

## 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 plan: "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained 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 major constraints to industrialization and the strategies that the district will pursue to achieve rapid

### **DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**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.

**1997 - 2001**

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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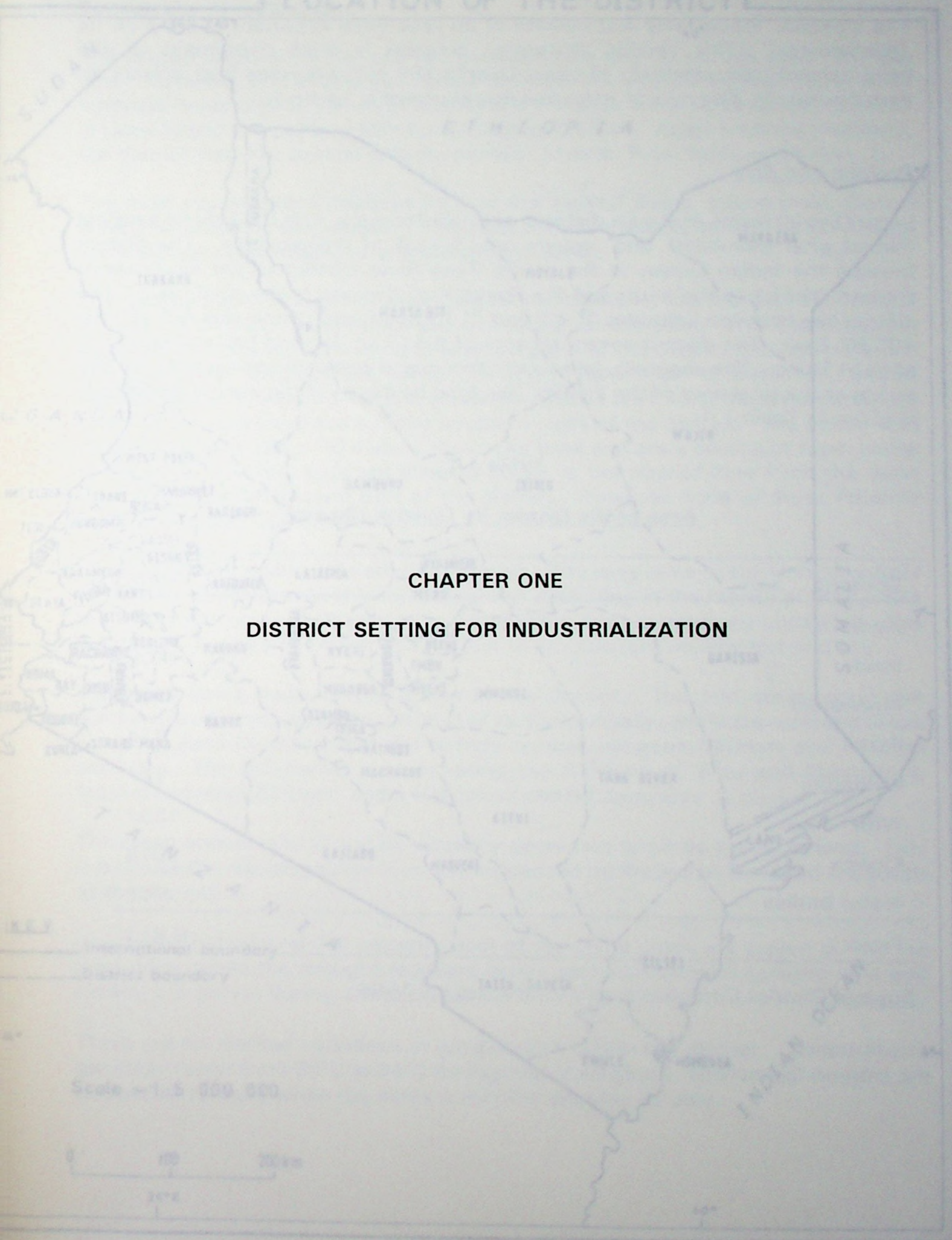
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## CHAPTER ONE

### DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



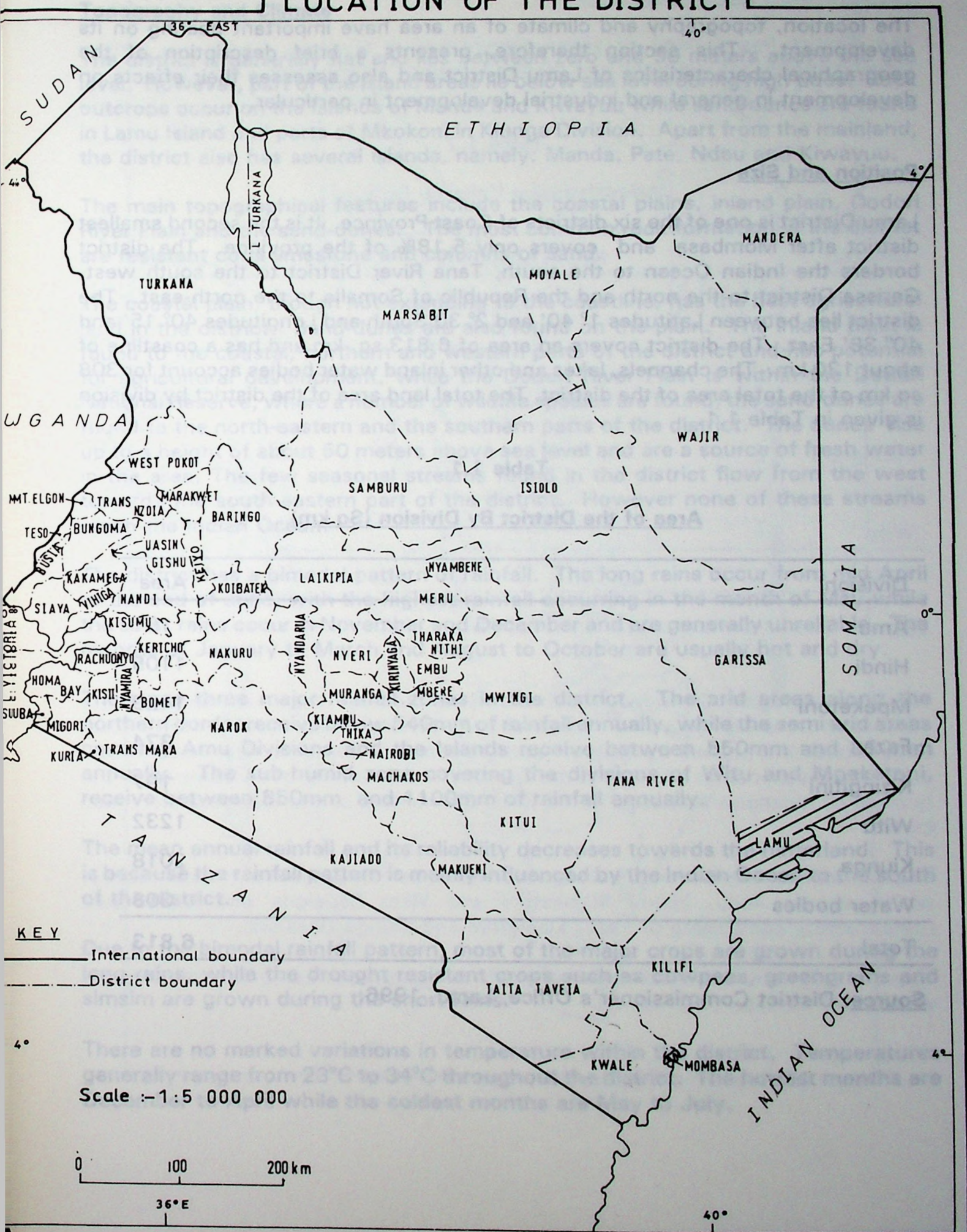
## CHAPTER ONE

### DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

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# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

The location, topography and climate of an area have important bearing on its development. This section therefore, presents a brief description of the geographical characteristics of Lamu District and also assesses their effects on development in general and industrial development in particular.

### Position and Size

Lamu District is one of the six districts of Coast Province. It is the second smallest district after Mombasa and covers only 5.18% of the province. The district borders the Indian Ocean to the south, Tana River District to the south west, Garissa District to the north and the Republic of Somalia to the north-east. The district lies between Latitudes 1° 40' and 2° 30' South and Longitudes 40° 15' and 40° 38' East. The district covers an area of 6,813 sq. km and has a coastline of about 130 km. The channels, lakes and other inland water bodies account for 308 sq km of the total area of the district. The total land area of the district by division is given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1

#### Area of the District By Division (Sq.km)

Division	Area
Amu	151
Hindi	1105
Mpeketoni	1429
Faza	374
Kizingitini	197
Witu	1232
Kiunga	2018
Water bodies	308
Total	6,813

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Lamu, 1996.



## Topography and Climate

The district is generally flat and lies between zero and 50 meters above the sea level. However, part of the Island areas lie below sea level during high tides. Rock outcrops occur on the Islands of Manda and Kiwayuu while sand-dunes are found in Lamu Island and parts of Mkokoni in Kiunga Division. Apart from the mainland, the district also has several islands, namely: Manda, Pate, Ndau and Kiwayuu.

The main topographical features include the coastal plains, inland plain, Doodori River Plain and the sand-dunes. The most common rock formation in the district are resistant coral limestone and columns of sand.

The coastal plain, though not extending to the coastline, has the best agricultural land in the district. Sand-dunes are also found on the plain. The inland plain is found to the coastal, northern and western parts of the district and has potential for agricultural development, while the Doodori River Plain is within the Doodori National Reserve, where a number of wildlife species are found, the sand-dunes are found to the north-eastern and the southern parts of the district. The dunes rise up to a height of about 50 meters above sea level and are a source of fresh water in the area. The few seasonal streams found in the district flow from the west towards the south-eastern part of the district. However none of these streams reach the Indian Ocean.

The district has a bimodal pattern of rainfall. The long rains occur from mid April to the end of June, with the highest rainfall occurring in the month of May while the short rains occur in November and December and are generally unreliable. The months of January to March and August to October are usually hot and dry.

There are three major rainfall zones in the district. The arid areas along the northern border receive below 540mm of rainfall annually, while the semi arid areas covering Amu Divisions and the Islands receive between 550mm and 850mm annually. The sub-humid zone covering the divisions of Witu and Mpeketoni, receive between 850mm and 1100mm of rainfall annually.

The mean annual rainfall and its reliability decreases towards the hinterland. This is because the rainfall pattern is mainly influenced by the Indian Ocean to the south of the district.

Due to the bimodal rainfall pattern, most of the major crops are grown during the long rains, while the drought resistant crops such as cowpeas, greengrams and simsim are grown during the short rains.

There are no marked variations in temperature within the district. Temperatures generally range from 23°C to 34°C throughout the district. The hottest months are December to April while the coldest months are May to July.

## Administrative and Political Units

The district has a total of seven administrative divisions which are further subdivided into 23 locations and 40 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2

### Administrative Units by Division

Division	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Amu	4	6
Hindi	2	4
Mpeketoni	6	11
Faza	4	6
Kizingitini	3	4
Kiunga	2	5
Witu	2	4
Total	23	40

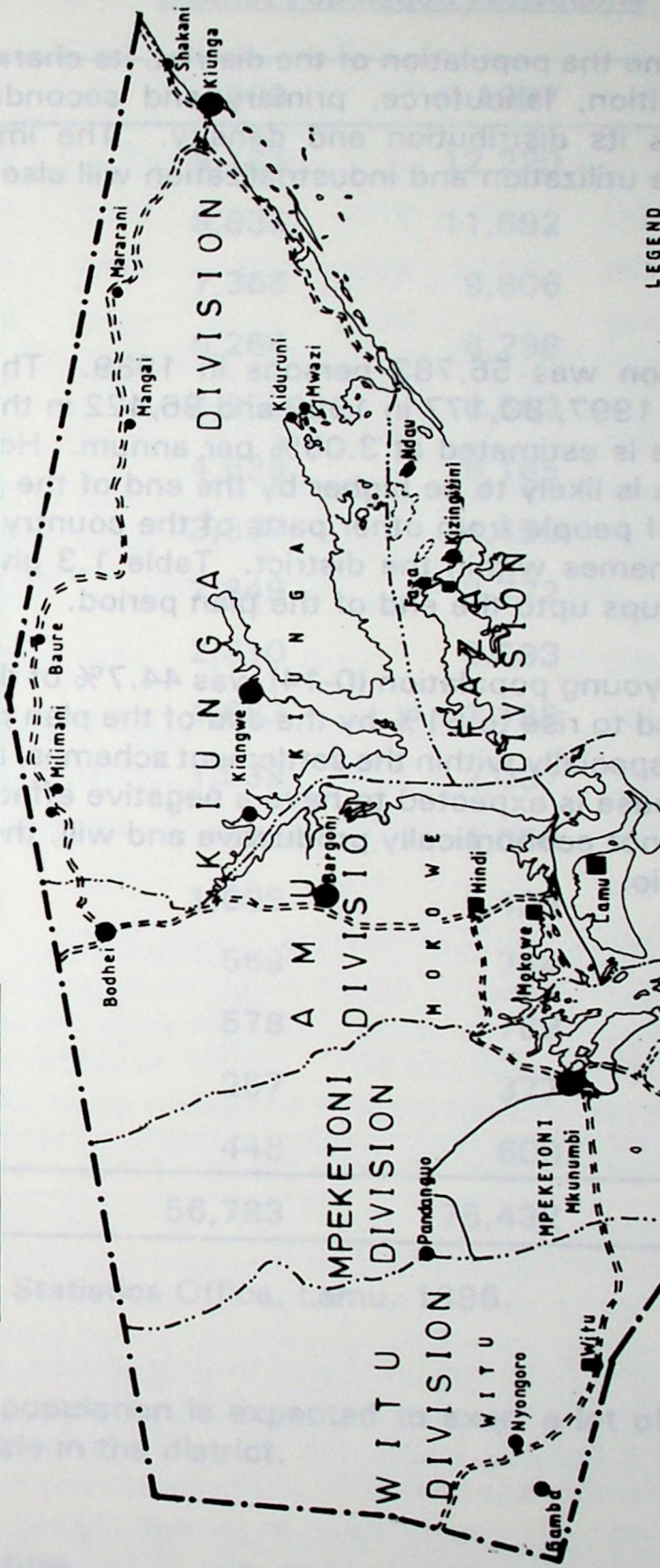
**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Lamu, 1996.

Hindi and Kizingitini Divisions, which are newly created, were established in late 1995 and were carved out of Amu and Faza Divisions respectively. Mpeketoni Division has the highest number of locations and sub-locations, followed by Amu and Faza Divisions. In addition to the increase in the number of divisions by 2, the number of locations increased by 14 while the number of sub-locations increased by 16.

The district has only two political constituencies, namely Lamu West Constituency, which covers Amu, Hindi, Mpeketoni and Witu Divisions and Lamu East Constituency comprising of Faza, Kizingitini and Kiunga Divisions.

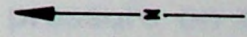
There is only one local authorities in the district, namely: Lamu County Council, which has thirteen (13) wards.

# LAMU DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## LEGEND

District Boundary	.....	AMU DIVISION
Division Boundary	-----	KIUUNGA
Location "	●	LAMU
Urban Area 4th Class	■	Mpeketoni
"	■	Kiunga
"	●	Pandanguo
Villages or Hubs	●	



## POPULATION PROFILES

This section will examine the population of the district, its characteristics such as size, age-sex composition, labourforce, primary and secondary school going population, as well as its distribution and density. The implications of this population for resource utilization and industrialization will also be examined.

### Population Size

The district's population was 56,783 persons in 1989. This is projected to increase to 75,432 by 1997, 80,177 in 1999 and 86,422 in the year 2001. The population growth rate is estimated at 3.05% per annum. However, the actual population growth rate is likely to be higher by the end of the plan period due to the high in-migration of people from other parts of the country to settle in newly created settlement schemes within the district. Table 1.3 gives the population projections by age groups upto the end of the plan period.

The percentage of the young population (0-14) was 44.7% of the total population in 1989 and is expected to rise to 51% by the end of the plan period. This is due to high fertility rates, especially within the settlement schemes, and improved child health care. This increase is expected to have a negative effect on the district in that this population is not economically productive and will, therefore, constitute a high dependency ratio.

Table 1.3

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0-4	9,183	12,220	12,989	14,000
5-9	8,835	11,692	12,427	13,395
10-14	7,366	9,806	10,423	11,235
15-19	6,264	8,298	8,819	9,506
20-24	4,957	6,563	6,957	7,519
25-29	4,639	6,185	6,575	7,087
30-34	3,397	4,450	4,730	5,099
35-39	2,849	3,772	4,009	4,321
40-44	2,310	3,093	3,287	3,457
45-49	1,663	2,188	2,325	2,506
50-54	1,539	2,037	2,165	2,333
55-59	818	1,056	1,122	1,210
60-64	1,095	1,433	1,523	1,642
65-69	569	754	802	864
70-74	578	769	818	882
75-79	257	377	401	432
80	448	603	641	691
Total	56,783	75,432	80,177	86,422

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

The increase in population is expected to exert a lot of pressure on the limited resources available in the district.

### Population Structure

**Age/Sex Structure:** Table 1.4 shows age-sex composition of the population and their projections.

Table 1.4

Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
0-4	4548	4635	6049	6171	6429	6559	6915	7085
5-9	4355	4450	5788	5904	6151	6276	6623	6772
10-14	3617	3749	4815	4991	5118	5305	5498	5737
15-19	3083	3181	4083	4215	4339	4480	4707	4799
20-24	2420	2521	3216	3347	3418	3557	3666	3853
25-29	2158	2481	2876	3309	3057	3518	3291	3796
30-34	1544	1809	2057	2399	2181	2549	2333	2766
35-39	1302	1547	1724	2048	1832	2177	1916	2405
40-44	1105	1205	1478	1615	1571	1716	1666	1791
45-49	702	961	923	1265	891	1344	1183	1423
50-54	736	803	974	1063	1035	1130	1125	1208
55-59	325	493	419	637	445	677	500	710
60-64	558	537	731	702	777	746	833	809
65-69	265	304	357	403	374	428	416	447
70-74	277	301	368	401	392	426	421	461
75-79	121	136	160	217	170	231	183	249
80+	232	216	309	294	328	313	354	337
Total	27355	29428	36358	39074	38645	41532	41655	44767

**Source:** District Statistics Offices, Lamu, 1996.

The male population is higher in all age groups of the population, except for the 60 - 64 age group in which the female population is slightly higher. The difference in by age group is more pronounced within the 25 - 49 age groups. The higher percentage of males within this age groups is attributed to the in-migration of the settlers to the schemes, who are mainly male, in pursuit of land and employment on the farms and the commercial sector, especially in tourism activities, where males dominate.

**Age-Group 6 - 13 (Primary):** The population of this age group was 12,876 in 1989 and is projected to be 17,109 by 1997, 18,185 by 1999, 19,602 by 2001. This age group represents 28.6 % of the total population and had a female to male ratio of 1:1.03. The increase in population of this age group will require the district to increase investment in education facilities required by this age group. There will also be need to develop more vocational training facilities to absorb the school dropouts. Table 1.5 gives the projections on selected age groups.

**Table 1.5**

**Population Projections on Selected Age Groups**

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
6-13 (Primary)	6,340	6,534	8,435	8,674	8,966	9,220	9,664	9,938
14-17 (Secondary)	2,436	2,565	3,236	3,399	3,439	3,613	3,707	3,895
15-49 (Female)	12,314	-	16,351	-	17,379	-	18,662	-
15-59 (Labour-force)	13,375	15,001	17,744	19,898	18,859	21,148	20,287	22,751

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

**Age-Group 14-17 (Secondary):** In 1989, the population in this age group was 5,001, and it is expected to rise to 6,635 by 1997, 6,976 in 1999 and to 7,402 by 2001. This age group represents 8.8% of the total district's population and has a female to male ration of 1:1.05. The increase in the secondary school going population calls for more and better educational and vocational facilities to impart technical skills as this population will be joining the labour market.

**Female Population (Age 15 -19):** This group represents 21.7% of the total population. In 1989 this segment of the population had 12,321 persons and is projected to rise to 16,368 by 1997, 17,400 in 1999 and 18,757 by the year 2001. As this is the fertile female population, its increase is expected to further increase the total population in the district which will almost double by 2001. This calls for an increase in facilities to cater for the women and children. These include pre-primary schools, health clinics, maternity and family planning facilities.

**Labour - Force (Age 15 - 59):** The district's labour-force numbered 28,376 in 1989 and this represented 49.9% of the total population. The labour-force is projected

to increase to 37,476 by 1997 and 40,121 in 1999 and 43,246 by the end of the plan period in 2001. The labour force has a female to male ratio of 1:1.12. Due to cultural and religious beliefs, most of the female population are not widely engaged in paid employment, although they carry out other equally productive domestic work activities.

Most of the labourforce is unskilled with only a small percentage with fishing, boat making, wood carving and embroidery skills. It is estimated that 41% of the labour force is literate which implies that only a small proportion of the labour force can be absorbed as skilled labourforce required for industrialization in the district. With an increase in the number of vocational institutions, it is expected that the percentage of semi-skilled and skilled labour will increase.

In 1989, the district had a dependency ratio of 100:109 and is projected to be 100:110 by 1997, and 100:112 by the end of the plan period. This means that by 1997, out of 100 economically active people they will have 110 dependants.

### Distribution and Density

The district's population is not evenly distributed among the divisions. Amu Division has the highest population while Kiunga Division has the lowest population. The population distribution by division is as indicated in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6

#### Population and Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Amu	19,367	25,722	27,340	29,382
Mpeketoni	18,548	24,667	26,218	28,382
Faza	12,774	16,972	18,040	19,013
Witu	3,415	4,526	4,811	5,185
Kiunga	2,679	3,545	3,768	4,322
Total	56,783	75,432	80,177	86,422

Source: District Statistics Office, Lamu, 1996.

Amu Division was split in 1995, creating Hindi Division while Faza was split, creating Kizingitini Division. Amu Division leads in population size due to it being the location of the district headquarters. Several commercial activities are also within the division in addition to a settlement scheme at Hindi. Mpeketoni Division



closely follows Amu Division in terms of population size. Apart from being a very productive agricultural area, the division also has two settlement schemes which have very high plot occupancy rates.

Kiunga has the lowest population due to problems of insecurity, lack of water and harsh environment which forces the local residents to move elsewhere.

The population densities projected by division are as indicated in Table 1.7.

**Table 1.7**  
**Population Density by Division**

Division	Area (Sq.km)	1989	1997	1999	2001
Amu/Hindi	1,256	15.4	20.5	21.8	23.4
Mpeketoni	1,429	13	17.3	18.3	20
Witu	1,232	2.8	3.7	3.9	4.2
Faza/Kizingitini	571	22.4	29.7	31.6	33.3
Kiunga	2,018	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.1
Total	6,506	8.7	11.6	12.3	16.6

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

Faza Division leads in terms of population density and had a density of 22.4 in 1989 and this is expected to increase to 29.7 by 1997, 31.6 in 1999 and 33.3 by the year 2001. The same trend can be observed in Amu Division, which ranks second in terms of population density. The two divisions consist mainly of Islands and have the oldest settlements in the coastal region. The two divisions of Faza and Amu with highest densities have now been split.

Mpeketoni Division, which is ranked third in density, has good arable land which has attracted many settlers from within and outside the district. It is expected that the population density will rise even higher with the opening up of more settlement schemes in the division.

Witu and Kiunga have the lowest population densities. With the opening up of Witu Settlement Scheme and improvement of security in Kiunga Division, it is expected that the population density will increase during the plan period.

### Urban Population

It is estimated that at least 35% of the districts's population reside in Lamu Town and other divisional and market centres within the district.

Lamu Town leads all the other market centres with 18% of the district's population residing in the town. The town had a population of 10,628 in 1989 and is projected to increase to 16,161 persons by the end of the plan period. All the divisional headquarters have sizeable urban populations as shown in Table 1.8.

**Table 1.8**

#### Urban and Market Centre Population Projections

	1989	1997	1999	2001
Lamu Town	10,628	14,101	14,993	16,161
Matondoni	1,728	2,263	2,405	2,765
Mokowe	1,842	2,414	2,556	2,765
Hindi	978	1,282	1,363	1,469
Mpeketoni	631	830	882	951
Witu	1,200	1,584	1,692	1,824
Faza	2,064	2,716	2,886	3,111
Kiunga	1,208	1,589	1,708	1,841
Total	20,279	26,779	28,495	30,887

**Source:** District Statistics Offices, Lamu, 1996.

All the centres have physical development plans and have adequate infrastructure. The urban population in the district is expected to increase during the plan period due to increased and improved infrastructural facilities in the district during the period. These urban and market centres are expected to be centres of major industrial growth in the district.

## RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

This section provides information on the district's resource base and contains analysis of the pattern of exploitation of resources, which are vital to the achievement of the objective of rapid industrialization in Lamu District.

### RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The resources of Lamu District presented in this sub-section include land and soils, water, forestry, wildlife as well as commercial minerals and materials. Description and analysis cover availability of these resources and the type of raw materials which can be obtained from them for use by industries, which may be either located within the district or outside the district.

#### Land and Soils

The district has three major soil types namely the red loam soils, sandy soils and rocky soils. The soils were developed from coral rocks, and sediments carried by the sea and seasonal rivers and from sand-dunes. The soils of most part of the district range from moderate to low fertility though there are some small pockets of high fertility.

The red loam soils have high fertility and are found mainly along the low-lands of Witu, Mpeketoni and some small parts of Amu and Kiunga Divisions. These soils support both food and cash crop farming in the district. Cash crops grown include maize, beans, cassava and cowpeas which also double as food crops to most of the residents.

The sandy soils have moderate fertility and are found within Amu and Faza Divisions. The soils support coconut, maize and cassava farming.

The rocky soils are found within the northern marginal parts of Witu and Kiunga Divisions. These soils are very poor and support scanty grassland vegetation. This area mainly supports livestock farming.

There are four main agro-ecological zones in the district L3, L4, L5 and L6. L3 refers to the coconut and cassava zone and covers an area of 511 sq kms of the district. L4 is the lowland livestock and millet zone with an area of 1606 sq. km while L6 refers to the low-land ranching zone and covers an area of 24 sq km. Only L3 and L4 are suitable for crop farming while L5 and L6 are suitable for ranching. Table 1.9 shows the agro-ecological zones by division.

Table 1.9

**Agro-Ecological Zones by Division (sq km)**

Division	L3	L4	L5	L6	Total
Amu	39	553	454	0	1,046
Mpeketoni	235	828	246	0	1,309
Faza	143	268	122	0	533
Witu	94	405	577	24	1,040
Kiunga	0	1,322	267	0	1,589
Total	511	3,376	1,666	24	5,517

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

Mpeketoni Division has the highest percentage of good agricultural land followed by Faza and Witu Divisions. The agricultural land occupies a total area of 5517 sq. kms which is 81% of the total land area of the district. Currently only about 180 sq. km is under crop production in the district. With the opening up of more settlement schemes and improved security it is expected that more land will be put under agricultural crop production, especially in Witu, Mpeketoni and Faza Divisions.

Most of the land in the district is Government land and only 24 percent of the land is under freehold and lease hold. Table 1.10 shows land ownership in the district by category.

Table 1.10

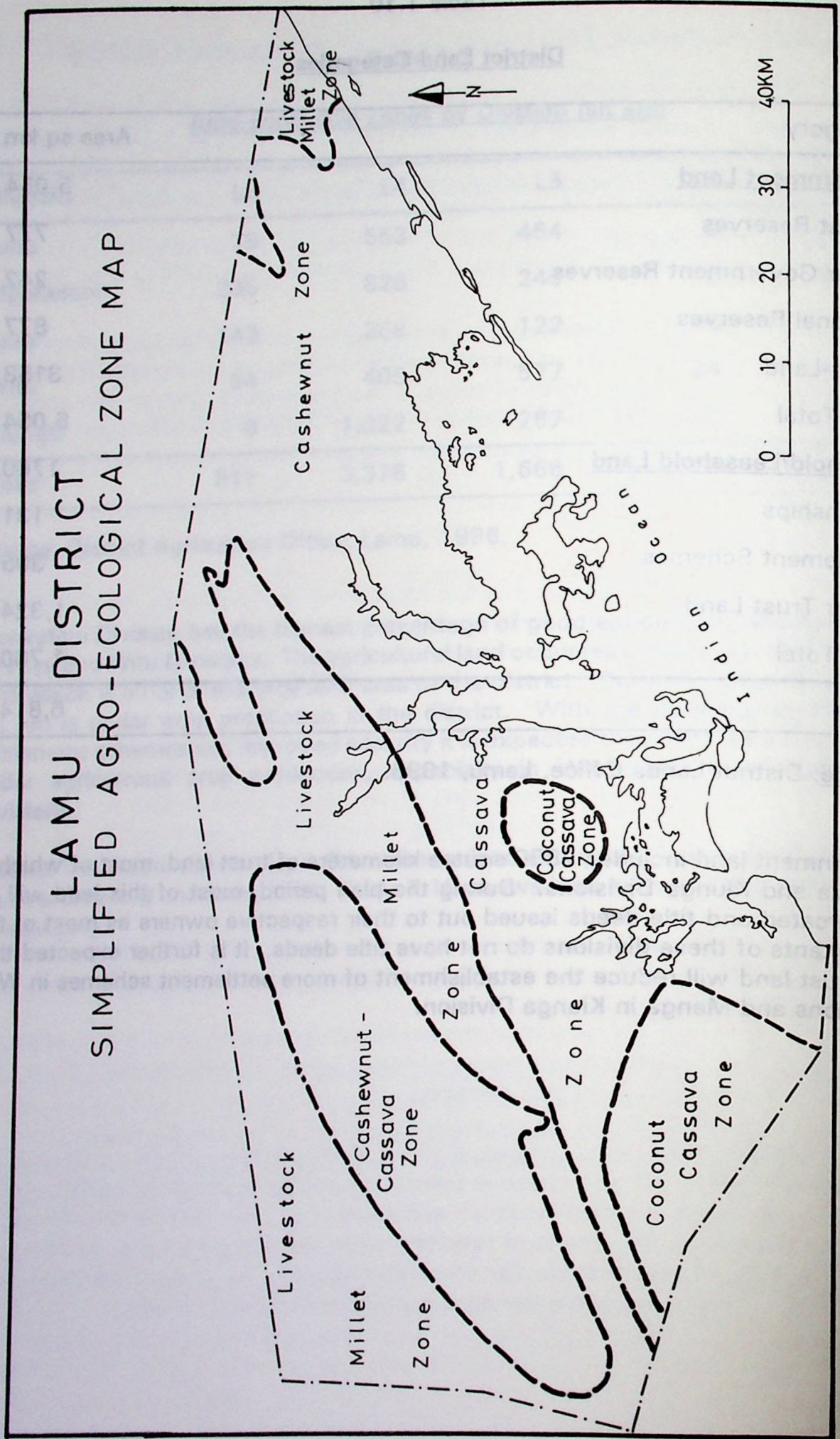
**District Land Categories**

Category	Area sq km
<b><u>Government Land</u></b>	<b>5,054</b>
Forest Reserves	777
Other Government Reserves	242
National Reserves	877
Trust-Land	3158
Sub-Total	<b>5,054</b>
<b><u>Freehold/Leasehold Land</u></b>	<b>1760</b>
Townships	131
Settlement Schemes	305
Other Trust Land	1,324
Sub-Total	<b>1,760</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,814</b>

**Source:** District Lands Office, Lamu, 1996.

Government land includes 2850 square kilometers of trust land, most of which is in Faza and Kiunga Divisions. During the plan period, most of this land will be demarcated and title deeds issued out to their respective owners as most of the inhabitants of these divisions do not have title deeds. It is further expected that the trust land will reduce the establishment of more settlement schemes in Witu Divisions and Manga in Kiunga Division.

# LAMU DISTRICT SIMPLIFIED AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE MAP



## Water Resources

The water resources in Lamu District is the sub-surface water. Others include, lakes, streams, rain water and sea water.

In spite of the limited use of its water for domestic purposes, the sea is perhaps the most important economic resource of Lamu District. Apart from providing fishing ground, it allows transportation of goods along the coastal areas within the district and beyond. Indeed, many of the off-farm economic activities upon which a majority of the population of Lamu District depends are themselves dependent on the sea. These include commerce, fishing, transport and tourism.

Among these sub-surface water, shallow wells are the most commonly used for domestic purposes. In Amu the shallow wells of the Shella sand-dunes provide fresh water that supplies Lamu Island and Mokowe area. In Mpeketoni, the shallow wells are a source of water for the giant Lake Kenyatta Control Water Supply System. Similarly the shallow wells of Witu supply the town residential areas with fresh drinking water. Faza and Kiunga Divisions have no shallow wells except in the area of Mkokoni in Kiunga Division. Bore holes are located in all the divisions of the district though most of them are saline.

Rain water is an important source of water in the district and provides the only source of clean and potable drinking water in Faza and Kiunga Divisions. The other source of surface water in the district is Lake Kenyatta in Mpeketoni Division, which is the only natural fresh water lake in the district.

The district has no big rivers but has a few seasonal streams mainly in Witu and Kiunga Divisions. The potential for hydro power development in the district is negligible. River Tana passes through the neighboring district and it is possible therefore to introduce large scale irrigation projects in the dry areas of the district by diverting the flow of water. The River Tana could also be tapped to provide water for domestic and industrial use in the district. Water dams and pans are few within the district and where available are used mainly for livestock.

## Forestry

The district has an area of 777 sq.km under forests. The main forest type is the lowland rain forest found in Witu reserve. The low and dry forest is found in Lungi and Boni forest while the mangrove forests are found in swamps and adjacent saline areas. All the above forests are natural forests. The most common hard wood tree species within the forests are *mbambakofi*, *mvule*, *cymometra mebbberi*, *diospyrosa valghanja* and mangrove trees. There are small pockets of man-made forests within Amu, Mpeketoni and Witu Divisions.

The forests provide substantial wood and timber for boat construction, furniture making, handcraft carvings, Lamu doors and window making. Most of the forestry products find ready markets out of the district, while some are exported to Saudi

Arabia. Small and medium cottage industries have been established to exploit this potential. Fearing a possible over-exploitation of the natural tree species within the forests, the District Development Committee has banned felling of mangrove trees and is also closely monitoring the exploitation levels of the *mbambakofi* and *mvule* to ensure that these two tree species do not go into extinction.

### Commercial Minerals and Materials

Manda Island in Amu Division is endowed with enormous quantities of coral rocks. The rocks are excavated and shaped into coral blocks which are used for building. The quantities sufficiently support the demands of the construction industry in the district. The resource provides employment opportunities for the excavators as well as those engaged in the construction industry.

Mkunumbi area of Mpeketoni Division has some salt deposits, though it has yet to be exploited. However the deposits have potential to warrant the setting up a salt manufacturing industry in the district.

Soils around the mangrove swamps are very suitable for the construction industry. The rest of the soils are salty and unsuitable for construction.

### Tourist Attractions

The major tourist attractions in the district are the historical sites and monuments, the cultural attractions, the clean sandy beaches, the wildlife and the Lamu archipelago. Lamu is rich in history, religion and culture and has a vibrant tourist industry. Notably, transport throughout the Lamu archipelago is by dhow or motorboat, while movement on land is only on foot, donkey or handcart. Lamu Town in particular, is famous for its narrow streets where *buibui*-clad women and other pedestrians jostle with donkeys and handcarts. Dhows and small fishing boats line the water front.

The main wildlife species in the district are elephants, zebras, buffaloes and water bucks. These wildlife species are found mainly within the gazetted Dandori and Kiunga National Reserves.

It is estimated that about 18,000 tourists visit the district annually. Tourism provides employment opportunities in the air and land transport companies, hotels, lodges, guest houses and the historical sites and museums. The industry also provides employment and income to other people in tourist related activities. These are the boatmen, guides and vendors.

The opening up of cheaper and better tourist destinations in the world has generally caused a decline in the tourists who visit the district. This has reduced the benefits accruing from tourism such as foreign exchange, employment creation,



as well as the expansion of markets for industrial goods. The number of local tourists visiting the district is negligible.

During the plan period, efforts will be made to promote tourism in the district by strengthening the marketing and promotion of the various tourist attractions in the district as well as to see whether other areas in the district can be opened up for tourism.

### **Fisheries**

Fishing in Lamu is of two types; marine in-shore and fresh water fishing. Marine inshore fishing is done in an area of about 3100 sq. kilometre of the territorial marine water extending from Dar-es-salaam point at the north of Ishakani to 7 kilometers out of Ras Tenawai in the south. Fresh water fishing takes place in fresh water lakes and swamps throughout the district. The length of straight coastline is over 130 km while the irregular coastline covering all the creeks, inlets and the islands measures over 440 km. The area of fresh water fisheries is difficult to quantify because most of the areas comprise seasonal swamps which depend on the floods from River Tana which dry-up during the dry season (October and March). In addition, there are a few permanent water bodies such as Lake Kenyatta, though its area also fluctuates as the seasons change.

Besides the exploited area, there is an extensive totally unexploited part of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which stretches 200 nautical miles seawards estimated to cover an offshore water area of about 48,152 sq. kilometres. This suggests that if the area could be put into use and produce at the same rate as the inshore waters, over 78,000 metric tonnes of fish would be produced annually.

Over 38 species of marine fish species are landed annually. The major fish species include; dermersals, pelaics, and crustacea. Among the dermasals the most common fish species are rabbit fish, scavenger fish, snappers, granters and rock-cod while among the pelagic the most common are mullets and cavallia crabs and prawns.

The fresh water species are tilapia, clarias and protopterus. Though feasibility studies on the potential for mariculture has not been conducted in the district, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that this type of fish farming is possible. There are many creeks and channels that could be utilized for this purpose. At the Dodori Creek, the blackish water due to the intersection of the sea and River Mangi, support a viable population of prawns. It is also possible to develop mariculture at Matondoni (Amu Division) and Mkunumbi (Mpeketoni Division) as prawns are found there. Fresh water fish pond farming is also possible in many areas of Witu Division.

### **Wind Harnessing**

The district experiences very strong winds almost throughout the year. There is therefore great potential for wind energy which could be harnessed in the district, especially along the coast. Such wind would be used to generate electric power which is lacking in the district. This would be able to support both small and medium size industries which the district hopes to develop during the plan period.

### **Grasslands**

A significant percentage of the district land area is under grasslands which form a potential for exploitation as livestock grazing grounds and for livestock fodder for export to other districts especially during the dry seasons. With increased production of fodder and better managed grazing lands, the district will be able to produce enough livestock products to support industries such as tanneries, milk processing and ghee/cheese making plants as well as meat processing factories.

## **RESOURCE EXPLOITATION**

This sub-section analyses the level of exploitation of the district's resource potential. The key areas include the agriculture/livestock activities, industrial activities, natural resource exploitation e.g in fisheries, forestry, agro-forestry and mining; commerce, trade and services both in the formal and informal sectors.

### **Agricultural Activities**

Approximately 60% of the district's population depend on agriculture. Farming is mainly practised on small holdings with an average farm size of 4 ha. per household. The main food crops grown include maize, cowpeas, simsim, cassava, greengrams, pegion peas and bananas. The major cash crops grown are cotton, bixa, cashewnuts, mangoes, coconut and citrus fruits.

High cotton production has attracted two ginneries in the district. Competition between the ginneries raised the prices tremendously, making the crop attractive to the farmers. Bixa has also attracted the establishment of a factory which is currently under construction in Hindi Township. A light industry for oil crops exists at Lamu Island which is over utilized due to its low capacity.

Table 1.11 shows the small farm sector's main agricultural products by division.

**Table 1.11**

**Small Farm Sector**

Division	Farm Area Sq.km	Rural H.H.	HH per Sq.km Average	Small Holding Number	Main Food Product	% of HH with High Value Food Crops	Main Cash Crops Grown	% HH with high value Cash Crops
Mpeketoni	89.5	3960	44	3960	Maize cowpeas simsim cassava banana green grams	85%	Cotton cashewnut bixa coconut citrus	85%
Amu	36.4	1411	38	1411	Maize cowpeas simsim cassava green grams	85%	Cotton cashewnut bixa mangoes coconuts	35%
Witu	27.1	893	33	893	Maize cowpeas green grams pegiion peas	65%	Cotton cashewnut bixa mangoes coconut citrus	35%
Faza	17.9	450	25	450	Maize cowpeas green grams tobacco cassava banana	63%	Cashewnut tobacco Coconut	60%
Kiunga	9.1	365	40	365	Cowpeas cassava green grams	35%	Coconut cashewnut	15%

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

From Table 1.11, it can be observed that Mpeketoni Division with a farm area of 89.5 sq. km, has the highest number of small farm holdings. The division also leads with 85% of households with high value cash crops and food crops. Agricultural activities are predominant in the division due to the fact that it is a high potential area and is also a settlement area, with the majority of inhabitants having been drawn from other districts. The German Assisted Settlement Programme (GASP) has also been involved in infrastructural development and extension back-up. With the opening up of Lake Kenyatta Settlement Scheme extension, agricultural production in the district is expected to increase. The division's produce has potential for supporting agro-based industries.

A high percentage of the farmers in Amu Division grow cash rather than food crops. The cash crops include coconut and mango plantations which have been planted by the families for generations. Food crop farming has not been very successful in the division. Hindi-Magogoni Settlement Scheme has not been very successful due to low occupancy rate of the farm plots and incidence of crop destruction by wildlife and banditry. However, the District Development Committee (DDC) has re-allocated the unoccupied plots and boosted security in the scheme. This is expected to increase food production during the plan period.

Witu Division has great potential for agricultural development. As indicated earlier, the division has the highest rainfall in the district of about 975mm. Most of the division is however covered by forest. With the opening of the Witu Settlement Scheme and Witu Extension, it is expected that agricultural production will increase in the division to support agro-based industries in future.

In Faza Division, the production levels are very low due to the semi-arid nature of the division. The residents of the division therefore prefer fishing to farming. A few farmers in Pate Island grow tobacco.

Little agricultural activity takes place in Kiunga Division as banditry and wildlife menace is a major problem.

Farming practices in the district are labour intensive. The district does not have large-scale farms. Analysis of production trends of both high value cash and food crops is shown in Table 1.12.

**Table 1.12**

**Crop Production Trends, 1991 - 1995**

Crop	Parameter	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Area (Ha)	1800	2274	2253.5	4665.3	3070
	Yield (Tons)	1620	2728.8	2704.2	6531.4	4298
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	0.9	1.2	1.2	2	1.4
Pulses	Area (Ha)	934.3	1218	1128.3	22418	1985
	Yield (Tons)	35.5	643.4	643.4	1409.7	1143.9
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cassava	Area (Ha)	376	161	425	403.5	489
	Yield (Tons)	4136	1771	4675	4438.5	5379
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	11	11	11	11	11
Cotton	Area (Ha)	1630	1380	1474	1744.2	1165
	Yield (Tons)	1956	1656	1768.8	2790.7	1864
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
Cashewnuts	Area (Ha)	1418	1454	1498	1672	1732.3
	Yield (Tons)	992.6	1017.8	1048.6	1003.2	1039.4
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Bixa	Area (Ha)	631.0	702	781	819	1314.4
	Yield (Tons)	504.8	561.6	624.8	655.2	1051.5
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mangoes	Area (Ha)	1804.4	619	820	987.2	1167.4
	Yield (Tons)	8044	6190	8200	9872	11,674
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	10	10	10	10	10
Coconut	Area (Ha)	1580	1605	1671.4	1891.5	1925.5
	Yield (Tons)	3160	3210	3342.8	3783	3851
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	2	2	2	2	2
Citrus	Area (Ha)	241	258	280	300.7	348.5
	Yield (Tons)	4097	4386	4760	300.7	3485.0
	Av. Yield (Tons/Ha)	17	17	17	10	10

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

The major cash crops in the district are cotton, cashewnuts, bixa and coconuts. Cotton is grown mainly in Mpeketoni Division where it is the major income earner. The district produces the purest UK varieties which have a wide market. Although high potential for expansion especially in the settlement schemes. Although cashewnuts are grown in the district, its full exploitation is hindered by poor farm gate prices, diseases, pests and low productivity of the old trees. The only buying agent is the Kilifi Cashewnut Factory. However, there is potential for the crop if better pricing policies and farm and factory management are in place. Bixa has a lot of potential in the district and especially after the liberalization of the industry. A factory construction is going on at Hindi Township which is expected to encourage its production especially in the settlement schemes. The crop has an advantage of being unpalatable to wild animals which destroy other crops in the district. The other crop with high potential for industrial activity establishment are the mangoes. The district produces enough to support such an industry.

Maize, pulses, simsim and cassava, are also grown although their production is not high. These are mostly grown for subsistence use. However, there is potential for boosting their production especially if better seeds are introduced and farm management is improved.

**Livestock Production Activities**

An estimated 4,015 rural households in the district are engaged in livestock production activities. The district has traditional pastoralist who keep large stocks of cattle, sheep and goats while the small holders stock various types of livestock including poultry, rabbits and bees. There are also four operational ranches. The main livestock products include meat, milk, eggs, honey, hides and skins. Table 1.13 shows the livestock production activities by division.

Division	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Poultry	Bees
Mpeketoni	1200	800	500	100	50
Hindi	1500	1000	600	150	75
Ng'ombe	1000	700	400	100	50
Ng'weno	1300	900	500	120	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>235</b>

Table 1.13

**Livestock Production By Divisions**

Division	Area Sq km	HH No.	Main livestock	Livestock Products	Land Carrying Capacity (Ha/Lu)
Amu	1,256	639	Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry Bees	Meat Milk Hides & Skin Eggs Honey	2.5
Mpeketoni	1,429	2,382	Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry Bees	Meat Milk Hides & Skins Eggs Honey	1.75
Faza	571	577	Poultry Cattle Goats	Milk Eggs Meat	2
Witu	1,232	334	Cattle Sheep Goats Poultry	Meat Hides & Skins Eggs Honey	1.2
Kiunga	2,018	83	Cattle Goats Sheep Bees	Meat Hides & Skins Honey	2.5

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

More households in Mpeketoni Division rear livestock than any other division in the district. This is followed by Amu, Witu, and Kiunga respectively. Witu Division has the highest potential for livestock farming in the district as its land carrying capacity in hectares per livestock unit is lower as compared to the other divisions of the district. However, this potential cannot be fully exploited as most of the division is unsuitable for livestock keeping due to cattle rustling, wildlife menace and the tse-tse fly. Apiculture (beekeeping) is practiced by non-pastoral communities in the district.

The total livestock population in the district was estimated at 33,900 beef cattle, 2,100 dairy cattle, 42,000 goats and 9,000 sheep in 1995. Pastoralists rear almost 80% of the cattle while the rest are reared by small holders and some ranches. The district's poultry population stood at 105,000 with 85% being indigenous breeds, 10% improved crosses and 5% commercial birds (layers and broilers). Other species of birds reared include ducks, turkeys, geese and doves.

Table 1.14 indicates the livestock population trends in the past five years.

Table 1.14

Livestock Production, 1991 - 95

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	2,800	30,500	31,500	33,500	35,000
Sheep	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,800	9,000
Goats	27,000	28,600	29,600	40,000	42,000
Poultry	80,157	77,500	78,200	97,000	105,000
Rabbits	2,104	2,675	2,750	2,800	2,900
Donkeys	2,570	2,675	2,750	2,800	2,900
Hives	1,615	1,696	2,249	2,361	2,600

Source: District Livestock Production Office, Lamu, 1996.

There has been a steady increase in the number of cattle in the district since 1991 and this can be attributed to small-holders' increasingly investing in livestock production in the settlement schemes of Witu, Hindi and Mpeketoni. Witu Division had the largest number of cattle as most pastoralist are found in this division. The sheep population also increased, though at a slower rate. This is attributed to the lower prices fetched by sheep compared to beef cattle and goats in the slaughter houses. The goat population increased by 56% during the period and had an average offtake of 4,000 per annum. There was introduction of 16 dairy bucks from Nyeri and 6 bucks for meat from other semi arid districts to the small holders.

The poultry population reduced between 1991 and 1992 as a result of the break of New Castle Disease in the district. Thereafter, the population increased by 35% between 1993 and 1995. Improvement of poultry was undertaken by the National Poultry Development Programme under the Cockerel and Pullet Exchange Programme that has been operating in the district since 1991.



The rabbit population declined from 2104 in 1991 to 1300 in 1995. Though the enterprise is undertaken mainly by 4K clubs, efforts are being made to popularize rabbit rearing and consumption. The major constraint is lack of appropriate breeding stock.

The donkey population increased yearly by nearly 13% from 2,570 in 1991 to 2,900 in 1995. Over 90% of donkeys are found on Lamu and Pate Islands. They are the major transporters of construction materials and other goods on the islands.

Beekeeping gained momentum especially in Amu, Mpeketoni, Witu and Faza Divisions where settlers and women groups have taken an active role. The hive population increased by 61% from 1,615 in 1991 to 2,600 in 1995. 75% of the hives were traditional log hives.

Table 1.15 shows the quantities of sale of livestock and livestock products between 1991 and 1995.

