

**MOMBASA**  
**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**1997-2001**

## 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 districts 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 industrialization.

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

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

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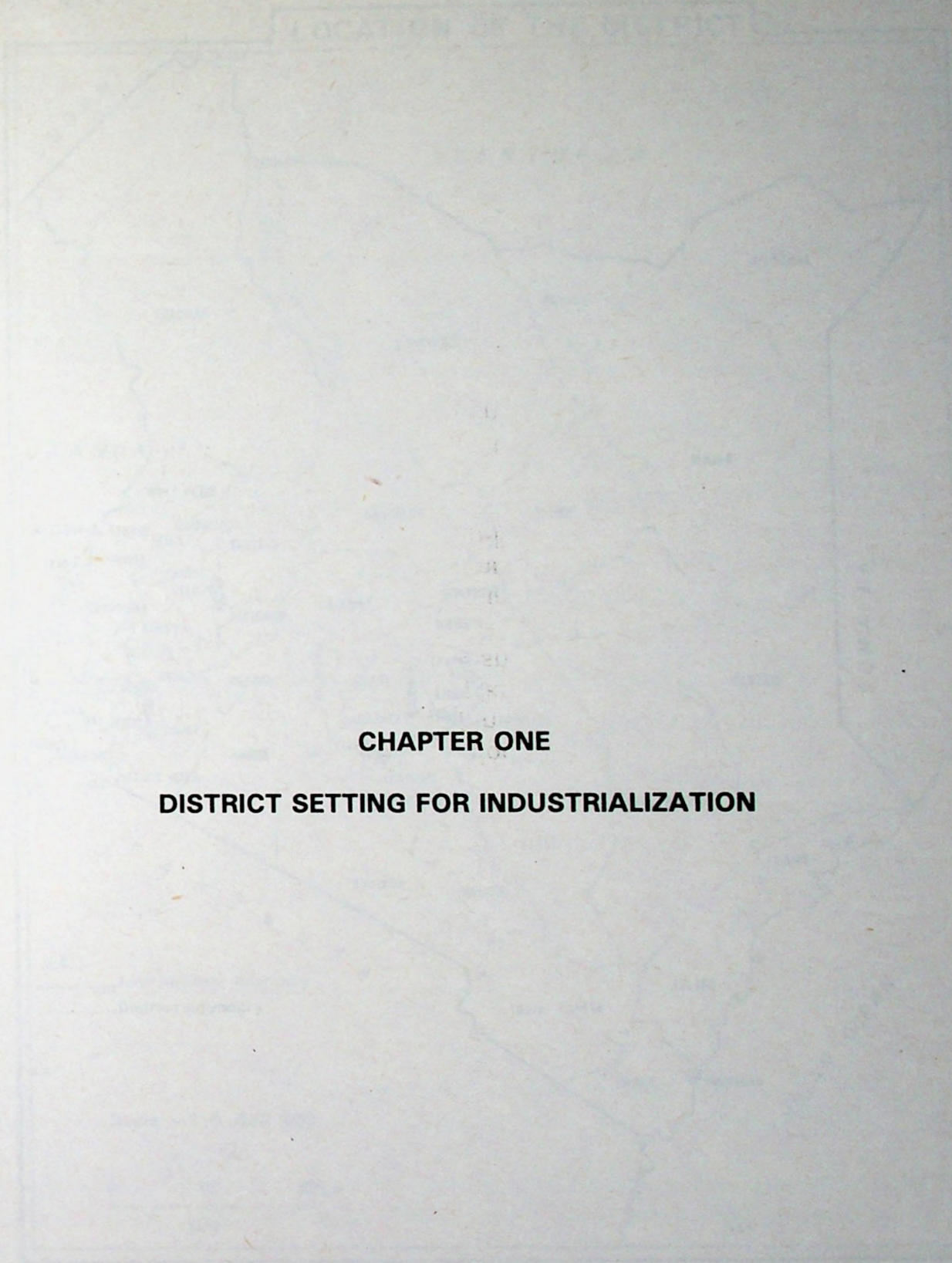
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CHAPTER ONE

