is found mainly in the high potential areas within the coastal strip. These are mainly crosses and produce about 2.46 million litres of milk annually.

The fat tailed hair sheep and the small East African goats dominate the sheep and goats population estimated to be 71,192 and 138,735, respectively. Two-thirds of the sheep and 50% of the goats are found in Samburu and Kinango Divisions. Table 1.17 shows the quantities of both livestock and livestock products sold between 1991 and 1995.

**Table 1.17**

**Sales of Livestock and Livestock Products 1991-1995**

Year	Livestock Sales			Livestock Products				
	Cattle	Sheep/ Goats	Poultry	Hides	Skin	Milk (Ltr)	Ghee (Kg)	Honey (Kg)
1991	6703	1294	450000	52340	107055	11.0m	41223	10000
1992	168	168	475000	31441	90151	11.5m	10000	23144
1993	7296	11267	500000	49980	125143	11.5m	10000	20000
1994	7198	12095	500000	30999	80087	11.0m	10000	11560
1995	7052	12052	650000	32988	83782	11.5m	10500	9700

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1996

The number of hides and skins produced was far much higher than the number of cattle, sheep and goats sold through auction yards. This is because Kwale District supplies meat to Mombasa Town and import most of the livestock slaughtered from other districts. In 1992, the sales was low as there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease.

Livestock production activities are hindered by animal diseases, notably Trypanosomiasis, East Coast Fever, Foot and Mouth, New Castle, Red Water, Fowl Pox and Black Water. There is need for control/eradication of these diseases if the district's potential for livestock production were to be realised. The degree of utilization of dips and other veterinary clinical services is low on account of several factors, notably privatization of most of the services, introduction of user- charges, disrepair of dips and, in some areas, shortage of water. In spite of these drawbacks, the Veterinary Department still assists farmers through rehabilitation of dips, construction of crushes, training of farmers on dip management and basic animal health and even offering of veterinary services where private sector participation has not been forth coming.

As mentioned earlier, 67% of the land is suitable for ranching. There are a total of 15 ranches, 6 of which are company ranches, 8 are group ranches and 1 is a co-operative ranch. Commercial ranches in the district are, however, under-stocked due to shortage of operational funds, low share capital, uncredit-worthiness, diseases and management incapacibilities.

**Other Natural Resource Exploitation**

**Fisheries:** Kwale District has approximately one third of the entire Kenya's coastline of approximately 250km long. With the adoption of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends seawards for 200 nautical miles, the fisheries

resources in the district have enormously increased. This can be divided into four categories, namely the Deep Sea, Coral Reef (which forms the main fishing area in the district), East Marine (which is a Creek area rich in crustacea fishery and other riverine fish species) and the hinterland water bodies which include existing coastal tidal swamps, dams, marshy land and rivers.

The coral reef forms the main fishing ground for fishermen using dug out canoes and a few small motorised boats. These confine their activities to 3 nautical miles, leaving the deep sea resource unexploited due to lack of proper fishing vessels and equipment. It is estimated that about 5,000 people are engaged in the fishing industry. Table 1.18 shows the levels of marine fish and other catch landed between 1993 and 1995.

**Table 1.18**

**Marine Fish Landing for 1993 - 1995 Period (Kgs)**

Species	1993	1994	1995
Demersal	351,871	392,956	404,373
Pelagic	136,093	183,737	230,578
Sharks/Rays	42,125	40,875	44,873
Sardines	46,641.5	35,228	34,757
Mixed Fish, Others	11,098	15,192	14,694
Crustacea	16,461.5	14,224	43,483
Shell Fish	78,073.5	114,816.5	98,048
<b>Total</b>	<b>682,363.5</b>	<b>797,028.5</b>	<b>870,908</b>

**Source:** District Fisheries Office, Kwale, 1996.

From the table, it is evident that the marine catch increased between 1993 and 1995 from 682,363.5 Kg to 870,806 Kg. though the quantity of sardines and shell fish fluctuated during the period.

There are 6 fish landing depots in the district erected by the Government for the purpose of weighing, marketing and storing of fish and fish products. These are located at Vanga, Majoreni, Kibuyuni, Shimoni, Msambweni and Diani. There is, however, a need for the improvement and modernization of these facilities which are crucial for the marketing of fish and fish products.

In Kwale District, fish is marketed through five (5) fisheries co-operative societies. Several constraints have been encountered in development of the fishing industry



in Kwale District. The most important one is lack of proper fishing gear and vessels for the fishermen. There is need for bigger and better fishing vessels which can explore the whole extent of Kenya waters if the fishermen are expected to get a sizeable catch for local demand and a surplus for export. Towards this end, the Government is constructing a boat building workshop with a slip way at Shimoni and, in addition, a loan scheme for fishermen has been gazetted. This will assist the fishermen to acquire fishing gear.

**Forestry and Agro-forestry:** The forestry area under the management of the Forest Department is about 35,000 hectares. The indigenous forest covers an area of about 33,000 hectares, which include 6,000 hectares. of mangrove forests.

Forests in the district are a major supplier of the valuable hardwood timbers both locally and to Mombasa. Licensed saw millers obtain their raw materials on commercial basis from the forests. The trend of exploitation over the last five years indicate a continuing decline in the availability of exploitable woods and a rise in value, as shown in Table 1.19. In order to avoid the depletion of these valuable species, exploitation of the indigenous tree species is done selectively.

The mangrove forests is a traditional source of building materials and fuel wood for the coastal communities. The trees are also valued for their durable poles, which are used for fencing, among other uses. Mangrove cutting is an important commercial activity throughout the mangrove areas, extending from Gaza southwards to Vanga.

Owing to the declining trends in exploitable materials from the forests, many private woodlots have been developed. However, the rate of exploitation is still higher than the rate of replacement and, furthermore, some of the species felled are not popular with farmers as far as planting on farms is concerned.

Table 1.19

**Timber Production and Sale to Saw Mills**

Year	Quantity of Timber M <sup>3</sup>	Value Kshs.
1991	769.644	151,401.30
1992	431.942	74,173.20
1993	625.094	164,857.25
1994	504.108	308,158.20
1995	240.478	480,281.15
Total	2,571.266	1,178,871.10

**Source:** District Forest Office, Kwale, 1996

The Forest Department, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, have strived to promote the development of agroforestry as an intensive form of land use which can provide on-farm fuel wood, building materials and even fodder. Owing to the declining availability of wood supply from the forests, agroforestry is definitely the only viable means of ensuring a reliable supply of fuelwood and building materials. Extension services on agroforestry are, therefore, being offered to women groups, churches and schools.

**Mining:** The current mining activities in the district include the exploitation of silica-sand in Msambweni and coral limestone in Tiwi. Silica-sand mining in Msambweni provides the raw materials required for the glass manufacturing industries in Mombasa and Nairobi. The coral limestone is exploited for the manufacture of lime. Exploitation of the potential rare-earths, niobium and iron-ore resources in Mrima Hill is hampered by the fact that it is a nature reserve and the preservation of the existing ecological eco-system is a major priority of the government at present. However, sand harvesting is a potential cause of massive soil degradation. Within the coastal reef are coral rocks used mainly in the building industry.

### Industrial Activities

Kwale District continues to lag behind in industrial development, largely due to the low level of development of basic infrastructure and also to the uneven distribution of small towns and market centres. The proximity to Mombasa, which has a relatively more developed infrastructure and other facilities has attracted even those industries which rely on the district for supply of raw materials. Table 1.20 depicts the main medium sized industrial establishments in the district.

Table 1.20

**Medium Sized Industries**

Name	Location	Trade
Kenya Calcium Co. Ltd	Waa	Lime, stock feed, blocks and other livestock products
Kenya Bixa Ltd	Tiwi	Processing of Bixa
Walters Food Store Ltd	Msambweni	Meat Processing Plant
Ukunda Stores Ltd	Mwambungo	Ice Making Plant
Msambweni Devt. Co.	Msambweni	Coconut and Coconut Products
Top Kristal Kenya Ltd	Diani	Water Purification

**Source:** District Trade Development Office, Kwale, 1996

Generally, the level of operation of these firms is low and most of them operate below capacity. The industrial activities are mainly concentrated in Matuga and Msambweni Divisions, the development of which is largely influenced by the hotel industry. This is evident in the rapid growth of Ukunda. Currently, there are 27 tourist class hotels and 16 cottages along the Diani Beach. Apart from generating employment opportunities for the local community, they offer a ready market for many locally produced goods and services. As a result, many small scale industries have taken root in the area. These include handicraft, tailoring, furniture making and metal fabrication. The small scale establishments are also found along the main highways, notably Mombasa-Lunga Lunga Road and Mombasa-Nairobi Road. They are conspicuously absent in the other small rural market centres.

Areas like Kinango, Ramisi, Shimba Hills, Ndavaya, Mazeras, Tiwi, Mwaluphamba, Kikoneni and Mwavumbo have potential as location of manufacturing and processing industries on account of availability of raw materials from the agricultural and livestock production sectors. Such raw materials include horticultural crops (bananas, mangoes, citrus fruits, oranges and pineapples), cassava, coconut, cashewnut, sugar cane, simsim, bixa and rice, among others. Their exploitation has been low because of the absence of the necessary linkages between the sectors.

## Commerce Trade and Services

**Formal Sector:** Most of the commercial activities are concentrated in Matuga and Msambweni Divisions, their principal life forces being ready market and a relatively well developed infrastructure. The activities include retail shops, wholesale business and restaurants. Table 1.21 shows the number of businesses licensed in 1994 and 1995.

Table 1.21

### Number of Licensed Businesses by Category

Category	No. of Licences Issued	
	1994	1995
Wholesalers	39	38
Catering	226	229
Retail Trade	1250	1353
Motor Vehicle Repair	7	10
Boarding and Lodging	151	196
Manufacturing	10	11
Distributors	6	11
Total	1690	1849

**Source:** District Trade Development Office, Kwale, 1996.

Most commercial activities are in retail trade and catering services. Transport services is an important factor with respect to income generation and employment creation in the district. However, given that the activities are not regulated, the level of actual contribution of the sector to the development of the district's economy cannot be ascertained.

**Informal Sector:** The district has a high potential for the development of the informal sector. The sector has played a dynamic role in providing income and employment opportunities, and serves the needs of the low income population for inexpensive goods and services.

The informal enterprises include metal fabricating, furniture making, open air garages, open air retail outlets, wood carving, curios, makuti and mat making. Most of these activities are widely spread in the district with a notable concentration along the coastal area. However, without a sound data base, it is

difficult to establish the contribution of the sector to the development of the district. The role of the informal sector is, nevertheless, appreciable, as it is instrumental in addressing the problem of unemployment and contributing to the industrial development of the district. Although progress has been made in promoting the sector in the district, much more still remains to be done before the full potential can be realised. Among the areas which require urgent attention are the development of more physical infrastructure, improvement of access to markets for informal sector products as well as to credit and finance, facilitated acquisition of technology and skills, and promoting the involvement of women and the youth in the sector.

## **SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

The development of infrastructure is vital not only for industrialization but also for the welfare of the people, the latter being greatly influenced by the existence, accessibility, and distribution of socio-economic infrastructure. The most important infrastructure that the district needs to develop in support of industrialization are communication network, water facilities, education facilities, health facilities and energy supply.

### **Communication Network**

**Roads:** Kwale District has a total classified road network of 1,129.6 kilometres categorized as shown in Table 1.22. Map 4 shows the road network in the district.

**Table 1.22**

#### **Road Classification by Surface Type**

Type of Surface	Length (Km)
Bitumen	187.7
Gravel	293.8
Earth	648.1
Total	1,129.6

**Source:** Ministry of Public Works, Kwale, 1995

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

The only road that is heavily utilized in the district is the Mombasa-Lunga Lunga road. This is attributed mainly to the tourist industry in Msambweni Division and also, in more recent times, to the increasing cross border trade between Kenya and Tanzania. Most of the other roads in the district are under-utilized.

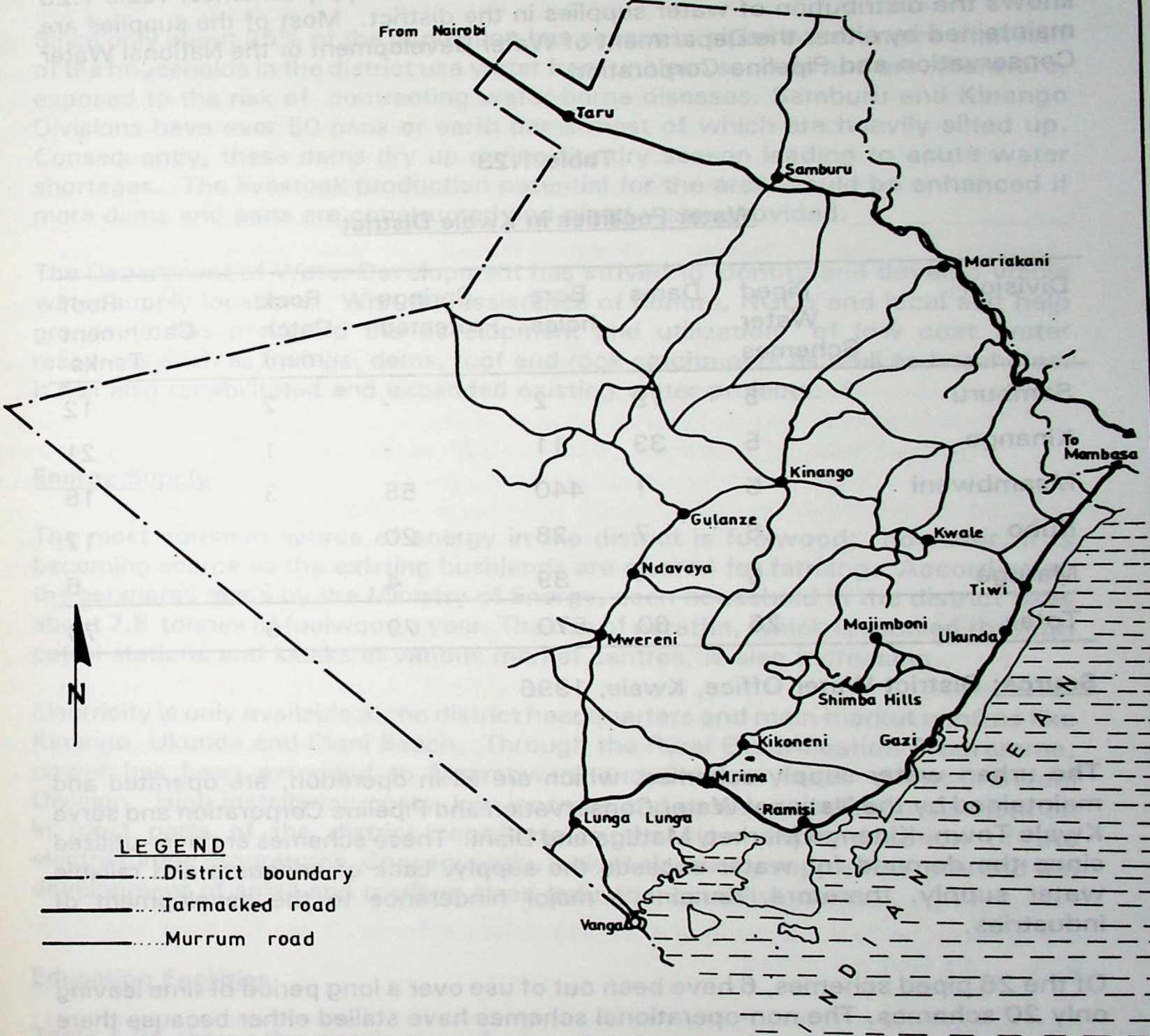
The Minor Roads Programme (MRP), a labour-intensive method of improving and maintaining minor roads and rural access roads, has been operating in the district since 1975. The Programme also seeks to generate employment and, therefore, improve income of the rural population. The Programme's operation has been enhanced, following the increased financial support from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) and the government. It is expected that the programme will open up many hitherto inaccessible areas of the district and, in turn, stimulate agricultural production.

**Posts and Telecommunications:** Telephone and postal services are available at Kwale, Msambweni, Kinango, Ukunda, Shimba Hills and Lunga Lunga. Standard Trunk Dialling (STD) facilities are available at Kwale and Ukunda. The other areas are served with manual exchange operations. A number of public telephone booths are available in some of market centres. However, it is not possible to establish the accessibility and degree of utilization of these facilities.