**Table 1.15**

**Quantities of Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products, 1991 - 95**

Year	Livestock (No)				Livestock Products			
	Cattle (No)	Sheep	Poultry	Hides/skins (No.)	Milk (Lts)	Ghee	Honey	Eggs (Tray)
1991	7,143	4,517	8,200	8,890	610,639	843	10,430	11,624
1992	12,828	5,542	6,230	9,391	773,386	665	11,400	11,340
1993	8,383	4,072	7,860	8,451	825,532	620	9,130	12,734
1994	7,779	6,888	8,640	10,054	910,000	815	9,180	14,000
1995	7,660	7,003	10,400	8,650	930,000	601	9,300	14,200

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

The district has an annual off take of 6,000 heads of beef cattle and 2,000 for sheep and goats. Milk production increased by 40% from 610,639 liters in 1991 to 930,000 liters in 1995. This can be attributed to improved services by extension officers as well as increased number of dairy cattle particularly in the new settlement schemes.

Egg production increased at a steady pace from the local breeds and commercial layers. Poultry meat was obtained from 90% local breeds, 5% broilers, 3% improved birds and 2% from culled layers. 460,000 eggs were produced in 1995 compared to 348,730 produced in 1991. Both milk and poultry products are mainly consumed locally particularly in the hotel industry.

improved birds and 2% from culled layers. 460,000 eggs were produced in 1995 compared to 348,730 produced in 1991. Both milk and poultry products are mainly consumed locally particularly in the hotel industry.

Honey production was affected by frequent droughts resulting in abandonment of hives. Lack of water and even death of bees affected production. Honey harvested was 11,400 kgs in 1992, the highest amount ever produced in the district. This decreased to 300 kgs in 1995. Most of the honey produced is sold outside the district where it is refined. The existence of a honey refinery would add value to the honey produced locally.

Hides and skins production followed the general trend of slaughter and offtake figures. Hides/skins production has however varied over the years as indicated in Table 1.15.

Although the production levels of most of the livestock products is generally low and cannot sustain large scale industries, there is potential for the development of small scale cottage industries such as honey refining, tanneries, animal feeds and milk processing plants.

**Ranches:** The district has a total of 14 ranches mainly within Witu, Amu and Mpeketoni Divisions. However only three ranches were operational by the end of 1995.

The operational ranches are understocked and the ranch stock declined from 4,425 to 800 heads of cattle from 1991 to 1995. The stock off-take declined from 1245 to 985 heads of cattle between 1991 and 1995. Ranch re-stocking also declined from 900 heads of cattle in 1991 to nil in 1995.

The major causes of the decline of the ranching in the district are insecurity posed by bandits and cattle rustlers, wildlife menace especially from lions and low equity investment among shareholders. The majority of the ranches also do not have title deeds and cannot therefore be used to secure credit from financial institutions for the improvement

### **Other Natural Resource Exploitation**

**Fisheries:** The district ranks second in coast province in fish production. Out of over 3100 sq. kilometres of the inshore fishing area, only 1600 (52%) is currently under exploitation. This area is only exploited during a period of eight months in a year. This is during *Kaskazi* (November - March) when the north-eastly monsoon blows. During this season, the sea is calm unlike the *Kusi* seasons (April - October) when the strong south-east monsoon blows strongly, making it difficult for the navigation of fishing crafts and diving for lobsters. The behaviour of the sea and the range of exploitation suggest that the artisan fishermen are only able to utilize about 60% of the inshore fisheries.

The district produces an average of 13,000 metric tonnes of fish annually. However the total landings of all types of fish (marine and fresh water) varies from month to month both in quantity and value. Fish production by species are given in Table 1.16.

**Table 1.16**

**Annual Fish Production by Species (Metric Tonnes)**

Fish Group	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Dermersals	945.0	931.3	1015.8	720.3	724.8
Pelagics	120.5	128.8	121.5	94.1	98.9
Crustacea	70.6	69.6	56.4	41.1	40.5
Fresh water	92.0	153.4	156.7	127.7	95.3
Others	99.4	118.9	140.6	122.7	55.7
Total	1,327.5	1,402.0	1,491.0	1,105.9	1,015.2

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

The dermersal fish accounts for the highest proportion of fish landed in the district. The total fish catch declined by 24% between the 1991 to 1995. The value of fish increased by 67% during the period, however, and one of the main reasons for the decline in total fish production is lack of cold storage facilities in the district. The Mokowe Ice Plant, the Kizingitini Cold Store and Kiunga Cold Store all closed down during the last plan period due to lack of fresh water and poor management. Efforts will be made during the plan period to revive the plants so as to encourage and facilitate higher fish production.

The fish production by division is as given on Table 1.17.

**Table 1.17**

**Fish Landings by Division (In Metric Tonnes)**

Division	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Amu	230.2	245.7	154.5	152.6	224.5
Mpeketoni	9.2	14.2	11.4	23.1	43.0
Faza	749.8	731.5	828.9	554.0	479.2
Witu	92.2	147.4	150.7	112.6	66.8
Kiunga	246.1	263.6	345.5	263.6	201.7
Total	1,327.5	1,402.4	1,491.0	1,105.9	1,015.2

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

Faza Division leads in total marine fish catch, followed by Amu and Kiunga. On fresh water fishing production, which is mainly carried out in Witu and Mpeketoni Divisions, Witu Division leads in the total weight of fish landed, though the trend indicates that Mpeketoni Division will soon catch up in terms of total landings. Except for Mpeketoni Division, fish production declined in all the divisions between 1993 and 1995.

There are 12 gazetted fish landing beaches in the district of which four are in Faza Division, three in Amu and one each in Witu and Mpeketoni Divisions. In terms of fish landings, the Kizingitini, Kiunga and Rasini landing beaches lead, while the Moa and Lake Kenyatta have the lowest landings.

Fish is marketed both within and outside the district. The local consumption ranges between 32 and 48 percent of the total production, depending on the production during a given month. The rest of the fish is sold mainly to Mombasa, Malindi and Nairobi.

The demersals, pelagics and fresh water fish are sold both within and outside the district, while most of the crustacea is sold outside the district. Private companies from Mombasa and Malindi provide transport and ice for the preservation of the fish. The North Coast Fishermen Co-operative controls the fish market in the district.

At present, the district has no fish processing industries save a small cold storage facility in Lamu Town. The divisional production levels justify the setting up of cold storage facilities in Amu, Faza and Kiunga Divisions. Such facilities would help fishermen fetch better prices for their products as they will not be obliged to dispose of their catches on landing out of fear that it might perish. By processing the fish locally, the transport costs will also be reduced considerably, as only 40% of the fish body weight is convertible into fillets. The by-products could be used in animal feeds factory.

During the plan period, the District Development Committee will provide an enabling environment in order to attract investors to this industry.

**Forestry and Agro-Forestry:** The district has 49,722 hectares of gazetted forests and 27,983 hectares of ungazetted forests. Besides, forest plantations have been established in Witu Forest and agro-forestry activities in form of woodlots are practiced district-wide.

The major forest products are mangrove poles, timber, fuelwood and curving logs as shown in Table 1.18.

Table 1.18

Major Forest Products (M<sup>3</sup>)

Forests Products	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Mangrove Poles	5,245	2,831	1,069	-	-
Timber ( <i>Mgambo Mbambakofi</i> )	171	96	108	26	43
Carvings logs ( <i>Muhuhu</i> )	145	55	-	8	17
Fuel Wood	926	1594	1227	570	483
Fuel Wood (Head Load)	1080	1290	660	570	270

**Source:** District Forest Office, Lamu, 1996.

Mangrove poles lead in terms of production as compared to other forest products. However, its production declined by 35 percent during the 1991 to 1995 plan period. These products are raw materials for various industries. Mangrove poles provide raw materials to the construction industry. They are also exported to other coastal districts especially Malindi and Mombasa, while the timber logs are mainly used in the furniture and wood curving industry. The finished products find ready markets outside the district while some are exported to Arabian countries.

Increased production of forest products especially for fuel-wood will depend on the establishment of more forest plantations. Tree seedlings are currently being transplanted on the base, land while dealers in forest products are encouraged to plant more trees to replace the ones they fell.

In 1991, 518,361 tree seedlings were raised in six nurseries and distributed through the district. However, the number raised declined to 275,321 by 1995. This can be attributed to reduced extension support especially from the donors. During the plan period, efforts will be made to increase production in order to support agro-forestry activities.

Over 41 people are licensed to exploit forest resources within the district. The forestry activities further provide employment to over 300 people as drivers, tree cutters, carpenters, handcraft carvers, house builders and timber products salesmen. There is potential for employment creation if the resources are replenished through afforestation.

### **Commercial Minerals and Materials**

Coral rocks which are excavated on Manda Island and are used in the construction industry. The rocks provide ideal blocks suitable for constructing houses to suit the local weather. They are therefore in high demand and attract a number of people thus provide employment outlets for the districts labour force.

The sand suitable for the construction industry is found in the mangrove swamps and along the sea shore. The amount harvested is enough to support the domestic construction industry. Future potential for exploitation will depend on the protection of the mangrove forests. However for the present time the potential is being exploited and provides a source of livelihood to a number of local people.

Salt deposits exist in Mkunumbi area of Mpeketoni Division though this has not been exploited in large quantities. There is therefore future potential for setting up a salt extracting factory as the quantities are enough to support such a venture. This will provide an additional source of employment for the growing labour force, particular those with minimal skills.

### **Wind Harnessing**

The district has very few wind mills all based within Mpeketoni Division which tap wind as a source of energy. The windmills are mainly used to pump water for small scale irrigation schemes and domestic use.

The Kenya Power and Lighting Company, through donors, intends to start a major projects at Mokowe to supply electricity to Mokowe, Lamu and Matondoni areas. More investors will be encouraged to start similar projects as the district has alot of potential for such projects.

### **Grassland**

The district's grasslands are currently used by livestock and wild animals. During the dry season, nomadic pastoralists from Garissa, Tana River and other districts also move their livestock into the district and utilize the grasslands.

### **Industrial Activities**

Lamu District has very few industries. These industries concentrate on processing of agricultural produce. Bakeries are the major industrial undertakings. These industries are small in size, hence their employment capacity is very low. In the agro-processing industries, the processed products are exported outside the district. In addition, small cottage industries are widely spread throughout the district.

**Cotton Ginning:** Two ginneries operate in the district and are located in Mpeketoni and Lamu Town. They buy cotton from the farmers, process it to lint and seed which is sold outside the district. There is a bright future for this industry since there is an increase in cotton production throughout the district. The potential for the processing of cattle cake and other by products from cotton seeds exists for exploitation at the small scale levels.

**Oil Extraction:** The district has one oil milling plant located in Lamu Town. The plant buys copra from farmers which is squeezed into oil. These oils are exported outside the district for further processing into cooking fat and other products. The plant is very small and is overutilized. The plants' employment creation is minimal and the returns are also meager. There is a potential for a big oil milling plant as the district produces enough raw materials such as coconut and simsim. In the plan period, the DDC will encourage potential investors to venture into this industry.

**Bread Making:** There are three well established bakeries serving the district. Two are located in Lamu Island and one in Mpeketoni. However, in Mpeketoni other informal bakeries operate using local technology. The bakeries are very small in size and their capacity of production is also very low. Wheat flour, the major raw material for this industry is imported from outside the district.

Due to the bakeries' small size, employment creation is minimal. Data on returns of the industry is not available. All the bread produced is consumed locally. This creates a forward linkage to various retail shops marketing the produce. The other market centres of Witu, Faza and Kiunga do not have bakeries. There is therefore a potential for establishing modern bakeries in the district whose demand is yet to be satisfied.

**Bixa Processing:** The Lamu District Development Committee approved construction of a Bixa Factory in early 1994. The construction works are nearing completion. The plant, once complete will process bixa to powder or bixin which can be exported overseas. The factory will boost the farmers' incomes. Bixa is used to process dyes and colouring.

**Cottage Industries:** The district has various cottage industries. These include posho-mills, furniture workshops, boat building, wood carving and block making which is found on Manda Island. These industries employment potential is higher in relation to the big industries' as they are labour intensive. They have both backward and forward linkages, since their raw materials are locally available and their products are also sold locally. In the plan period, the District Development Committee will embark on promotion of these industries. However care will also be taken to conserve the depleted forest resources on which the furniture and carving industry depends for their raw materials.

During the plan period, the District Development Committee will encourage private investors to set up industries that will use available local raw materials. These include fish, fruit, cashewnut processing, salt extraction and animal feed industries.

## Commerce, Trade and Services

**Formal Sector:** Tourism related trade services are the major commercial activities undertaken on the Islands of Lamu, Manda and Kiwayuu. This includes services offered in hotels, lodges, guest houses, curio shops, camping tours, tour operators, restaurants and boutiques. The services offer the district substantial income and employment opportunities. Currently about forty guest houses, lodges and hotels serve about 18,000 tourists annually. The tourist industry has key linkages to other commercial and agricultural sectors. The industry boosts the agricultural sector due to high demand for fruits and fresh vegetables. Most of the hotels and restaurants serve sea food procured from the local fishing industry.

Movement of tourists has resulted in increased flights operating between Lamu and other destinations. By 1996, four air companies were operating in the district and about 5,495 aircraft landings and take-offs were made at Manda Airstrip. Over 38,985 passengers and 116,878 kgs of cargo were handled through the airstrip. In addition, 3 bus companies operate between Lamu and Mombasa. Dhows and motor boats, operate between the islands.

Fish marketing is another key commercial activity in the district. There are about 350 licensed fish dealers in the district who sell fish to the tourist hotels, to the locals for consumption, while the rest is sold outside the district.

Marketing of agricultural products especially mangoes, bananas, coconuts and fresh vegetables constitute an active commercial activity. The marketing is done in the council market stalls as well as in private retail stores. The business is most active during the harvesting seasons. For mangoes and coconuts, the surplus is sold outside the district. This trade, due to its seasonality, is not a major employer or income earner.

Wholesale and retail business are widespread commercial activities in the district. This trade deals mainly with manufactured food products, clothes and building materials. However the total number of licensed enterprises decreased from 612 in 1991 to 448 in 1995, as indicated in Table 1.19.



Table 1.19

**Wholesale and Retail Trade Licensing By Division**

Division	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Amu	303	308	322	318	220
Mpeketoni	167	199	180	159	162
Faza	93	100	103	39	38
Witu	39	37	42	25	23
Kiunga	10	12	13	6	5
Total	612	656	660	547	448

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

Amu Division leads with 49.1% of the total wholesale and retail trade activities in the district while Kiunga Division has the least activities accounting for only 1 percent of the total in 1995. The level of trade in all the divisions has undergone a marked decline especially during the 1994 to 1996 plan period.

This decline in wholesale and retail trade could be attributed to the higher inflation rate and the Kenyan currency depreciation leading to lower purchasing power. In addition, the slump in the tourism sector has contributed to the downward trend.

Catering and miscellaneous trade fell from 144 to 60 between 1991 and 1995. The district has only two licensed distribution agencies and 2 motor vehicle repair garages.

**Informal Sector:** The informal sector also referred to as the "Jua Kali", sector is well established in the district. The informal sector activities are concentrated within Lamu Town, Mpeketoni, Witu, Hindi and Mokowe market centres where, Jua Kali associations have been formed and are operational. The informal sector activities however exist in all other market centres of the district.

Furniture making is a widespread informal sector activity in the district. Lamu doors, beds, chairs, dressing tables and chests are unique due to the high quality of workmanship, carving design and durability. These products have a ready market within and outside the district and are popular souvenirs for tourists.

Donkeys, handcarts and boats provide vital services in the transport sector. Most goods are distributed within the district using these modes of transport.

In Amu Division, the most common activities in the informal sector activities are dhow making and repair, wood carving, carpentry, hawking, masonry and tailoring.

The division also has two registered Jua Kali associations with artisans engaged in 12 distinct trades.

In Mpeketoni Division, bicycle repair, sale of second hand clothes, welding and motor vehicle repair are the major activities. With the assistance of German Assisted Settlement Programme (GASP), the Mpeketoni Jua Kali Association has installed an electricity generator which has greatly boosted their efforts. Witu Division has similar activities as Mpeketoni though on a smaller scale.

In Faza and Kiunga Divisions, the major activities are in dhow making, tailoring and wood carving. The sector is not very well developed in the two divisions. Though information on the employment levels in this sector is not readily available it is estimated that 3% of the district's labour force is engaged in informal activities.

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

Development of infrastructure is vital for industrialization. This section deals with the most important infrastructure that the district will need to develop in support of industrialization. The major infrastructure to be addressed are: communication network, water facilities; energy supply, education and health facilities.

#### **Communication Network**

The district has a total of 470.9 km. of classified roads and 153km of unclassified roads. The distribution per division is given in Table 1.20.

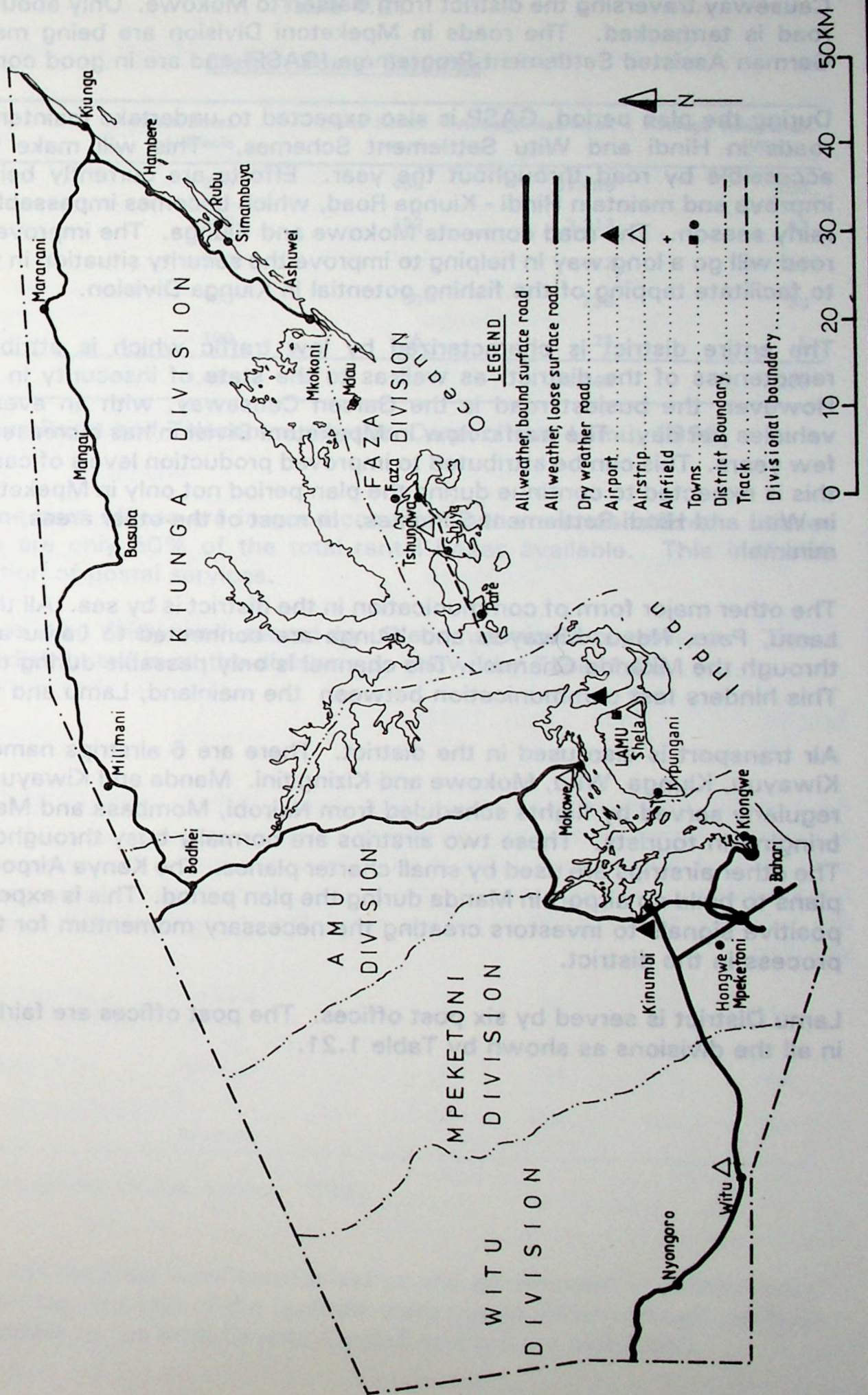
**Table 1.20**

#### **Classification of Roads by Division**

Division	Classified Roads	Unclassified Roads
Kiunga	163.0	15.0
Faza	0.0	18.0
Amu	79.8	40.0
Mpeketoni	125.0	40.0
Witu	103.1	40.0
Total	470.9	153.0

**Source:** District Public Works Office, Lamu, 1996.

# LAMU DISTRICT ROAD NETWORK & URBAN AREAS



Most of the roads in the district are not all weather, except for the Garsen Causeway traversing the district from Garsen to Mokowe. Only about 5km of the road is tarmacked. The roads in Mpeketoni Division are being maintained by German Assisted Settlement Programme (GASP) and are in good condition.

During the plan period, GASP is also expected to undertake maintenance of the roads in Hindi and Witu Settlement Schemes. This will make these areas accessible by road throughout the year. Efforts are currently being made to improve and maintain Hindi - Kiunga Road, which becomes impassable during the rainy season. The road connects Mokowe and Kiunga. The improvement of the road will go a long way in helping to improve the security situation in the area and to facilitate tapping of the fishing potential in Kiunga Division.

The entire district is characterized by low traffic which is attributed to the remoteness of the district, as well as to the state of insecurity in other parts. However, the busiest road is the Garsen Causeway, with an average of 100 vehicles per day. The traffic flow in Mpeketoni Division has increased in the past few years. This can be attributed to improved production levels of cash crops and this is expected to continue during the plan period not only in Mpeketoni, but also in Witu and Hindi Settlement Schemes. In most of the other areas, road usage is minimal.

The other major form of communication in the district is by sea. All the islands i.e Lamu, Pate, Ndau, Kiwayuu and Kiunga are connected to Lamu and Mokowe through the Mkanda Channel. The channel is only passable during the high tide. This hinders fast communication between the mainland, Lamu and the islands.

Air transport is also used in the district. There are 6 airstrips namely:- Manda, Kiwayuu, Kiunga, Witu, Mokowe and Kizingitini. Manda and Kiwayuu Islands are regularly served by flights scheduled from Nairobi, Mombasa and Malindi, mainly bringing in tourists. These two airstrips are normally busy throughout the year. The other airstrips are used by small charter planes. The Kenya Airports Authority plans to build an airport in Manda during the plan period. This is expected to send positive signals to investors creating the necessary momentum for the industrial process in the district.

Lamu District is served by six post offices. The post offices are fairly distributed in all the divisions as shown by Table 1.21.

Table 1.21

District Postal Services

Division	Rental Boxes Available	Rental Boxes Leased	Average Mail/Week	Average Telegrams/Week
Amu	850	455	31,098	286
Mpeketoni	500	232	3,313	47
Faza	100	52	412	27
Witu	100	55	738	33
Kiunga	100	6	21	5
Total	1,650	800	35,582	398

**Source:** Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation, Lamu, 1996.

Most of these post offices are in good condition but are underutilized. Leased rental boxes are only 50% of the total rental boxes available. This indicates under-utilization of postal services.

The district is also fairly well served by telecommunication services. These facilities are distributed in all the divisions as shown by Table 1.22.

Table 1.22

Telecommunication Service by Division

Division Location	Name of Facility	Type of Exchange Automatic/Manual	Utilization Rate
Amu	Lamu Exchange	Auto	70.4%
	Mokowe Exchange	Manual	57.1%
Faza	Faza Con.	Auto	32.2%
	Siyu Con.	Manual	-
Kiunga	Kiunga Exchange	Manual	35.7%
Mpeketoni	Mpeketoni Exchange	Auto	27.8%
Witu	Witu Exchange	Manual	44.3%

Source: KPTC Office, Lamu, 1996.

As can be observed from the table, three of the telephone exchanges are automatic. However, the majority of these facilities are under-utilized. On average, only 53% of the lines are subscribed. The implication is that telephone services are available to any investor wishing to set up industries in these areas. Most of the facilities are in good condition since the majority of them were recently installed.

Lamu District is served by six post offices. The post offices are located in all the divisions as shown by Table 1.21.

## Water Facilities

The water facilities are mainly from ground water sources as shown in Table 1.23.