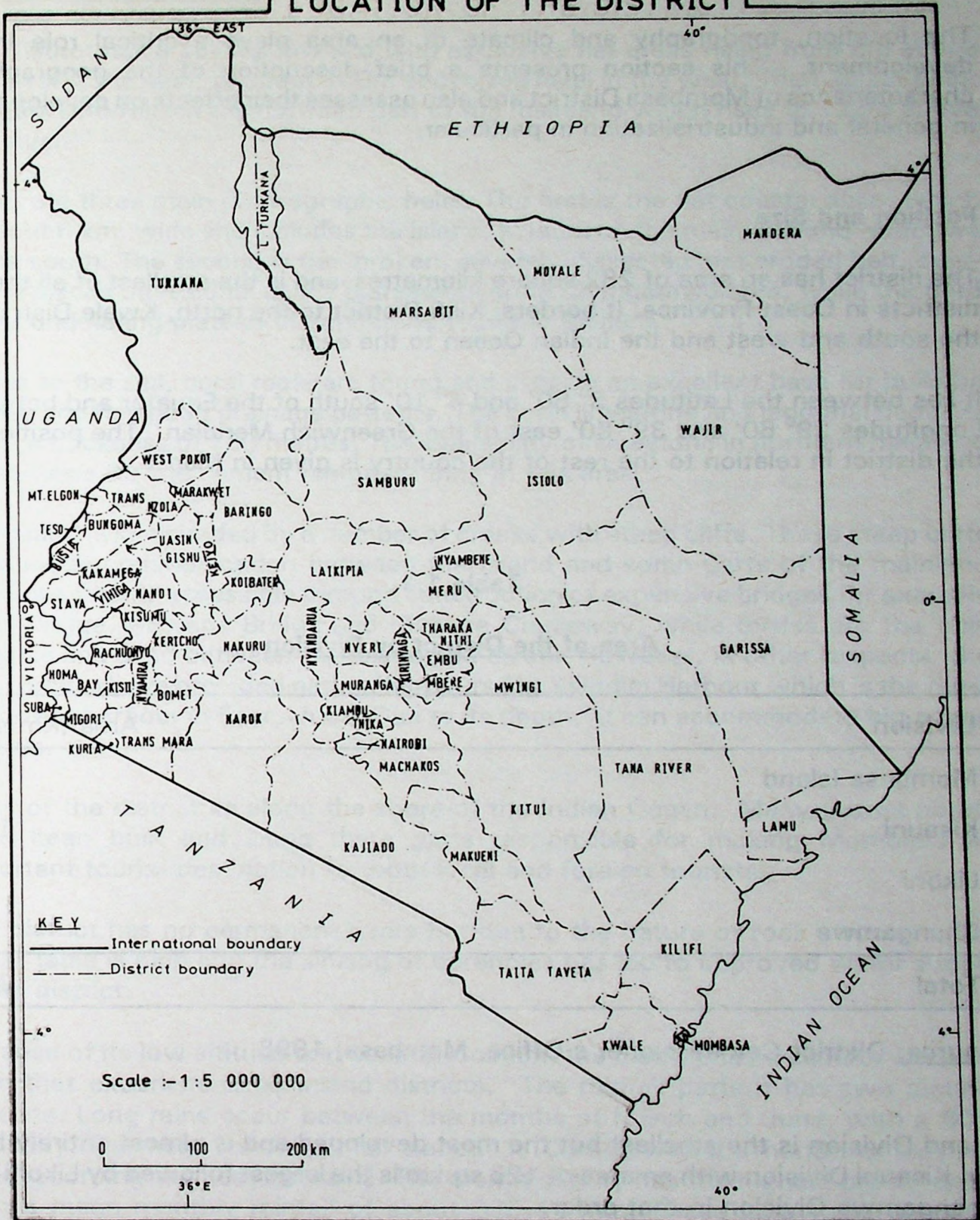
THE POLITICAL SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION



**CHAPTER ONE**

**DISTRICT SETTING FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

# LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT



Prepared by DRSSRS

## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

The location, topography and climate of an area plays a critical role in its development. This section presents a brief description of the geographical characteristics of Mombasa District and also assesses their effects on development in general and industrialization in particular.