**Sea Ports:** The district has two ports namely Shimoni and Vanga which fall under the jurisdiction of the Kenya Ports Authority. These ports play a significant role in the transport activities of their outlying hinterland which cover parts of the district and beyond. The two ports serve mainly as terminals for fishing activities. There are frequent callings by dhows and schooners mostly from Tanzania and the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. There are also callings from other Indian ocean Islands including Lamu.

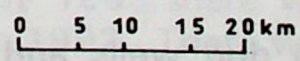
**Air Strips:** The district is served by an air strip located at Ukunda and managed by the Kenya Airports Authority. It plays an important role especially with regard to the tourist activities in the district. According to the Kenya Airports Authority, there are a total of 8,263 aircrafts using the airstrip. These ferried 32,738 passengers, giving a daily average of 90 passengers per day. There are also other smaller privately owned airstrips.

# KWALE DISTRICT ROAD NETWORK



### LEGEND

- District boundary
- Tarmacked road
- Murrum road



Prepared by D R S R S

## Water Facilities

The district has a total of 26 existing large scale water supply schemes. These comprise 22 rural supply schemes and 4 urban water supply schemes. Table 1.23 shows the distribution of water supplies in the district. Most of the supplies are maintained by either the Department of Water Development or the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation.

Table 1.23

### Water Facilities in Kwale District

Division	Piped Water Schemes	Dams	Bore holes	Springs Protected	Rock Catchment	Roof Catchment Tanks
Samburu	5	19	2	-	2	12
Kinango	5	33	11	-	1	21
Msambweni	5	1	440	55	3	18
Kubo	6	7	28	20	-	17
Matuga	5	-	89	4	-	6
Total	26	60	570	79	6	74

**Source:** District Water Office, Kwale, 1996

The urban water supply schemes, which are all in operation, are operated and maintained by the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation and serve Kwale Town, Kinango Market, Matuga and Diani. These schemes are over-utilized since the demand for water exceeds the supply. Lack of adequate and reliable water supply, therefore, remains a major hinderance to the development of industries.

Of the 26 piped schemes, 6 have been out of use over a long period of time leaving only 20 schemes. The non-operational schemes have stalled either because there has not been enough revenue to run them or they are in various stages of disrepair.

Other sources of water in the district include open dug wells and boreholes installed with handpumps, many of which have been provided through the assistance of the SIDA funded Kwale Water and Sanitation Programme. The Programme, which is currently being phased out, assisted in the provision of nearly 570 community boreholes which are currently serving about 130,000 people who



constitute about 30% of the district population. Springs and rivers are an important source of water in the Shimba Hills region while the hinterland mostly relies on dams.

Since only about 25% of the population has access to piped water, more than half of the households in the district use water from unclean sources and are, therefore, exposed to the risk of contracting water-borne diseases. Samburu and Kinango Divisions have over 50 pans or earth dams most of which are heavily silted up. Consequently, these dams dry up during the dry season leading to acute water shortages. The livestock production potential for the area would be enhanced if more dams and pans are constructed and piped water provided.

The Department of Water Development has strived to identify and develop viable water supply locations. With the assistance of donors, NGOs and local self help groups, it has promoted the development and utilization of low cost water resources such as springs, dams, roof and rock catchments as well as boreholes. It has also rehabilitated and expanded existing water projects.

### **Energy Supply**

The most common source of energy in the district is fuelwood; however, it is becoming scarce as the existing bushlands are cleared for farming. According to the estimates made by the Ministry of Energy, each household in the district uses about 7.8 tonnes of fuelwood a year. The use of paraffin, which is retailed through petrol stations and kiosks in various market centres, is also increasing.

Electricity is only available at the district headquarters and main market centres like Kinango, Ukunda and Diani Beach. Through the Rural Electrification Programme, power has been extended to Msambweni and Shimoni areas of Msambweni Division. High installation costs, low incomes and sparse population distribution in most parts of the district contribute to the slow implementation of the electrification programme. Consequently, lack of electricity supply has retarded the development of small and medium sized industrial establishments.

### **Education Facilities**

Table 1.24 shows the distribution of education facilities in the district. The table shows that by 1995 there were 255 pre-primary schools, representing a 17% increase from 1992. There were 265 primary schools, 25 secondary schools and 7 youth polytechnics. While the number of pre-primary Schools increased over the period there was no increase in the number of primary schools. There were only three secondary schools established and no additional youth polytechnics. Primary schools include one special school for the deaf, one for the mentally handicapped, both of which are in Kwale Town, and two units for special education.

Other training institutions in the district include a rural health training centre at Tiwi, Family Life Training Centre in Kwale Town, a District Development Institute and a Medical Training Centre at Matuga. However the Medical Training Centre has no facilities of its own and is currently housed by the Matuga DDI. Plans are underway to shift it to Kwale.

**Table 1.24**

**Distribution of Educational Facilities**

Institution	Year	Samburu	Kinango	Matuga	Kubo	Msambwweni	Total
Pre-primary Schools	1992		71	35	32	80	218
	1995	46	47	38	34	90	255
Primary Schools	1992		93	40	34	98	265
	1995	47	45	41	34	98	265
Secondary Schools	1992	4	2	6	4	6	22
	1995	4	2	7	6	6	25
Youth Polytechnics	1992	2	2	-	2	1	7
	1995	2	2	-	2	1	7
Other Training Institutions	1992	-	-	3	-	-	3
	1995	-	-	3	-	-	3

**Source:** District Education Office, Kwale, 1995

Of the 25 secondary schools in the district, 8 are Government-assisted and one (1) is a private school. Among the 25 secondary schools, 2 are for boys and 3 for girls. The rest are mixed.

According to the 1994/96 District Development Plan, the participation rate in pre-primary education in the district was about 23%, compared to the national average of 30%. In these schools girls constitute 47% of the children enrolled.

The participation rate in primary education in the district is 78%, compared to the national figure of 86%, with girls constituting 42%. Participation rate in secondary schools is even lower than that of primary schools. The school drop out rates, especially for girls, is still very high. The problem is more pronounced in Kinango and Samburu Divisions and is attributed to early marriages, pregnancies, child labour, lack of school fees and lack of interest, among others.

Most primary and secondary schools do not have adequate physical facilities for the teaching of and learning practical subjects. Other supporting facilities like staff houses and libraries are also inadequate.

The 7 youth polytechnics have about 500 students and 46 instructors. The enrolment is low due to the poor conditions of the institutions: they lack boarding facilities, enough instructors and teaching equipment and are also distant for some people, given the sparse distribution of the population. With the increasing number of youths dropping out of primary and secondary schools, it is necessary to revitalise these institutions in order for them to impart the relevant vocational skills required for self-employment and rapid rural industrialization.

### **Health Facilities**

Kwale District has a total of 50 static health facilities. Of these, 27 are categorized as integrated facilities (service delivery points), which offer all services including curative, MCH/FP, among others. They consist of three hospitals at Msambweni (District Hospital), Kinango and Kwale, five (5) Health Centres (Kikoneni, Samburu, Shimba Hills, Tiwi and Vanga), 18 dispensaries and one Public Health Centre (P.H.C) at Ukunda and a Self-Help operated Eye Clinic (KDEC) at Waa. Six of the dispensaries are run by NGOs and the Private Sector. This shows an increased participation and collaboration by NGOs in the provision of Health Care Services.

The Family Planning Association of Kenya has been running outreach services in the district, while the Aga Khan Health Services runs a P.H.C. Programme in parts of Samburu and Kinango Divisions. The Ministry of Health strives to ensure a well co-ordinated and regulated provision of health service by encouraging the collaboration and participation of many agencies. Table 1.25 shows the distribution of health facilities by division and category.

Table 1.25

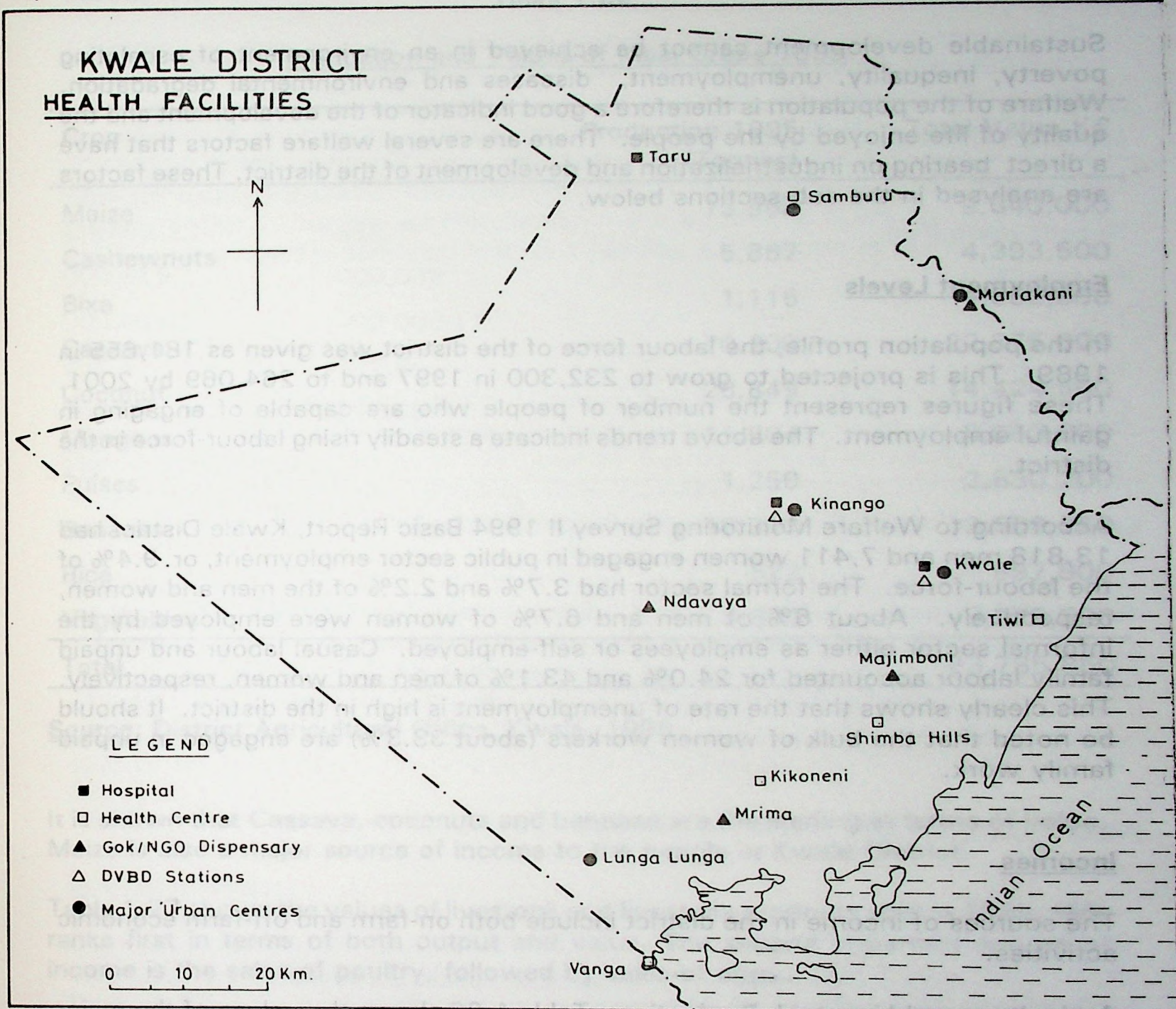
**Distribution of Health Facilities by Type and Division**

Division	Hospital	Health Centre	Dispensaries	Others
Kinango	1	-	7	1
Kubo	-	1	5	-
Matuga	1	1	6	1
Msambweni	1	2	11	6
Samburu	-	1	5	-
Total	3	5	34	8

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Kwale - 1995.

The average population per facility is approximately 11,000 persons. There are only 5 doctors and 217 paramedical staff. According to the District Medical Records Office, the average bed occupancy in the 3 hospitals stood at 79% in 1995. Given the low number of health personnel in the district and the sparsely distributed health facilities, the health facilities are inadequate. Most of the facilities are over-utilized and lack essential equipment. With the introduction of user-charges, the local community has become involved in the management of the facilities and the money realised is used to supplement Government's input into provision of medical supplies and equipment.

Currently, there are 17 community-based pharmacies in the district, operating under the Bamako Initiative (BI). These are managed by Village Health Committees with the assistance of community health workers trained by the Ministry of Health. The BI's have proved effective in the enhancement of primary health care in the district. Map 5 shows the distribution of the health facilities in the district.



Prepared by DRSSRS

## WELFARE INDICATORS

Sustainable development cannot be achieved in an environment of escalating poverty, inequality, unemployment, diseases and environmental degradation. Welfare of the population is therefore a good indicator of the development and the quality of life enjoyed by the people. There are several welfare factors that have a direct bearing on industrialization and development of the district. These factors are analysed in the sub-sections below.

### Employment Levels

In the population profile, the labour force of the district was given as 181,655 in 1989. This is projected to grow to 232,300 in 1997 and to 264,069 by 2001. These figures represent the number of people who are capable of engaging in gainful employment. The above trends indicate a steadily rising labour-force in the district.

According to Welfare Monitoring Survey II 1994 Basic Report, Kwale District had 13,818 men and 7,411 women engaged in public sector employment, or 9.4% of the labour-force. The formal sector had 3.7% and 2.2% of the men and women, respectively. About 6% of men and 6.7% of women were employed by the informal sector either as employees or self-employed. Casual labour and unpaid family labour accounted for 24.0% and 43.1% of men and women, respectively. This clearly shows that the rate of unemployment is high in the district. It should be noted that the bulk of women workers (about 33.3%) are engaged in unpaid family work.

### Incomes

The sources of income in the district include both on-farm and off-farm economic activities.

**Agriculture and Livestock Production:** Table 1.26 shows the values of the major crops produced in the district in 1995.

Table 1.26

Production and Values of Main Crops 1995

Crop	Production 1995 (Tonnes)	Total Value K£
Maize	13,568	9,340,000
Cashewnuts	5,867	4,393,500
Bixa	1,116	4,582,500
Cassava	70,200	22,375,000
Coconut	28,849	14,424,500
Mangoes	11,804	8,853,000
Pulses	1,250	2,830,200
Bananas	16,813	12,609,750
Rice	522	997,900
Vegetables	3,870	3,379,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>83,785,850</b>

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Kwale, 1995

It is shown that Cassava, coconuts and bananas are the leading in terms of value. Maize is also a major source of income to the people in Kwale District.

Table 1.27 shows the values of livestock and livestock products sold in 1995. Milk ranks first in terms of both output and value. The second important source of income is the sales of poultry, followed by sales of eggs.

Table 1.27

**Production and Value of Livestock and Livestock Products in 1995**

Livestock/Livestock Product	Production 1995	Value K£
Cattle (No)	6,792	2,830,111
Sheep/Goats (No)	7,888	350,713.3
Poultry (No)	650,000	4,875,000
Milk (Litres)	11,500,000	16,160,000
Honey (Kg)	9,700	7,265
Eggs (Trays)	433,000	3,250,000
Total		27,413,099

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1995.

The data presented in Tables 1.26 and 1.27 provides a fair estimation of the value of crops, livestock and livestock products. From this it can be estimated that over K£ 0.1 billion was realised from the agricultural and Livestock sectors in this district. However this may not be indicative of the effect of these sectors on the welfare of the population.

**Wage Earnings:** Table 1.28 shows the wage earnings for the period 1991 to 1994.

Table 1.28

**Wage Earnings for Kwale District 1991-94 K£ '000'**

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994
Earnings (K£)	23,075.3	25,962.9	28,887.3	31,134.0

**Source:** Statistical Abstract, C.B.S., 1995

The table reveals an increase in wage earnings from K£ 23,075,300 in 1991 to K£ 31,134,000 in 1994, representing an average growth rate of 8.7% per annum. Considering that 11,211 people in the district were engaged in wage employment in 1994, the average wage per month was approximately Kshs. 4,600.



## Distribution of Incomes

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey II of 1994, the mean monthly household income in Kwale District was Kshs.15,070. However, this may not give a fair indication of the distribution of income across the district. Matuga and Msambweni Divisions have higher levels of incomes than do the hinterland divisions of Samburu and Kinango. This can be explained in terms of the availability of more lucrative employment opportunities in the former two divisions, particularly in the tourism sector. The low income levels in the hinterland is on account of the dominance and dependence on livestock farming as a source of living.

## Infant Mortality Rates

In recent years, there has been a decline in the infant mortality rates in Kwale District. This can be attributed to the improvement in the health and nutritional standards. According to a survey carried out by Unicef in 1994, the infant mortality rate was 122 per 1000 live births. However, compared with the national rate of 74 per 1000, this rate is still among the highest in the country.