**Table 1.23**

### District Water Facilities

Division	Facilities	Source of Water	Size of Area served (sq. km)	Storage Capacity	Distribution capacity	Utilize level
Amu	Lamu Water Supply	Shallow Wells	7	457	600	high
	Community Wells	Boreholes	7	N/A	N/A	Medium
	Mokowe Roof Catchment	Rain water	1	100	100	High
	Hindi Water Borehole Supply	Borehole	1	20	30	High
Mpeketoni	L. Kenyatta Water Supply	Borehole	51	1145	1145	High
	Community wells	Borehole	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Faza	Community Wells	Borehole	8	N/A	N/A	Low
	Djabias	Rainwater	N/A	1250	1250	High
Witu	Community Wells	Borehole	1	N/A	N/A	High
	Witu Police Water Supply	Rainwater	1	25	25	High
	Katsaka Kairu	Rainwater	1	3,000	3,000	High
Kiunga	Mkokoni Water Supply	Borehole	2	50	100	High
	Djabias NO.5	Rainwater	5	744	572	High
	Community Wells	Borehole	1	N/A	N/A	High

**Source:** District Water Office, Lamu, 1996.

About 90% of the facilities were established by the government in collaboration with donor agencies. The rest of the facilities were put up either through self help projects (harambee) or the local County Council and private individuals.

LAMU DISTRICT  
WATER FACILITIES



of the facilities were established by the government in collaboration with various agencies. The rest of the facilities were put up either through self help or the local County Council and private individuals.



The utilization levels of the water facilities in the district is very high. Though the average distance to most of the water facilities is less than one kilometre, the district still experiences acute water shortages. The most affected areas are the Islands in Faza Division where the only source of potable water is rain water. This is harvested through underground water tanks commonly known as "djabias". The water in djabias does not last long and the residents in Faza have to rely either on saline water from the wells or water from Lamu Island which is sold to them at exorbitant prices. The situation is the same in Kiunga Division.

Lamu Town is served mainly by water from underground wells in Shella. The underground wells are also a source of water in Mkokoni. The Lamu Water Supply Scheme presently satisfies only 40% of water requirements in Amu Division.

Mpeketoni Division has two water supplies and the current demand is below the supply. There is therefore adequate water for domestic, livestock and industrial use in the division. The water supply in the division is also supplemented by individual community wells.

Witu Division is served by wells and water pans. The current supply cannot satisfy demand; therefore, additional wells need to be drilled during the plan period. Generally, ground water is normally of superior quality but has not been fully exploited. The surface water sources are shared by both human and animals and are therefore contaminated in most cases.

### **Energy Supply**

Wood-fuel and petroleum fuels are the major sources of energy in Lamu District. The district is not connected to the National Electricity Grid. Lamu Town and Mpeketoni are served with diesel run generators.

Rural households and a significant percentage of the urban households rely on wood-fuels and petroleum fuel as their source of energy supply. All the divisions in the district have adequate supply of wood-fuel resources. However, due to the high utilization levels especially in Mpeketoni and Amu Divisions, this resource is gradually being exhausted.

Lamu Power Station generates 11,400 Kw. of power per day, while the Mpeketoni Power Station generates 206 Kw per day. The generators serve Lamu Town and Shella Sub-Location. All the major business establishments, mosques and prominent individuals especially within Lamu mainland and Faza Islands own private diesel generators. The utilization levels are currently very high and given that the generators are old, there are frequent power blackouts due to the breakdown of the generators.

There is need for the Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd to upgrade the Lamu Power Station to enable it extend power supply to Matondoni, Kipungani and Mokowe Sub-Locations. The station currently serves the only major industrial plant

in Lamu Town, Lamu Ginnery and unless it is upgraded, it may not effectively serve upcoming industrial plants.

Mpeketoni Power Generator is maintained by the Mpeketoni Jua Kali Association, with the assistance of the German Assisted Settlement Programme (GASP). The generator was installed in 1994. The current utilization is low, though it is expected to increase as more consumers are served with power. A standby generator will be installed during the plan period.

The potential for utilizing wind power to generate electricity and pump water has not been fully exploited as only a few wind mills exist in Mpeketoni Division. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company, plans to instal a wind master electricity plant at Mokowe Township.

The other energy sources in the district are cooking gas, kerosene and solar energy. There are six petroleum dealers in the district who supply cooking gas and kerosene for domestic use. Shortages of supply are experienced due to delays mainly caused by transport problems.

### Education Facilities

The district has 59 pre-primary schools, 58 primary schools, 5 secondary schools, 6 youth polytechnic, 70 adult education centres and one farmers training centre which is based in Mpeketoni Division. Table 1.24 shows the distribution of educational facilities in the district.

Table 1.24

### Distribution of Educational Institutions by Divisions - 1996

Division	Pre-Primary	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Youth Polytechnics	Adult Education Centres	FTC
Amu	10	12	2	4	17	-
Mpeketoni	27	27	1	1	13	1
Faza	15	10	1	1	18	-
Witu	5	7	1	0	13	-
Kiunga	2	2	0	0	9	-
Total	59	58	5	6	70	1

Source: District Education Office, Lamu, 1996.

Mpeketoni Division has the highest number of pre-primary and primary schools, while Kiunga Division has the least, with only 2 pre-primary and 2 primary schools.

The district has five secondary schools out of which three are co-educational while the 2 in Amu Division for boys and girls respectively. The district has no national or provincial schools. Amu Division leads in the number of youth polytechnics, while Witu and Kiunga Divisions have none. On adult education, Faza Division has the most centres, followed by Amu while Kiunga Division has the least. Table 1.25 shows the enrolment levels of the pre-primary, primary and secondary schools by division and sex.

**Table 1.25**

**Enrolment in Educational Institutions by Division and Sex**

Division	Pre-Primary		Primary		Secondary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Amu	152	180	1,728	1,642	342	221
Mpeketoni	507	503	3,306	3,197	169	150
Faza	230	271	1,262	1,185	62	62
Witu	40	27	226	129	71	50
Kiunga	45	40	555	468	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>7,077</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>483</b>

**Source:** District Education Office, Lamu, 1996.

There are 1995 pupil enrolled in pre-primary schools in the district, out of which 974 are male and 1021 female. 50% of the pupils enrolled in pre-primary schools are in Mpeketoni Division while Witu Division has the lowest enrolment levels.

The utilization levels of the existing pre-primary schools within the district is quite moderate with an average enrolment of 34 children per school.

On average, the utilization levels of the primary schools is moderate. However, the utilization levels for schools in Mpeketoni and Amu Divisions are high. This is because the population in these divisions is relatively higher than in other divisions and also because of the existence of settlement schemes in Mpeketoni as well as of the fact that Amu is the district headquarters. Kiunga Division schools are under utilized due to the low population in the division. The district has an average enrolment of 236 pupils per school and an average of 29 pupils per class. Male enrolment is higher than female enrolment in all the divisions. The primary schools have a sex ratio of 1:1.1 and teacher/pupil ratio 1:23; the latter ratio is higher than the national average of 1:35 for primary schools. Female enrolment is low, partly because of religion and parties because of the low value placed on educating the

girl-child. Another reason is that of early marriages which force female students to drop out of school before completing their education.

When compared to the total population of children in this age group 6 - 13, it is noted that 80% of the children attend school though the percentage for females was lower with only 78% of those eligible attending school.

The drop out rate in primary schools is estimated at 45% for the 1990 - 95 period. This drop out rate is quite high especially amongst the girls and is estimated at 50% during the period, 1994 - 96.

However, because of the poor examination results during K.C.P.E, a lot of students do not make it to secondary schools. This will call for concerted efforts by the DDC and the local community, with the assistance of NGOs, to improve on the education standards. Possibilities of establishing vocational training centres in all the divisions should be pursued so as to address the need for skills training for these drop-outs. The effects of high drop out rates amongst school girls also need to be addressed as females form the bulk of the labour force in the 15 - 30 year age group.

The district has one special school that caters for the mentally handicapped children. The school has an enrolment of 48 children with sex ratio of 1:2.

The five secondary schools in the district have an enrolment of 1,127 students with a female/male ratio of 1:1.33 and a teacher/student ratio of 1:13. The schools have an average of 234 students per school and 58 students per class.

Amu Division, with 2 secondary schools leads in total enrolment and has 50 per cent of total secondary school population in the district. It is estimated that only 17 percent of the population in the secondary school going age 14 - 17 are in school. Only 15 percent of the females and 19 percent of the males are currently in school. This low school attendance is attributed to the poor performance of the district at the primary level KCPE examinations, leading to high drop out rates from the lower school system at the lower levels of primary education.

The district faces a serious problem of low enrolment in schools by a population age group that constitutes the district's potential labour force. Urgent action will therefore have to be taken to address problems such as skills acquisition and job creation to cater for this age-group.

The six youth polytechnics have an enrolment of 205 students with a sex ratio of 1:0.75. The polytechnics have an instructor/student ratio of 1:9. The facilities are currently under-utilized though the participation rate is expected to improve during the plan period. The polytechnics are however not well equipped which is the cause of the low enrolment rates.

## Health Facilities

There are a total of 27 health facilities distributed throughout the district as indicated in Table 1.26.

Table 1.26

### District Health Facilities by Division

Division	No. of Hospitals	No. of Health Centres	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Private\NGO Dispensaries
Amu	1	0	5	5
Mpeketoni	0	1	5	2
Faza	0	1	1	0
Witu	0	1	1	1
Kiunga	0	1	2	0
Total	1	4	14	8

**Source:** Ministry of Health, Lamu, 1996.

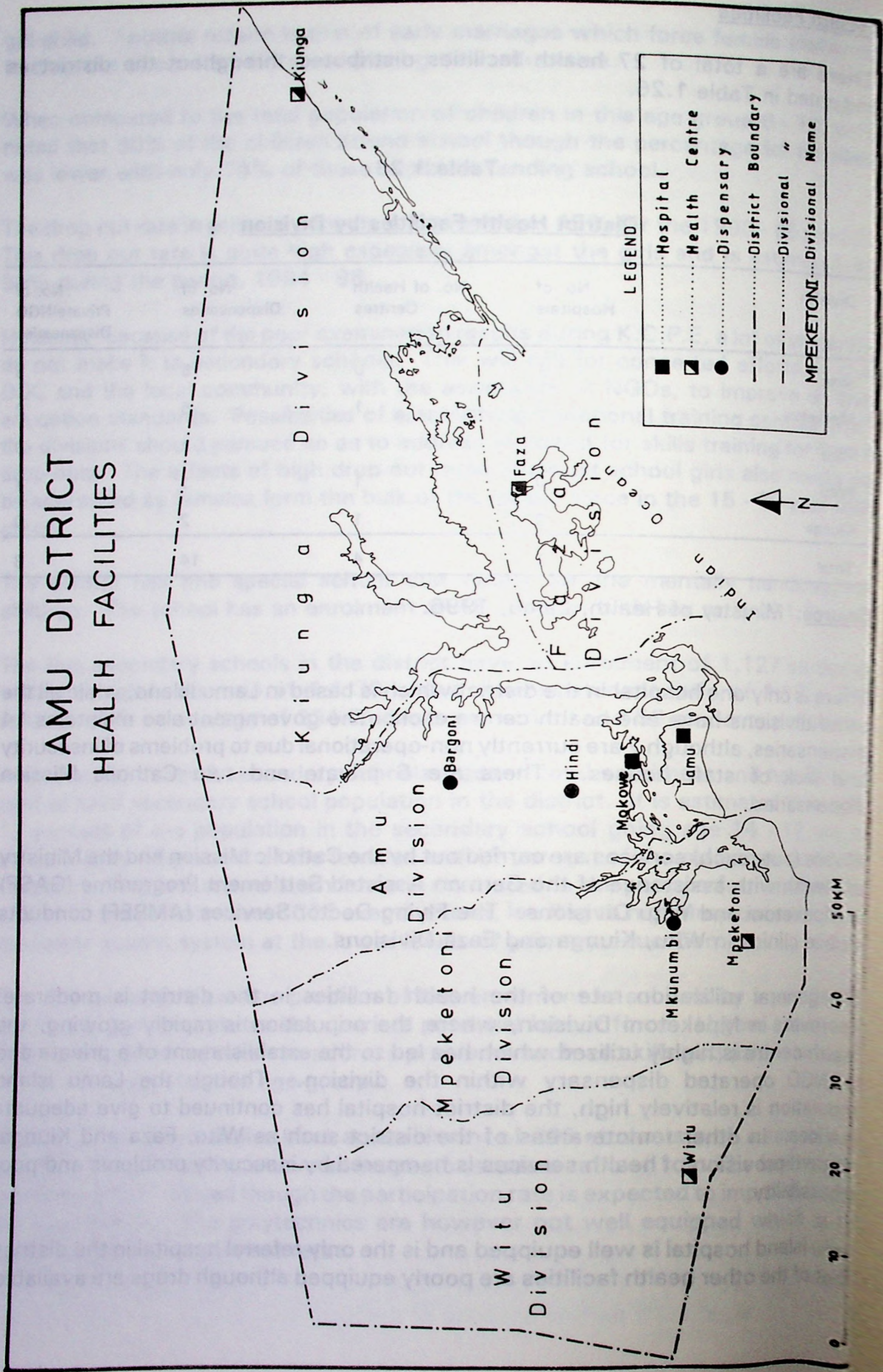
There is only one hospital in the district which is based in Lamu Island, while all the other divisions have one health centre each. The government also maintains 14 dispensaries, although 2 are currently non-operational due to problems of insecurity and lack of staff houses. There are 6 private and two Catholic Mission dispensaries.

Mobile (out-reach) services are carried out by the Catholic Mission and the Ministry of Health with assistance of the German Assisted Settlement Programme (GASP) in Mpeketoni and Witu Divisions. The Flying Doctor Services (AMREF) conducts mobile clinics in Witu, Kiunga and Faza Divisions.

The general utilization rate of the health facilities in the district is moderate. However, in Mpeketoni Division, where the population is rapidly growing, the health centre is highly utilized which has led to the establishment of a private and an NGO operated dispensary within the division. Though the Lamu Island population is relatively high, the district hospital has continued to give adequate services. In other remote areas of the district such as Witu, Faza and Kiunga, efficient provision of health services is hampered by insecurity problems and poor accessibility.

Lamu Island hospital is well equipped and is the only referral hospital in the district. Most of the other health facilities are poorly equipped although drugs are available.

# LAMU DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



The introduction of user charges in the health centres led lead to a decline in the number of patients attending the facilities, especially outpatients with minor ailments who now chose to buy drugs from shops instead of going to hospital or health centre. This decline is however not very significant. The doctor/population ratio stands at 1:36583, which does not auger well for the health status of the population since this indicates that there are not enough doctors in the district.

## **WELFARE INDICATORS**

Welfare of the population is a good indicator of the level of development and quality of life enjoyed by the people. Some of the welfare indicators to be addressed during the plan period will include: employment levels, sources of income and its distribution, infant-mortality, disease incidence, nutrition and food availability.

### **Employment Levels**

The district will have an estimated labour force of 37,746 persons in 1997, constituting 47 percent of the district's population. The labour force is projected to increase to 43,246 persons by the end of the plan period.

It is estimated that 61 percent of the labour force is self-employed and 15 percent is in wage employment, while 24 percent are un-employed, as indicated in Table 1.27.

Table 1.27

**Employment Levels**

	1997	1999	2001
<b><u>Self Employment</u></b>			
Agriculture/ Livestock	15,853	16,850	18,163
Fisheries	3,775	4,012	4,325
Commerce	1,887	2,006	2,162
Informal sector	1,510	1,605	1,730
<b><u>Wage Employment</u></b>			
Public Sector	2,265	2,407	2,595
Private Sector	3,397	3,612	3,892
Unemployed	9,059	9,629	10,379
<b>Total Labour Force</b>	<b>37,746</b>	<b>40,121</b>	<b>43,246</b>

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

42% of the self-employment are engaged in agricultural and livestock production. This sector absorbs the bulk of the labour force and it is expected that this situation will remain the same, although, in absolute numbers, there will be a gradual reduction as some of the labour finds employment in the off-farm sector of the districts economy. Barely ten percent of the district's labour force is engaged in commerce and informal sectors but this is expected to increase as more opportunities become available as the district begins to focus on the development of the jua kali sector and other small-scale industries. Two percent of the labour force is engaged in fisheries. This percentage is also set to increase in the district as efforts will be made to enhance the fishing potential in the district. This will open up possibilities for the expansion of fishery related activities e.g boat and net making. Six percent and nine percent of the labour force is engaged in the public and private sector wage employment, respectively. As a result of the retrenchment programme, the public sector will no longer be a major employer. However, with emphasis on development of the private sector, this sector, along with the informal sector, will be the principal sources of employment for the labour force.

A significant percentage of the labour force is unskilled. It is estimated that only 10 percent of the labour force is skilled while the rest are unskilled or semi-skilled. Most of the skilled labour is engaged in wage employment, and others are in self-employment in the urban centres of the district. With the opening up of new industries in the district, there will be need to improve the labour force skills so as to enable them take up the job opportunities offered by the industries.



About 24 percent of the labour force is not gainfully employed. This group includes school dropouts, physically and mentally disabled persons and others who are openly unemployed. Most of these people are engaged as unpaid family workers.

### Incomes

The major sources of income in the district are the agricultural and livestock production sectors. Other sectors are fisheries, wage employment, commercial\business and the forestry.

Information on income in the commercial\business and informal sector is lacking. However these sectors contribute significantly to the income levels of the urban areas especially in Lamu Town, which has a large tourist industry.

**Agricultural/Livestock Production:** The total value of agricultural crop production was estimated at Ksh. 188 million in 1992 and this later increased to Kshs.922 million by 1995, as indicated in Table 1.28.

**Table 1.28**

#### Value of Agricultural Crop Production (Kshs.Million)

Crop	1992	1993	1994	1995
Perennial Tree Crops	118.87	134.23	375.30	636.28
Cereals	21.97	38.62	110.40	99.37
Fibre Crops	19.69	30.98	55.81	55.92
Root Crops	13.11	33.35	58.87	65.99
Pulses	9.30	7.19	55.78	47.65
Horticultural crops	2.31	5.23	29.63	10.60
Oil-crops	2.87	3.62	10.58	6.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>188.12</b>	<b>252.32</b>	<b>696.38</b>	<b>922.22</b>

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

The perennial tree crops and cereals were the major income earners, accounting for 79 percent of the total agricultural crop earnings, while horticultural and oil crops earned the lowest incomes, only 1.7 percent of the total agricultural earnings.

During the period, the total value of crop production increased by 379 percent. This is mainly attributed to the liberalization of the agricultural sector during the 1993-94 period leading to improved farm produce prices. This encouraged farmers to put more land under crop cultivation. The trend is expected to continue during this plan period.

The value of livestock sales increased by Kshs. 87 million, while the value of livestock products increased by Kshs. 23 million between 1991 and 1995 as shown in Table 1.29 and Table 1.30 respectively.

**Table 1.29**

**Value of Livestock Sales (Kshs.million)**

Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	25.0	44.90	67.1	70.0	99.58
Goats	2.41	3.31	4.15	10.7	12.76
Sheep	0.20	0.27	0.55	0.6	0.81
Poultry	0.78	0.50	1.18	1.46	2.08
Total	28.39	48.98	72.98	82.76	115.23

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

The value of livestock sales increased by 27 percent between 1991 to 1995. Cattle sales earned the district the highest income, compared to the other livestock sales and constituted 86 percent of the total sales, while sheep sales were the lowest, accounting for only one percent of total sales.

**Table 1.30**

**Value of Livestock Production**

Product	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Milk	4.80	12.40	16.5	25.5	26.0
Ghee	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.15	0.09
Eggs	0.89	1.02	1.152	2.94	3.0
Honey	0.46	0.51	0.73	0.87	0.88
Hides	0.70	0.45	1.13	0.96	0.85
Skins	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.10
Total	6.96	14.52	19.702	30.54	30.92

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

Sale of livestock products increased by about 400 percent during the 1991 to 1995 period. The sale of milk products was highest during the same period and constitutes 84 percent of the total livestock product sales, while sale of ghee had the lowest with less than one percent of the total livestock sales.

The increase in the sales of livestock products is expected to continue during the plan period. Another important source of income in the district is the fisheries sector. Income from fish production increased by 73 percent from 1991 to 1995. The quantity and value of fish landed is as shown in Table 1.31.

Table 1.31

Quantity and Value of Fish Landed

Year	Quantity in (Metric Tons)	Value (Kshs.Million)
1991	13.28	15.1
1992	14.02	17.8
1993	14.91	24.6
1994	11.05	25.5
1995	10.15	25.6

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

The value of fish land has been increasing over the years, while the actual quantities have been decreasing so high prices are being offered in the fish markets.

**Wage Earnings:** The district earned Kshs.11 million from wage employment in 1994. During the same period, Lamu Town earned Ksh.4 million. During the 1990-1994 period the earnings for the district and Lamu Town increased by 140 percent and 33 percent respectively. This trend is expected to continue during the plan period.

Distribution of Income

Amu Division has higher incomes than the other divisions, largely because it is the divisional headquarters. As a result, it has attracted small businesses and commercial enterprises. It is closely followed by Mpeketoni Division which is the most fertile agriculturally, while Kiunga Division which is sparsely populated has the lowest aggregate income. Amu Division and Lamu Island in particular, have 90 percent of the district wage earners and 87 percent of all the commercial wholesale and retail and other business enterprises are also based within the Island. The town further accommodates 90 percent of tourists who visit the district every year.

Mpeketoni Division ranks second to Amu in terms of incomes earned and leads the district in terms of equitability of income distribution. The division earns over 75 percent of the agricultural crop households incomes, 14 percent of the livestock production incomes and 4 percent of the fisheries incomes. Over 90 percent of the households in the division are engaged in agriculture with an average farm holdings of ten (10) acres.

Table 1.32

**Value of Agricultural Crop Production by Division (Ksh.Million)**

Division	1993	1994	1995
Mpeketoni	187	479	711
Faza	23	69	89
Amu	13	108	71
Witu	19	27	43
Kiunga	3	9	7
Total	245	692	921

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

Table 1.32 demonstrates the dominance of Mpeketoni Division in the district in terms of agricultural production. It is estimated that in 1995 the farmers in the division earned over Ksh. 733 million from the sale of crops, livestock and fishing. The incomes per household within the division are very high and it is estimated that in 1995 the average monthly income per household was Kshs. 15,000.

Witu Division ranked third in the district and has a very high percentage of livestock farmers and 90 percent of the livestock in the division with the opening up of the Witu Settlement Scheme in 1993, agricultural crop production within the division has also shown increasing trends. In 1995, the division earned over Kshs. 97 million from the sale of livestock and livestock products, and Kshs.43 million from crop production.

Faza and Kiunga Divisions are ranked second last and last, respectively, in terms of income earnings. Most of the households within the two divisions are engaged in fishing. Faza Division leads the district in terms of fish production with 46 percent of the total fish earnings while Kiunga Division had 19 percent of the total earnings from fish landings. Average household incomes are also very low. This is because most of the fish landed is handled through middlemen while crop production activities are mainly at a subsistence level.

Amu Division receives 23% of the incomes from fisheries, 8% of the agricultural crop incomes and about 10% of the livestock production incomes in the district. There are high inequalities in income distribution among households in the division, since only about 14% of the households in the division benefit directly from the incomes. Petty traders and casual wage earners, who constitute 24 percent of the divisions population, earn very low incomes and are basically poor as most do not have a steady income.

### Infant Mortality Rates

The district has a child mortality rate of 72 per 1,000 live births, which is higher than the national average of 60 per 1000 live births and the under five infant mortality rate in the district is 123 per 1000 which is again higher than the national average of 113 per 1000. The infant and child mortality rates are higher for male children than for female children in the district. These higher mortality rates implies that the district will continue to divert its much needed income which would otherwise have been invested to provide rapid industrialization towards reducing the mortality rates.

Within the district, Kiunga and Faza Divisions have higher infant and child mortality rates than does the rest of the district. This is due to the poorer nutritional standards and lack of established Maternal and Child Health Care Programmes in these divisions. With improved health care and nutrition for women and children, it is expected that the infant and child mortality rates will fall considerably during the plan period, and that in the future, as the MCHFPP programmes take root, the income that was otherwise spent on reeducing IMR will be used more productively for development purpose.

### Disease Incidence

Malaria is a major disease in the district and contributes to 26 percent of all the reported diseases in the district as shown in Table 1.33.

**Table 1.33****Out Patient Morbidity 1990 - 1994**

Disease	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Malaria	54,210	64,109	63,473	57,171	50,829
Skin Disease	25,042	32,907	33,571	26,930	22,698
ARTI	46,320	51,779	53,337	47,723	41,692
Diarrhoea	10,258	12,098	12,728	9,070	8,866
Intestinal Worms	11,564	15,007	14,728	11,948	10,001
Others	35,290	38,262	40,788	27,680	61,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,684</b>	<b>214,162</b>	<b>218,566</b>	<b>180,552</b>	<b>195,226</b>

**Source:** Medical Office of Health, Lamu, 1996.

The 5 major diseases apart from malaria, are Acute Respiratory Track Infections (ARTI), skin diseases, intestinal worms and diarrhoea. High prevalence rates of malaria, ARTI and diarrhoea, are noted during the rainy seasons. Maintenance of a clean environment and use of mosquito nets can greatly reduce the incidence of malaria, while improvements in the water quality, sanitation levels and general hygiene standards, may reduce the prevalence of intestinal and diarrhoeal diseases.