### Position and Size

The district has an area of 282 square kilometres and is the smallest of all the six districts in Coast Province. It borders Kilifi District to the north, Kwale District to the south and west and the Indian Ocean to the east.

It lies between the Latitudes  $3^{\circ} 80'$  and  $4^{\circ} 10'$  south of the Equator and between Longitudes  $39^{\circ} 60'$  and  $39^{\circ} 80'$  east of the Greenwich Meridian. The position of the district in relation to the rest of the country is given in Map 1.

Table 1.1

### Area of the District by Division

Division	Area (Km.sq.)
Mombasa Island	21
Kisauni	126
Likoni	64
Changamwe	71
Total	282

**Source:** District Commissioner's Office, Mombasa, 1996

Island Division is the smallest but the most developed and is almost entirely built up. Kisauni Division with an area of 126 sq.km is the largest followed by Likoni and Changamwe Division in that order.



## Topography and Climate

The district has a coastal lowland with extensive flat areas rising from 8m above sea level in the east, to about 100m above sea level in the west. The highest point is Nguu Tatu Hills in the northern part of the mainland which rises to 123m above sea level.

There are three main physiographic belts. The first is the flat coastal plain which is about 6 km. wide and includes the Island, Kisauni on the mainland and Mtongwe in the south. The second is the broken, severely dissected and eroded belt, overlaid in places by residual sandy plateau covering Changamwe area, while the third is the undulating plateau of sandstone found in Kisauni.

Closer to the sea, coral reefs are found and provide an excellent base for building stones and has good drainage patterns. The coral limestone and lagoonal deposits reach a thickness of 100 metres. The availability of limestone in northern mainland is the basis for the cement manufacturing in this area.

The Island is surrounded by a number of creeks with steep cliffs. These steep cliffs have made communication between the Island and some parts of the mainland difficult and only accessible through construction of expensive bridges for example Nyali Bridge, Mtwapa Bridge and Makupa Causeway, while ferries are the only possible link used between the Island and Likoni. However, in other respects, the deep creeks have provided natural harbours like Kilindini Harbour which is the most important harbour in East Africa. Due to its depth, it can accommodate big ocean vessels.

Parts of the district lie along the shore of the Indian Ocean. Many tourist hotels have been built and along there parts responsible for making Mombasa an important tourist destination for both local and foreign tourists.

The district has no permanent rivers but due to the nature of rock structure, the water table is high and the sinking of boreholes has led to improved water supply in the district.

Because of its low altitude and coastal location, the district has a climate different from that experienced by inland districts. The rainfall pattern has two distinct seasons. Long rains occur between the months of March and June, with a 60% reliability. The mean annual rainfall is about 1,100mm, with the months of May and June recording the heaviest rains. The month of May has the highest precipitation with a mean monthly rainfall of about 375.44 mm. These long rains decrease gradually after May.

The short rains start towards the end of October and last until December or January. Besides the seasonal rainfall, Mombasa also experiences localized conventional type of rainfall due to the land and sea breeze.

Agricultural activity has suffered to a large extent from the unreliable rainfall.

However, while farming activity has been affected by the weather, the tourist industry has benefited greatly from the sunny and dry weather that prevails in this region.

The hottest months are December, January and February while the coolest months are June, July and August. The minimum and maximum temperatures are 22.7<sup>o</sup>c and 33.1<sup>o</sup>c respectively.

This kind of climate is favourable for growing tropical fruits such as oranges, coconuts and mangoes. Other crops that can be grown include cashewnuts and cassava, but because of the intense building activity within the district, most of these crops are now being marginalized by house construction for residential and industrial purposes.

### **Administrative and Political Units**

Administratively, the district is divided into four divisions, namely, Island Changamwe, Kisauni and Likoni. It is further divided into twelve locations and fourteen sub-locations.

Table 1.2 shows the divisions, number of locations, number of sub-locations.