The leading causes of death of the children under five years are malaria which account for 28% of the deaths occurring in the hospitals, pneumonia, 21%, anaemia 13%, acute respiratory Infections, 8% and diarrhoeal diseases, 10%. Some of the causes are, however, interrelated such as, in the case of malaria and anaemia. According to KEPI routine data for 1995, the immunization coverage in the district is 44%, compared to the national average of 75%. The proportion of children who are fully immunized is 69.3% according to the Welfare Monitoring Survey II, 1994.

## Disease Incidence

For over a decade, malaria, acute respiratory infections and skin diseases have continued to be the leading diseases recorded in the health facilities in the district. Table 1.29 shows, by division, a summary of the most common diseases diagnosed in the district .

Table 1.29

**A Summary of Out-patient Morbidity in Kwale District by Division**

Disease	Msambweni	Kinango	Matuga	Kubo	Samburu	Total
Malaria	48,763	16,075	20,278	15,911	15,215	116,242
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	28,304	12,432	11,750	9,863	10,073	72,422
Disease of the Skin	15,462	4,002	5,083	5,064	3,841	33,452
Intestinal Worms	6,485	2,065	2,188	2,084	1,492	14,314
Diarrhoeal Diseases	5,747	2,540	2,249	1,144	1,922	13,602
Est. Population	187,090	67,064	71,547	46,639	82,967	455,308

**Source:** District Health Office, Kwale 1995

From the table, it is evident that Msambweni Division had the highest number of the five leading cases diagnosed. This is largely on account of the high population in the division as compared to the other divisions; otherwise, Kubo Division has the highest prevalence of malaria, acute respiratory infections (A.R.I.), skin diseases and intestinal worms per 100,000 of the population. Kinango Division had the highest (per 100,000 of population) prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases.

Most of the prevalent diseases in the district can be prevented if the necessary preventive measures were put in place. It is therefore anticipated that a substantial amount of the district's financial resources will continue to be devoted to the disease control.

### **Nutrition**

The quality and quantity of foods available to the people living in Kwale District is limited on account of the fact that majority of the farmers produce more of the starchy foods such as maize and cassava than crops that are rich in proteins and vitamins. The income derived from the sale of cash crops is also too little to allow the purchase of food with high nutritional value. This has led to poor nutrition in many of the households in the district. Other factors responsible for malnutrition in the district include poor feeding habits, ignorance on the part of mothers due to low education and the impact of traditional beliefs and taboos.

The key indicator used to assess nutritional status of the under fives are height for age, weight for height and weight for age. The latter is often used to assess chronic and acute forms of under-nutrition. Data from the Ministry of Health, Kwale, indicate that the percentage of children aged between 0-11 months who were reported under weight in 1995 was 12%, while that of those aged between 12 and 35 months was 28% and that of between 36 and 59 months was 23%.

The proportion for all those aged below 5 years was 20%. When this is compared to the national rate of 22.5%, one may conclude that nutritional status in Kwale District is better than in many other places in the country. But, in point of fact, it is suspected that many cases of malnutrition in Kwale District are not reported thus such conclusion could be misleading.

Kinango and Samburu Divisions had the highest percentage of under weight children (36%) while Msambweni Division had the lowest (21%). Growth monitoring is currently being carried out in 35 health facilities in the district while community based growth monitoring is undertaken in 105 centres. The severe cases of malnutrition identified in the centres are referred to the Kwale Family Life Training Centre for attention whereby mothers are given appropriate counselling and general health care.

### **Food Availability**

The demand for food in Kwale District outstrips the local food output. Some of the contributory factors for this are poor farm management, poor crop and animal husbandry, unfavourable weather conditions, poor soils and land tenure systems.

The most important food crops, maize and cassava, are grown extensively in the district. While the production of the latter is fairly adequate, the production of maize is insufficient to feed the population. Substantial imports of maize from Tanzania meets this deficit. Other imports from Tanzania that supplement local production include fruits, vegetables and fish.

Most of the areas in Kinango, Samburu and Kubo Divisions are often adversely affected by drought and, consequently, the government has had to provide famine relief assistance as an emergency measure.

### **Social Dimensions of Development**

In response to the adverse effects of the Structural Adjustment Programme on the vulnerable groups, the Government has initiated the Social Dimensions of Development (SDD) Programme, which is a short-term programme primarily intended to act as a safety net for the vulnerable groups in order to safeguard their basic needs and to integrate them fully into the mainstream of the economy. Some of the identified target groups for the SDD Programme include the pastoralists and subsistence farmers living in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) of Kinango and Samburu Divisions, the unemployed youths, the disadvantaged female children, small-scale businessmen and Jua Kali artisans, malnourished children, disabled and elderly persons and destitute children.

The areas targeted for intervention include health, education, food production, employment generation, infrastructure and environment conservation.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

Institutional support is essential for socio-economic development at the district level, especially with respect to resource mobilisation and implementation of projects and programmes. This section discusses the existing institutional framework in Kwale District, paying particular attention to the DDC and its sub-committees, local authorities, voluntary agencies, regional authorities and prastatals, cooperatives, harambee movements as well as banks and non-bank financial institutions.

### **The District Development Committees and the Sub-Committees**

During the last plan period, the Kwale District Development Committee continued to hold scheduled meetings averaging 3-4 meetings per year. The attendance of such meetings by both civil servants and political leaders was good. The committee played an effective role in co-ordinating development activities in the district. It received and endorsed several project proposals, following a scrutiny by the District Planning Unit (DPU) and District Executive Committee (DEC). In order to promote local input into the planning process at the community level, the DvDCs, LDCs and SLDCs, most of which have not been very active, will be strengthened through the provision of technical support from the District Planning Unit and, where necessary, from the technical departments in the district. This is mainly in areas of project design and planning.

The DDC has strived to create an enabling environment for the private sector to participate in the industrial development of the district. Among its notable achievements in this regard are ensuring the provision of the necessary socio-economic infrastructure like roads, electricity and water, allocation of industrial land to potential investors and for the establishment of Jua Kali sheds, planning of urban and market centres and the provision of adequate land for commercial and industrial uses in such plans.

With the exception of ADDO and District Valuer, all the officers who constitute the District Planning Unit are in place. The DPU has been receiving and discussing project proposals. It has also undertaken appraisals for new and on-going projects. Currently the DPU is providing Secretarial duties to the DEC and DDC.

The special-purpose sub-committees of the DDC, which include the District Education Board, the District Agricultural Committee, District Tender Board, District Health Management Board, District Water Board, the ASAL Programme Steering Committee and the recently formed Social Dimensions of Development Committee, have effectively been providing valuable support to the DDC by planning and co-ordinating the relevant tasks under them. The inactive committees such as the District Industrial Committee will be revitalised so as to be able to meet the needs of the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development.

## Local Authorities

There are two local authorities in the district, namely Kwale County Council and Kwale Urban Council. The latter was established in 1992.

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

The County Council maintains water supplies at Lukore, Bodo, Mwaluphamba Sapo, Ndavaya and Vanga. The Council also maintains markets throughout the district. The following are the main markets maintained: Kinango, Lunga Lunga and Diani. The County Council maintains cleanliness in the market centres through garbage collection. The two Councils derive most of their revenue through the issuing of licences.

## Voluntary Agencies

A number of Non-Governmental Organisations are operating in the District. They supplement the Government and community efforts towards the provision of basic needs. The major ones include:-

**Kenya Water for Health Organisation (KWAHO):** The organisation has undertaken several projects and activities in the water sector. It is currently involved in the phasing out and handing over of the Kwale Water and Sanitation Project. The organisation is implementing community training package necessary to ensure a smooth handing over of the boreholes, wells and pumps installed through the project to the beneficiaries.

**Aga Khan Foundation:** The Organisation runs a primary health care programme in the district. The Programme covers Mwavumbo, Mtaa and Kasemeni locations in Kinango and Samburu Divisions.

**Plan International:** Operations in the district started in 1994. The organisation funds projects aimed at improving the welfare of deprived children, their families and communities through child sponsorship. Its activities are currently in Mwaluphamba Location in Kubo Division, but is expected to gradually expand to cover other parts of the district.

**Kenya Women Finance Trust:** The organisation has been implementing credit component of the Kwale Kilifi Districts Development Program (KKDDP). It gives credit facilities to promote economically viable projects of women groups

**Kwale District Eye Centre:** The centre provides eye care services to the local community at affordable fees.

**Rotary Club - Diani:** The Rotary Club has been quite active in supporting specific projects in the district. Their support mainly goes to educational institutions, dispensaries and institutions for the handicapped.

**Society for the Protection of the Environment (SPEK):** The organisation promotes environmental education and awareness on sustainable use of resources. Its activities are concentrated in Msambweni Division.

### **Regional Authorities and Parastatals**

**Coast Development Authority (CDA):** The authority is charged with the responsibility of planning, facilitating and co-ordinating development activities within the Coast Province and in the southern part of North Eastern Province. Its efforts are geared towards food self-sufficiency, increasing incomes and environmental conservation. CDA is also collaborating with other institutions involved in the development process with a view to mobilizing the community to participate in their own development. So far, the authority has undertaken several projects and feasibility studies in Kwale District.

**National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB):** The NCPB operates a depot in Kwale Town. The store has a capacity of 100,000 bags although on average it only operates at 50% capacity. This is due to the net grain deficits in the district. Most of the grain supplies held there are those obtained from up-country sources. The depot plays a crucial role in averting food crises especially during the drought period.

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

### **Banks and Credit Facilities**

There are three commercial banks operating in the district, namely Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays Bank of Kenya and Commercial Bank of Africa. With the exception of the Kenya Commercial Bank which recently opened a branch in Kwale Township, the others are situated in Diani, which is the hub of tourist activities. The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) also has a branch in Ukunda. However,

access to credit by the local communities is greatly constrained by lack of appropriate security.

Other sources of finance for commerce and industry include the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC) and the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) both situated in Mombasa; the Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) which, through IFAD- funded Programme, has been advancing loans to organised women groups; the District Joint Loan Board and the Rural Enterprise Fund. The operations of the last two facilities have been hampered by the high default rate.

### **Harambee Movement**

The harambee movement has played a crucial role in mobilizing local resources and community initiatives towards the provision of key amenities in the district. It is estimated that more than Sh. 1.2 Million was raised at harambee held in various parts of the district in 1994. This figure rose to Sh. 1.5 Million in 1995.

Facilities that have been established or assisted through the harambee movement include schools, health institutions, dams and a variety of income generating projects.

### **Co-operative Movement**

In 1995, the district had a total of 70 registered co-operative societies with a total membership of 10,224. Out of these, two are Unions while Savings and Credit Societies (SACCOs) make over 50% of the societies in the district. Of the registered societies, 42 are active while 28 are dormant, or have never started operations since registration. The share capital was Kshs.108,087,698 and annual turn over of Kshs.25,838,114. This represents a 9.5% increase from 1993.

There are 30 producer co-operative societies in the district. Out of these, Msambweni Division has 15, Kinango 7, Matuga 2, Kubo 4 and Samburu 2. Among the producer co-operatives 16 are for crop farmers, 6 for dairy, 5 for fishermen and 3 for ranching. Msambweni Division has 9 of the farmers co-operative societies. Kinango Division has 1 of the Ranching Cooperatives and 5 of the 6 dairy cooperatives. Samburu Division has 2 Ranching Co-operative Societies.

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into two parts. Part one discusses major constraints which have hindered industrial as well as general development in the district. Part two deals with proposed strategies which are intended to propel the district to the status of Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC) by the year 2020. However, for Kwale District it should be recognized that it will require a longer time span than the five years of the plan period to solve some of the major constraints outlined here, so as to set the district firmly on the path of industrialization. The D.D.C. will however, continue to create an enabling environment for industrial take-off.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

### Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Infrastructural facilities are crucial in the development of an area as they address the people's needs for transport, water, health, schools, energy and markets. The district faces a deficiency in the development and availability of some of the infrastructural facilities. In addition, Kwale District has inadequate human resources and local raw materials necessary for industrialization.

**Roads:** Of the district's total classified road network of 1,129.6 kilometres, only 187.7 kilometres (or 16%) are of **CHAPTER TWO** The tarmac road network only serves the coastal strip Mombasa - Lunge Lungal and the northern part of the district (Mombasa - Kunduchi). The rest of the district is served by earth roads which become impassable during rainy seasons.

## CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

The poor road conditions hinder the supply of farm inputs and the marketing of farm produce. This is especially so in the agriculturally rich areas in Kobo Division where fruits and vegetables are grown. Several market centres in the district have no proper road linkages to one another. With the poor transport network and the resultant high transport costs, the pace of rural industrialisation in the district is bound to remain low. In addition, the provision of other basic services such as education and health has also suffered due to the poor communication within the district.

**Water:** Supply of water continues to be a major constraint to the industrialisation and general development of the district. The surface water resources found within the Shimba Hills traverse only a small area before they drain into the Indian Ocean. This, therefore, means that the proportion of the district with adequate supply of surface water resources is small. The factors limiting the utilization and development of this resource are the sparse distribution of population and lack of reliable source of power. The diesel pumping units used in most of the water schemes are expensive in terms of capital, operations and maintenance costs.



## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into two parts. Part one discusses major constraints which have hindered industrial as well as general development in the district. Part two deals with proposed strategies which are intended to propel the district to the status of Newly Industrialized Countries (NIC) by the year 2020. However, for Kwale District it should be recognized that it will require a longer time span than the five years of the plan period to solve some of the major constraints outlined here, so as to set the district firmly on the path of industrialization. The D.D.C. will however, continue to create an enabling environment for industrial take-off.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

### Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

Infrastructural facilities are crucial in the development of an area as they address the peoples' needs for transport, water, health, schools, energy and markets. The district faces a deficiency in the development and availability of some of the infrastructural facilities. In addition, Kwale District has inadequate human resources and local raw materials necessary for industrialization.

**Roads:** Of the district's total classified road network of 1,129.6 kilometres, only 187.7 kilometres (or 16%) are of bitumen standard. The tarmac road network only serves the coastal strip (Mombasa -Lunga Lunga) and the northern part of the district (Mombasa - Nairobi Road). Kwale Town is also served by the tarmac road network. The rest of the district is served by earth roads which become impassable during rainy seasons.

The poor road conditions hinder the supply of farm inputs and the marketing of farm produce. This is especially so in the agriculturally rich areas in Kubo Division where fruits and vegetables are grown. Several market centres in the district have no proper road linkages to one another. With the poor transport network and the resultant high transport costs, the pace of rural industrialisation in the district is bound to remain low. In addition, the provision of other basic services such as education and health has also suffered due to the poor communication within the district.

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Kinango and Samburu Divisions face acute water shortages for both human and livestock consumption. The earth dams and pans, which are the only sources of water, often silt up fast or dry up due to long dry spells.

Urban Centres that have piped water schemes experience constant water shortages as a result of increased population and frequent breakdown on account of their age. Consequently, supply of water has been a major hinderance to the establishment of small and medium sized industries in such urban centres as Kwale and Ukunda. The availability of potable water within easy reach of the people in most parts of the district remains a priority issue that must be addressed.

**Electricity Supply:** Electricity, a key factor to industrialisation, is not extensively supplied in the district. Most parts of the Shimba Hills and the hinterland areas have no electricity. These areas have a potential for the setting up of agro-based industries. Supply of electricity would greatly boost rural industrialization especially in the Jua Kali sector. Such industries would include carpentry and wood joinery, metal and electrical works, among others.

**Telecommunications:** The Standard Trunk Dialling (STD) facilities are available in Kwale, Ukunda and Msambweni while Kinango, Shimba Hills, Lunga Lunga, Lukore and Shimoni have manual exchange facilities.

Many of the rural market centres in the district have no access to telecommunication facilities. The few that are served by the manual exchanges often experience breakdowns. The automation of telephone services in many parts of the district is constrained by lack of electricity. The services have also been adversely affected by vandalism, involving the theft of overhead cables and essential parts.

Another constraint is lack of proper storage facilities for conserving fish. At present, none of the fish landing depots have preservation facilities. There is, therefore, need for the establishment of cold storage depots in order to foster the development of this important industry in the district.

#### **Inadequate and Poorly Developed Raw Materials for Industrialisation.**

The district's potential for industrialization lies in the agricultural sector both as a source of raw materials and also as a consumer of farm inputs. The establishment of agro-based industries thus depends on the sector's ability to supply the necessary raw materials to enable the industries to operate with a viable capacity. Due to a number of constraints the district has not been possible to exploit the full potential of the agricultural sector.