High disease incidence has a negative effect on the development of the district, as more resources are spent on procuring drugs and other medical supplies at the expense of economic development projects and programmes. During the plan period the Lamu District Development Committee will encourage and promote programmes aimed at enhancing preventive aspects in the management of diseases. The DDC's objective will be to enhance the health status of its population with the assistance of its development partners, so as to ensure a health population that is able to contribute to the development of the district.

### **Nutrition**

Between 1991 and 1995, child clinic attendance decreased from 27,509 children in 1991 to 19,824 in 1995. The Ministry of Health embarked on extensive Primary Health Care (PHC) services that involved the Community Based Health Care (CBHC) programmes.

The CBHC programme encompasses child growth monitoring aspects, which are aimed at minimizing the need for child clinics at the health centres.

The general welfare of children improved during the 1991 to 1995 period with the percentage of malnourished children falling from 10 percent in 1991 to 3 percent in 1995. 74 percent of the malnourished children are underweight, while 15 percent have kwashiorkor and 12 percent have marasmus as shown in Table 1.34.

Table 1.34

Nutritional Status 1991-1995

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994
Children Attending Clinics	27,509	29,820	24,351	19,824
Marasmus	81	58	74	68
Underweight	2,371	1,374	429	391
Kwashiorkor	127	31	111	80

Source: Medical Office of Health, Lamu, 1996.

In the National Nutrition Surveys conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 1994, the district's children had higher nutritional status than most of the other districts of Coast Province.

The district has 24 percent of the stunted children, 13 percent wasted and 15 percent underweight. The percentage of severe cases of malnutrition for Lamu District are significantly lower than the Coast Province as well as the national average.

Food Availability

The district's food consumption exceeds food production. This food deficit is more pronounced with respect to rice and wheat products, which are the staple food of the local communities. Rice production is very low, with only 12 tons being produced within the district while consumption was estimated at 5198 tons in 1995. This indicates that there is a deficit of 5186 tones, as shown in Table 1.35.



Table 1.35

**Production and Consumption of Major Foods 1995**

Food Type	Production (Tons)	Consumption (Tons)	Deficit/Surplus
Maize	3,770	10,395	-6,625
Rice	12	5,198	-5,186
Wheat	-	2,079	-2,079
Beans	-	2,599	-2,599
Green Grams	236	2,599	-2,363
Cowpeas	672	5,198	-4,526
Cassava	5,379	7,150	-1,771
Sorghum	209	104	+ 105

**Source:** District Agriculture Officer, Lamu, 1996.

The district had a maize deficit of 6,625 tones and a wheat deficit of 2,599 tons in 1995. It should be noted that no wheat is produced in the district as indicated in the table.

The food deficit is mostly met through purchases from the local depot of National Cereals and Produce Board, and also from purchases of foodstuffs from other districts by traders. During the 1994-96 plan period, the food deficit was supplemented by provision of famine relief food.

**Social Dimensions of Development (SDD)**

Despite the fact that the Kenyan economy has grown since independence, a good number of people live below poverty line. In Lamu District, more than 50 percent of the population found in marginal lands, live below the poverty line. This population has been thrown in a worse situation by the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs).

Table 1.36 indicates the estimated number of households who are in need and require assistance in each division.

Table 1.36

Needy Household Families by Division

Division	Needy Households (No.)
Amu	1000
Mpeketoni	400
Witu	700
Faza	650
Kiungu	750
Total	3500

**Source:** District Agricultural Office, Lamu, 1996.

From the table, it can be observed that Amu Division leads while Mpeketoni Division has the least number of needy households.

The district project profiles for SDD programme have been prepared. The activities will include settlement schemes for the landless, rehabilitation of water pans and other water projects, provision of modern fishing gears and skills development and rural roads programme.

During the plan period, emphasis will be laid on provision of welfare and basic services, skills development, employment creation, environmental conservation and improvement of security.

The programme will target women, children and the very poor in both urban and rural areas, giving more support to the immunization programme, essential drugs programmes, nutritional support, School Bursary Fund and Special Student Bursary Scheme. Rural development will be the focus of the programme in the district.

Under the Social Dimensions of Development Programme, the DDC will undertake the development of fuel-efficient wood stoves, agro-forestry activities, afforestation and solid waste management. Improvement of security through the eradication of banditry will also be addressed during the plan period. It will also target these marginalised groups who mostly earn their living from bee and livestock keeping, small-scale farming and fishing.

## SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

### DDC and Its Sub-Committees

The District Development Committee (DDC) is effectively operational and meets quarterly every year. The DDC plays a crucial role in planning and ensuring full exploitation of resources available in the district. To ensure grassroot community participation in the exploitation of resources, Locational and Divisional Development Committees, which are sub-committees of the DDC, meet and discuss project priorities and programmes before tabling them to the DDC. During the plan period the DDC and its various special purpose committees will encourage and promote projects and programmes that will enhance the full exploitation of the industrial development potential within the district. The committees will undertake the following:

- Pursue projects and programmes aimed at increasing the agricultural and livestock production.
- Identify reserve and allocate suitable land for establishment of socio-economic infrastructure and industries.
- Improve the educational standards, increase level of literacy, and improve the labour force skills.
- Identify and initiate projects for vulnerable groups of the society especially in the marginal areas of the district.

**District Industrial Committee:** As the theme of the plan (1997 - 2001) is "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development" the role of this committee is going to be important. This committee will be responsible for the implementation of this goal. Its objectives are:-

- Initiating, appraising and evaluating district industrial plans;
- Co-ordinating, reviewing and evaluating industrial development programmes in the district;
- Advising District Development Committees on investment policy measures aimed at attracting and promoting industrial investment in the district;
- Ensuring availability of industrial land, infrastructure requirements for rapid growth of the industrial projects;
- Creating public awareness of the available facilities, schemes and services for industrial development in the district;

- Advising the Ministry of Industry on the issuance of industrial registration licences; and
- Monitoring entrepreneurial development and business creation programmes of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) in order to harmonize industrial development in the district.

The District Industrial Committee is supposed to meet at least four times a year. The membership of the committee comprises the following: District Commissioner (Chairman), District Industrial Development Officer (Secretary), Local Authorities Representative of Kenya Industrial Estate and any other co-opted members.

**District Social Dimensions of Development Committee**: The terms of reference for the District Social Dimensions of Development Committees are as follows:

- Liaison with the Director of Programmes in the Department of State Corporations, Relief and Rehabilitation;
- Supervision, management and monitoring of all SDD activities undertaken at the district level;
- Identifying the needs of the vulnerable groups and the size of the needy population; and preparation of comprehensive district packages of SDD operations;
- Mobilization of local resources such as transportation, storage, etc, required for SDD operations;
- Setting up and maintaining registers and inventory of SDD operating centres and
- Co-ordination of SDD activities carried out by other collaborating partners such as NGOs, etc.

### **Local Authorities**

Lamu County Council is the only local authority in the district. The main functions of the council include maintenance of cleanliness and waste disposal, building and maintenance of markets and slaughter houses and providing teachers to nursery schools within the urban centres of the district.

The district has no trust land and the council can therefore not prepare physical development plans. This function is currently being undertaken by the government. Due to severe financial constraints and poor revenue collection, the council has been unable to adequately provide the expected services.

## Voluntary Agencies

The district has four major non-governmental organizations namely; The School to School Project, the Lamu Fadhili Project, the German Volunteer Services and the Mpeketoni Family Helper.

**The School to School Project:** It is funded by external donors and is mainly involved in the education, health and water sectors. The NGO, with the full participation of the community, has provided physical facilities to cover ten primary schools in the district. It has also introduced programmes aimed at improving the current poor performance of the schools in national examinations. The organization has also initiated five water and two health projects and programmes in Amu and Faza Divisions. The local communities are involved at all stages of implementation and are expected to provide 10% of the total project cost. The facilities are handed to the community after completion through elected committees.

**The German Volunteer Services:** It has assisted mainly in the construction of Lamu and Kizingitini Youth Polytechnic, providing the necessary tools and equipment and paying salaries for the instructors. Once complete, the facilities will be handed over to the local community through the government. The community contributes by providing 10% of the total project cost. This organization has greatly boosted the labour force skills in the district.

**The Lamu Fadhili Project and Mpeketoni Family Helper Organizations:** Assists poor families by providing school fees and uniforms for their children as well as providing loans to the families to enable them start and operate small income generating projects.

During the plan period, the assistance of voluntary agencies will continue to be sought to assist the district to achieve the goal of "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development with particular emphasis on lay key areas that the district identify as requiring their assistance for instance, infrastructure development, industrial training, an accessing credit for prospective entrepreneur.

## Harambee Movement

Harambee movement has not gained momentum in the district compared to other districts in the country. In the district, Mpeketoni Division ranks first in the harambee spirit, followed by Witu as the second, Amu ranks third, Faza fourth and Kiunga last. During the plan period, the DDC will make efforts to popularize this movement by educating the community through barazas, meetings and seminars for community leaders on the importance of harambee as a potential for resource mobilization for development.

## Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals

The Coast Development Authority (CDA): is the only regional authority operating in the district. In addition to this, there are four major parastatals carrying out their activities in the district.

The Coast Development Authority, which was launched in 1982, has contributed to the development of the district by initiating projects in the fisheries and health sectors. The Authority has also facilitated the establishment of industries in the district by assisting potential investors in conducting feasibility studies and securing credit from financial organizations.

The Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation: Maintains six post offices in the district which provide telephone, postal and banking services. During the plan period, the corporation is expected to automate the Lamu, Mpeketoni and Faza telephone exchanges.

The Kenya Power and Lighting Company: Provides Lamu Town and Shelia with electricity through generators, while the Kenya Ports Authority maintains the Lamu Port. The Kenya Airport Authority maintains the six airstrips in the district and collects revenue from the companies, passengers and cargo handled through Manda Airstrip. The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) is a government depot based at Mokowe and stocks all grains and cereals controlled by the government. With Lamu District being a food deficient area, the depot is serving a very useful purpose.

The parastatals have made a significant contribution to the development of industries in the district by providing socio-economic infrastructure. They will continue these efforts during the plan period, working in close contact with the DDC to achieve the district overall objective of rapid industrialization.

## Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

The Kenya Commercial Bank and the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) operate in the district. The Kenya Commercial Bank operates in Lamu, Mokowe and Mpeketoni in the district. The Garsen AFC branch also serves Lamu District.

The two organizations provide credit to residents wishing to start or expand development projects. The utilization of the credit facilities has however been very low due to lack of collateral by most of the local residents. The Kenya Industrial Estates also provides credit to investors in industrial based projects.

Like all other institutions operating in the district, it is hoped that banks and non-bank financial institutions will also give their support to industrialization, particularly targeting small and medium enterprises and the jua kali sector to stimulate more of these activities in the district.

## Co-operative Movement

The district has a total of 11 co-operatives which are engaged in agricultural crop marketing, fishing, savings and credit and marketing of mangrove poles and coral blocks as indicated in Table 1.37.

Table 1.37

### Co-operative Membership and Turnover

Type of Co-op	Co-ops No.	Membership	Subscribed Share Capital	Turnover
Saving & Credit	3	617	9,703,020	11,256,019
Dry Produce Marketing	4	4565	281,236	1,040,000
Fish/Mangrove/ Blocks Marketing	3	1218	406,960	513,000
Ranching	1	430	144,490	-
Total	11	6,830	10,535,706	12,905,019

Source: District Co-operative Office, Lamu, 1996.

Thirty six percent of the co-operatives are engaged in marketing of dry produce and have 67% of the total membership of the co-operatives. On the subscribed share capital, savings and credit societies lead and have 91% of the total subscribed share capital. They also lead in terms of turnover.

Most of the co-operatives are found in Amu and Mpeketoni Divisions. Kiunga Division has no co-operative society other than the Lamu Teachers SACCO which serves the entire district. Witu and Faza Divisions have two co-operative societies each.

The highest turnover especially in the co-operative SACCOs are a good potential source of capital for industrial investment. In the plan period, the District Development Committee will encourage the SACCOs in the district to undertake industrial ventures.

Formation of more co-operatives will be realized in the new settlement scheme with the assistance of GASP. This will be in the areas of Witu and Lake Kenyatta.

## MAJOR CONSTRAINTS

In the previous chapter, emphasis was laid on highlighting the district's potential and the level of exploitation of this potential. However, various constraints have hindered the full exploitation of this potential. This chapter will focus on the major constraints to the district's industrialization process and development in general and discuss possible strategies to overcome these constraints. The major constraints of the district in order of priority include:

### Poor/Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities

The district lacks adequate infrastructure to support industrial development. These include water facilities, road network, jetties, electricity and cold storage facilities.

Water supply: The district has a large unmet domestic demand for water. This applies to all divisions particularly Kiunga and Faza, where underground water is completely lacking. The divisions rely solely on surface water supplies and roof catchment, commonly known as *gubias*. This water rarely lasts for more than six months; in addition, these *gubias* are in dismal condition. Water pans and dams are the major sources of water in Vitiu Division. The water is insufficient and unhygienic for consumption. In Mpekotoni Division the situation is relatively better. Several boreholes and wells serve the division. Lamu Division is served by Lamu Water Supply. However, the water is limited to Lamu Town due to its low capacity. The remainder areas of the division lack adequate water supplies.

## CHAPTER TWO

### CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Roads: The district has a network of roads. The main road is the Lamu-Mombasa road, the Mkokwe-Garissa highway. However, when it rains the Garissa-Mombasa portion becomes impassable, making communication between Lamu, Malindi and Mombasa very difficult. All the other minor roads and feeder roads are impassable during the rainy season. This includes the Hindi-Kiunga Road which is very important in terms of fish transportation, while the Kiunga-Somalia border connection is impassable most of the time.

Water Transport: The other transportation system in the district, especially between the islands, is by sea. However, a major setback exists with this mode of transport. During the low tide, Mkanda Channel, which connects Lamu Island with the other islands of Pate, Ndau and Kiunga, becomes impassable.

Only a few boat embarkation points are served with jetties and the few that exist are in deplorable condition as they are old and are hardly maintained. The exceptions are the Lamu and Mkokwe jetties.

Electricity: The district lacks adequate electricity supply. Only Lamu and Mpekotoni Towns have electric power. The supply, however, is through generators. The plant in Lamu is over utilized and new applicants cannot be served. The plant in Mpekotoni was only meant to serve the public enterprises within the township and has no standby generator to give service when the other is being serviced or



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**Roads:** The district has an unreliable road network. There is only one all weather road, the Mokowe-Garsen Causeway. However, when it rains the Garsen-Malindi portion becomes impassable, making communication between Lamu, Malindi and Mombasa very difficult. All the other minor roads and feeder roads are impassable during the rainy season. This includes the Hindi-Kiunga Road which is very important in terms of fish transportation, while the Kiunga-Somalia border connection is impassable most of the time.

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repaired. The cost of electricity from this plant is also very high due to high maintenance costs. All the other market centres in the district lack electricity, thus limiting the location of industries requiring electricity.

**Storage Facilities:** The district also lacks cold storage facilities for perishables especially fish. The three cold storage facilities in Mokowe, Kiwayuu and Kiunga have closed down due to lack of fresh water to make ice. Most of the perishables therefore go to waste due to this factor. This affects production as farmers and fishermen will only increase their production if they can be assured that that producers it will reach the market.

In general, the inadequacy of infrastructure is key impediment to industrial development in the district. It is through these facilities that forward and backward linkages are made to enable a vibrant industrial sector to thrive. Provision of these facilities is therefore necessary to create an enabling environment in which industrialization of the district can flourish.

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

A large percentage of the district's labour force lack the skills required for industrial development. This is due to the low levels of formal education and lack of technical skills. The illiterate people among the population lack ambition and awareness on how to develop their skills in order to start small scale industrial undertakings.

The district lacks technical training institutions geared towards the development of industrial skills. This implies that skills development has to be obtained outside the district. This makes it very expensive and therefore inaccessible to most of the district's population. Information on the available opportunities for skills development is also lacking, making the situation worse.

### **Insecurity**

The district has a serious problem of banditry and wildlife menace. Most parts of Kiunga Division, Witu Division and some areas of Mpeketoni and Amu Divisions are affected by the banditry problem. This has led to the out-migration of the local residents to other safer areas in the district. The insecurity in these areas has affected socio-economic development by lowering business confidence and reducing provision of infrastructure. Banditry attacks along the Malindi-Lamu road are also common, thereby discouraging road transporters and tourists from visiting Lamu. This has led to a decline in the tourist industry, which is one of the major income earners in the district.

Crop destruction by wildlife is very common especially within the farming areas of Amu and Witu Divisions. Incidents of human and livestock injuries and death caused by wildlife is also common in Witu, Mpeketoni and Kiunga.

Ranching in the district has been adversely affected by the banditry/cattle-rustling and wildlife menace, leading to the virtual collapse of the livestock ranching sector in the district.

### **Poor Marketing Systems**

The district lacks a streamlined marketing system for most of its produce. Only fish is marketed through a co-operative. All other products are marketed individually and this reduces the bargaining power of the producers, hence lowering the market prices.

The majority of agricultural produce and some of the livestock products in the are perishable. This includes mangoes and citrus fruits and other products like fish and milk. Lack of storage facilities causes flooding of the produce into the markets during the harvesting seasons, which depresses prices. The low prices, coupled with the high transportation costs, makes marketing of the majority of the produce in the district very difficult and expensive.

Lack of information on available markets and the value of the produce negatively affects marketing prices. This produces ideal conditions for unscrupulous middlemen who end up exploiting the producers. This is mainly the case in bixa and cotton industries.

### **Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities**

The development of prosperous business enterprises and industrial investment is curtailed by lack of credit facilities in the district. This is mainly caused by lack of collateral, a basic requirement by banks and non-bank financial institutions. The majority of the residents have no tangible assets. Land is the only asset available. However, registration of the land has not been done, thus, title deeds are not available.

The district also lacks diverse financial institutions, especially those providing industrial credit. Kenya Commercial Bank is now the only financial institution serving the district and has three branches. Lack of lending institutions such as KIE, KTDC, ICDC and NIC minimizes the chances of securing credit for industrial investment.

In addition, many residents do not have information on the functions of lending institutions. This is due to low literacy levels, which limits the ambition and development horizons of the population. The cost of credit is also very high discouraging the few potential investors.

## **Environmental Degradation**

Indigenous forests, inland wastelands, coral reefs and other ecosystems are important for genetic resources and bio-diversity. This ecosystem is being improperly exploited and degraded at high ecological and economic costs. Use of fire to clear farms and grazing grounds causes a great deal of damage to the fragile ecosystems.

A lot of human activities take place close to the shoreline. This has resulted in siltation along the coast which has affected the fish habitat. As Lamu Town does not have a sewerage system, the refuse is discharged into the sea, further polluting the shoreline. Solid waste already litters the main beaches during the low tide and this has a negative effect on the fishing and tourism industries.

Due to increased human settlement, conflicts over resources occur between wildlife, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. In the newly settled areas, there is a tendency to clear the parcels of land causing localized fuel wood shortages, apart from causing soil exposure which will lead to soil erosion. Export of timber from indigenous tree species for the construction and furniture industries within and outside the district continues to exert pressure on the forest resources.

## **Inadequate and Poorly Developed Local Raw Materials for Industrialization**

The district does not produce adequate food or cash crops to support major industrial ventures. The crop yields are low and the area under high value cash and food crops is still very small. Although some divisions such as Mpeketoni have high agricultural potential, modern farming methods such as use of fertilizers and hybrid seeds is limited.

Most of the livestock produced in the district are sold live. As such, hides and skins produced within the district are too inadequate to support a leather industry. Production of milk is also too low to support any meaningful industries.

Fishing, which has a lot of potential, has not been fully exploited due to crude methods currently in use. Deep sea fishing is undertaken by very few fishermen due to lack of modern fishing gear, coupled with ignorance of market opportunities elsewhere and lack of affordable credit with which to procure such equipments.

## DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1997 - 2001

The Lamu DDC, its various sub-committees and special purpose committees, will, during the plan period, encourage and promote projects and programmes aimed at reducing the major constraints to industrial development in the district.

It should however be noted that the private sector will be expected to play an increasing role in development. As such the DDC will encourage community participation and involvement of NGOs and other partners in development.

The District industrial Committee will play a key role in ensuring that the strategies for industrialization are implemented by providing the necessary technical assistance.

### Improvement of Infrastructural Facilities

**Water Facilities:** In the plan period, efforts will be made to improve and increase water facilities in the district. Priority will be given to the rehabilitation of Lamu Water Supply, which is the major water supply scheme in the district. This will require replacement of obsolete equipment such as pipes, purchase of water pumps and additional wells. It is expected that the communities to benefit from these facilities will play a major role in the exercise.

In Faza and Kiunga Divisions, efforts will be made to rehabilitate, repair and construct more *djabias*. Efforts will also be made to instal desalination plants in the two divisions, through assistance from donors. In Witu Division, the communities will be mobilized to construct more pans and dams to store enough water for domestic and livestock needs. The German Assisted Settlement Programme (GASP) has also planned to supply water as well as to sink shallow wells in this division.

**Roads:** The district's road network will be improved and extended during the plan period. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPW/H) will endeavor to maintain the Garsen Causeway so that it continues to be a good all-weather road, while the on-going grading and murraming of Hindi-Kiunga road will continue. Plans are underway for the KFW Bank of Germany to sponsor construction and maintenance of minor and feeder roads in the settlement schemes. This will ease the work of the MOPWH, which can in turn concentrate on the maintenance of roads outside the schemes. The tarmacking of the Malindi- Garsen Road has already started and it is expected that once complete it will ease transportation problems between Lamu and Malindi. To facilitate transportation on the sea, donors will be sought to assist in dredging the Mkanda Channel which is currently too shallow.

**Water Transport:** More efforts will be made to rehabilitate and construct additional jetties. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the Coast ASAL Project has agreed to assist the government to construct the

Mtangawanda Jetty in Faza Division. The District Fisheries Office will rehabilitate the poorly maintained jetty at the Fisheries Boat Yard, to enable the fishermen repair their boats.

**Electricity Supply:** Electricity is a pre-requisite for industrial development. Provision of electricity to strategic areas with potential for industrial development will be given priority. The Kenya Power and Lighting Company will extend supply to Kipungani and Mantodoni areas. The company also plans to construct a Wind Master Electric Generator through donor funding, to serve Mokowe and Hindi areas.

The German Assisted Settlement Programme (GASP) will continue its support to Mpeketoni Jua Kali Electricity Project and will extend its operations to a wider area. Possibilities of extending the National Electricity Grid from Kilifi to the district will also be evaluated.

**Storage Facilities:** Rehabilitation of Mokowe, Kiwayuu and Kiunga cold storage facilities will be championed in the plan period. The DDC plans to terminate the lease of the Mokowe Ice Plant and hand it over to a more serious investor. The Coast Development Authority will undertake rehabilitation of Kiunga Cold Storage and build more cold storage facilities within the district. This will go a long way in stabilizing the prices of fish as well as reducing wastage.

In a nutshell, improvement of infrastructure will pave way for exploitation of the district's potential for industrial development

### **Development of Human Resources**

Efforts will be made to improve the existing formal education institutions, as well as to create industrial training institutions so as to enhance the skills of the human resources available in the district.

The Ministry of Education will increase the teaching staff, improve the educational facilities and increase the teaching/learning aids in the district with the assistance of the community and local Non-Governmental Organizations. The School to School Project, which is funded by an NGO, is currently providing text books and educational facilities to 18 primary schools in the district and will be encouraged to continue. The Department of Adult Education will intensify its efforts of reducing illiteracy in the district by opening up more Adult Education Centres and increasing its teaching staff and enrolment.

The Ministry of Culture and Social Services and the Ministry of Technical Training and Applied Technology will take a leading role in developing the skills of the district by setting up training institutions geared towards skill development for industrialization and conducting sensitization campaigns. The campaigns will be aimed at sensitizing the target population on the opportunities offered by the institutions and to the long term benefits to themselves as well as to the district in general. These training institutions will provide practical skills that will allow the

beneficiaries to harness the district's industrial potential. The local communities and NGOs will be expected to participate fully. Private investors will be encouraged to establish commercial colleges with subjects geared towards development of business and industrial skills.

The Ministry of Health will intensify activities on Community Based Health Care Programmes so as to improve the nutritional and health status of the district population. Emphasis will be laid on promoting preventive health care programmes aimed at reducing incidence of malaria and bilharzia which are the major diseases in the district. NGOs will be encouraged to offer assistance in the establishment of health facilities and provision of medical equipment to enable the smooth running of such facilities.

### **Improvement of Security**

Efforts will be made to contain the banditry and wildlife menace in the district. The District Security Committee will enhance security by increasing the number of police stations, police posts and mobile patrol bases in the affected areas. More village home guards will be trained and armed to assist the Administration Police in containing bandit attacks on villages. Frequent police patrols on all roads will be undertaken by security forces in order to protect the transportation system from bandit attacks.