**Table 1.2**

#### **Administrative Units by Division**

Division	Number of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Island	6	6
Changamwe	2	2
Kisauni	2	4
Likoni	2	2
Total	12	14

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

There are four constituencies in the district namely Likoni, Mvita, Kisauni and Changamwe, which cover twenty five municipal wards. Although the administrative divisions and constituencies have similar names except for Mvita, they do not share similar boundaries. Changamwe, Kisauni and Likoni are relatively large since they cover part of the Island Division. Changamwe Constituency covers the whole of

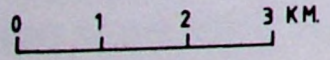
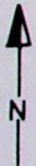
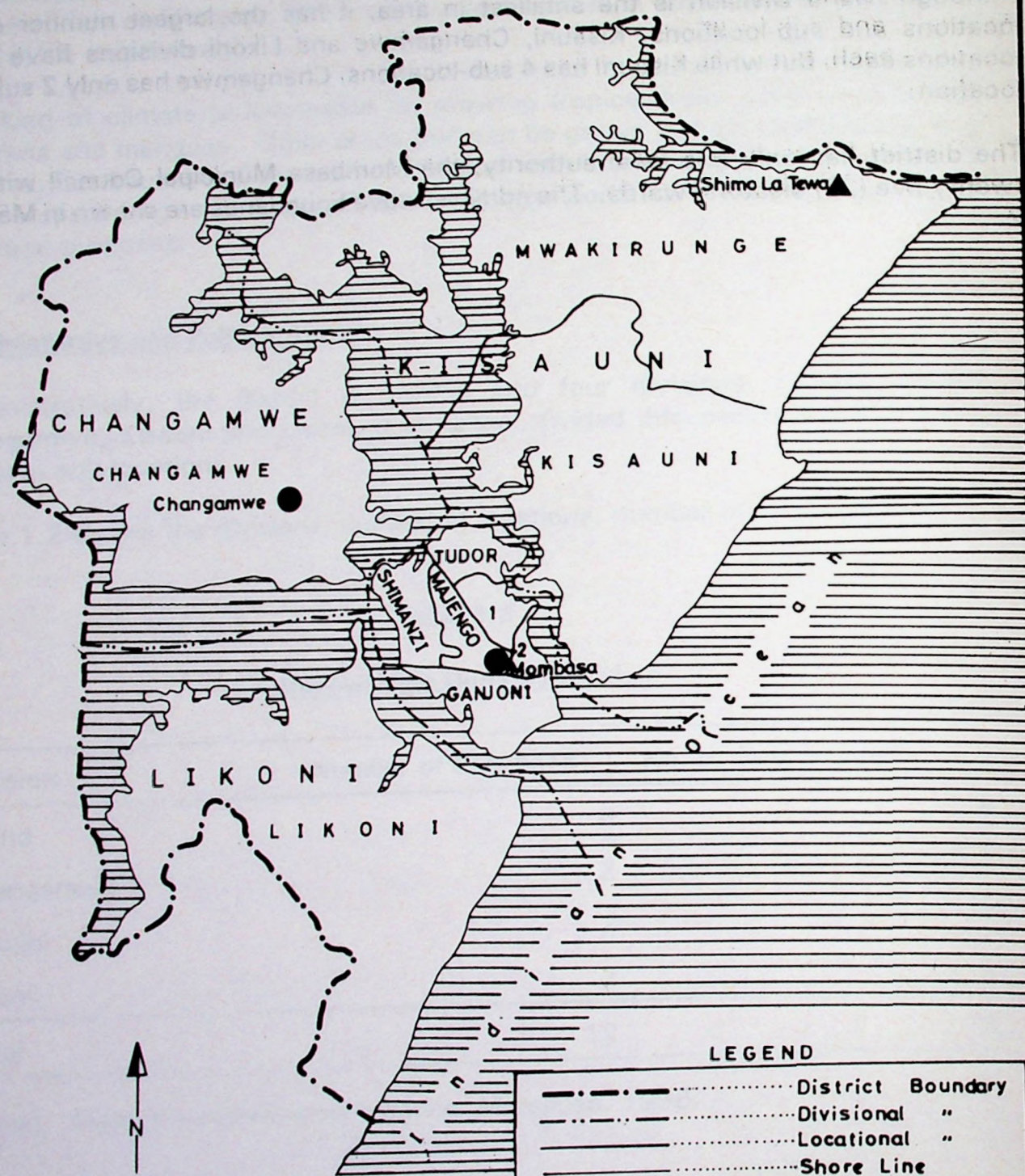
Changamwe Division and Tudor Location in Island Division, while Kisauni Constituency covers Kisauni Division and the Old Town Location in Island Division. Likoni constituency covers the whole of Likoni Division and Ganjoni Sub-Location in Island Division. Mvita Constituency is smaller than the Island Division.