Firstly, the production of coconut, a major cash crop in the district, is hindered by pests notably the Rhinoceros Beetle and poor maintenance of the trees. Cashew nuts have also been experiencing declines in hectarage and yields. The major reason being diseases, lack of improved planting materials, low prices offered by buyers' cartels and destruction by uncontrolled fires.

Secondly, the district has potential for growing robusta coffee but farmers are still sceptical about the viability of the crop. Bixa is gaining popularity as a major cash crop. The liberalization of the crop and the seasonal price fluctuations have negatively affected the farmers' morale to increase production.

Thirdly, lack of technical knowledge on farm management, crop and animal husbandry and the better varieties of crops and livestock breeds have also contributed to the low productivity in agricultural sector. This problem is exacerbated by the low ability by farmers to adopt new production technologies. This leads to production of low quality raw materials.

Lastly, the increasing wildlife menace and the resultant destruction of crops and transmission of diseases to livestock discourage production.

### **Under-developed Human Resources**

Human resources as a factor of production are crucial to industrial development. An important determinant of the quality of the human resource is the level of education and training. While efforts have been made to ensure access to educational facilities in all parts of the district, the participation rate of children in both primary and secondary schools has been low as compared to the national averages. In most schools, physical facilities necessary for the teaching of science and other practical subjects have been lacking.

The youth polytechnics which provide basic skills required in the labour market are faced with a shortage of training facilities, materials and personnel.

Low levels of adult literacy in the district greatly hinder the many public and private sector initiatives aimed at enhancing investment. In addition, there are socio-cultural attitudes that could affect readiness to adopt new technologies. In this regard, the Welfare Monitoring Survey II of 1994 attributed 29.1% non-school attendance to such causes. Lastly, illiteracy also affects health standards. This is manifested in infant mortality and morbidity rates and disease incidences which affect the productivity of the labour-force.

### **Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities**

Lack of credit facilities has affected the growth of agriculture, livestock production, fisheries, and the informal sector which are the key economic sectors in the district.

Many potential enterprises in the district have no access to formal credit system since the terms are too stringent. Due to the slow progress of the land adjudication system many farmers do not have title deeds which they could use to secure loans from Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) and other financial institutions which consider land titles as the only acceptable collateral. Even with

the availability of such collateral, many small scale enterprises would still not be able to secure all the investment loans they need, because many lenders tend to consider them as uncreditworthy. This is because the few who manage to secure credit face management problems. As a result the default rate on such credit facilities as the Rural Enterprise Fund and the Joint Loan Board scheme is high.

### Poor Marketing System

Due to poor marketing of produce, farmers and fishermen lack incentives to step up production. Many co-operative societies are poorly managed and/or ill equipped to handle the marketing of produce. Processing facilities for perishable products are also lacking. The horticultural farmers, the fishermen and milk producers are most severely affected. These people lack not only transport for ferrying their produce, but also find themselves with a surplus of perishable produce which they have to dispose of at throw away prices.

Lack of on-farm storage facilities also affects producers of maize, cassava, sorghum, rice and coconuts. Established bulk buyers and sellers of grain, such as National Cereal Produce Board (NCPB) and the co-operatives tend to delay collection of produce, distribution and payment to farmers.

### Environmental Degradation

The problem of environmental degradation in Kwale District manifests itself in soil erosion and destruction of marine ecosystem. Soil erosion continues to be a major threat to the environment all over the district and the magnitude of the problem increases towards the hinterland. The major contributing factors to soil erosion include poor farming methods, uncontrolled felling of trees in the unprotected natural woodlands for construction and charcoal burning.

Soil erosion has substantially reduced the productivity of agricultural land and greatly contributed to the siltation of dams and water pans in the district. This has in turn, affected livestock production, as well as damaged the earth roads, thereby raising the cost of road maintenance. Again, this adversely affects the supply of agricultural input and the marketing of farm produce.

With regard to the marine ecosystem, a major environmental concern is the threat posed by human activities to the coral reefs. For instance, the commercial exploitation of the reef fishes is often destructive of the coral reef which, in turn, reduces the reproduction of fish as well as the diversity of the fish species. Collection of shells and other organisms also adversely affects the balance of the ecosystem in the coral reefs.

It is also notable that, with the increasing population along the coastline and the increase in the number of beach hotels and holiday resorts, the amount of waste being discharged into the marine environment is rapidly increasing. This poses

threat to both the environment and the tourist industry itself as tour operators and organisations shun polluted beaches.

Lastly, although commercial mining of sand and coral stones is still moderate, there is evidence of an increasing demand for coral blocks and sand in the booming construction industry. If the exploitation of these resources is not planned, it is bound to result in a serious environmental degradation in the future.

## **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES**

In the preceding section, the various constraints that militate against the optimal exploitation of existing resource potential have been analysed. In this section of this chapter, the strategy which the district deems most appropriate to overcome the identified constraints are discussed.

### **Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities**

**Roads:** A good road network will be vital to the opening up of the interior of the district so as to facilitate the supply of farm inputs, collection of raw materials and the marketing of farm produce. It is, therefore, necessary to improve and upgrade the existing roads, both in the high potential areas in Kubo and Msambweni Divisions, as well as in the hinterland Divisions of Kinango and Samburu. Consideration will be given to the links between markets and administrative centres as well as accessibility to such social amenities as hospitals and schools.

Through the routine gravelling and grading programmes of the Ministry of Public Works, attempts will be made to ensure that the earth roads are made motorable for most parts of the year.

The Rural Access/Minor Roads Programme will further expand the district road network by providing better access roads in both the high potential areas as well as the hinterland. This will, in turn, stimulate socio-economic activities that would have the effect of improving conditions of rural life in those areas covered by the roads. For the maintenance of roads, local resources and labour intensive methods will be utilised wherever these are more cost effective.

**Water Supply:** In order to improve the supply of water in the district, efforts will be geared towards the rehabilitation, augmentation and extension of existing water supply schemes. Some Government-operated water supplies will also be handed over to the community for operation and maintenance. However, this will be only possible after the beneficiary communities have been trained on the management aspects of the water supplies so as to ensure sustainability. In the hinterland areas, the DDC will ensure that the over 50 pans and earth dams currently silted up are rehabilitated and that new dams proposed by the communities are constructed.

The Department of Water Development will carry out surveys to identify sub-surface water resources in the district. For the areas along the coastline which have benefited from numerous boreholes and shallow wells, a long term plan for their fast-growing population will be undertaken.

**Electrification:** The District Development Committee (DDC) will continue to urge the Kenya Power and Lighting Company to hasten the implementation of Rural Electrification Programme in the district, to foster the industrialization process by attracting industrial investments to the rural parts of the district.

**Telecommunications:** The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation is currently undertaking improvement of the telecommunication services in the district. Among the planned activities are provision of additional lines in Diani and automatic exchanges in Lukore, Lung Lunga and Shimba Hills. A line concentrator will also be provided for Shimoni, Vanga and Kikoneni. Security will be intensified to curb vandalism in the areas where it has become rampant.

### **Development of Local Raw Materials**

In order to improve the production of agricultural raw materials, farmers will be encouraged to diversify production by planting crops with different soil moisture requirements under mixed farming systems. Irrigation and water harvesting technologies will be emphasised. These measures are aimed at reducing farmers' vulnerability to the vagaries of weather.

The use of both organic and inorganic fertilizers as well as crop rotation will be encouraged so as to improve on soil fertility. Owing to shortages of extension staff, farmer to farmer and group extension will be encouraged so as to reach more farmers within a shorter time period. Efforts will be made to strengthen the link between extension and research through adaptive research.

In order to resolve the conflict between human beings and wildlife over the use of resources, the Kenya Wildlife services (KWS) is currently implementing a fencing project to help contain the animals within the game reserve. The organisation is also undertaking community- based conservation activities.

### **Development of Human Resources**

The human resource is fundamental to the achievement of sustained growth. Therefore, the district's leadership and institutions of learning will undertake to impart the relevant education and training in order to create a basis for sustainable industrial development of the district.

With regard to basic education, the district will undertake awareness campaign, especially to bring about a greater appreciation and acceptance of the importance of education of girls, who are often disadvantaged as far as access to educational

opportunity is concerned. This is intended to raise the participation and retention rates in primary and secondary schools. Due to adverse impact of structural adjustments on certain segments of the population, it has become increasingly difficult for the poor to keep their children in school. In view of this, educational bursary schemes disbursed through the District Education Board (DEB) will be intensified to assist needy pupils to continue with education.

The Non-Governmental Organisations in the district will be expected to supplement the Government and community's efforts by providing equipment and text books. Special attention will be given to addressing the educational needs of children who are physically, mentally, socially and economically handicapped. Their needs will form some of the key components of the Social Dimensions of Development Programme. Pre-school education will also be strengthened through the expanded concept of the early childhood education.

Furthermore, the technical/vocational training package offered through the youth polytechnics and other institutions will be pursued to impart appropriate industrial skills that can lead to self-employment. The problem of illiteracy will be addressed through additional investment in adult education, advocacy seminars for leaders and through the non-formal education programme.

In order to address the constraints in the health sector, the Ministry of Health will establish and equip health service delivery points, intensify immunization campaigns, and other primary health care activities. This is intended to create a more healthy and productive labour force.

### **Improvement of Access to Credit Facilities**

The district's strategy for addressing the shortage of investment loan facilities is to mobilize savings from the local community to form a base for future borrowing. This approach has already been tried and found successful by the cooperative societies and the Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), an institution involved in the provision of credit facilities to women groups.

Given that land will continue to be the most readily available form of collateral in the rural areas, the DDC will strive to have the land adjudication process accelerated so that farmers may acquire title deeds. Furthermore, the communities will also be organised and sensitised on ways of obtaining credit, how to manage it and possible viable ventures where credit could yield high returns.

The DDC will also strive to create an enabling environment to induce the mainstream banks to extend their operations to the rural areas. Such extension would for instance involve mobile facilities, and for this purpose the district plans to improve the existing infrastructure.

### **Improvement of the Marketing Systems**

In addition to the improvement of the communication network in the agricultural areas, farmers will be sensitised to take advantage of the liberalised markets. In this regard, the government will undertake to provide the farmers with market information services derived through market research.

Farmers will also be encouraged to invest in storage facilities for the produce so that they can sell when the supply is low and prices are high. They will also be assisted to produce better quality crops and livestock that will command premium prices.

The co-operative societies will also play a crucial role in improving the marketing system. In this regard, efforts will be made to revive and/or strengthen the dormant marketing societies. Through education and training programme, the members of co-operative societies, management and committees will be equipped with better management skills to enable the societies to survive in a competitive and liberalised market environment.

### **Environmental Conservation**

There is increasing need for the incorporation of environmental conservation measures into development planning and implementation at all levels of decision making. This is based on the premise that prevention of harmful effects is less costly than the subsequent necessity of having to carry out corrective interventions.

Since land is the basic factor of production, proper land management technologies would lead to higher productivity. Farmers will therefore be trained to practise appropriate soil conservation measures, notably terracing, planting of trees, rehabilitation of badly eroded areas and the protection of water sources. Such measures will be implemented through the National Soil and Water Conservation Programme, ASAL Programme, NGO activities and through other agents of change such as the Provincial Administration and local leaders.

In the arid and semi arid areas of the district which are ecologically fragile and where environmental degradation is a serious problem, special attention will be given to aspects of ecological and economic carrying capacities in the implementation of projects and programmes.

On the beaches, the hoteliers will be expected to provide environmentally safe methods of waste disposal and to promote the concept of eco-tourism. The establishment of marine national parks and reserves may also be considered as an appropriate response to the challenge of setting up a self-sustaining, community-based coral reef conservation programme.



Collaboration among various agents dealing with environmental management in the district will be essential. In this regard, the District Environment Management Committee will play the role of co-ordinating and monitoring the conservation activities. This will, in turn, improve on the utilization of resources in an environmentally sustainable manner.

CHAPTER THREE  
SECTORAL POLICIES AND  
DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

## INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents policy objectives, both sectoral and district-specific, and targets for the projects and programmes to be undertaken by the QDC during the Plan period. It should be noted however, that while major efforts will be geared towards the achievement of the goal of rapid industrialization, special attention will also be given to problem of poverty alleviation which has now been exacerbated by the restructuring of the economy as the country prepares itself for rapid industrialisation. Partly, this problem is addressed through projects that are planned to be implemented under the Social Dimensions of Development (SDD) Programme.

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main policy objectives of the sector are:-

- Improve the efficiency of the police force.
- Strengthen the education, training and counselling required to ensure well qualified police and security personnel.
- Improve the efficiency of the police force by providing the much needed facilities.
- Promote the efficiency of the police force by providing the much needed facilities.
- Promote the effective operation of government activities in the district and to ensure security of the nation.
- Keep citizen informed about government policies and activities.
- Effective administration of the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.
- To sensitize wananchi on the need to register births and deaths immediately they occur.

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## Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

### Provincial Administration

Work on Kinango D.O's Office and Administration Police Lines continued but at a slow pace due to lack funds. Several Chiefs' and Assistant Chiefs' offices were constructed through harambee effort.

### Department of Civil Registration

The Department registered 6687 births and 2416 deaths during the period. This gives a coverage rate of less than 10% of the actual number of births and deaths.

The District Civil Registration Monitoring Committee was also formed. Its major function is to monitor the progress of Civil registration in the District.

### Matuga District Development Institute

During the period under review, the Institute held various training programmes for different cadres of officers as well as community leaders. In the former, 450 participants were trained in both diploma and certificate courses while in the latter 1027 participants attended.

The institute could not undertake the Administrative skills course and the District Focus for Rural Development training due to lack of funds.

Construction of a new hostel continued during the Plan period through IFAD funding. The project experienced a delay in construction due to suspension of funding. Renovation of a classroom for the Development Support Communication Centre (DSC) was completed and equipment for the same procured.

### District Specific Objectives and Target

#### Department of Civil Registration

**Objective:** To raise public awareness on the importance of Civil Registration, and raise the District's civil registration coverage.

**Targets:** Hold one-day seminar for local leaders on the importance of registration district wide;

Increase the District civil registration coverage from 10% to over 50%.

**Matuga District Development Institute**

**Objective:** To ensure effective implementation of public sector training programmes.

**Targets:** Undertake 4 Advanced certificate and Diploma courses per year.

**Objective:** Strengthen the local community's capacity to implement development projects in line with the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development through training.

**Target:** Hold community Leadership awareness seminars for at least 1,000 participants.

B. New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities	Justification	Funding Source
Samburu Divisional Headquarters	Samburu Division	1	Construction of residential building to cater for offices and residential quarters for the newly created division of Samburu.	Justification: Promote operational efficiency of the divisional staff.	GOK
Extension of Kwale District Headquarters	Kwale	2	Construction of additional Block to cater for increased personnel at the DC's office	Justification: Promote operational efficiency of the district staff.	GOK/IFAD

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Provincial Administration

#### A: On-Going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Kinango District Officer's Office and Administration Police Lines Kinango Division Kinango Location	Completion of building and construction of sewerage system  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Samburu Divisional Headquarters Samburu Division	1	Construction of residential building to cater for offices and residential quarters for the newly created division of Samburu.  <b>Justification:</b> Promote operational efficiency of the divisional staff.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Extension of Kwale District Headquarters	2	Construction of additional Block to cater for increased personnel at the DC's office  <b>Justification:</b> Promote operational efficiency of the district staff.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## Department of Civil Registration

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Community Mobilization District-Wide	Hold Public Barazas at the divisional, locational and sub-locational levels to create awareness  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
District Civil Registration Monitoring Committee	Establish functional monitoring committees at all levels.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## Matuga District Development Institute

### New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Administration Block	1	Construction of an Administration Block to cater for offices and board room  <b>Justification:</b> Adequate accommodation will increase efficiency.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/IFAD

Kitchen Facilities

2

Construction of kitchen procurement and installation of equipment.

**Justification:** There is need for a larger kitchen to cater for the increased number of trainees.

**Funding Source:** GOK/IFAD

Water Reticulation System

3

The water system needs to be re-organised for the Institute to have its own boreholes.