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) will strive to control the wildlife menace and promote a harmonious co-existence of humans and wildlife. They will assist and encourage local communities to participate in wildlife conservation and management efforts. The KWS will further collaborate with the local communities to reduce destruction of crops by wildlife, through culling of baboons, especially within Hindi and Witu settlement schemes. Where possible, through donor funding, fences will be set up to separate wildlife from human activities.

### **Improvement of Marketing System**

During the plan period, the DDC will make efforts to develop marketing systems, particularly those in the co-operative sector. The Ministry of Co-operative Development will strengthen existing co-operatives by conducting training seminars on management and marketing skills for the extension staff, co-operative management teams and officials. The ministry will further encourage and assist farmers to form co-operatives. These cooperatives will collect and market farm and livestock produce collectively, thereby eliminating the need for middlemen.

Provision of information on markets and values of products will be disseminated through the DDC, barazas and bulletins. Holding of trade exhibitions at the district level, will also be encouraged in order to disseminate information through practical means. Through trade shows and exhibitions, contacts will be established with local and foreign buyers, thus widening the markets for the district's produce. The

co-operatives, together with potential investors, will be encouraged to set up cold storage facilities for fish and other marine catches as well as to establish processing facilities in the case of farm produce so as to regulate and stabilize their prices.

Potential investors in the area of distribution, will also be encouraged to cover the district so that products developed within the district are marketed as widely as possible.

### **Improvement of Accessibility to Credit Facilities**

The Ministry of Lands and Settlement will ensure that all settlement schemes are demarcated, surveyed and registered so as to facilitate the issuance of title deeds. Land adjudication will be conducted in Faza, Kiunga and parts of Amu Division and title deeds issued to the respective land owners. This will enable the indigenous investors to secure credit from financial institutions.

In addition to those already existing, the DDC will encourage other financial institutions to open branches in the district. These institutions include the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE), the Industrial Credit Development Corporation (ICDC), the Kenya Tourist Development Corporation (KTDC) and others. These institutions will also be requested to establish simple lending programmes for small and medium scale investors.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry will avail information to potential investors through barazas, meetings and seminars on the credit facilities available, the cost of credit and requirements for securing the same. The information will include details on repayment schedules which will be simplified as much as possible to minimize default by borrowers, thus building trust in the credit institutions.

### **Improvement of Environmental Conservation and Management**

The district's local communities will be sensitized on environmental management through chief's barazas, seminars and meetings. Alternative methods of clearing farms other than through burning will be encouraged. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will educate farmers on the benefits of agro-forestry and avail tree seedlings to the farmers. The Boni and Lungi Forests will be gazetted, so as to protect and conserve the natural tree species.

The use of energy saving technologies for domestic appliances will be encouraged so as to check the over exploitation of the fuelwood resources.

The DDC will make efforts to encourage donors to finance the construction of a sewerage system on Lamu Island. This will reduce the current sea pollution. In the meantime, the Ministry of Health will endeavor to educate the people on proper waste disposal methods so as to conserve the environment. For all industries being



proposed, promoters will be required to provide detailed Environmental Impact Assessment Studies to the District Environment Committee, before starting their operations. Protection of beaches and lagoons so as to conserve them for the development of the tourism industry will be enhanced.

### **Development of Local Raw Materials for Industrialization**

During the plan period, efforts will be made to improve crop yields and increase areas under high value cash and food crops to support agro-processing industries. Crop yields will be improved through introduction of drought resistant crops under the Drought Management Programme. The District Agricultural Office will endeavor to introduce high quality seeds for farmers. At the same time, more support will be given to seed bulking plots. Use of cheaper fertilizers e.g farm yard manure, compost etc. will also be encouraged for higher quality products.

Productivity in the livestock sector will be increased through several measures, including development of livestock genetic material suited to the local environment (through the national research institutions) and gradual upgrading of beef, dairy, sheep, goats, poultry and rabbits. The Animal Health Rehabilitation Project will continue controlling tse-tse fly infestation and other diseases to allow the district maintain healthy and productive stocks and herds.

The fishing sector in the district has not been fully exploited due to the use of crude fishing methods. Only a few fishermen in the district manage to go to the deep sea for fishing. During the plan period, the District Fisheries Office will make every effort to ensure that fishermen are trained on modern methods of fishing and that credit facilities are availed to them to purchase modern fishing gear.

With the development of the local raw materials, the DDC will endeavor to provide incentives to investors and to provide a conducive environment to enable the process of industrialization to take place.

## INTRODUCTION

Having given the district setting for industrial transformation in Chapter One, and identified constraints to and strategies for industrialization in Chapter Two, Chapter Three provides the plan of action on how the district will achieve this industrial transformation. It should be noted that industrial transformation calls for an overall growth in all the sections of the economy, particularly a dynamic agricultural sector to provide the required raw materials and market for the industrial products.

The government will continue to provide information, where possible, and to create an enabling environment for the private sector to participate fully in the industrial transformation of the district. Attention will also be paid to ensuring that issues of poverty are addressed so that all the members of the community are allowed to actively participate in development.

The sectors are divided into four sections namely: sectoral policy objectives, review of 1994-96 plan period, district specific objectives and targets and projects and programme priorities for the plan period.

## OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

### CHAPTER THREE

### SECTORAL POLICIES AND DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Apart from providing overall co-ordination for all departments in the district, the Office of the President is responsible for the issuance of national identity cards, registration of births and deaths, co-ordination of environmental matters and other objectives of the ministry etc.

- Strengthening of field administrative services from the district to the sub-locational level;
- Ensuring law and order and strengthening security especially in major urban centres in order to stem down crime;
- Ensuring proper financial management and adherence to proper procurement procedures of government items;
- Ensure efficient operation of government activities in the district.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The Office of the President undertook the following activities in the 1994-96 plan period: Witu Divisional headquarters block was constructed with the assistance of GTZ while repair of Mpeketoni and Klunga Police Posts is still on-going. Mpeketoni Police Post was uplifted to a police station status.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Having given the districts setting for industrial transformation in Chapter One, and identified constraints to and strategies for industrialization in Chapter Two, Chapter Three provides the plan of action on how the district will achieve this industrial transformation. It should be noted that industrial transformation calls for an overall growth in all the sections of the economy, particularly a dynamic agricultural sector to provide the required raw materials and market for the industrial products.

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The sectors are divided into four sections namely; sectoral policy objectives, review of 1994-96 plan period, district specific objectives and targets and projects and programme priorities for the plan period.

## **OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

Apart from providing overall co-ordination for all departments in the district, the Office of the President is responsible for, among other things, provision of security issuance of national identity cards, registration of births and deaths, co-ordination of environmental matters and the general administration. Other objectives of the ministry are:

- Strengthening of field administrative services from the district to the sub-locational level;
- Ensuring law and order and strengthening security especially in major urban centres in order to stem down crime;
- Ensuring proper financial management and adherence to proper procurement procedures of government items;
- Ensure efficient operation of government activities in the district.

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

The Office of the President undertook the following activities in the 1994-96 plan period: Witu Divisional headquarters block was constructed with the assistance of GTZ while repair of Mpeketoni and Kiunga Police Posts is still on-going. Mpeketoni Police Post was uplifted to a police station status.

District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** Concentrate scattered departments to one central location.
- Target:** Shift the district headquarters from Lamu Island to Mokowe mainland which has enough space.
- Objective:** Improve the security of the district which is prone to banditry attacks.
- Target:** Improve police stations of Witu, Kiunga and Mpeketoni.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

General Policy Objectives

Apart from providing overall co-ordination for all departments in the district, the Office of the President is responsible for, among other things, provision of security services of national identity cards, registration of births and deaths, co-ordination of environmental matters and the general administration. Other objectives of the Ministry are:

- Strengthening of field administrative services from the district to the sub-local level;
- Ensuring law and order and strengthening security especially in major urban centres in order to stem down crime;
- Ensuring proper financial management and adherence to proper procurement procedures of government items;
- Ensure efficient operation of government activities in the district.

Review of 1984-86 Plan Period

The Office of the President undertook the following activities in the 1984-86 plan period: Witu Divisional headquarters block was constructed with the assistance of GTZ while repair of Mpeketoni and Kiunga Police Posts is still on-going. Mpeketoni Police Post was uplifted to a police station status.

# PROGRAMME AND PROJECT PRIORITIES

## B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Administrative Headquarters Mokowe Division	1	<p>Construct offices to accommodate all departments in the district. The offices should be ready and operational by the end of 1998.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Presently the headquarters on Lamu Island are condemned structures. Construction of an office block at Mokowe will enhance a more effective administration and ease transport problems. The project was also a priority during the last plan period.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Improvement of Police Stations Witu/Kiunga and Mpeketoni Divisions	2	<p>Construct office block and houses for staff in the 3 police stations.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To accommodate staff deployed there hence improve security.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors</p>

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The Ministry's main objectives are to:

- Formulate, prepare and monitor the implementation of the District Development Plan, including mid-plan revisions and District Annual Annexes;
- Promote regional economic growth through integration and co-operation;
- Co-ordinate and manage all district sectoral planning related to economic and basic infrastructure, trade and industrial policy issues;
- Provide analyzed data and reports to facilitate the development of socio-economic profiles and hence the formulation of appropriate strategies and policies;
- Promote rural development through appropriate policies, programmes and projects that enhance capacity for growth;
- Research on population trends and the formulation of policies and programmes designed to reduce fertility and generally improve quality of life and ensure desired population growth rate;
- Provide inventory of the district's physical facilities in order to facilitate proper management and utilization of these facilities and;
- Maintain and manage a data bank arising out of the inventory for purposes of providing the appropriate information with regard to resource monitoring.

### District Development Office

#### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

- The DDC and DEC meetings were carried on well. The DDC meetings were held at least four (4) times a year and DEC meetings were held at least once a month.
- EEC - Micro-Projects in Lamu Girls and Mpeketoni Secondary Schools were completed.
- Under the Rural Development Fund (RDF) Pandanguo Dispensary in Witu Division was completed and is awaiting staffing. Lamu Girls Agricultural Workshop also under RDF was completed and made operational. Kiunga-

Ishakani *Djabia* and Mokowe water catchment where also completed and made operational.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Revive and strengthen District Focus for Rural Development institutions.

**Target:** Revive all Locational and Sub-locational Development Committees and train them on their role in initiating development programmes and projects and the requirement to meet the goal of the plan which is "Rapid Industrialization for Sustained Development".

**Objective:** Train community project committees on methods and techniques of project management.

**Target:** Carry out training sessions for 50% of community project committees on management skills.

**Objective:** Support and strengthen district planning.

**Target:** Construct one District Planning Unit complex and equip it with the necessary equipment and staff.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### District Development Office

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Training of Development Committees and Sub-Local Development Committees District-wide	1	Conduct training for Location and Sub-local Development Committees on initiation of development projects and programmes.  <b>Justification:</b> The majority of the committees are dormant and lack management skills.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
District Planning Unit Amu/Mokowe Division	2	Construct and equip the District Planning Unit block.  <b>Justification:</b> The District Planning Unit's members are housed in scattered rental premises.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### District Statistics Office

#### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The department conducted two in-house-house based surveys covering the entire district through 13 primary sampling units. The survey generated data on various socio-economic aspects relevant to monitoring and evaluation of economic activities at household level.



The department conducted labour enumeration surveys, Local Government and General Economic Surveys. The surveys generated data for use in the annual Economic Survey reports.

**District Specific Objective and Targets**

**Objective:** To gather, analyze and disseminate household data on relevant socio-economic aspects.

**Target:** To cover all the divisions from the 13 primary sampling units (clusters).

**Objective:** To update and maintain the existing data base for use in development planning services.

**Target:** To collect, analyze and disseminate data from business establishments, government agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations.

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Household and Establishment Based Surveys District-wide	1	Collect socio-economic data from sampled households drawn from the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NSS-III) clusters.

**Justification:** To provide accurate  
data for planning purposes.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

**District Statistics Office**

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1 Household Welfare Monitoring and Evaluating Survey District-wide	Collect socio-economic data from sampled households drawn from the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP II) clusters.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Household and Establishment Based Surveys District-wide	1	Collect socio-economic data from sampled households drawn from the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP III) clusters.  <b>Justification:</b> To provide accurate data for planning purposes.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donors

District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) Data Collection Mkomani Location Amu Division 2

Analyzing, gathering and updating the existing data relevant for the District Planning Unit and any other users.

**Justification:** The District Planning Unit and other development related agencies require accurate and up-to-date information to enable them plan effectively for the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: Increase revenue collection.

Target: Collect about 2.15 million shillings annually.

Objective: To regulate and control coastal traffic.

Target: Check every movement of any vessel, dhow and yacht to avoid revenue evasion and enforce statutory departmental requirements as contained in the customs and excise Act Cap. 472.

## **FINANCE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The sectoral policy objectives of this sector are:

- Assessing and collecting revenue payable on imports, exports and excisable goods for the exchequer;
- Controlling the manufacture of excisable goods;
- Performing functions of other government departments on their behalf i.e. collecting VAT where applicable on imported goods on behalf of the VAT department; ensuring that import and export licenses or permits are obtained in respect of imports and exports when required.

### **Customs Department**

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

There has been a steady increase in revenue collection in Lamu District. However, what was realised still falls below the target because of the following factors:

- The war in Somalia has greatly interfered with the cross border trade, leading to low traffic recorded at Kiunga border station;
- Poor means of transport and insecurity. Most importers favour Mombasa port since means of transport are quite unreliable in Lamu coupled with banditry attacks;
- Lack of a departmental patrol boat. This has hampered effective patrols along the coastline to prevent smuggling.

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

**Objective:** Increase revenue collection.

**Target:** Collect about 2.15 million shillings annually.

**Objective:** To regulate and control coastal traffic.

**Target:** Check every movement of any vessel, dhow and yacht to avoid revenue evasion and enforce statutory departmental requirements as contained in the customs and excise Act Cap. 472.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Customs Department

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Customs Office and Warehouse Amu/Longoni	1	Construction one office block and a warehouse.  <b>Justification:</b> Currently the office is in a rental house and there is no room for a warehouse.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Purchase of One Boat	2	Purchase one boat for surveillance purposes along the coastline.  <b>Justification:</b> There is loss of revenue due to unnoticed cargo entering or leaving the posts.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

District Co-ordinator Committee Meetings	1	2	2	5
Supervision Divisional/District	80	90	966	266
Educational Tours	2	3	8	13

Source: District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

Objective: To give farmers technical training and advisory services.

Target: To have over 10,000 peasant farmers trained regularly on new and  
appropriate crop production techniques.

## **AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objective of the sector is to contribute to the overall national development goals of poverty alleviation and equitable income distribution, food security and elimination of malnutrition, creation of employment and income earning opportunities, earning of foreign exchange, and import substitution. Contribution to these goals occurs through supporting the farming community to:

- Produce and market a wide range of food crops and livestock products to feed the nation;
- Produce for export to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports into the country;
- Provide raw materials for our local industries such as cotton, tobacco, oil crops, hides and skins etc;
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of livestock diseases;
- Ensure efficient and effective management of food;
- Ensure that the foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

## Department of Agriculture

### Review of 1994 -1996 Plan Period

The following were the achievements during the period under review.

Table 3.1

#### Achievements of District Agricultural Office

Activities	1993	1994	1995	Total
Monthly Training Sessions	61	12	4	77
Quarterly Workshops	6	2	1	9
Professional Group Meetings	4	4	5	13
Farmer Training	8	31	21	60
Staff Training	3	6	8	17
Crop Demonstrations	269	752	675	1695
Field Days	36	20	32	86
Barazas	17	8	18	43
Group Visits	660	840	1360	2860
Farm Visits	4800	5600	5440	15840
District Co-ordinator Committee Meetings	1	2	2	5
Supervision Divisional/District	80	90	966	266
Educational Tours	2	3	8	13

**Source:** District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

#### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To give farmers technical training and advisory services.

**Target:** To have over 10,000 peasant farmers trained regularly on new and appropriate crop production techniques.

**Objective:** To increase training for farmers in the district

**Target:** To have over 1,500 demonstration plots set up every year on farms to act as a teaching tools to farmers.

To have all farmers visited by field staff at least once a week.

To increase staff training from the present 8 to 12 annually.

**Objective:** To increase the present area under crop to produce raw materials for agro-based industries and food for home consumption and for export.

**Target:** To increase the area under crop from 18,000 ha presently to 24,000 ha.

Monthly Training Sessions	12	8
Quarterly Workshops	4	2
Professional Group Meetings	12	6
Farmer Training	60	30
Staff Training	12	8
Crop Demonstrations	1800	1200
Field Days	36	24
Group Visits	1800	1200
Farm Visits	1800	1200
District Co-ordinator Committee Meetings	1	1
Supervision Division/District	80	90
Educational Tours	2	3

Source: District Agriculture Office, Lamu, 1996.

Farmer Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To give farmers technical training and advisory services.  
**Target:** To have over 10,000 peasant farmers trained regularly on new and appropriate crop production techniques.



# PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

## Department of Agriculture

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description	Priorities
1. Coast ASAL Development Project District-wide	Develop tree nurseries for mangoes and coconuts. And establish seed bulking sites. Provide extension services.	<b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK
2. Soil and Water Conservation Project District-wide	Supporting agro-forestry nurseries, train farmers on soil and water conservation. Construction of wells and tanks.	<b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> SIDA/GOK
3. Fertilizers Extension Project District-wide	Assessment of fertilizers use.	<b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GTZ/GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Fruit Processing Factory Mpeketoni Location Central Division	1	Construction of factory for processing fruits especially mangoes and citrus fruits.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The district produces a lot of mangoes which go to waste due to lack of processing facilities.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Oil Processing Plant 2  
Mokowe Location  
Amu Division

Construction of an oil extraction plant for  
simsim and coconut oil.

**Justification:** The district produces a lot of  
simsim and coconuts but their market is poor.  
Further processing to extract oil would add  
value to the crop and encourage more farmers  
to grow them.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Agricultural 3  
Mechanization  
Services  
Mpeketoni Division

Tractor hire services

**Justification:** Demand for services is very high

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

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## **Department of Livestock Production**

### **Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period**

There was a steady increase in the numbers of all categories of livestock except rabbits. The increase was attributed to smallholder farmers increasing investment in livestock production in the Witu, Hindi, Mpeketoni and areas of Amu, Faza and Kiunga settlements schemes. The highest number of cattle was in the hands of pastoralists mainly in Witu. Out of 35,000 heads of cattle there were 2,100 dairy crosses, mainly in Lake Kenyatta Settlement Scheme and on Lamu Island. This was an increase of 5% from a population of 2,000 in 1993. The achievement was attributed to activities of the National Dairy Development Programme which operated in the district till the end of 1995. The goat population increased by 42% from 29,600 in 1993 to 42,000 in 1995. This big increase was attributed to popularity of consumption of goat meat and milk. The cost of rearing goats is relatively lower and has quicker returns as compared with cattle farming.

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

**Objective:** Strengthen extension services.

**Target:** Increase the number of field staff from 14 to 19 (1 staff each year).  
Increase the number of motorcycles from 9 to 15 and 1 set of  
management tools per division.

**Objective:** Boost milk production.

**Target:** Increase the number of dairy animals from 2,100 to 3,000.

**Objective:** Increase beef production

**Target:** Increase beef herd from 33,900 to 42,000. Increase annual offtake from 5,550 to a maximum of 7,700.

**Objective:** Increase the goat meat and mutton production

**Target:** Increase population of sheep and goats from 9,000 to 11,000 and 42,000 to 50,000 respectively.

**Objective:** Increase poultry production.

**Target:** Increase the number of birds from 125,000 to 185,000. This will increase the number of eggs provided from 460,000 to 760,000.

**Objective:** Increase honey production

**Target:** Increase the Kenya Top Bar Hive by 15%. Increase the log hives from 1750 to 1830. Honey production will increase from 9,300 kg per year to 10,000kg per year.

**Objective:** Increase the number of operating ranches.

**Target:** Increase number of operational ranches from 4 to 5. Increase number of stock in the ranches from 800 heads of cattle to 15,000 heads of cattle increase equity share capital from 12% to 18%.

## Department of Livestock Production

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

<b>Project Name Location/Division</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
Small livestock Project District-wide	Purchase and provision of breeding male (Galla bucks).  Training of staff and farmers.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK
Beekeeping Project District-wide	Purchase and provision of beekeeping technical packages.  Training of staff and farmers.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK
Animal Management Project District-wide	Training of staff and farmers on animal management  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> World Bank
Fodder Bulking Project Witu & Patte Division	Establishment, maintenance, demonstration and distribution of fodder bulking material.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK
Extension support District-wide	Purchase and provision of extension equipment; Improvement of staff mobility; Staff and farmers training; Technical monitoring and evaluation  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK
Poultry Development Programme Witu, Faza Mpeketoni & Amu Divisions	Chick rearing at Witu farm; cockerel, pullets exchange; staff and farmers training; farm visits, field days & demonstrations and disease control.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Dairy Development Programme, Witu, Amu, & Mpeketoni Divisions

Farmers and staff training, field days and tours. Facilitate purchase of superior bulls, cows and dairy bucks. Promote fodder production and conservation and animal health. Operate bull camps jointly with farmers.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Livestock Breeding Camps District-Wide	1	<p>Establish bull camps &amp; buck studs jointly operated by DLPO/farmers.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The project will raise the level of income of small holders and pastoralists, hence improve the standard of living of the people in the district.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
Construction of Offices Faza and Kiunga Divisions	2	<p>Construct at least one office block in the two divisions.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Extension officers have no offices and operate from the district office.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>

## Veterinary Department

### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The achievements in the targets for 1994 - 1996 were as shown in Table 3.2.

**Table 3.2**

#### Achievements 1994-96

Activities	Amu	Mpeketoni	Witu	Faza	Kiunga
Number of Insemination Stations	2	1	-	-	-
Number of Inseminations	18	180	-	-	-
Number of Dips Managed	4	3	4	1	-
Number of Cattle Dipped	143,04	10,784	69,48	1,053	-
Number of Sq.Kms of Tse-tse eradication.	3		1		
Number of Cattle Crushes	50	60	-	-	-
Number of Cattle Vaccinated	1	-	3	2	1
Number of Clinical Cases Attended.	9,600	6,012	58,06	5,400	1,200
Number of Slaughter Slabs	17,781	4,620	4,911	2,188	16,060
Leather Drying/Wetsalting Facilities	4	5	2	1	1
Number of Hides Produced	5	2	1	-	-
Number of Goats Produced	6,268	861	336	499	405
Number of Sheepskins Produced	6,636	7,338	1,262	682	805
	1,054	336	169	28	170

**Source:** District Veterinary Office, Lamu, 1996.

The achievement of targets previously set hindered by acute shortage of technical staff, transport, insecurity and poorly equipped laboratory.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Minimize livestock losses through deaths by implementing disease control programmes and clinical services.

**Targets:** Conduct annual vaccination campaigns for major livestock diseases to cover all livestock in the district.

Initiate tsetse control programmes in Faza Division; carry out trypanosomiasis monitoring in all the divisions; treat all reported clinical cases throughout the district.

**Objective** Improve genetic potential of dairy animals through artificial insemination programmes.

**Target:** Open one more static insemination station in Witu Division and service 150 cows annually.

**Target:** Provide meat hygiene services throughout the district.

Inspect all meat carcasses at the slaughter houses and slabs before consumption by the general public.

**Objective:** Carry out dipping programmes continuously for all cattle.

**Target:** Repair 2 cattle dips in Amu Division, one cattle dip in Mpeketoni Division and 4 cattle dips in Witu Division. Dip 180,000 cattle and 5,000 sheep/goats. Improve the quality and quantity of hides and skins products.

Improve the quality of hides and skins from the present grade one percentage of 44% to 60%

**Objective:** Advise farmers, NGO's and County Council on livestock marketing outlets and facilities.

**Target:** Train beneficiaries and all dip committee on tick control programmes and tsetse control activities.

Construct 2 cattle sale yards, one each at Mokowe and Mpeketoni Divisions.

## Veterinary Department

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Coast Asal Project Witu, Amu, Faza, Kiunga Divisions	Conduct tsetse trypanosomiasis survey and control. Carry out staff and farmers training, repair cattle dips and construct cattle sale yards  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/ GOK
2. Artificial Insemination Services Witu, Amu, Faza, Kiunga Divisions	Provide artificial insemination services at Amu Island, Hindi, Mpeketoni and Witu. Service 150 cows annually  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3. Disease and Pest Control and Clinical Services Witu, Amu, Faza, Kiunga Divisions	Conduct disease monitoring and surveillance. Provide vaccination and chemoprophylaxis programmes for approximately 50,000 head of cattle, 15,000 sheep and goats and 130,000 poultry annually. Treat approximately 18,000 clinical cases annually.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4. Tick Control Services Witu, Amu, Faza, Kiunga Divisions	Supervise 12 public dips and 4 private cattle dips, Dip approximately 180,000 head of cattle and 5,000 goats/sheep annually. Train 12 dip committees and supply approximately 6,000 litres acaricide.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK



5. Meat Hygiene Services  
Witu, Amu,  
Faza, Kiunga Divisions

Supervise 13 slaughter slabs; carry out meat inspection services. Inspect approximately 14,000 bovine, carcasses, 15800 goats and 1980 sheep.