Although Island Division is the smallest in area, it has the largest number of locations and sub-locations. Kisauni, Changamwe and Likoni divisions have 2 locations each. But while Kisauni has 4 sub-locations, Changamwe has only 2 sub-location.

The district has only one local authority, the Mombasa Municipal Council with twenty five (25) electoral wards. The administrative boundaries are shown in Map 2.



# MOMBASA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



## LEGEND

	District Boundary
	Divisional "
	Locational "
	Shore Line
CHANGAMWE	Division Name
CHANGAMWE	Location "
	Changamwe Urban Centre
	Shimo La Tewa Rural Centre
	Extent of Ocean
1	TONONOKA
2	OLD TOWN

## POPULATION PROFILES

This section provides information on the population of the district in terms of population size, population structure, distribution and density and size of urban population. This information provides the setting for analysis of the effects of population on industrial development of the district.

### Population Size

Mombasa had an estimated population of 461,753 in 1989 depicting an intercensal growth rate of 3.0 % from 1979. This population is projected to rise to 586,331, 628,047 and 661,085 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively.

Table 1:3 shows population projections among various age cohorts between 1989 and 2001

*(The table content is extremely faint and illegible in the provided image. It appears to be a table with multiple columns and rows, likely representing population projections by age cohort and year.)*

Table 1.3

District Population Projections

Age Cohorts	1989	1997	1999	2001
0 - 4	64,265	81,697	86,748	92,113
5 - 9	51,626	65,630	69,688	73,997
10 - 14	42,880	54,512	57,882	61,461
15 - 19	48,767	61,995	65,829	69,899
20 - 24	61,355	77,997	88,282	87,942
25 - 29	59,032	75,045	79,685	84,612
30 - 34	39,394	50,079	53,176	56,465
35 - 39	29,262	37,200	39,499	41,942
40 - 44	20,983	26,675	28,324	30,075
45 - 49	14,853	18,881	20,050	21,290
50 - 54	11,154	14,180	15,056	15,987
55 - 59	6,458	8,210	8,717	9,256
60 - 64	4,413	5,610	5,957	6,326
65 - 69	2,770	3,522	3,740	3,971
70 - 74	1,765	2,244	2,382	2,530
75 - 79	1,071	1,361	1,446	1,535
80 +	1,175	1,493	1,586	1,684
Not stated	530	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>461,753</b>	<b>586,331</b>	<b>628,047</b>	<b>661,085</b>

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

The increase in population is a result of the natural growth and the in-migration, mostly of the labour force from other parts of the country. The high population is likely to impede the provision of services like water, schools and health unless there are corresponding increases or expansion in these facilities. However, the overall population increase is positive in that it creates an increased effective demand for goods and services and promote industrial growth in the district.

## Population Structure

In 1989, the district had a population of 461,753 of which 256,233 were males while 204,990 were females. There were more males than females in 1989. This situation is expected to continue over the plan period as shown in Table 1.4.