**Justification** To alleviate the constant water shortages and breakdowns in the Institute

**Funding Source:** GOK



## **HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE**

The policy objectives of the sector are to:-

- Construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemics and ill-health.
- Ensure that prisoners are adequately fed, clothed and rehabilitated.
- Provide transport to the courts when so ordered and on transfer to any other prison when need arises.
- To promote rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to the society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development of the nation.
- To provide counselling services to couples with marital problems where the welfare of children has been affected.
- Registration of voluntary and statutory organisations which look into the welfare of children.
- Investigate cases of needy delinquent children and make appropriate recommendation to the courts for necessary action.
- Assist in the repatriation of stranded children who have been abandoned or lost.
- Prosecute parents who have neglected their children or fail to provide them with basic necessities.
- Investigation of cases of neglected, orphaned and abandoned children who are in need of protection and care as well as cases of delinquent/destitute children and recommend to the Juvenile Court the mode of their assistance.
- Rehabilitation of children committed to approved schools with a view to integrating them back to their families.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the period under review a children's home initially catering for eleven (11) children was started at Diani. The District Advisory Committee was also formed. 173 families were counselled at the District Children's Office.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objectives:** Reduce the incidence of Child labour, school drop-out rates, early marriages and child prostitution
- Targets:** Establish a counselling and rehabilitation centre in every division in the district; open Non-Formal education classes in at least five locations every year, Organise at least 3 seminars/workshops per year for local leaders.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description Of Activities
1. Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC) District-wide	Intensify advocacy on the plight of children and where possible offer assistance.  <b>Source of Funding:</b> GOK
2. Child Rehabilitation District Wide	To assist children committed to approved schools with a view to integrating them back to their families  <b>Source of Funding:</b> GOK

## **TOURISM AND WILDLIFE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The policy objectives of the sector are:

- To maximise fish production on a sustainable yield basis in order to achieve optimum economic and social benefits.
- Increase the income of the fishermen
- To promote the fishing industry
- To develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management plans.
- To conserve game reserves and parks both as a national heritage and an attraction to the tourist industry.
- Promote wildlife development and protect the environment.
- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and a source of foreign exchange by developing tourist attractions, expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the parks.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

#### **Fisheries Department**

The following were achieved during the plan period:

- Training programmes were conducted for fishermen at various fish landing beaches.
- A boat building and repair workshop was constructed at Shimoni.
- Construction work on a 28 ft. boat for patrol work commenced at the fisheries workshop in Mombasa.
- Electrical tools were procured for the workshop in Shimoni.
- Marine fish landing increased from 682,085.5 Kg in 1993 to 870,806 Kgs in 1995.

## Kenya Wildlife Service

During the period under review, Kenya Wildlife Service continued with the construction of an electric fence around the Shimba Hills National Reserve covering 90KM. The construction of the fence has greatly reduced the human wildlife conflict in the region.

The organisation also undertook several community projects namely;

- Construction of a classroom at Gozime Primary school,
- Construction of a 2.3 KM water pipeline to serve Golini Primary School,
- Establishment of the Lukore butterfly farming project
- Purchase of fishing boats and nets for fishermen at Kisite and the establishment of a revolving fund for fishermen,
- Establishment of Mwaluganje Community Elephant Sanctuary - a revenue generating enterprise for the local community. So far about Ksh.1 Million has been realized from the enterprise.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

### Fisheries Department

- Objective:** Improve and expand fishing activities in the district.
- Targets:**
- To construct one slipway to facilitate movement of boats into the workshop.
  - Construction of one (1) cold storage and ice plant in Shimoni.
  - Construction of 2 chill rooms at Vanga in Msambweni Division.
  - To construct a fresh fish market at Ukunda
  - To launch the fishermen's revolving loan scheme
  - To increase fish and other marine catch from 957,883 Kg in 1996 to over 1.5 Million Kgs by 2001.

### Kenya Wildlife Service

- Objectives:**
- To promote wildlife development and protect the environment
  - To reduce human wildlife conflict and promote the co-existence of both humans and wildlife in the areas adjacent to the Park.
- Targets**
- Establishment of a crocodile farm in Kibuyuni Dam.
  - Construction of the remaining 30KM of electric fence around Shimba Hills National Reserve.
  - Construction of Vanga Sea wall.
  - Establishment of Kisite visitor centre

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Fisheries Department

#### A: On-Going Projects

	Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Shimoni Workshop Shimoni Msambweni Division	Construction of a workshop for the repair and building of boats  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2.	Shimoni Slipway Msambweni Division Shimoni Location	Construction of slipway to facilitate the movement of boats in and out of the workshop.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Cold Storage and Ice Plant	Shimoni and Msambweni Divisions	1	Construction of storage and ice facilities in Shimoni  <b>Justification:</b> Improve fish storage to reduce wastage  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Chill Room at Vanga	Vanga	2	Construction of chill room at Vanga.  <b>Justification:</b> To enhance fish preservation and improve income through reduction in wastage  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Construction of Fishing Boats; 3  
Purchase of and Procurement of  
Fishing Gear  
District-Wide

Construction of boats and  
procurement of fish gear for  
fishermen at the landing points  
of Vanga, Majoreni, Msambweni  
and Diani.

**Justification:** Improve fish catch  
and income.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Fishermen Loan Scheme 4  
District-Wide

To start implementation of the  
fishermen loans scheme.

**Justification:** Improve fishing  
and increase incomes.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Fresh Fish Market at Ukunda 5  
Market  
Msambweni Division

Construction of a fresh fish  
market at Ukunda Market to  
enable consumers purchase from  
consumers centrally located  
market.

**Justification:** It will improve  
marketing of fish.

**Funding Source:** GOK/  
Kwale County Council

### Kenya Wildlife Service

#### **A: On-going Projects**

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Electric Fence around Shimba Hills National Reserve Matuga, Kubo and Kinango Divisions	Completion of the remaining 30Kms of fence <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/World Bank



2. Kipepeo Project  
Kubo Division  
Lukore Location  
**Purchase of nets for harvesting and rearing of butterflies**  
**Funding Source: KWS**
3. Mwaluganje Community Reserve  
Kinango Division  
**Development of infrastructure within the reserve**  
**Funding Source: KWS**
4. Mwaluganje Chikare Cultural Centre  
Kinango  
**Construction of a shed to be used in performing traditional dances as an income generating venture for the local community**  
**Funding Source: KWS**
5. Kizibe Water Project  
Kubo Division  
**Extension of the existing "JICA" pipeline to serve the people living in the Kizibe areas**  
**Funding source: KWS**
6. Community Training  
District-Wide  
**Training of the community on issues of wildlife management and establishment of revenue generating enterprises.**

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Crocodile Farming Kibuyuni Dam Kubo Division	1	Establishment of an enterprise for producing crocodile eggs for sale, provision of the facilities, training of handlers and marketing
		<b><u>Justification:</u> The project will reduce the human/wildlife conflict in the area and make crocodile conservation a viable economic venture</b>
		<b><u>Funding source:</u> KWS</b>

Rehabilitation of  
Boreholes and Pumps  
Kubo Division  
Lukore Location

2

Procurement of materials, provision of skilled labour

**Justification:** To enable the local community to get water outside the reserve during the dry season thus safeguard them against animal attacks.

**Funding Source:** KWS

Kibuyuni Piped Water  
Supply  
Kubo Division

3

Supply of piped water to the community using the Kibuyuni dam source.

**Justification:** To enable the local community access to water outside the dam and thus safeguard them against crocodile attacks.

**Funding Source:** KWS

Kisite Visitor Centre  
Msambweni

4

Site selection, Design, Planning, Construction of the centre and provision of exhibits

**Justification:** The centre will increase visitor awareness and earn revenue to KWS

**Funding Source:** KWS

Vanga Sea Wall  
Msambweni

5

Repair of collapsing sea wall

**Justification:** The project will control the encroachment of the sea into the mainland.

**Funding Source:** KWS

## AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The sectoral policy objectives of this sector include:

- Production of a wide range of food crop products to feed the Nation.
- Production for export to earn foreign exchange
- Provision raw materials for local industries
- Exercising statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases.
- Ensuring efficient and effective management of food.
- Ensuring that foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

#### Department of Agriculture

During the previous Plan Period emphasis was to increase productivity per unit land area instead of increasing the area under production. However, the achievements for the period were below the set targets as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3. 1

#### Productivity Achievement by Crop

	Yield/Ha (Tons)		
	Target	Achievement	Difference (-)
Maize	2.0	1.40	-0.60
Rice	1.6	1.33	-0.28
Cassava	11.0	9.10	-1.90
Coconut	1.9	1.75	-0.15
Citrus	14.0	8.70	-5.30

Source District Agriculture Office, Kwale, 1996

The low achievements can be attributed to several factors like pests and diseases; drought and water stress; poor soil fertility and failure to apply fertilizer; low producer prices that act as disincentive to investment, lack of better performing cultivators (particularly for tree crops) as well as lack of adequate funding for the extension service and research resulting in poor farmer education

**Department of Livestock Development**

**National Dairy Development Project (NDDP):** The number of farmers who have purchased dairy cows through this programme or those waiting to purchase cows are shown below.

**Table 3.2**

**Acquisition of Dairy Cows**

Division	Matuga	Msambeni	Kubo	Total
Keeping Cows	42	105	16	163
Ready (waiting to purchase cows)	50	234	36	320

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1996.

Each of the 163 farmers has at least 2 dairy cows. Milk production per cow per day has improved to an average of 10 litres against target of 10-12.

**National Poultry Development (NDDP)**

The number of pullets and cockerels exchanged over 1994-1996 period were;

Yield (kg/ha)	Target	Achievement	Difference (-)
Maize	2.0	1.40	-0.60
Peanut	1.6	1.33	-0.28
Cassava	11.0	9.10	-1.90
Cocunut	1.8	1.78	-0.18
Cust	14.0	8.70	-8.30

**Table 3.3**

**Acheivement of Cockerel Exchange Programme**

	Cockerels	Pullets
Achievements	1782	1860
Targets	2100	2100

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1996.

The crosses of local birds with the exotic cockerels have

- Fast weight gains and mature weight of 1.8 - 2.0 kg.
- On egg production, the progenies of the pullets lay between 180-260 eggs per birds per year under low feeding costs which enables a farmers make more profits.

**Kwale District Development Programme (IFAD)**

Achievement are summerized in Table 3.4. over 1994-96 Plan Period.

**Table 3.4**

**Training and Visit**

Breeding Buck	KTBH	Trained Farmers
Achievements 77	320	1000 (30 On site Trainings)
Targets 75	400	1100 (34 on site training)

**Source:** District Livestock Production Office, Kwale, 1996.

The limiting factors towards achieving the above targets were;

- Lack of reliable source of dairy cows and high prices of the same
- High tsetse challenge (trypanosomiasis)
- High incidences of pests and diseases leading to loss of breeding bucks.

- Lack of component workshops in the district that can make KTBH and accessories.
- Lack of reliable source of breeding bucks

### Department of Veterinary Services

During the plan period various activities were undertaken. These included Tsetse Control - Nearly half of the District was surveyed for Tsetse prevalence. A pilot project was started in Shimba Hills.

Coast ASAL Development Project - 1500 Farmers were trained in Tsetse Control and Animal Health. Six Dips and eight Crushes were rehabilitated.

Tick Control - The Department continued to monitor the management of Dips by the Committees.

Artificial Insemination Services - The Department continued to monitor the privatisation process.

Rinderpest Control - Over 60% vaccination coverage was attained.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

#### Department of Agriculture

**Objective:** Environmental Conservation to protect all arable and gravity lands from erosion and degradation.

**Target:** Work on 15 catchments/year

Establish a nursery in each catchment (to provide seedlings for planting)

Train 12 committee members per catchment per year to help in mobilization and implementation.

Issue some tools (Maximum-15 per committee yearly) to enable farmers lacking tools to implement conservation, activities.

Train 15 Agricultural Assistants yearly on soil/water conservation, water harvesting and agroforestry

Hold at least one field day per catchment per year

Train 200 4K Club members and Young Farmers per year on environmental conservation.

**Objective:** Increase agricultural Production and Farm Income

**Target:** 15 Farmers per division per year to replant/reestablish coconut and cashew plots with better yielding varieties.

Establish bulking/Multiplication sites for production of better planting material and make them readily available to farmers.

Organize 10 demonstrations/field days per year per crop on fertilizer/manure use, disease, weed and pest management and varietal performance

Organize annual farm competitions at locational, divisional and district level to promote adoption and reward better adopters

Carry out water harvesting demonstrations on 15 sites in Samburu and Kinango Divisions

**Objective:** Improve quality of extension service delivery, through staff training, supervision, tours, farmers seminars/workshops, field visits and group visits.

**Target:** Conduct monthly workshops for senior staff (subject matter specialists). Conduct monthly training sessions in each division for Frontline Extension workers.

Carry-out 2 district supervision visits - weekly and Divisional Supervision visits - twice per week

Conduct Quarterly Farmers seminars/workshops to obtain sufficient data and to draw a demand driven extension plan.

Make 600 Farm visits per year by Frontline Extension workers (FEWs)

Conduct Group Visits by FEWs - 300 per year

Conduct 10 demonstrations yearly on Simsim, Sunflower and Coconut processing at farm level

Provide market information to farmers groups so that they are informed of prices of their products in various markets. This will enable them to have better bargaining position.

## Department of Livestock Development

**Objective:** Increase livestock population, livestock products and improve marketing channels.

**Targets:** Increase dairy cattle population by 10% from 2200 to 2420.

Reduce calf mortality by 10% - 20%

Increase milk production per cow from average 8 litres to 12 litres per day.

Reduce mortality of local birds through mass vaccination against new castle disease on 70,000 birds (Local)

Raise the mature live weight of local birds from 1.5kg to 2kg through cross breeding using hybrid cocks.

Form 2 egg marketing farmers groups

Train 15,000 farmers on better technologies of rearing small stock and poultry.

Increase honey production from 5kg/hive/harvest to 10kg through modern beekeeping technologies.

## Department of Veterinary Services

**Objective:** To ensure improved animal health for increased production, improved nutrition and income.

**Targets:** Establish the overall distribution of Tsetse Dips in the District by surveying the remaining part of the District.

To achieve 80% coverage on Foot and Mouth Disease, Rinderpest and Rabies vaccination.

Provide Training to 3000 Farmers on animal health, A.I, Hides and Skins and meat Hygiene.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Agriculture

#### A. On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of activities
1.	National Extension Project (NEP) District Wide	Farmers training for increased farm productivity. Staff training for better communication and message delivery.  Provision of training equipment, vehicles, operation and maintenance funds.  Demonstrations, field days, seminars farm trials, teaching aids, workshops etc.  Introduce innovations  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK
2.	National Soil and Water Conservation Project District Wide	Agroforestry to increase production and conserve soil.  Dissemination of information on appropriate technologies in water and soil conservation both in high potential and arid and semi arid areas.  Promotion of group and/or on-farm nurseries both for forest and fruit trees.  Build the capacity of the community to be able to identify the problems and come up with solutions.  Improve farm layout and management.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> SIDA/GOK

3. Robusta Coffee  
Shimba Hills and Kwale  
Prison Farm
- Nursery establishment for seedling production;  
Promotion of robusta coffee growing as a cash  
crop,  
Training in coffee management

**Funding Source:** GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Components/activities
Farmer Service Centre	1	Procurement of plot and construction of necessary buildings

**Justification:** The facility will provide training venue for both staff and farmers. It will include demonstration activities where farmers will be able to observe the interaction of different inputs. The farmers will get information about new technologies and there will be opportunities for technological interchange

**Funding Source**  
GOK/DONOR

Irrigation Development	2	Construction of irrigation schemes.
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**Justification:** Irrigation will increase agricultural production, improve nutritional status of the people, increase family income and create employment. The potential irrigable sites have been identified. There is however need to carry out further studies. Both individual and group irrigation scheme will be encouraged.

**Funding Source:** GOK/DONOR

Horticultural Nursery 3

Establishment of horticultural Nursery

**Justification:** The district has the potential for growing fruits but farmers lack quality planting materials. The nursery would raise seedlings for pineapples, Cashew, Coconut & Citrus. It would also act as a training venue for Nursery techniques to farmers who would like to establish their own nurseries.

**Funding Source:** GOK/DONOR

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**Department of Livestock Development**

**A: On-Going Project**

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Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	National Extension Project II	Increase the adoption and stimulate the development of technical packages that will enable small holder farmers to increase their productivity and incomes.

**Funding Source:** GOK/IFAD

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**B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bull Schemes District-Wide	1	Upgrade the local small Zebu cattle by providing farmers with superior bulls

**Justification:** The areas are inadequately covered by A.I. services. Bull camps are more accessible and even more self sustaining than the artificial insemination.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Poultry Project  
District-Wide

2

A follow-up of the former National Poultry Development Project

**Justification:** The poultry products will reduce the high level of malnutrition in the district and uplift the farmers economic standards through sales of the local birds.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Rural Dairy Project  
Kubo, Msambweni and  
Matuga Divisions

3

A follow-up on the former National dairy development project.