Provide extension services for 8 wetsalting premises and hides and skins stores.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
C.B.P.P. Testing Units District-Wide	1	Testing all CBPP susceptible animals newly introduced into the district and prior to expectation.

**Justification:** This is a highly infectious disease and must therefore be controlled in order to reduce economic loss through high livestock death rates.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donors

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Promote the contribution of co-operatives in the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products.

**Targets:** Form at least one co-operative society for each major cash crop (like, simsim), to engage in the production, processing and marketing of the cash crop.

**Objective:** Promote establishment of savings and credit facilities.

## CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The major sectoral policy objectives of the sector are to:

- Strengthen the co-operative movement through ensuring their participation in faster growth of agriculture, livestock and small scale industrial enterprises such as Jua Kali artisans;
- Ensure that the co-operatives are well organized and protect the financial interests of members;
- Improve the management of co-operatives through effective training programmes for managers, members and community;
- Promote the spread of co-operative organizations into particular crop and consumer sector;
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products particularly coffee, pyrethrum, maize, horticultural crops and dairy and;
- Ensure co-operatives engage in employment generating activities particularly in small-scale enterprises.

## Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

**Table 3.3**

### Department of Cooperative Activities 1994 - 1996

Activities	1993	1996
Turnover (Kshs.m)	23,22	33.62
Share Capital (Ksh.m)	5.79	12.25
Membership (No.)	6510	7140
Total loans granted (millions)	7.21	15.3
No. of producer buying stores constructed	4	5
No. of Education & Training programmes	-	51
No. of Education Tours for management committees & Staff	6	4
No. of Members trained & Educated	1800	2161
No. of Audited Accounts	2	12

**Source:** District Co-operative Office, Lamu, 1996.

Note: The above figures show the cumulative totals for the whole period.

Over the same period, one co-operative society for savings and credit was formed, another one was rehabilitated while one was liquidated. All these cooperative societies were in Amu Division.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Promote the contribution of co-operatives in the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products.

**Targets:** Form at least one co-operative society for each major cash crop (bixa, simsim), to engage in the production, processing and marketing of the cash crop.

**Objective:** Promote establishment of savings and credit facilities.

- Target:** Increase the number of SACCO from 1 to 4.
- Objective:** Improve co-operative management through training and education programmes.
- Target:** Promote and ensure co-operatives are well organized and protect the financial interest of their members.
- Objective:** Train all co-operative management committee on management and industrial skills.
- Target:** Ensure all co-operative elections are done promptly and efficient and capable officials are elected.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Intensive Co-operative Management Improvement Scheme District-wide	Provision of management services, management training, management consultancy services and audit services for agro-based marketing co-operative societies.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Nordic Countries
2. Extension Services District-wide	Organize members, management staff education. Visit co-operative societies to guide them on financial control; management decisions; management information system and legal matters. Audit supervision and rehabilitate/revive dormant and weak societies.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Fruit Processing Plant	1	Process and marketing of mangoes produce.  <b>Justification:</b> The district produces alot of mango. Much of which goes to waste during the harvesting season due to lack of market.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## 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 the preservation role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili, and other national languages for national identity and pride;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy;
- Provide reading materials in the districts through National Library Services;
- Improve sport facilities in the form of district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the district;
- Encourage sports talents from the grassroots by strengthening the district sports administration;

Identify, train, rehabilitate and resettle disabled persons for self-reliance, and

Promote and raise the status of women through programmes focused on involving women groups in income-generating activities and in decision making at all levels.

## Department of Social Services

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

During the plan period 107 new women groups were formed. Table shows the number of the women group established in each division.

**Table 3.4**

#### Women Groups Formed in the District by Division

Division	Groups Formed	% Increase in Enrolment
Amu	18	19
Mpeketoni	68	13
Faza	14	9
Witu	14	24
Kiunga	3	10
Total	107	16

**Source:** District Social Services Office, Lamu, 1996.

Women groups were trained on management, leadership, book-keeping and communication skills. The department also assisted women groups with grants from NGO's and other sponsors to enable the women start income generating projects.

Under vocational development, disabled persons were assisted through education and vocational training.

The constraints faced in this sector were:

- Lack of adequate extension staff to supervise and advice the women groups;
- High illiteracy rate amongst the women group members and officials contributing to the poor management of the groups.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** Promote preservation of Swahili culture.

**Target:** Sensitize local community to put emphasis of local norms to future generations.

**Objective:** Create self employment for youth.

**Target:** Form at least one youth group at each sub-location. Solicit credit facilities for groups to set up small scale industries.

**Objective:** Increase level of income for women.

**Target:** Mobilize more women into groups. Train the women groups on management skills. Organize credit to start small scale income generation projects.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PROJECT

### Department of Social Services

#### A: On-going Projects

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Witu Community Centre Witu Division Witu Location	Construction of community centre is 30% complete. The community has raised its required financial contribution to the project. The project is expected to be operational by mid 1997.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GTZ/Community
2. Women Group Projects District-wide	Encourage and promote women groups to engage in small scale income generating projects by conducting seminars and workshops. Solicit for donors to fund the women projects.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors
3. Coast Asal Development Programme District-wide	Training of technical front-line extension staff from the relevant ministries. Conduct community training to identify and fund community self help projects. The project has however stalled due to lack of funding.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/Community

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## B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Family Life Training District-wide	1	Construction of classrooms, hall, administrative block and staff houses.  <b>Justification:</b> The project will improve the current high level of malnutrition among children by training mothers on nutrition.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community
Youth Development Programme District-wide	2	Conduct awareness campaigns through barazas, seminars and meetings with the targeted groups and opinion leaders. Conduct a needs assessment study. Start a small revolving loans scheme for the youth groups.  <b>Justification:</b> The majority of the youth are unemployed and have no source of income. There is a great need to engage them in viable economic activities.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community

### Department of Adult Education

#### Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

There was an increase in the number of adult learners (both males and female) enrolled within the period under review.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** Reduce the level of illiteracy amongst the adult population.

**Target:** To increase the present number of adult education centres by 30%.

**Objective:** Create awareness amongst the public on the need to have enlightened population.

**Target:** To conduct barazas (public meetings) throughout the district and encourage the target groups to enroll for adult education classes.

**Objective:** Assist the learners to begin small scale businesses. Promote business activities) in the community particularly on beekeeping, poultry, mats and "Kiondo" making.

**Targets:** Produce and sell their goods to local and international organizations with the help of Kenya adult learners association.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Adult Education

#### A: On-Going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1 Construction of Divisional Offices Mpeketoni Division Mpeketoni Location	Construction of a divisional office. The project is now 30% complete but has stalled due to lack of funding.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

#### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Divisional Centres Kiunga and Faya Divisions	1	Construction of office blocks for divisional staff.  <b>Justification:</b> There is need to construct the offices to improve the working environment and supervision of the adult education teachers.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Grants to Adult Learners  
District-wide

2

Assist the learners start small income generating projects and or expand their businesses.

**Justification:** The grants will boost the learners morale and provide regular assessment on their learning skills.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## Department of Sports

### Review of 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the plan period darts, football, tae-kwon-do and net ball clubs were formed. The major constraints faced were lack of sponsors to contribute in the hosting of the sports activities and in the procurement of sports equipment. The department's funds have always been inadequate.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Rehabilitate district stadium and sports grounds and acquire more sports fields.

**Target:** Renovate Twaifu Stadium and acquire at least two sports fields in each division.

**Objective:** Encourage and promote sports activities and tournaments in the district.

**Target:** To assist the sports organization within the district the sports equipment, and organize tournaments and league matches and seek for donors and well wishers to provide trophies and awards to winning teams and athletes.

**Department of Sports**

**A: On-going Project**

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	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1	Twaiфу Stadium Amu Division, Langoni Location	Fencing of the stadium, planting grass on the football field and compacting the athletics track.

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**Funding Source:** GOK

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**B: New Project Proposals**

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	Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
	Sports Stadia District-wide	1	Identify and acquire at least one sports ground per division. Fence off the sports grounds and provide the sports facilities and equipments.

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**Justification:** There is need to put up facilities to promote, enhance and top the sporting potential amongst the youth especially in athletics.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## **LAND AND SETTLEMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The sectoral policy objectives are to:-

- Ensure that the less are settled and the problem of squatters in major urban areas is sorted out;
- Ensure that plot owners are issued with title deeds and leases to promote guaranteed and permanent development;
- To assist in the operation of development control, preservation orders and enforcement action contravention of planning controls;
- To assist in the approval and implementation of projects by DDC's. The local authorities, the public and private developers by identifying and reserving sites for their projects;
- Preparation of appropriate regional, district and urban land development plans and guide development agencies,
- Advising the central government, local authorities, public and private developers on the most appropriate use of both public and private land.

### **Land Adjudication Department**

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

During the plan period the following were achieved.

- Construction works were undertaken for water reticulation system in an area of 43kms; a storage water tank with 1,100m<sup>3</sup> capacity and 23 water kiosks and treatment works.
- Lake Kenyatta Settlement Scheme Extension had 596 plots surveyed and demarcated while; Witu Settlement Scheme had 1,720 plots surveyed, demarcated and allocated. Witu Settlement Scheme Extension had 1,800 plots surveyed while Hindi/Magogoni Settlement scheme had a ground water survey done on Belebele Depression. 600 acres of bush was cleared under the Food Support Programme.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** Settle the landless and squatters in the existing and upcoming settlement schemes.
- Target:** To demarcate and settle the landless in Witu, Lake Kenyatta Phase II and Mangai Settlement Schemes.
- Objective:** To improve the infrastructural facilities within the existing settlement schemes.
- Target:** To establish and maintain roads, put up water supply systems, provide other social amenities within Witu, Lake Kenyatta and Hindi Settlement Schemes.
- Objective:** To adjudicate and settle the squatters on government land.
- Target:** Demarcation and allocation of individual farm holdings on Manda Island and Faza Division.
- Objective:** To encourage and promote increased food and cash crop production within the settlement schemes.
- Targets:** To provide loans to farmers through Settlement Fund Trustee (SFT) and provide extension services to farmers on improved farming technologies. To facilitate the registration and subsequent issue of title deeds to the settlers within the scheme.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Land Adjudication Department

#### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Witu Settlement Scheme Witu Division	Dig and equip 12 wells, grade 30 km of main road; open 70 km of feeder roads. Develop trading centres, and construct jua kali sheds; Install 12 km of game fence. Construct five classrooms in each of the two primary schools.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GTZ
2.	Lake Kenyatta Settlement Scheme Extension Mkunumbi Location Mpeketoni Division	Plan survey demarcate and allocate 596 plots.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/GTZ
3.	Hindi Magogoni Settlement Scheme Hindi Location Amu Division	Issue title deeds for 747 plots. Improve water supply systems.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/GTZ

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mangai Settlement Scheme Kiunga Division	1	Plan demarcate and allocate plots.  <b>Justification:</b> Demarcating and apportioning of individual farm holdings in these areas and issuing title deeds will boost the overall agricultural production, as the farmers will use their title deeds to secure loans to improve their farms.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/GTZ
Land Adjudication Manda Island	2	Demarcation of individual farm holdings.  <b>Justification:</b> Good agricultural land is lying idle. Allocation will boost agricultural production in the district.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

## Physical Planning Department

### Review of 1994 -96 Plan Period

Prepared part development plans for various development purposes as indicated in Table 3.5.

**Table 3.5**

#### Achievements in 1994 -96

Purpose	No. of PDP's
Residential Plots	63
Commercial/Industrial Development	12
Religious Grounds	9
Government Offices	10
Historical Sites	7
Markets and Bus Parks	2
Women group/Associations	3

**Source:** Physical Planning Department, Lamu, 1996.

#### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Ensure orderly and proper land use of public and private plots within the urban centres.

**Targets:** To examine, approve of advice on all building plans for urban centres within the district.

**Objective:** Ensure proper physical planning of existing and upcoming market and town centres.

**Target:** To prepare land use Part Development Plans (DPP's) for all the urban centres.

**Objective:** Identify and recommend appropriate land use development plans for all government land.

**Target:** To prepare PDP's for potential land developers, within government departments; and NGO's.

## Department of Physical Planning

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

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Witu Settlement Scheme Witu Division	Identify and prepare PDP's for market centres within Witu Settlement scheme.  <b>Funding Source</b> GOK
Urban Development Mpeketoni Division	Continue preparing physical plans for Tewe, Lake Amu, Kiongwe and Hongwe market centres of Mpeketoni Division.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Part Development Plans (PDP's) District-Wide	Continue preparing PDP's for various projects within the district when required.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

### **B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Witu Settlement Scheme Phase II, Witu Division	1	Identify and prepare a complete land use plan for the new scheme.  <b>Justification:</b> There is need to open up new areas to cater for the increased population.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Lake Kenyatta Settlement Scheme  
Mpeketoni Division

2

Identify and prepare land use plans for the various market centres within the scheme.

**Justification:** This is a new scheme where to physical plans must be prepared to ensure orderly development and control.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Mangai Settlement Scheme  
Kiunga Division

3

Identify and prepare land use plans for the establishment of the new scheme.

**Justification:** This area is ideal for a settlement scheme and when established will increase food production.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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### Survey Department

#### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The department achieved the following:

Compiled field data for the title mapping of the 3600 plots in the scheme was processed and the registered index maps R.I.M.'s for the scheme were published ready for issuance of title deeds to the settlers.

Demarcated 1,700 plots, 699 plots and 750 plots in Witu, Lake Kenyatta Extension and Hindi Magogoni Settlement Scheme respectively.

Surveyed to cadastral standard plots within Mokowe, Mpeketoni and Amu Townships.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To ensure plot owners within the schemes, receive their title deeds.

**Targets:** Top process Registered Index Maps (R.I.M's) for issuance of title deeds to settlers of Hindi, Lake Kenyatta and Witu Settlement Schemes.

**Objective:** To ensure all plots within the urban centres are surveyed and owners in Faza and Kiunga Division receive title deeds.

**Targets:** To survey plots within Hindi Witu Mokowe Manda and Amu Townships and process R.I.M's for issuance of title deeds. Demarcate and title map land within Faza, Kiunga and Amu Divisions.

### **B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Witu Extension Witu Division	1	Carry out title mapping process the field data, prepare and publish RIM's ready for issuance of title deeds.

**Justification:** Issuance of title deeds to the settlers will enable the farmers secure loans to improve their farms and ensure permanent settlement.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Urban Plots Survey 2  
District-wide

Carry out field work, process field data, and register plots in all the urban centres.

**Justification:** Most of the urban centre plots have been issued out and the plot holders require title deeds for security to be used as collateral for loans to develop the plots.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Mapping and Survey 3  
Pate and Manda Islands  
Faza, Kizingitini and  
Amu Divisions

Carry out title mapping process the field data, prepare and publish RIM's ready for issuance of title deeds.

**Justification:** Issuance of title deeds to the settlers will enable the farmers secure loans to improve their farms and ensure permanent settlement.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main sectoral objectives are to:-

- Encourage dispersal growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries;
- Accelerate exploitation of local resources in the production of quality products to meet demand of local and even international markets;
- Encourage rural industrialization through provision of adequate industrial services in the district;
- To create employment;
- Ensure orderly development of trade;
- Generate employment opportunities by way of providing business finance, training and other support services;
- Promote and diversify export products and markets;
- Accelerate exploitation of local resources in the production of quality products for regional and international markets;
- Regulate control and enhance trade development and licensing policy markets.

### **Department of Industry**

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

The department achieved the following during the plan under review:

- The Kenya Industrial Estate (K.I.E.) disbursed loans amounting to Ksh.500,000.
- The ministry posted a District Industrial Development officer to the district.
- Two seminars were successfully conducted one on business opportunities in Lamu District and the other on management skills to jua kali artisans drawn from Mpeketoni Division.



Extension services were provided to existing and potential entrepreneurs on viable industrial projects management skills and sources of project financing.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Increase the reliability of agricultural inputs and promote the 'Jua-kali' sector in five promising small towns particularly in metal fabrication, furniture, basket and mat making.

**Target:** Formulate physical plans for the five towns with convenient locations set aside for jua-kali, artisans to produce and display their wares and connect three of the towns onto the electricity grid.

**Objective:** Encourage development of medium and small scale industries with a view of supplying inexpensive inputs to agriculture, manufacture goods for local consumption, develop inexpensive building materials and provide jobs and incomes to growing rural centres and towns.

**Target:** Set aside land in five towns for establishment of industries

**Objective:** Establish a programme to open a flow of credit to small scale enterprises, with the assistance of the District Industrial Committees.

**Target:** Prepare feasibility studies to be used to woo at least two NGO's to set up their own credit schemes for the informal sector.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Industry

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

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Bixa Processing Plant Amu Division Hindi Location	Construction of the Bixa processing plant. The factory is expected to be complete by mid 1997.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Private Investors.
Mpeketoni Bakery Project Mpeketoni Division	The construction works of bakery are on-going and is expected to be operational by end of 1997.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Private Investors

#### **B: New Project Proposal**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Fruit Processing Plant	1	Establish a fruit processing Plant.  <b>Justification:</b> A lot of fruits are grown in the district most of which go to waste due to limited market outlets. More income will be generated and employment created.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Private investors.

Salt Extraction Project Mpeketoni Division	2	Establish a salt extraction plant.
		<b>Justification:</b> The area is ideal for a salt extraction plant which will be the first within the district and will create employment for the people of Lamu.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Private Investor.
Training and Extension Services District-wide	3	Training and providing loans to jua kali artisans and small scale entrepreneurs.
		<b>Justification:</b> This will promote the informal sector to be the cornerstone for industrial development within the district.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/GTZ
Fish Processing Plant Faza Location Faza Division	4	Establish a fish processing and cold storage plant.
		<b>Justification:</b> Faza Division is the leading producer of fish and the plant will promote the growth of the industry.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Private Investors/C.D.A.

**Trade Development Department**

**Review of 1994-96 Plan Period**

Loans from the Joint Loan Board amounting to Kshs. 1,065,000 were disbursed to 45 small-scale traders throughout the district. 57% of the loanees were based in Amu Division while only 11% were based in Witu and Kiunga Divisions. The major constraint with the fund is the high default rate and at the present, over one million shillings remains unpaid. Lack of funds for training and extension services has been a major set-back to the Joint Loan Board project.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Recover outstanding loans amounting to over at Ksh.1 million from loan defaulters.

**Target:** Constitute Loan Recovery Task Force at divisional levels so as to streamline and strengthen the coffers of the loans scheme.

**Objective:** Give out loans to small-scale businessmen to expand their capital formation to the level of industrial take-off.

**Targets:** Disburse to sixty traders, loans amounting to about Ksh.3 million.

**Objective:** Offer training/extension services to the business community in areas of business accounting system, sales promotion, marketing etc.

**Target:** Organize at least two for traders in-house seminars at least two in every division.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Loan Recovery Programme District-wide	1	To recover over Ksh.1 million due from defaulters.  <b>Justification:</b> The recovered money will increase the loan scheme coffers.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Loan Disbursement Programme District-wide	2	Disburse loans to traders totalling to Ksh.3 million.  <b>Justification:</b> Expansion of small-scale enterprises and uplifting their standard of living.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Training Programme for Small-Scale Traders District-wide	3	Hold short term courses for small scale traders and industrialists.  <b>Justification:</b> To equip them with knowledge of running their business, book-keeping, stock taking, selling techniques, hotel management and marketing.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

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

### **Sectoral Policy Objective**

The major objectives of the sector are to:

- Ensure that technical, industrial and vocational training offered meets the district's current and future economic needs;
- Ensure incorporation of entrepreneurship education in technical education and vocational training at all levels 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;
- Assist the jua kali operators so that they can maximize their contribution to economic growth and technological progress;
- Provide suitable working places to the needy artisans;
- Equip jua kali training institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that can match the latest technological development in Kenya industry;

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

#### **Department of Technical Training and Technology**

The following were achievements of the department:

- Lamu Youth Polytechnic initiated and constructed a new polytechnic with 4 workshops, 3 class-rooms, 2 offices and 2 staff houses through funding from a German NGO, the GOK and the local community.
- 12 jua-kali sheds were constructed at Mpeketoni through funding from the GTZ and the local community.
- Successfully installed an electric generator to serve Mpeketoni jua-kali shed and Mpeketoni Township through funding from GTZ.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Equip the youth with gainful vocational and technical skills.

**Target:** Raise youth polytechnics enrolment by 50%.

**Objective:** Establish work groups and jua kali associations.

**Targets:** Form at least four more groups or jua kali associations at each division.

**Objective:** Reduce rural urban migration by unskilled youth in search of wage employment.

**Target:** Make majority of the rural youth self-reliant through creation of jobs.

## PROJECT PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposal

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Witu Youth Polytechnic Witu Division	1	<p>Construct 5 workshops, administration block, staff houses and provide basic facilities .</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The division has a high number of unemployed youth who can benefit from vocational training.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/GTZ/ Community</p>
Mpeketoni Jua Kali Association Mpeketoni Location Mpeketoni Division	2	<p>Expand existing sheds and construct more on the extended plot.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The artisans are currently congested in the few sheds.</p> <p><b>Funding source:</b> GOK/GTZ/ Community.</p>
Hindi Jua Kali Association Hindi Location Amu Division	3	<p>Construction of 25 sheds on a jua kali plot.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Jua kali artisans operate in the open air. The sheds will enable them to improve their working conditions.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/GTZ Community.</p>



## **TOURISM AND WILDLIFE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objectives of the sector are to:

- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing tourist attractions;
- Develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management;
- Promote wildlife development and protect the environment;
- Preserve breeding and nursery grounds followed by massive restocking of fish in depleted zones and fish bio-diversity conservation in general;
- Develop dam and riverain fisheries;
- Train fish farmers and other dealers in fishing operations management and other related issues;
- Develop fisheries through stocking of rivers with sport fishes and modern fishing grounds to require standards.

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

#### **Department of Fisheries**

**Law Enforcement and Revenue Collection:** Various laws designed to protect fisheries resources were enforced to prevent over-exploitation. Illegal fishing gears and destructive fishing methods were controlled. Revenue was collected through issuance of various fisheries licenses.

**Fisheries Statistics Collection:** The department stationed field officers in all fish landing beaches to collect fisheries production data. The exercise is a continuous process and it proceeded very well during the last plan period.

**Extension Services:** Extension services were rendered to fishermen and fish traders in the following areas; Fishing and fish handling, fish preservation and fish processing and quality control.

**Fish Marketing and Distribution:** The department organized the fish traders from the district and other areas for the purchasing, preservation and transportation of fish to the nearest market centres. Malindi, Mombasa and Nairobi. A few local traders were licensed to operate small fish business and market fish locally.

**Mariculture:** During the plan period the department laid emphasis on mariculture development especially prawn farming so as to utilize ideal coastal mangrove swamps and creeks in order to produce high value products for export markets.

**Fisheries Research:** The intention of the department has always to be maximize fish production on a sustainable yield basis. This was achieved in liaison with the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI) which developed appropriate fishing gears and established the status of the fisheries resource through surveys.

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

**Objective:** Promote increased fish production.

**Target:** Increase the fish produced by more than 50%.

**Objective:** Stimulate commercial fishing operations.

**Target:** Increase the number of commercial fishing firms licensed.

**Objective:** Ensure proper fishing processing and marketing.

**Target:** Establish at least one fish processing factory in the district.

**Objective:** Improve the efficiency of fishing technology.

**Targets:** Encourage fishermen to use modern fishing gears.

**Objective:** Arrange credit facilities to benefit poor fishermen.

**Target:** Provide loans to fishermen.

# PROJECT AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

## Fisheries Department

### A: On-going Projects

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Kiunga Cold Store Project Kiunga Location Kiunga Division	Rehabilitate the cold store and fish reception centre. Provide refrigeration machines and a generator. Construct a generator house.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Kiwayuu Cold Store Project Kizingitini Location Faza Division	Construction of the cold store and fish processing premises are 70% complete. Installation of the cold store machinery.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Private investors.
Fisheries Boat Yard Langoni Location Amu Division	Rehabilitate the Lamu fisheries station and training fishermen on construction and repairs of boats.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

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**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Extension Services District-wide	1	<p>Training of extension staff on improved fishing techniques, improved fishing gear and fish production data recording and analysis. Training of fishermen on improved fishing techniques through group demonstration both at sea and on land level. Training of fish co-operative officials and staff co-operative management, marketing, co-operative law and commercial skills.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to improve the skills as the fish production has stagnated during the last plan period which is detrimental, to the overall food supply and income in the district.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Fishermen Loan Scheme District-wide	2	<p>Establish a loan committee and start a revolving fund. Start loan administration by assessing the fishermen who have potential but lack proper fishing gear and equipment. Recover outstanding loans.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to improve on the fishing technology (boat, engine, gear) in order to facilitate the full exploitation of the fisheries resources. Provision of the scheme is currently provided for under the fisheries act.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>

Fisheries Survey and Research  
District-wide 3

Procure fisheries survey equipment tools and materials, carry out inshore fish stock assessment, conduct a study of the distribution of curstencea (lobsters Prawns and crabs) Study the potential for mariculture in the district; determine fish weight charges due to various fish processing methodologies, carry out market survey.