The male/female ratio stood at 5:4 in 1989 and this ratio is expected to prevail over the plan period. Table 1.4 shows the age and sex projections of the population for the years 1989 and 1997, 1999 and 2001

**Table 1.4**

### Age/Sex Projections

Age Cohorts	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	32,432	31,831	41,232	43,781	42,781	42,967	46,489	45,624
5-9	25,529	26,097	32,454	33,176	34,461	35,227	36,591	37,406
10-14	20,957	21,923	26,642	27,870	28,289	29,593	30,038	31,423
15-19	24,129	24,638	30,674	31,321	33,571	34,258	34,585	35,314
20-24	33,963	27,392	43,175	34,822	45,845	36,975	48,680	39,262
25-29	35,129	23,903	44,658	30,387	48,419	33,266	50,351	34,261
30-34	24,690	14,704	31,387	18,692	34,328	20,274	35,389	21,076
35-39	18,417	10,845	23,413	13,787	24,860	14,639	26,398	15,544
40-44	13,699	7,284	17,415	9,260	18,492	9,832	19,635	10,440
45-49	9,823	5,030	12,487	6,394	13,260	6,790	14,080	7,210
50-54	7,401	3,753	9,409	4,771	9,990	5,066	10,608	5,379
55-59	4,076	2,382	5,182	3,028	5,502	3,215	5,842	3,414
60-64	2,436	1,977	3,097	2,513	3,288	2,669	3,492	2,834
65-69	1,488	1,282	1,892	1,630	2,009	1,731	2,133	1,838
70-74	921	844	1,171	1,073	1,243	1,139	1,320	1,210
75-79	543	528	690	671	733	713	778	757
80+	598	577	760	733	807	779	857	827
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,233</b>	<b>204,990</b>	<b>325,738</b>	<b>260,593</b>	<b>348,878</b>	<b>279,169</b>	<b>367,266</b>	<b>29,3819</b>

**Source:** 189 Population Census, Vol.1

Table 1.5

Population Projection on Selected Age Groups

Age Group	1989		1997		1999		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
6-13 (Primary)	36437	37879	46321	48154	49185	51131	52226	54293
14-17(Secondary)	17029	17513	21648	22263	22987	23640	24408	25102
15-59 (Labour Force)	17132	119931	217799	152462	231267	161890	245568	171901
15-49(Female)	-	113796	-	144663	-	153609	-	163107

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

**Age Group 6-13 (Primary):** The primary school going group comprised about 16% of the 1989 population. It is expected to remain constant over the plan period though the population will increase in absolute numbers. It was growing at the rate of 2.7% as of 1989. The increase in the population of this group calls for increased educational facilities and personnel.

**Age Group 14-17 (Secondary):** The secondary school going population comprised 7.5% of the district's population in 1989. It is projected to maintain the same proportion over the plan period. During 1989, there were 34,542 secondary school going population out of which 17,513 were females while 17,029 were males as shown in Table 1.5. This population is projected to increase to 43,911, 46,627 and 49,510 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. Females will continue to dominate in the secondary schools as was the case at the primary level. The increase in the population of this group calls for establishment of more vocational training centres to impart them with necessary practical skills as they would be entering the labour market. Since Mombasa District has a good industrial base, their skills will be necessary for industrial expansion. Particular efforts will be taken to ensure that skills are imparted to the female population who dominate so that they too are offered the chance of participating in industrialization.

**Age Group (15 - 49) Female Fertility:** It comprised 24.6% of 1989 population. It is also the reproductive (fertile) group. This population stood at 113,796 in 1989 and is projected to increase to 144,663, 153,609 and 163,107 in 1997, 1999 and 2001 respectively. This portion of the population is responsible for determining the population growth rate of the district. Since this population forms a significant proportion of the labour force, there is need to increase their literacy levels as well as providing better health care so that they can contribute productively to the industrialization of the district. Efforts will also have to be taken to contain their fertility within manageable proportions by carrying out rigorous family planning campaigns to increase the contraceptive acceptance rates. The DDC will also need



to look into ways of increasing the number of MCH/FP clinics in the district. The reduction in the number of children born by this age group, will enable them to be free to join into more productive activities that will improve their welfare in general and that of the district in particular.

**Age Group (15-59) Labour-force:** This is the most economically active population. It comprised 63% of 1989 population unlike other districts. This is mainly due to the district's commercial, industrial and urban status. In 1989, the labour-force was growing at 3.4%. It is projected to increase to 370,261, 417,469 in 1997 and 2001 respectively. The projected growth calls for increased employment opportunities to absorb them.