**Justification:** Introduction of intensive small holder dairy farming will increase animal protein (milk) consumption and raise the standard of living:

**Funding Sales** GOK

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**Department of Veterinary Services**

**A: On-going Projects**

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Project Name	Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Tsetse Fly Control District-Wide	Establishment of the distribution of tsetse fly, species and focal areas by way of surveys. Strategic tsetse control by use of appropriate methods. Farmers groups training on trapping technology, manufacture, deployment, maintenance and and importance of community participation in tsetse control

**Funding Source:** GOK

2. Coast ASAL Development Project  
Kinango and Samburu Divisions
- Farmers group training on Dip management  
Tsetse control  
Basic animal health aspects

**Funding Source:** IFAD/GOK

3. Tick Control Services District-Wide
- Monitoring of the progress of the privatization process,  
Training of farmers on dip management, basic animal health and community participation.

**Funding Source:** GOK

4. Artificial Insemination Services District-Wide
- Training and extension services of farmers groups on how to take up the service and manage them effectively.  
Facilitate the procurement of equipment, semen doses and nitrogen.  
Training on inseminators at A.H.T.I Kabete

**Funding Source:** GOK

5. Rinderpest/Rabies Vaccination Campaigns District-Wide
- Annual vaccination of animals against the deadly diseases.  
Controlling the spread of diseases.

**Funding Source:** GOK

## B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Hides/Skins Improvement Extension District Wide	1	<p>Teach farmers how to flay and handle of green hides skins and cuing methods. Teach farmers how to handle live animals in order to avoid damages on hides/skins such as branding. Teach traders/farmers modern methods of storage, pest control, marketing and records keeping. Organize farmers to establish rural tanneries</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> With the liberalised markets there is increasing need to make products of high quality so as to compete effectively with other sources.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination Matuga, Msambweni and Kubo Division	2	<p>To vaccinate animals against Foot and Mouth Disease as the disease has become increasingly prevalent with increase in number of dairy herds.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Reduce loss of farmers income through deaths of livestock.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Meat Inspection Awareness/Extension District-Wide	3	<p>Create awareness on the importance and need for meat inspection for the rural people.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Safeguard people's health.</p>

## **RESEARCH, TECHNICAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major policy objectives of the sector are:-

- To train and equip school leavers (both primary and secondary) with the relevant technical skills in line with the needs of the informal sector.
- Ensure incorporation of entrepreneurship education in technical education and vocational training in order to enhance income generation through self employment.
- Design and mount short-term skills upgrading and management courses for the Informal Sector operators so as to improve their productivity.
- Establish and strengthen mechanisms that facilitate the application of scientific and technical findings to production in both public and private sectors.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the Plan period Gulanze Youth Polytechnic was started. Most of the Youth Polytechnics continued to face acute shortages of instructors, training tools and equipments.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Mazeras Youth Polytechnic Samburu Division	Construction of two (2) dormitories and M.V.M. workshop  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Harambee
2.	Ukunda Youth Polytechnic Msambweni Division	Construction of a M.V.M. workshop and one dormitory  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Harambee
3.	Shimba Hills Youth Polytechnic Kubo Division	Construction of a dormitory and metal workshop.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Harambee
4.	Gulanze Youth Polytechnic Kinango Division	Construction of a girls dormitory  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Harambee/GOK



## ENERGY

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of the energy sector are to:-

- Promote conservation of all forms of energy
- Increase wood production and efficiency in wood utilization
- Encourage domestic wood fuel substitution where possible
- Promote and develop alternative sources of energy to lessen reliance on imported energy.
- Intensify rural electrification to cope with the increased demand for electricity in rural areas through the Rural Electrification Programme.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Under the Rural Electrification Programme, little was achieved due to the withdrawal of donor funding. However, through the Matuga Energy Centre, several programmes geared towards the realisation of the above stated objectives were put in place. These were programmes basically aimed at increasing wood supply or reducing wood fuel demand.

#### New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Shimba Hills R.E.P. Kubo Division	1	Extension of power to Shimba Hills and its environs.

Justification: Shimba Hills is the  
Divisional Headquarters for Kubo

Funding Source: GOK/DONOR

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Kenya Renewable Energy Development Programme Matuga Energy Centre District Wide	Creating awareness on the need for tree planting for availability of fuelwood, healthy and trees, encouraging agro-forestry and on-farm woodlots.  <b>Funding Source:</b> G.O.K.
2.	Demand Management Project District-Wide	Promotion of improved wood stores, charcoal kilns for charcoal products. Encouraging the use of wood fuel substitutes such as maize cobs, biogas, solar and wind energy where possible  <b>Funding Source:</b> G.O.K.
3.	Msambweni Rural Electrification Project Msambweni Division	Completion of the power supply projects.  <b>Funding Source:</b> KPLC

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Shimba Hills R.E.P. Kubo Division	1	Extension of power to Shimba Hills and its environs.  <b>Justification:</b> Shimba Hills is the Divisional Headquarters for Kubo  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/DONOR

Samburu Rural Electrification Project Samburu Division	2	The Rural Electrification Programme to cover new Samburu Divisional HQs, Mackinnon Road and Taru Market Centres as well as Mwavumbo.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Promote faster development of these areas.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Electrification of Kwale Show Ground-Ukunda Msambweni Division	3	Supply of electricity to the various stands in the show ground.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The use of the show grounds facilities to foster development of agriculture and industry.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Electrification of Lunga Lunga Border Project	4	Supply of electricity to the township  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need for a reliable power supply in the border town to promote commercial development.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

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## **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objectives of the sector are:

- Encourage dispersal, growth, and development of industries and businesses.
- Stimulation of the growth and promotion of quality of domestic products to meet the requirements of local consumers and for export.
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities.
- Increase the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in manufacturing and trade.
- Promote fair trade and consumer's interests through standards, weights and measures.
- Bring about long term balance between export earnings and required outlay in imports.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

The department's achievements during the plan period were:

- 118 traders were trained through organised courses and office and shop visits.
- 636 applicants benefitted from the Traders Joint Loan amounting to K£ 2,401,275. Out of this 409 beneficiaries have completed repaying their loans while 227 are defaulting with an outstanding amount of K£ 117,649.80. A grant of K£ 8,000 was received from the Government for the scheme.

The Department licensed 5,108 businesses generating a revenue of over K£ 250,000.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Training of traders and businessmen.

**Target:** To train 300 traders through organised courses and 1000 traders through shop visits on various business skills.

**Objectives:** Support to small scale traders.

**Target:** To advance loans with K£ 150,000 to 180 small scale traders.

To licence 200 traders annually during the plan period.

**Objective:** Promote efficiency and productivity of the department

**Target:** To construct an office block in Kwale Township

3. Trade Licensing  
District-Wide  
Licensed new and existing businesses with the Trade Licensing Act  
The department is currently housed in a rented office costing K£ 8000 P.A. It is therefore economical to construct an office block.  
Funding Source: GOK

8. New Project Proposal  
The department is currently housed in a rented office costing K£ 8000 P.A. It is therefore economical to construct an office block.  
Funding Source: GOK

Project Name	Priority	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block	High	Construction of an office block

Justification: The department is currently housed in a rented office costing K£ 8000 P.A. It is therefore economical to construct an office block.  
Funding Source: GOK

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Traders' Course District-Wide	Trained and counselled traders on various business skills  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2.	Kwale Trade Develop. Joint Loan Board District-Wide	Advanced loans to small scale traders who needed to be assisted with business finance.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Revolving Fund
3.	Trade Licensing District-Wide	Licensed new and existing business in line with the Trade Licensing Act.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Block	1	Construction of an office block  <b>Justification:</b> The department is currently housed in a rented office costing K£ 6000 P.A. It is therefore economical to construct an office block.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## **CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major policy objectives of the cooperative sector are to:-

- To ensure that Cooperative Societies are well organised and protect the financial interests of their members.
- Improve the management of Cooperative Societies through training programmes for managers, members and community leaders.
- Promote the contribution of Cooperative Societies to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products and encourage Cooperative Societies to engage in employment generating activities, particularly in small scale enterprises.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the period under review, the number of cooperative societies registered increased from 66 in 1992 to 70 in 1995 while total membership decreased from 13,215 to 10,234. The decrease is on account of the on-going retrenchment programme and has particularly affected the membership of the savings and credit societies in both the private and public sectors.

Share capital increased from about Kshs. 70 Million in 1992 to about Kshs. 108 Million in 1995. Turnover also increased by nearly Kshs. 2 Million over the same period.

The Department also constructed two Cat. 'D' staff houses in Kwale through IFAD (KKDP) funding. It also undertook the training of committee members and staff on various skills. Over 2,800 members were trained through various training programmes under the department.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Ensure the efficiency of departmental staff in order to effectively guide the cooperative societies.

**Target:** Construct a divisional office block including staff quarters in Kubo division.

**Objective:** Promote the contribution of the Cooperative societies to the production, and processing and marketing of the agricultural produce.

**Target:** Provide storage facilities for the farmers in Kubo and Msambweni Divisions

**Objective:** Improve the management of the cooperative societies.

**Target:** Train 3,000 members on various cooperative skills.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Project

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Training	District-Wide	Conducting educational programmes for Co-operatives members at their respective societies and residential courses as well as educational tours for the societies and staff throughout the plan period.
<b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>		

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Components/Activities
Office and Staff Quarters Kubo Division	1	Construction of office and staff quarters in Kubo Division.
<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> The Division has a high potential for agricultural Marketing Co-op. Societies and, therefore, there is need to have some staff in the division for effective supervision, inspection as well as guidance of the societies so that they can improve on productivity.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b></p>		

Stores for Resale Kubo and Msambweni Divisions	2	Construction of stores for resale for such societies such as Lunga Lunga F.C.S. Ltd., Mwaluphamba, Mkongani and Chigongo cha Mnyonje Women C.S. Ltd.
		<b>Justification:</b> All these societies are currently renting stores, which are expensive and the security of the procurement kept in these rented stores cannot be guaranteed.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Co-Operatives
Refrigerated Truck for the Coop. Union; Fishermen Loan Scheme Msambweni Division	3	Purchase the refrigerated tracks.
		<b>Justification:</b> Both unions will serve their affiliated societies effectively. The South Coast Fishermen Co-op. Union, if provided with cold storage facilities, will arrest wastage of rotten fish and improve efficient handling of the produce to acceptable standards.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Fruit Processing Plant	4	Construct a fruit processing plant.
		<b>Justification:</b> The District produces enough fruits but since there is no processing plant, most of them either go to waste or the farmers sell them at throw-away prices during glut.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are:

- To conserve gazetted natural forests with the aim of protecting water catchment areas, conserving biodiversity and protecting endangered tree species from extinction.
- To allow controlled licensed exploitation of various forest produce in order to earn government revenue and support the various industries which use forest produce as their raw materials.
- To undertake a tree planting programme in order to establish industrial tree plantations and also carry out enrichment planting with mixed indigenous tree species in gazetted forest areas where logging has taken place.
- To carry out a Forestry Extension programme aimed at conserving the natural woodlands outside the gazetted forests and to facilitate adoption of agroforestry practices by farmers.
- To provide appropriate forum for exchange of environmental information as well as discuss national trends and key issues in the integration of environmental consideration in the development process.
- Assessment and evaluation of the impact of development activities on the environment.
- Sustainable watershed management and environmental amelioration through silvicultural sound forest management of natural and industrial forest component.
- Reclamation and regeneration of forest cover in ASAL through appropriate techniques.
- Intensification of mineral resource development through decentralization and careful exploitation of mineral resources while caring for the environment.

## Forest Department

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the previous period the department carried out the following activities aimed at conservation of forest resources:

- **Protection of Gazetted Forests:** A new boat was procured to be used for patrolling mangrove forests.
- **Carrying out Enrichment Planting in Gazetted Forests:** 20 hectares were planted in Kwale and Buda forest stations.
- **Tree Planting Outside Gazetted Forests:** A total of 467.3 hectares were planted in the district most of which was in Kubo, Msambweni and Matuga Divisions. In Kinango and Samburu Divisions only 24.6 and 2.6 hectares respectively were planted.
- **Boundary Cleaning/Maintenance:** A total of 82 km were cleared as protection against fires and encroachments.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Enhance protection of the natural forests

**Targets:** Clean the entire length of the forest boundary every year during the period of the plan.

Purchase two vehicles, one for Kwale Forest Station and the other for Buda forest station in order to intensify patrols of the forest.

**Objective:** Increase the area under industrial plantations

**Targets:** Establish 15 hectares of industrial plantations.

**Objective:** Carry out an enrichment planting programme in areas of the natural forests where logging has been taking place.

**Target:** To plant 5000 seedlings of mixed indigenous tree species.

**Objective:** Enhance Forest Extension services in all the five divisions of the district in order to create awareness on conservation of the natural woodlands and to facilitate adoption of agroforestry packages by farmers.

**Targets:** To purchase 4 motorcycles, to cater for the Matuga, Samburu, Msambweni and Kubo Divisional forests. The Forester, Kinango Division, is the only extension Forester currently with a Motorcycle.

To facilitate 5 farmers in each location, (120 farmers in total in the district) to adopt agroforestry practices.

Funding Source: GOK, IDA

Funding Source: IDA, GOK

To create awareness on conservation of natural woodlands outside gazetted forests. To facilitate adoption of agroforestry practice by farmers. To raise seedlings in the departmental tree nurseries at Msambweni, Matuga, Kubo and Kinango Divisions. (There is no departmental tree seedling nursery in Samburu Division).

3. Forest Extension Services Programme District-wide

Justification: The division currently has no office. This is a busy area.

Construct an office block and staff quarters.

Justification: The division currently has no office. This is a busy area. The division is a very important area.

Funding Source: Coastal Forests Conservation Unit, Project.

Funding Source: IDA

Construction of Offices in Kinango and Matuga Divisions 5

Construct office blocks.

Justification: The foresters in these divisions are sharing offices with other departments. This reduces their efficiency.

Funding Source: GOK

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Conservation of Gazetted Forests under Kwale and Buda Forest Stations and Monitoring of Exploitation there	Intensify forest patrols and cleaning of forest boundaries.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK, IDA
2. Increasing the Forest Cover in Gazetted Forest Areas at Kwale and Buda Forest Stations	To establish tree nurseries in Kwale and Buda Forest Stations. To establish industrial plantations. To carry out enrichment planting programme.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK, IDA
3. Forest Extension Services Programme District-Wide	To create awareness on conservation of natural woodlands outside gazetted forests. To facilitate adoption of agroforestry practice by farmers. To raise seedlings in the departmental tree nurseries at Msambweni, Matuga, Kubo and Kinango Divisions. (There is no departmental tree nursery in Samburu Division)  <b>Funding Source:</b> Coastal Forests Conservation unit, Project.

## B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of an Office Samburu Division	1	Construct an office block.  <b>Justification:</b> The Forester in this division does not have an office. This reduces the efficiency and effectiveness of the office.
Construction of Forest guard houses (Mwaluganje, Gogoni, Mareje, Gonja, Dzombo and Mwache Forests)	2	Construct staff house.  <b>Justification:</b> There are currently no forest guard houses in these forests. The houses will enhance forest protection and monitoring of forest exploitation.  <b>Funding Source:</b> IDA,GOK
Construction of an office block and store at Buda Forest Station	3	Construct an office block and store.  <b>Justification:</b> The station currently does not have an office. This is a busy station.
Construction of a New Office Block and Store for the Forester, Kwale Forest Station	4	Construct an office block and store.  <b>Justification:</b> The office currently being used by the Kwale Forest Station is old with a sagging roof. The DFO does not have a store.  <b>Funding Source:</b> IDA
Construction of Offices in Kinango and Matuga Divisions	5	Construct office blocks.  <b>Justification:</b> The foresters in these divisions are sharing offices with other departments. This reduces their efficiency.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## **LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objectives of the sector are:

- Planning, Utilization and conservation of water resources;
- Development and distribution of sufficient and safe water to all rural and urban areas of the country for domestic, agricultural, livestock and industrial use;
- Monitoring and assessment of water quality in order to protect consumers from the dangers of pollution of the water resources;
- Encouraging beneficiaries to be involved in the planning; implementations and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the last Plan Period, the department managed to complete the Kwale Water and Sanitation Project which was funded by SIDA/GOK at a cost of Kshs. 170 Million. The project had 525 boreholes drilled and equipped with hand pumps, 80 roof catchment tanks constructed, 69 springs protected, 2 major dams rehabilitated and 13 small piped schemes.