**Justification:** For better exploitation at maximum sustainable yield and conservation of marine ecosystem, fisheries managers need to have a complete understanding of the resources.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## **EDUCATION**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Enhance and improve the relevance and quality of education at all levels;
- Expand access to and retention in education at the primary and secondary levels especially of disabled children;
- Strengthen the teaching of science, mathematics and practical subjects at primary and secondary school levels;
- Strengthen sector management, planning, budgeting and information systems;
- Release sustainable levels of resource mobilization.

### **Review of 1994 1996 Plan Period**

During the period under review, text books and desks were procured for ten schools seventy primary school classrooms were completed and one workshop each was completed at primary and secondary level.

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

**Objective:** To improve and increase better learning/teaching facilities in both primary and secondary school.

**Targets:** Construct classrooms, workshops, laboratories, agriculture and home science rooms in schools which lack such facilities, through harambee (PTA/GOK) and donor efforts. To mobilize PTA/BOG and donor to equip these facilities.

**Objective:** To train more technical teachers for both primary and secondary schools.

**Target:** Enrol more teachers for technical subjects in primary and secondary schools.

# PROJECT AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

## A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Mpeketoni Secondary School Kiongwe Location Mpeketoni Division	Procurement of equipment for laboratory dining hall and kitchen. Completion of administration block.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> E.E.C/PTA
2. Lake Kenyatta Girls Secondary School Kiongwe Location Mpeketoni Division	Construction of 4 classrooms and other necessary facilities.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/GTZ
3. Ndau Primary School Mpeketoni Division	Construction of workshops.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> NGO/PTA
4. Lamu Girls Secondary Mkomani Location Amu Division	Fencing off dormitories GOK/PTA.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/PTA
5. Ndau Primary School Mokowe Location Amu Division	Construction of 5 classrooms and 2 VIP toilets. Parents have raised the 10% mandatory contribution before funding by GTZ.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Community/GTZ
6. Wiyoni Primary School	Parents have raised the 10% mandatory contribution before funding by School to School Education Project. Materials are being assembled on the site. The school has opened one semi-permanent structures.  <b><u>Funding Sources:</u></b> NGO/Community

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Provision of Science Equipment and Learning Aids to Schools District-Wide	1	<p>Collection of funds and procurement of equipment, textbooks and T/learning aids to needy primary schools.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> 56% of the primary schools lack these facilities. The project will thus facilitate improvement of the present low academic standards.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> School to School/PTA</p>
Siyu Girls Secondary School Siyu Location Faza Division	2	<p>Construction of tuition and administration blocks, a dormitory, dining hall/kitchen, headmaster's house and water tanks.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Being the only girls secondary school in the division, it will effectively encourage girls education there.</p> <p><b>Funding Sources:</b> Community/PTA</p>
Boko Primary School Witu Division	3	<p>Construction of 5 classrooms and 2 VIP toilets.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To cater for the increasing population of Witu Settlement Schemes.</p> <p><b>Funding Sources:</b> PTA/GTZ (GASP)</p>
Witu Primary School Witu Location Witu Division	4	<p>Construction of 5 classrooms, 2 V.I.P. toilets.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> To cater for the increasing number of children from the new Witu Settlement Schemes.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> PTA/GTZ (GASP)</p>



Vipingoni Primary  
 School  
 Witu Location  
 Witu Division

5

Construction of tuition and administrative blocks, headmasters house, water tanks and science workshop.

**Justification:** The school will serve the Witu Settlement Scheme Phases I and II.

**Funding Sources:** PTA/GTZ

Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period

During the plan period under review, Mokowe Jetty was completed and repairs was done on Lamu Sea wall while other achievements are as shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6

Achievements on Roads

Activities	Roads Category (Km)				
	A	B	C	D	E & F
Roads tarred	-	-	-	-	-
Road graveled	-	-	6	-	-
Road graded	-	-	1010	570	2880
Culverts installed	-	-	-	8	4
Bridges constructed	-	-	-	-	1

Source: Public Works Office, Lamu, 1996.

## **PUBLIC WORK AND HOUSING**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network;
- Ensure more effective use of existing road infrastructure, preservation of existing investments already made in the development of the road infrastructure, stimulation of rapid socio-economic development plus safer roads and environment;
- Intensify use of labour based technologies for road maintenance and rehabilitation;
- Provide decent and affordable shelter, coordinate activities and programmes aimed at improving slum and squatter settlements.

### **Review of 1994-1996 Plan Period**

During the plan period under review, Mokowe Jetty was completed and repairs was done on Lamu Sea wall while other achievements are as shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6

#### **Achievements on Roads**

Activities	Roads Category/ (Km)				
	A	B	C	D	E & L
Roads tarmacked	A	B	C	D	E & L
Road graveled	-	-	6	-	-
Road graded	-	-	1010	570	2980
Culverts installed	-	-	-	8	4
Bridges constructed	-	-	-	-	1

**Source:** Public Works Office, Lamu, 1996.

## District Objectives and Targets

**Objectives:** Gravel Hindi - Kiunga Road

**Target:** Gravel Majengo - Bodhei 5km. Raise road level.

**Objective:** Clear the bushes along Mtangawanda to Kizingitini Road.

**Target** Open the road from Faza - Kizingitini and do some spot improvement on flat areas.

**Objective:** Ensure effective use of existing road infrastructure.

**Targets:** To re-gravel 20 km of Mkunumbi - Mpeketoni - Kibaoni Road.

To construct a box culvert at Milimani and a foot bridge at Siyu.

## PROGRAMME AND PROJECT PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name	Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Re-Construction of Sea Wall Amu Division	Re-construction of section of sea wall next to Lamu Hospital.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
2.	Construction of Kizingitini Sea Wall Faza Division	Construction of a sea wall.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3.	Construction of Ndau Sea Wall Faza Division	Construction of a sea wall  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4.	Graveling of Mkunumbi - Mpeketoni-Kibaoni Road Mpeketoni Division	Gravelling of road D565  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GTZ
5.	Spot Patching of Garsen-Witu Road S112 Witu Division	Spot patching of road C112  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description Activities
Nyongoro-Mokowe Road Witu/Mpeketoni/Amu Divisions	1	Upgrading of road C112 to Bitumen standard.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Volume of traffic has increased to 70 vehicles per day and is projected to triple after completion of construction of Malindi-Garsen road B8. Tarmacking the road would require less funds if carried out before further damage occurs on the road.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Graveling of Kiunga Road D568 and E865 Kiunga Division	2	To improve the condition of the road.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The improvement of the road would enable farmers and fishermen to market their produce.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Siyu Footbridge Faza/Siyu Divisions	3	Construction of footbridge to connect Siyu and Faza Division.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The tidal creek is impassable during high tides.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

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## **HEALTH**

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 with emphasis on preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services while not ignoring curative services.

The sector is also determined to promote and improve the health status of all Kenyans through the deliberate restructuring of the health sector to make all health services more effective, accessible and affordable.

Other objectives are to:

- Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation;
- Intensify activities aimed at control;
- Prevent and eradicate diseases;
- Provide adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services country-wide.

### **Department of Medical Health**

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

The Kenya Expanded Programme of Immunization (KEPI) conducted immunization exercises throughout the district for children under five years and expectant mothers. The programme was able to achieve 80% coverage of all eligible children within the district.

- Over 2,689 patients attended the family planning clinics.
- Completed construction of kitchen and laundry facilities for Mpeketoni Health Centre. The facilities were however not operational due to lack of equipment and staff.
- Completed construction of Pandanguo Dispensary and staff houses throughout the facility is not operational due to staff and equipment constraints.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Increase Immunization coverage through Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI)

**Target:** Increase immunization coverage from 80% to 90% by the year 2001.

**Objective:** Enhance family planning.

**Target:** Create awareness and increase family planning acceptance from 46% to 80% by 2001.

**Objective:** Promote preventive health education and reduce disease incidence.

**Target:** Reduce disease incidence by 25% in the plan period.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### Department of Medical Health

#### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1 KEPI Programme District-Wide	Provide immunization coverage to children under 5 and expectant mothers and those at risk.  <b><u>Funding Sources:</u></b> GOK/UNICEF

#### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mpeketoni Sub-District Hospital	1	Up grading of Mpeketoni Health Centre to a sub-district hospital and cater for in-patient services, diagnosis and therapeutic services.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to up-grade the facility to cater for the increasing population and serious cases which are at present referred to Lamu Hospital thereby causing congestion.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Community



Mokowe Hospital 2 Plan and start an Infectious Diseases  
Mokowe Location Hospital within the completed building.  
Amu Division Provide curative services to the local  
community and upgrade the health centre  
level to a sub-district hospital.

**Justification:** The district currently has no facility to cater for the increasing infectious disease patients. The use of the Mokowe Hospital will greatly ease the congestion at the District Hospital.

**Funding Source:** C.D.A./Moi University

Family Planning 3  
District-wide

Increase family planning acceptance of by targeted groups (fertile, active cadre). Increase health education in secondary schools and social gatherings and, increase training for workers (CHWs).

**Justification:** There is need to sensitize the community on the advantage of small, manageable families. Health education and training of WHC will greatly enhance preventive rather than curative health care for the community.

**Funding Source:** GOK

D.V.B.D. Survey 4  
District-wide

The Division of Vector Borne Diseases (D.V.B.D.) to mark and select areas of specific interest for survey and control of vectors.

**Justification:** Malaria, Bilharzia and Filariasis are the major diseases within the district whose control is essential for improved health care for the community.

**Funding Source:** GOK

## Department of Public Health

### Review of 1994 - 96 Plan Period

The achievement of the Department of Public Health are shown in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7**

#### Achievements of the Public Health Department

Activity	1993	1994	1995
Trade Premises Inspected	2,162	2,306	1,934
Housing Sanitation	6,008	5,234	4,365
Environmental Sanitation	150	67	189
Water Quality Sanitation	1,213	721	639
Insect/Vector Control	3,296	2,394	2,590
Port Health Services	39	38	47

**Source:** District Public Health Office, Lamu, 1996.

Inadequate funding, staff shortage and lack of transport hindered the achievements of targets sets.

#### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To increase accessibility to safe water through promotion of low-cost harvesting and storage, rehabilitation of existing water storage facilities and establishment of a water safety, monitoring unit at the District Health Office.

**Target:** Increase accessibility of safe water from 20% to 50% by the year 2001.

**Objective:** To increase household latrine coverage and low-cost VIP demonstration latrines at commercial centres.

**Target:** Increase latrines coverage from 25% to 60% by the year 2001.

**Objective:** Reduce breeding and proliferation of disease vectors which are responsible for the transmission of malaria and other diseases by means of chemical, physical and biological control means.

**Target:** Destruction of mosquito larvae in water storage facilities. Reduce man/mosquito contact by 50%.

Construct a permanent anti-malarial drain measuring 200m at Mpeketoni market and carry out malaria-metric survey at Faza.

**Department of Public Health**

**A: On-going Projects**

Project Name	Description of Activities
Division/Location	
1 Preventive Maintenance and Rehabilitation of all Rural Health Facilities District-Wide	Minor repairs, buying of tools boxes inspection and preparation of inventory of state of repair of RHF's. Rehabilitation of buildings. <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/DANIDA
2 Mosquito Control District-Wide	Malaria-metric surveys, purchase and use of spray chemicals , construction of permanent anti-malarial drains, creation of awareness on mosquito breeding. <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

**B: New Projects Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Low-Cost Water Supply Provision and Protection of Existing Water Sources Kiunga and Faza Divisions	1	Protection of chlorination of wells, monitoring of residential chlorine levels, provision of water tanks for rain water catchment for demonstration purposes, training of artisans and social mobilization.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Safe water storage in the district is inadequate and only 20% of the population have access to safe water.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Community
Faza Desalination Plant Faza Location Faza Division	2	Conduct feasibility studies and construct a desalination plant.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The division has acute water problems due to lack of clean potable drinking water.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors
Livestock Water Programme District-wide	3	Develop more wells throughout the district for watering livestock.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to develop more water supplies for livestock to minimize over dependance on existing domestic water supplies.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors

Carry out research studies on wetland and advice on protective and conservation measures.

**Justification:** There is need to protect and conserve the existing water sources available within the district.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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# LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Provide clean, adequate and potable water to consumers as close as possible;
- Enhance community participation and involvement in project planning, implementation and management of water facilities;
- Ensure that water conservation measures are effected - protection of water catchment areas against pollution, land degradation and proper utilization of the water resources;
- Raising revenue through cost sharing by charging user charges to consumers.

## Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

### Department of Water

**Water Supplies:** Mpeketoni Water Supply initiated before 1994 was completed and serves 13, 000 people while one rural water supply scheme is currently under construction and when complete is expected to serve 1,000 people. The Lamu/Mokowe Water Supply Project which is currently 76% complete has stalled due to lack of funding. When complete it is expected to serve 3,300 people.

**Other Minor Supplies:** Four minor water supplies through rain water harvesting (djabia) were completed and are operational in Faza and Kiunga Divisions. Seven shallow wells within Faza and Kiunga Divisions were completed and are now operational.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Increase the amount of water supplied, coverage and reduce water losses.

**Target:** To carry out rehabilitation of the existing water supply systems in Lamu/Mokowe and Mkokoni. Construct a desalination plant at Faza.

**Objective:** Increase the water supplied and deliver it as close to the consumers as possible.

**Target:** To carry out repairs of broken down djabias and shallow wells. Construct new djabias and shallow wells.

# PROJECT AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

## A: On-going Projects

Project Name/ Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Lamu Water Supply Augmentation Project Amu Division	Rehabilitation of intake works, reticulation system, storage tanks and treatment works. Develop new wells, construct more storage facilities and expand distribution network.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/IFAD
2. Mkokoni Water Supply Kiunga Location Kiunga Division	Rehabilitation of intake works and storage tanks. Develop more wells to expand coverage of existing water supply.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3. Community Wells and Djabias Construction and Rehabilitation Faza and Kiunga Divisions	Construction and rehabilitation of djabia and community wells.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors
4. Community Training Kiunga & Faza Divisions	Training beneficiaries in operational and maintenance of water supplies.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/IFAD

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Faza Desalination Plant Faza Location Faza Division	1	Conduct feasibility studies and construct a desalination plant.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The division has acute water problems due to lack of potable drinking water.  <b><u>Funding Source :</u></b> GOK/Donors.
Livestock Water Programme District-Wide	2	Develop more wells throughout the district for watering livestock  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to develop more water supplies for livestock to minimize over dependance on existing domestic water supplies.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donors
Wetland Inventory District-Wide	3	Carry out research studies on wetlands and advise on protective and conservation measures.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to protect and conserve the existing meager water sources available within the district.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK



## ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The objectives of this sector include:

- Assessing and evaluating the impact of development activities on the environment;
- Promotion of inter-disciplinary and integration of sustainable policies, plans, programmes and projects;
- Sustainable watershed management and environmental amelioration through silviculturally sound forest management of natural and industrial forestry component;
- Carry out environmental impact assessments on all programmes and projects, in order to integrate environmental considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation.

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Table 3.8 shows the achievements of Environment and Natural Resource Sectors for the plan period under review.

Table 3.8

#### Achievements and Constraints During 1994 -96 Plan Period

Activities	Achievements	Constraints
Agro-forestry	423,098 - seedlings and 150 nurseries established; 19 Demonstration plots established. 3 training held and field days held.	Transport problems and delays in release of funds.
Mangrove Zone Rehabilitation	40,685 seedlings raised; 4.5 ha. was rehabilitated with <i>casuarina equisetifolia</i> 2.5 ha. rehabilitated with <i>Rhizophora Mournate</i>	Water shortages experienced
Woodfuel and Plantation Establishment	53,680 seedlings raise 7.6 ha. planted with <i>casuarina equisetifolia</i> 9.5 ha. enriched with <i>Afzelia quanzenis</i> .	Difficulties in soil collection, lack of labour and insecurity.

Source: District Forestry Office, Lamu, 1996.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To increase production of wood fuel and poles for urban and rural domestic use.

**Targets:** Establish 150-300 on farm group tree nurseries so as to raise 300,000 - 600,000 seedlings per year and also encourage farm forestry/private forestry plantation establishment outside and inside gazetted forests.

**Objective:** To manage and conserve natural forests including the mangroves for sustained timber, poles/posts and other forest products.

**Targets:** Gazette Boni Lungi Forest and raise 30,000 - 40,000 seedlings per year for the rehabilitation of the degraded mangrove zones.

Carry out environmental impact assessments on all programmes and projects in order to bring environmental considerations in their appraisal and implementation.

Table 3.8 shows the achievements of Environment and Natural Resource Sectors for the period under review.

**Table 3.8**  
**Achievements and Constraints During 1994-95 Plan Period**

Activities	Achievements	Constraints
Agro-forestry	423,098 seedlings and 150 nurseries established; 19 Demonstration plots established; 2009 training held	Transport problems and delays in release of funds.
Mangrove Zone Rehabilitation	40,685 seedlings raised; 4.5 ha. was rehabilitated with <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ; 2.5 ha. rehabilitated with <i>Rhizophora masoniana</i>	Water shortages experienced
Woodfuel and Plantation Establishment	53,680 seedlings raised; 7.6 ha. planted with <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ; 9.5 ha. enriched with <i>Albizia guineensis</i>	Difficulties in soil collection; lack of labour and insecurity.

Source: District Forestry Office, Lamu, 1998.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Agro-Forestry Mpeketoni Division	Raising seedlings and distributing to farmers; training farmers on agro-forestry activities; establishing nurseries, woodlots and demonstration plots for farmers.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/IFAD
2. Mainland Woodland Establishment Witu Division	Raise seedlings and establish woodfuel plantation.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/IFAD
3. Mangrove Rehabilitation Coastal Strip	Raise seedlings ( <i>Casuarina Equisetifolia</i> ) and rehabilitate all degraded sites around the mangrove zone.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/IFAD

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Gazettement of Boni and Lungi Forest Kiunga Division	1	Demarcation and survey of the forest boundaries. Construct forest guard house.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Conservation of natural indigenous forest.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK
Water Reservoirs Amu, Mokowe and Mpeketoni Divisions	2	Construction of 4 water reservoirs.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To store enough water for watering tree seedlings and for domestic use.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> IFAD/GOK

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The policy objectives of the sector are to:

- Curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency through guidance and counselling activities carried out at the district level;
- Ensure that children placed in remand and approved schools are adequately fed, clothed, educated and otherwise rehabilitated;
- Promote the rehabilitation of juveniles so that they return to society as responsible citizens;
- Construct and maintain prison facilities that ensure secure holding while protecting prisoners from epidemics and ill-health;
- Ensure that prisoners are adequately fed, clothed and rehabilitated;
- Promote the rehabilitation of prisoners so that they return to society as responsible citizens who can contribute to the economic development for the nation;
- Carry out enquiries and prepare pre-sentence reports for the courts as required;
- Supervise offenders placed on probation, promote their rehabilitation and ensure that they do not revert to crimes;
- Continue conducting after-care for offenders and workshops so that the quality of their performance improves;
- Train probation officers through seminars and workshops so that quality of their performance improves.

## Children's Department

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

The department undertook the following activities:

- Conducted counselling of separated parents especially where the parents have young children with a view to bringing them together;

- Investigated and recommended to the courts regarding children charged with various offenses in court of law;
- 58 destitute, 14 probation, 10 discipline, 8 abandonment and 18 other cases were handled.

The major constraints faced were lack of qualified officers to present cases in the court of law, lack of transport and inadequate funds.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Curb and control the increase in juvenile delinquency.

**Target:** Improve counselling of parents and monitoring of child abuse cases by having more officers in the divisions to cater for the increased cases in urban centres.

**Objective:** Ensure that children placed in remand are well fed educated and otherwise rehabilitated.

**Target:** Have at least one separate remand for the juveniles in the district. This facility is currently lacking in the district.

**Objective:** Minimize cases of neglected and abused children.

**Target:** Investigate advise and or prosecute the affected children's parents.

Children's Department

Review of 1994-98 Plan Period

The department undertook the following activities:

Conducted counselling of separated parents especially where the parents have young children with a view to bringing them together;

## Children's Department

### A: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Departmental Transport District Headquarters	1	Procure a strong four wheel vehicle and steam boat.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to procure departmental transport to enable the officers effectively discharge their duties.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Juvenile Remand Home Mokowe Location Amu Division	2	Identify and secure ideal land to construct a remand home administration block and staff quarters.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> There is need to put up such a facility to prevent mixing the adult prisoners with the juvenile prisoners.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

## Probation Department

### Review of 1994-96 Plan Period

Cases referred to probation for pre-sentence in court inquiries increase from 6 in 1993 to 108 in 1995. After care cases were 4, case load placed on probation rose from 6 in 1993 to 91 in 1995 and ex-board supervision cases were 14 in 1993 and decreased to 8 in 1995.

**Target:** Have at least one reporting centre in each division.

**Objective:** Deploy more staff to the district which is currently manned by one officer.

**Target:** Have at least one probation officer, a typist, two clerks and one subordinate staff.

### Probation Department

#### **B: New-Project Proposal**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construction of Office Amu Division	1	Construct one office block to accommodate staff.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The current office is located in condemned rental house in Lamu Island.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

### Prisons Department

#### Review of 1994 -96 Plan Period

During the plan period prisoners were trained on farming techniques and animal husbandry.

Training were also extended to wood work technologies which has made former inmates to become self reliant by opening up various workshops where they do their work. No construction work was undertaken during the plan period.



**Target:** Have one of the training officers to undergo training on the latest methods of wood technology.

**Objective:** Diversify training offered in the prisons

**Target:** Ensure that inmates specialize in at least one course offered in prison.

### Prisons Department

#### **B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Provision of Water Amu Division Hindi Location	1	Provision of safe water for domestic and farming purposes.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The current water is from wells and is salty. This is not good for consumption and farming.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

## Sectoral Policy Objectives

The sectoral policy objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote policies that avoid excessive concentration of population in the largest cities by promoting vigorous growth of secondary towns and smaller urban centres;
- Support the provisions of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, treatment facilities, power supply, roads market/trading facilities etc with the objective of providing incentives for private investment;
- 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

The following activities were completed during the plan period under review:

- Open air markets were provided in Lamu Town, Mokowe Town, Witu and Mpeketoni Towns which provided accommodation to scattered kiosks and also provided a source of income to the council
- County Council office building in Lamu Town was completed and is accommodating council staff.
- Mpeketoni bus park and toilets were completed.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Construct more open air markets in most of upcoming rural centres.

**Target:** Establish markets in Mokowe, Kiunga, Hindi and Witu.

**Objective** Build bus parks.

**Target:** Construct bus parks at Witu and Mpeketoni Townships.

**Objective:** Construct sewerage systems in big towns.

**Target:** Establish a sewerage system in Lamu Town and Mpeketoni Town.

**A: On-going Projects**

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Lamu Town Market Extension Mkomani Location Amu Division	Provide more room for business activities and generate more income to the Council.  <b><u>Funding Source</u></b> : Lamu Council
2. Donkey Holding Stand Langoni Location Amu Division	Rehabilitation of donkey holding stand to control straying donkeys and other animals in Lamu Town.  <b><u>Funding Source</u></b> : Lamu County Council
3. Lamu Stadium Langoni Location Amu Division	Rehabilitate the stadium through fencing to enable the council to collect gate fees.  <b><u>Funding Source</u></b> : Lamu County Council.

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**B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Construct Sewerage System Amu Division Amu Town	1	Construct a sewerage system to serve the whole of Lamu Town.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Lamu Town has no sewerage system to serve the residents.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Urban Development Project
Mokowe Rental/Tenant Purchase Housing Amu/Mokowe Divisions	2	Provide accommodation facilities to the township residents.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Plans are underway to shift the district headquarters from the island to Mokowe Town. Construction of these will ease housing problems.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> National Housing Corporation.
Open Air Markets Witu/Amu Divisions	3	Construct market stalls for in Witu and Amu townships.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Most business activities are carried out in scattered kiosks in the town. Construction of market stalls will generate income for the council.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Lamu County Council.

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