The majority of the labour-force comprises of males. They are mainly employed in the informal sector as they lack training. There is therefore need to intensify training for this sector for industrial development. A large proportion of the labour-force is literate owing to the high literacy levels in the district. Females constitute 41% of the labour force. This will remain the same throughout the plan period. Most of them too are found in the informal sector, but are mostly unskilled or semi-skilled. During the plan period, therefore, the DDc will have to come up with training strategies which will take into consideration the female component of the labour force.

The district had a dependency ratio of 171:100 in 1989. Thus, 171 workers were supporting 100 dependants. This is so because most migrant workers have their dependants in their home districts.

### **Distribution and Density**

Table 1.6 shows population projections by division

Table 1.6

Population Projections by Division

Division	1989	1997	1999	2001
Likoni	67,240	85,479	91,765	96,377
Island	127,720	162,064	173,404	183,065
Changamwe	113,469	144,247	1534,167	162,638
Kisauni	153,324	194,541	208,711	219,005
Total	461,753	586,331	628,047	661,085

**Source:** 1989 Population Census, Vol. 1.

In 1989, Kisauni had the largest population followed by Island and Changamwe while Likoni Division had the least. During the plan period these three divisions are expected to maintain high populations as shown in Table 1.6. However, it is anticipated that Island Division might have less population than projected as it is increasingly becoming a commercial area.

Table 1.7 shows the population density by division.

Table 1.7

Population Density by Division

Division	Area (Sq.Km)	1989	1994	1997	1999	2001
Likoni	64	1,050	1,221	1,336	1,418	1,506
Island	21	6,082	7,066	7,732	8,210	8,717
Changamwe	71	1,598	1,857	2,032	2,157	2,291
Kisauni	126	1,217	1,414	1,547	1,643	1,744
Total	282	1,637	1,902	2,082	2,210	2,347

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

Island Division had the highest population density of 6082 persons per square km in 1989. This was above the district population density of 1637 persons per sq.Km. Likoni Division had the lowest population density of 1051 people per Sq. Km. By the end of the plan period the district's population density will be 2344 persons per sq Km. Though the table depicts a district with a high population density, a few areas such as Mwakirunge Sub-Location has a population density of only 77 persons per Sq km. Shika-Adabu Sub-Location in Likoni Division also has a low population density of 325 persons per Sq km. This is due to lack of basic infrastructure such as roads, water, electricity, health facilities etc.

## **RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND EXPLOITATION FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

This section which is divided into two parts: Resource potential and Resource exploitation. The former examines the resources, available to the district, for use in industrialization while the latter analyses the current level of exploitation of these resources and the possible expansion of this exploitation to create surpluses which the district can utilize in pursuit of industrialization during the plan period.

### **RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

In resource potential, areas of concern will be land and soils; water resources; fisheries, forest resource; commercial minerals and material and tourist attraction.

#### **Land and Soils**

The predominant soil types in the district are a mixture of clay and sand with excellent drainage. In some parts of the district, the soils are slightly saline. Soils on the coastal plains are a mixture of limestone with lagoonal deposits which are deep, dark red to reddish brown and sandy clay loam or sandy clay with topsoil of loamy sand (rhodic ferrolsols). These are found in Kisauni, Bamburi, Mwakirunge and Utange areas and parts of Likoni Division.

Soils developed on higher level lagoonal deposits (Kilindini sands) are excessively drained to well drained and very deep, sandy to loamy sand. These are found in Changamwe Division and some parts of Kisauni Division.