One dam and two piped schemes were also constructed under the Aga Khan Primary Health Care Project at a cost of Kshs. 12 Million. Plan International also assisted in disilting and construction of two dams at a cost of Ksh. 6 Million.

However many water supplies funded directly by the department could not be completed or rehabilitated due to low levels of funding. Several objectives could not be realised because this depended on the implementation of the second Mzima Pipeline.

### **Coast Development Authority**

During the period under review, the Authority embarked on various community based projects in the fields of health, education and agriculture. These included:-

- The construction of Maji Moto dispensary,
- The introduction of Soya bean growing in the district,
- The starting of an experimental farm at Ukunda,



- Raising and selling 3000 seedlings of variety of citrus from Israel,
- Construction of a dormitory at Bombolulu Girls Secondary School with the assistance of CHOICE group from America.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets:

- Objective:** To develop and distribute water to all the rural and urban areas of the district for domestic, agricultural and Industrial use.
- Target:** To increase accessibility to clean water from the present level of 33% to about 50% of the population.
- Objective:** To reduce the operation and maintenance costs of water supplies to sustainable levels through efficient management.
- Target:** To convert 4 diesel operated water supplies to electrical power driven.
- Objective:** Conserve water resources through various rain harvesting technologies and promote pollution control.
- Target:** To construct 4 dams, 2 rock catchment structures and one Djabia.
- Objective:** To raise revenue through cost sharing by imposing user charges on consumers.
- Target:** To increase the current revenue collection from 40% to about 60%.

### Coast Development Authority

**Objectives:**

The main objectives of the Authority are:-

- To facilitate the improvement of food production system to ensure self sufficiency.
- To promote and encourage income generating activities by the people.
- To promote agricultural and industrial activities with a view to generating employment to the youth.

To promote large enterprises by institution or individuals aimed at generating wealth in the region.

To increase the environment for sustainable economic exploitation of the natural resources.

District Specific Objectives and Targets:

Objective: To develop and distribute water to all the rural and urban areas of the district for domestic, agricultural and industrial use.

Target: To increase accessibility to clean water from the present level of 83% to about 90% of the population.

Objective: To reduce the operation and maintenance costs of water supplies to sustainable levels through efficient management.

Target: To convert 4 diesel operated water supplies to electrical power given.

Objective: To conserve water resources through various rain harvesting technologies and promote pollution control.

Target: To construct 4 dams, 2 rock catchment structures and one dam in the district.

Objective: To raise revenue through cost sharing by imposing user charges on consumers.

Target: To increase the current revenue collection from 40% to about 60% by allowing about 20% discount on water supply.

Coast Development Authority

Objectives:

The main objectives of the Authority are:-  
To facilitate the improvement of food production system to ensure self sufficiency.

To promote and encourage income generating activities by the people.  
To promote agricultural and industrial activities with a view to generating employment to the people.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name	Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Lunga Lunga Water Supply Msambweni Division Lunga Lunga/Vanga Location	Drilling of Borehole, installation of the pump and generating set. Borehole No.2 to be equipped with submerisable pump and a generating set. The existing one is of small capacity beyond economic repair. Additional sources to be looked into to meet the anticipated demand. General rehabilitation of the distribution system.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
2.	Shimba Hills Water Supply Kubo Division Majimboni Location	Expansion of storage facilities. Purchase of a standby pumping units. Extension and general rehabilitation of the system.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
3.	Mkongani Water Supply Kubo Division Mkongani Location	Construction of 45m <sup>3</sup> masonry tank. Equip Tiribe borehole with generating sets and pump. Extension of the pipeline to reach more people.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
4.	Vanga Water Supply Kubo Divisions Lunga Lunga/Vanga Location	Rehabilitation of pumping units and general reticulation system.
		<b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>

- |                                   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 5                                 | Kikoneni Water Supply<br>pumping units<br>Msambweni Division<br>Kikoneni Location | Purchase two sets of pumping units.<br>Replacement of the corroded existing<br>elevated steel tank.<br>General extension of the distribution<br>system to serve more people. |
| <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK |   |  |
| 6.                                | Msambweni Water<br>Supply<br>Msambweni Division,<br>Msambweni Location            | Re-alignment of the distribution system<br>to suit town plan.<br>Extension of the distribution system.<br>Equipping existing borehole with<br>submersible pump.              |
| <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK |   |  |
| 7.                                | Kwale Water Supply<br>Matuga Division, Tsimba<br>Location                         | Construction of 500m <sup>3</sup> reinforced<br>concrete storage tank.<br>Augmentation of distribution and raising<br>main.<br>Installation of bigger pumping units.         |
| <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK |   |  |
| 8.                                | Kinango Water Supply<br>Kinango Division,<br>Kinango Location                     | Purchase of standby pumping units.<br>Extension of the distribution mains.   |
| <b><u>Funding source:</u></b> GOK |   |  |
-

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Augmentation of Msambweni W/S and Msambweni Dam Msambweni Division Msambweni Location	1	<p>Development of additional source, purchase of pumping units, transmission and distribution pipes construction of storage tanks and treatment works. construction of staff houses.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> A lot of water is currently unutilized. A population of 150,000 mainly in the tourist zone can be served.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Samburu/Vigurungani Water Project Kinango and Samburu Divisions	2	<p>Procurement and laying of 22km pipeline (6") Construct a 90m<sup>3</sup> masonry storage tank</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> A population of 15,000 will benefit once funds are availed for the project.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Matumbi Water Project Samburu Division Mwavumbo Location	3	<p>Procurement and laying of a 17km pipeline (6 inch) Construction of a 90m<sup>3</sup> masonry storage tank.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> This pipeline is expected to serve a population of 15,000 people.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>

Chonyi Dam 4  
Kinango Division  
Puma Location

Disilting of the reservoir and construction of a new embarkment.  
Draw-off points for domestic and livestock  
Fencing and soil erosion control measures.

**Justification:** The dam is expected to serve a population of 2,000 people and 6,000 heads of cattle.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Mwaluphesa Rock Catchment 5  
Samburu Division  
Chengoni Location

Construction of a retaining wall and an underground storage tank  
Fencing  
Training the beneficiaries on operation and maintenance.

**Justification:** The project is expected to relieve 3,000 people from walking long distances in search of water.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Mwakijembe Dam 6  
Kinango Division  
Ndavaya Location

Desilt the reservoir, construct a new embarkment, provide withdrawal points for livestock and people, fence the reservoir.

**Justification:** 4,000 people and 10,000 heads of cattle to benefit.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Ndavaya Dam 7  
Kinango Division  
Puma Location

Desilting of the reservoir  
Construction of a new embarkment  
Provision of withdrawal points,  
fencing and training.

**Justification:** The dam is anticipated to serve a population of 2,500 people and 5,000 heads of cattle.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Community

Nyango Dam 8  
Kinango Division  
Puma Location

Desilting of the reservoir,  
fencing and training the  
beneficiaries.

**Justification:** The dam is anticipated to serve about 4,000 people and 10,000 heads of cattle.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Samburu Water Project 9  
Samburu Division  
Chengoni Location

Completion of phase two covering  
17km pipeline.  
Construction of storage tank  
(Masonry tank 45m<sup>3</sup> capacity)

**Justification:** A population of 6,000 people will benefit. There is no other reliable source of water.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Samburu South Group 10  
Ranch Water Project  
Samburu Division  
Samburu South Location

Extension of pipeline  
Construction of a storage tank  
(45m<sup>3</sup> capacity)  
Construction of cattle troughs

**Justification:** Ranch members and livestock to benefit

**Funding Source:** GOK

Wasini Djabia 11  
Msambweni Division  
Pongwe/Kidimu Location

Completion of stalled Djabia Water Project

**Justification:** To supply water to a population of 1,000 residents of Wasini Island who currently get their supply from Shimoni mainland.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Kilibasi Rock 12  
(Baldesa)  
Samburu Division  
Taru Location

Completion of retaining wall and draw off pipes,  
Fencing

**Justification:** To benefit 1,500 people who hardly have any reliable source of water.

**Funding source** GOK

Majimboni Water Supply 13  
Kubo Division  
Majimboni Location

Purchase of a standby pumping unit.  
Extension of distribution lines.

**Justification:** There is need to have a reliable water supply far away from the forest so as to keep people from wild animals.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Lukore Water Supply 14  
Kubo Division  
Lukore Location

Procurement of a standby pumping unit;  
Rehabilitation of rising and distribution mains;  
Construction of 45m<sup>3</sup> masonry storage tank.

**Justification:** The water supply will benefit 4,000 people and a secondary school.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor



Mwaluphamba Water Supply 15  
 Kubo Division  
 Mwaluphamba Location

Procurement of pumping units;  
 Rehabilitation of rising  
 and distribution mains;  
 Construction of storage tank

**Justification:** It is anticipated to  
 serve 5,000 people once  
 completed.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Kilimagondo Dam 16  
 Mwereni Location  
 Msambweni Division

Reconstruction of embarkment  
 Desilting of the reservoir;  
 Construction of cattle trough and  
 draw-off point.

**Justification:** This area is arid and  
 has no other reliable water source.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

**Coast Development Authority**

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name	Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Maji Moto Dispensary	Improve the health of the community and especially the farmers so as to enhance farming activities and reduce the child mortality rate.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community
2.	Ukunda Experimental Farm Msambweni Diani	Act as a demonstration farm and serve the coast region with citrus seedlings for the promotion of citrus growing. Commercial poultry farming is in progress.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

3. Mwananyamala Farm  
Msambweni  
Establish Nucleus estate, to provide outgrowers with better seedlings and establishing a processing facility also act as maize seed-bulking farm.  
**Funding Source:** GOK
4. Soyabean Programme  
Msambweni  
Promotion of oil crops with a view to introducing farmers to a wide range of farming activities and variety of crops.  
**Funding Source:** GOK
5. Model School  
Samburu, Kasemeni  
Act as a demonstration school for others to copy so as to improve the education standards of the district for achievement of better results in national examinations.  
**Funding Source:** GOK/  
Community/Donor

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**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Water Resource Development (ASAL REGION)	1	Construction of dams, wells, water pans and provision of water to the ASAL and other affected communities. Supply a bulldozer to scoop and desilt dams  <b>Justification:</b> Provision of safe drinking water in water deficient areas for better health.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/CDA

Participatory Rural Appraisal District-Wide	2	Carry out PRA activities to farmers for the promotion of agricultural activities through better project selection.
		<b>Justification:</b> This is a better method of project identification and selection.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/CDA/Community
Small Scale Enterprises District-Wide	3	Setting up a programme to lend to potential small scale entrepreneurs as individuals or groups. To promote and encourage investment, generation of income and employment creation.
		<b>Justification:</b> Promotion of cottage industry.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community
Livestock Development Matuga	4	Raise livestock in large numbers for beef and dairy farming. Provide animal health services and proven breeds.
		<b>Justification:</b> Improvement of livestock sector
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Sugar Industry Msambweni, Ramisi	5	Formation of a company to raise capital for a sugar factory plus developing the nucleus estate for sugarcane growing. Sell shares to the public through the formed company.
		<b>Justification:</b> Economic development of the district.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Community

## **HEALTH**

### **Sectoral Policy Objective**

The overall policy objective of the sector is to direct its financial and other resources to those projects and programmes that will lead to the achievement of the Government's long term goal of providing health services within easy reach of all Kenyans. This would involve restructuring of the health sector. Emphasis will be laid on preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services without ignoring curative services.

### **Other objectives are to:-**

- Increase effectiveness, coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation.
- Intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of diseases.
- Provide adequate diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services.
- Promote and develop cost effective research aimed at promoting peoples health.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the previous Plan Period, the following activities were carried out;-

- 17 Community Pharmacies (Bamako initiatives) were started.
- Three dispensaries namely Mtaa, Wasini and Magodzoni were constructed and opened.
- Three ferro cement tanks were constructed at Wasini Vyongwani Dispensaries.
- Equipping and furnishing of the kwale Hospital Laboratory with new equipment provided by Plan International.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** Reduce diseases which are immunizable by increasing vaccination coverage.

**Target:** Improve immunization coverage from 73% to 95%.

**Objective:** Improve accessibility to the health facilities for the community

**Target:** Opening new service delivery points and increasing mobile/outreach clinics.

**Objective:** Improve nutritional status.

**Target:** Reduce cases of malnutrition in the district.

**Objective:** Increase AIDS/STDs awareness

**Target:** Organise a baraza in each sub-location and use all other possible media to educate the community on HIV/AIDS.

**Objective:** Increase accessibility to safe water in households

**Target:** Constructing ferro cement tanks, sinking boreholes and protecting water sources.

**Objective:** Reduce Malaria morbidity and mortality.

**Target:** Reduce outpatient morbidity rate from 37% to 20%.

**Objective:** Improve Health Coverage.

**Target:** Increase latrine coverage from 52% to 70% to reduce sanitary related disease.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A. On-going Projects

Project Name	Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Kinango DVB Laboratory Kinango Division	Construction work on the Laboratory is about 90%  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2.	Kenya Extended Programme on Immunization (KEPI) District-Wide	Periodic campaigns Mobile/Outreach clinics  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3.	Aids/STD Control District-Wide	Mobilizing the community to change attitudes and adopt preventive measures  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4.	Malaria Control District-Wide	Construction of Malaria/drains; Mosquito proofing demonstration houses; Larviading and spraying  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
5.	Maintenance of Rural Health Facilities District Wide	Routine maintenance of 39 health facilities in the district to create a conducive environment for the delivery of health services.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> DANIDA/GOK
6.	Construction of Kasarani, Mwapala, Silaloni, Kinangoni and Kifuduni Dispensaries	The dispensaries have been instituted by the community with technical assistance from the Ministry. The buildings are 50% complete.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
7.	Kwale Hospital Staff House Matuga Tsimba	The building is 50% complete.  <b><u>Funding source:</u></b> GOK

8. Shimoni Dispensary Staff House  
Mzizima Dispensary  
Msambweni/Pongwe Kidimu      **Funding Source:** GOK
- The buildings are 60% complete;  
Construction of OP block and staff quarters

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Kwale Hospital Theatre and X-Ray Unit	1	Construction of building and provision of equipment  <b>Justification:</b> It will serve the increasing population and minimize referrals to Mombasa.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Physiotherapy/ Occupational Therapy Block at Msambweni District Hospital Msambweni Division	2	Building construction:- Include Gymnasium separate offices for physiotherapists & occupational therapists who are now housed in casualty department. This was omitted in the initial plans of the hospital.  <b>Justification::</b> There is increasing demand for the services of the department in the hospital.
Msambweni Hospital Amenity Ward Msabweni Division	3	Construction of a 20-bed amenity wing complete with kitchen.  <b>Justification:</b> This hospital serves even tourists and other senior executives. The nearest they can be hospitalized is Mombasa. An amenity wing would improve the quality of services rendered.

Fencing of Hospitals Msambweni, Kwale, Kinango, Tiwi	4	Put up perimeter fences in the hospitals.
		<b>Justification:</b> To enhance security in the institutions.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Construction of Ferro- cement Tanks	5	Five water tanks - Kwale hospital, Kinango Hosp., Samburu, Lunga Lunga & Tiwi H/C.
		<b>Justification:</b> It will increase accessibility to clean water.
		<b>Funding source</b> GOK
Community Pharmacies (B.I. Centres)	6	Establish 18 more centres in the district.
		<b>Justification:</b> To enhance Primary Health Care Services in the district
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Aga Khan
Health Education District-Wide	7	Putting up kitchen gardens in dispensaries; Increasing Community based growth monitoring centres from 105 to 200; Training more Community Health Workers.
		<b>Justification:</b> To reduce the incidence of malnutrition in the district.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Msambweni Hospital Renovation of Buildings	8	Renovation of existing buildings. This will entail repairing leakages, painting, renovating staff houses as well as the electrical and plumbing systems.
		<b>Justification:</b> Most buildings are leaking and the wood is rotting.



Msambweni Hospital Borehole 9

Drill a borehole to serve the hospital.

**Justification:** The water table in the hospital is very high and there is need for a dependable source of water.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Renovation of Staff Houses and Hostel at Tumbe IDH Msambweni 10

Renovation of staff houses and hostel.

**Justification:** The houses are in a state of disrepair and require renovation

**Funding Source:** ODA/  
Netherlands

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## **CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:-

- Mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning processes.
- Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on women groups in income generating activities and in decision making at all levels.
- Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance.
- Improve sports facilities by establishing district stadia and other facilities that can promote sporting talents.
- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the District Sports Administration.
- Promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, oral traditions, popularisation of Kiswahili and other national languages for identity and pride.
- Intensify Adult Education to eradicate illiteracy.
- Provide reading materials in the districts through National Library Services.

### **Department of Culture**

#### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

The following achievements were realized during the plan under review:-

- The Department acquired land for the construction of District Cultural Centre.
- Funds were allocated for the fencing of the plot.
- There was also a marked increase in the number of traditional medicinemen, music and drama.
- The major constraint to the operations of the department had been lack of adequate personnel. The department's activities were mostly run by a single member of staff.

## Department of Social Services

The following were the achievements realized during the period under review.

- Completion of multi-purpose centre in Kizibe
- Construction and completion of a kitchen at Kwale Family Life Training Centre (FLTC)
- Extension of poultry house for 300 birds at Kwale FLTC
- Completion of perimeter fence around the 13.5 Acre plot of the Kwale FLTC
- Mobilization of 90 women groups in Kinango and Samburu Divisions
- Registration of 500 women/self-help groups in the District.

## Department of Adult Education

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

There was a total enrolment of 3,784 adult learners comprising 1,002 men and 2782 women.

The department adopted the Functional Literacy approach in its teaching. This was in line with the objective of improving the socio-economic status of the learners. The department also integrated the following subjects in its literacy teaching:- Environmental health, modern agricultural practices, population education, family Planning, home and resource management and citizenship.

The major constrains faced in the implementation of the adult education programme included inadequate teaching staff, too few trained Adult Education teachers, lack of office accommodation, learning materials and transport.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

### Department of Culture

- Objectives:** To initiate cultural training at the district level.
- Targets:** Undertake research on the sub-tribes of the district to identify and assist in the preservation of the salient cultural features which can be exploited to boost the tourist industry.

### Department of Social Services

The main district Specific objectives and targets of the department are:

- Objective:** To involve people in planning and executing community based development initiatives.
- Target:** Form and register 100 self-help groups.
- Objective:** To enable women to be more actively integrated into development efforts through groups that initiate income generating activities.
- Target:** Form and register 200 women groups.
- Objective:** To assist in the rehabilitation of disabled persons through vocational training, resettlement and counselling.
- Target:** Identify, train and resettle 100 disabled persons.
- Objective:** To enable the youth who have dropped out of school prematurely to acquire useful skills for employment or self employment.
- Target:** Form and register 50 youth groups.

### Department of Adult Education

- Objective:** Equip the Part-Time teachers with adult teaching techniques, equip both the Part-Time and Full-Time teachers with Non-Formal Education techniques.
- Targets:** Train the 124 Part time teachers in order to equip them with skills in adult education teaching methods.

Train the 58 Full-time teachers on Non-Formal Education teaching skills.

**Objective:** Enhance local leaders participation in adult education programmes.

**Target:** Organize advocacy seminars for local leaders in all the five divisions in the district.

**Objective:** Produce locally available resource materials for the Non-Formal education programme.

**Target:** Procure teaching materials for the Non-Formal education classes in the district.

**Objective:** Provide office accommodation for officers in the divisions.

**Target:** Construct four offices, one per year each in Matuga, Samburu, Kubo and Kinango Divisions.

Project Name	Location/Division	Priority	Description of Activities	Funding Source
4. Trainings				
5. Construction of a stand			Justification: Various cultural items can be exhibited during the district show period. Locations: Matuga Division	Funding Source: GOK
6. Kwale FLTC Farming Project	Timba, Matuga Divisions		Extension of a zero grazing and poultry project	Funding Source: GOK

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Culture

#### A: On-going Project

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Kwale District Cultural Centre	Construction of the centre. The centre will be a focal point for different cultural groups to meet and exchange ideas. It will also provide artists with a place to display and market their products. It will also be a tourist attraction and will house the department and be community office.
<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK	

#### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Show Stand (Ukunda Show Ground)	1	Construction of a stand
<b>Justification:</b> Various cultural items can be exhibited during the district show period.		
<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK		

## Department of Social Services

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Chale Women Group Posho Mill Project Kinondo Location Msambweni	House completion and installation of Posho Mill  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> RDF/SDD
2. Kitivo Women Group Rental House Project	Completion of Rental house  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> RDF/Community
3. Community Mobilization and-Development District-Wide	Groups promotion, registration and supervision  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD
4. Trainings District-Wide	Training of staff, group leaders and project committees  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD
5. Community-based Nutrition Rehabilitation Programme Tsimba, Waa and Ng'ombeni Locations Matuga Division	Community sensitization, Formation of co-ordinating committee and training of community based health worker  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Danida/GOK
6. Kwale FLTC Farming Project Tsimba, Matuga Divisions	Extension of a zero grazing and poultry project  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Revolving Credit Fund for Women Groups	1	Initiate a revolving credit fund for women groups. Initiate income generating project  <b>Justification:</b> Most women Groups lack capital to engage in income generating projects  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Skills Development Training for Women Groups	2	Equip group members under-taking handcraft project with skill like finishing, labelling, marketing and diversification  <b>Justification:</b> This will make handicraft more marketable and fetch more returns.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Group Leaders Training	3	To train Group leaders on leadership, communication, record keeping and project management  <b>Justification:</b> This will improve leadership and Management of group projects  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Grants to Groups	4	Financial assistance to viable groups  <b>Justification:</b> The grants will enable the groups to complete on-going projects  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor



Kwale FLTC Dining Hall 5  
Matuga/Tsimba

Construction of a dining hall for the  
centre

**Justification:** The hall will also be used  
for seminars and courses hence  
generate income for the centre.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

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**Department of Adult Education**

**B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training of Part Time Teachers	1	Organize induction courses for Part Time Teachers Procure one 4 wheel drive vehicle and 5 motorcycles for monitoring purposes. <b>Justification:</b> The 124 part time teachers have not been trained to handle adult learners. Lack of transport has been a major constraint in monitoring and evaluation of the Adult Education Programme. <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Training of Full Time Teachers on Non-Formal Education Programme District-Wide 2

Organize training for all the 58 Full Time Teachers on Non-Formal Education skills.  
Procure teaching materials for the Non-Formal Education Programme.

**Justification:** The 58 Full Time Teacher who handle the NFE Programme have not been trained. Lack of proper teaching materials for the NFE programme has hindered effective implementation of the programme.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Local Leaders Social Mobilization Seminars District-Wide 3

Organize Social Mobilization and awareness creation campaign seminars for Local Leaders on NFE.

**Justification:** The seminars will mobilise support to facilitate the recruitment and enrolment of youths in NFE classes.

**Funding Source:** GOK/UNICEF

Adult Education Offices for Matuga, Samburu, Kubo and Kinango Divisions 4

Construction of divisional offices.

**Justification:** To provide office facilities for divisional officers in Matuga, Samburu, Kubo and Kinango Divisions

**Funding Source:** GOK

## **LANDS AND SETTLEMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:-

- Ensure settlement of landless Kenyans in available Government and Trust land.
- Safeguard Public interest and property by ensuring a stable and orderly use of land and to ensure that all future physical development plans are planned in the desired direction through enforcement of regulations.
- Ensure that all land is registered and plot owners issued with title deeds or lease certificates to enhance tenure security on land.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

#### **Land Adjudication, Settlement and Registration Departments**

During the period under review 8 settlement schemes namely Kidimu, Golini, Ukunda, Diani, Tembo, Shimoni, Tumbe and Ramisi were adjudicated and title deeds issued to the land owners. Matuga Settlement scheme was also completed but is yet to be issued with title deeds.

#### **Physical Planning Department**

The following achievements were realized:-

- A total of 4 physical Development plans were prepared for Shimoni, Shimba Hills, Mackinan Road and Samburu centres.
- 50 part development plans were prepared for Kwale (16) ,Diani (12), Msambweni (3), Tiwi (2), Shimoni (14), Lunga Lunga (2) and Matuga (1) centres
- There were 26 sub-divisional schemes covering Kwale (1), Diani (22) and Tiwi (3) centres.
- There were 32 change of user cases, most of which were in Diani (21).
- Extension of lease cases were 10, 9 of which were in Diani and the other in Tiwi.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

### Land Adjudication, Settlement and Registration Departments

**Objective:** Identify suitable Government Land for establishment of settlement schemes

**Target:** To establish 2529 settlement schemes by the year 2001 and issue allottees with title deeds.

### Physical Planning Department

**Objective:** To offer professional services as pertains to physical development of land in order to bring about a well organised and sound habitable environment in the district.

**Targets:** Preparation and revision of 6 development plans for Samburu, Mackinnon Road, Shimba Hills, Kwale, Kinango and Lunga lunga.

Preparation of 3 squatter settlement schemes namely Kigombero, Mackinnon Road and Tsunza phase II.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Land Adjudication, Settlement and Registration Departments

#### A. On-going Project

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
Land Adjudication	District-Wide	Completion of adjudication and issuance of title deeds to the owners.

**Funding Source:** GOK

### Physical Planning Department

#### A: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Development Plans	1	Preparation of final drafts of the development plans for Samburu, Mackinnon Road (Lower) and Shimba Hills in that order  <b>Justification:</b> Plans are necessary in order to ensure that development in the upcoming centres is well organised.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Development Plans Revisions	2	Revision of the development plans for Kwale, Kinango and Lunga Lunga in that order.  <b>Justification:</b> Plans are necessary in order to ensure that development in the upcoming centres is well organised.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Squatter Settlement Schemes

3

Preparation of the squatter settlement schemes in Kigombero, Mackinnon Road and Tsunza phase II.

**Justification:** To facilitate the settlement of landless squatters.

**Source Funding:** GOK

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Completion of adjudication and issuance of title deeds to the owners.

District-Wide

Funding Source: GOK

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**A: New Project Proposals**

Physical Planning Department

Project Name

Location/Division

Priority Ranking

Description of Activities

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1

Development Plans

Preparation of final drafts of the development plans for Sanduru, Mackinnon Road (Lower) and Simba Hills in that order.

**Justification:** Plans are necessary in order to ensure that development in the upcoming centres is well organised.

Funding Source: GOK

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2

Development Plans Revisions

Revision of the development plans for Kwele, Kinanga and Lunga Lunga in that order.

**Justification:** Plans are necessary in order to ensure that development in the upcoming centres is well organised.

Funding Source: GOK

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## **EDUCATION**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The major objective of the sector is to provide Universal Education and produce individuals who are properly socialised and possess the necessary knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that enable them to participate positively in nation-building. Specifically these objectives include:

- To enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels.
- To expand access to and retention in education at primary and secondary levels especially in ASAL and Urban slum areas of disabled children and girls.
- To strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and more so practical subjects at primary and secondary levels.
- Strengthen the sector management, planning, budgeting and information systems.
- Realise sustainable levels of resource mobilization.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

During the period under review much progress was realised in the provision of physical facilities, notably classrooms. However, construction and equipping of workshops and home science rooms which are a necessary ingredient in the implementation of the 8-4-4- curriculum continued to lag behind.

The number of primary schools increased from 263 in 1993 to 268 in 1996 while secondary schools increased from 23 in 1993 to 26 in 1996.

There was also a remarkable improvement in KCPE mean score from 274.00 in 1993 to 306.00 in 1995.

The major constraints facing education in the district include poor enrolment in primary and pre-school education and the lack of physical facilities.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** Strengthen the teaching of the 8.4.4 curriculum in primary schools.
- Target:** Increase the number of trained teachers by 500
- Objective:** Improve the provision of physical facilities in primary and secondary schools
- Target:** Complete 645 classrooms, 248 workshops and 264 home science rooms for use in primary schools,  
Complete 36 laboratories and 20 workshops in secondary schools.
- Objectives:** To step up and maintain continuity of school inspections to ensure coverage of the 8.4.4. system.
- Target:** Carry out at least one inspection per school per term.
- Objective:** Improve the district performance in KCPE examinations.
- Target:** Raise the mean score from the current figure of 306 to over 500 by 2001.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: On-going Projects

Project Name	Location/Division	Description of Activities
1.	Classroom Construction District-Wide	Completion of 645 classrooms including provision of desks.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/BOG/PTA
2.	Workshops/Home Science Rooms District-Wide	Completion of 248 workshops and 264 Home Science rooms in various schools.  <b>Funding Source:</b> BOG/PTA/NGOs

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
District Centre for Early Childhood Education (DICECE)	1	Construction of the Centre  <b>Justification:</b> The centre is needed for the promotion of pre-school education in the district  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Teachers' Advisory Centres District-Wide	2	Construction of 9 Teachers' Advisory centres in identified locations in the district.  <b>Justification:</b> The TAC's are currently housed in temporary premises  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Self Help/Donor

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The sector's broad policy objectives are to:

- Promote policies that avoid excessive concentration in the largest cities by fostering growth of secondary towns and small urban centres.
- Support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage treatment facilities, power supply, roads and market/trading facilities in selected local authorities with the objective of providing incentives for private investment.
- Strengthen managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage authorities manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investments as well as ensure that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time.
- Improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal service on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

#### **County Council of Kwale**

Most of the major projects proposed for funding during the previous plan period were not implemented due to financial constraints. The Council, however, continued its endeavours to render services to Wananchi in the areas of education, water, market and garbage collection.

The council continued to support the Kwale School for the Deaf and Kwale School for the Mentally Handicapped. The council started running thirteen water supplies at Lukore, Mwaluphamba, Sapo, Ndavaya and Bodo. The latter two are boreholes.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objectives:** To improve agricultural production and marketing in the district and uplift the standards of living of the community.

**Target:** Construction of a wholesale market at Pungu.

**Objective:** Promotion of curio marketing along the Diani Beach

**Target:** Completion of Diani Curio Market.

**Objective:** Improvement of housing conditions in the major Urban Centres in the District.

**Target:** Construct 60 housing units in Kwale, Kinango and Msambweni.

Project Name	Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Pungu Wholesale Market	Matsya Division	1	Construction of a wholesale market for agricultural produce <u>Justification:</u> There's no wholesale market in the whole of South Coast <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/DONOR
Ukunda Bus Park	Mambweni Division	2	Construction of a Bus Park <u>Justification:</u> There's no bus park in the busy township. The area has been prone to accidents due to disorganised parking of Public Service Vehicles. <u>Funding Source:</u> GOK/Donor

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Kwale County Council

#### A. On Going Project

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Diani Curio Market Ukunda Location Msambweni Division	Completion of the market  <b>Funding Source:</b> Service charge/Self Help

#### B. New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Pungu Wholesale Market Ng'ombeni Location Matuga Division	1	Construction of a wholesale market for agricultural produce  <b>Justification:</b> There's no wholesale market in the whole of South Coast  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/DONOR
Ukunda Bus Park Ukunda Location Msambweni Division	2	Construction of a Bus Park  <b>Justification:</b> There's no bus park in the busy township. The area has been prone to accidents due to disorganised parking of Public Service Vehicles.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

County Council Housing Project  
Kwale, Kinango and  
Msambweni Trading Centres 3

Construction of Rental Houses at  
proposed sites

**Justification:** There's an acute  
shortage of houses in these  
townships for workers and the  
business community.

**Funding Source:** National Housing  
Corporation

Improvement of Council  
Markets 4

Renovation/expansion of markets  
including provision of amenities

**Justification:** To improve the  
revenue base for the council and  
uplift the standards of hygiene in  
the markets.

**Funding Source:** Service Charge

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## **KENYA WOMEN FINANCE TRUST**

### **Overall Policy Objective**

The overall objective of the organisation is to advance and promote direct participation of economically active women in viable businesses to improve their economic and social status.

### **Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

The Kenya Women Finance Trust, KWFT, started its operations in the district in January 1994 and the first loans were distributed in May 1994. Since then the following has been achieved:-

- The number of groups increased from 13 in 1994 to 37 by September 1996.
- The Programme membership rose from 260 in 1994 to 942 by 1996.
- The number of loanees increased from 178 in 1994 to 1,018 in 1996 with the amount of loans rising to over Kshs. 9 million. Loan repayment rate has been 100%.

### **District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Provide financial and non- financial services to women groups.

**Target:** To form 51 groups with a total membership of 1020.

To disburse loans amounting to Kshs 85.4 million to nearly 5000 members.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Project

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Biashara Scheme Kinango, Matuga and Msambweni Divisions	Organization of Groups of 20 members each. Promotion of Savings amongst the groups. Provision of Credit and other non-financial services to the women groups. Evaluate impact on clients and their businesses.

**Funding Source: KWFT**

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