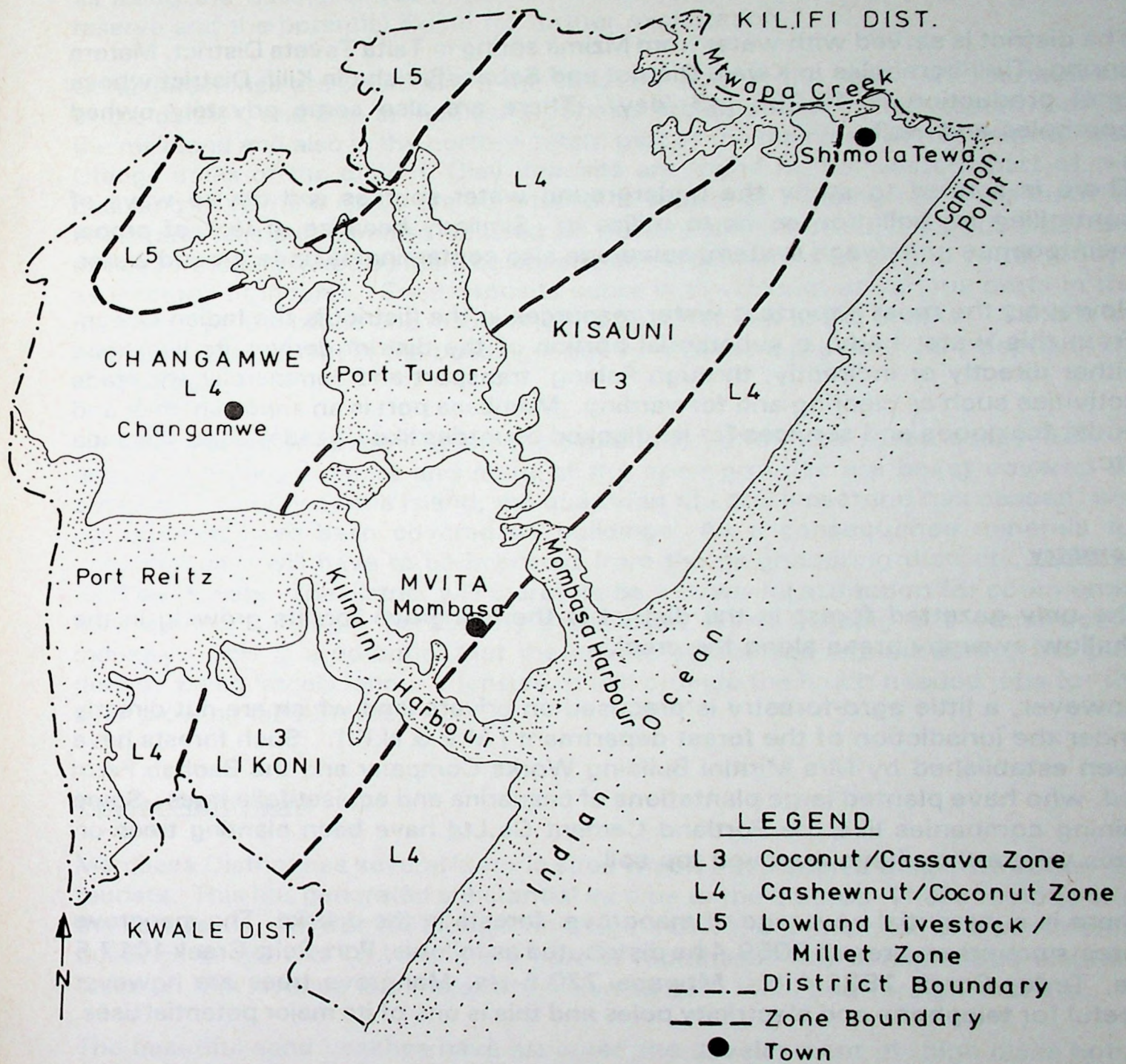
Those that are developed on lower level lagoonal deposits (Kilindini sands) are a complex of very deep soils of varying drainage, condition, colour, texture and salinity. These soils are to be found in Likoni Division in Mtongwe, Mbuta areas and parts of Kisauni Division.

Soils on mangrove swamps are very poorly drained, deep, moderately to strongly saline. Water logged loam to clay are found in Mwakirunge and Jomvu areas.

**Agro Ecological Zones:** The Agro-ecological Zone Map 3 shows that the district has three major ecological zones L3, L4 and L5. Ecological zone L3 supports coconuts and cassava as well as ecological zone four [4] while ecological zone L5 supports livestock and millet. Most of the arable land is used for growing crops that are used in industries as raw materials. These are coconuts and cashewnuts. Horticultural crops such as fruits and vegetables are also grown in this region. Some farmers grow maize although on a small scale. There is also a small number of cattle. These activities are found in Kisauni, Likoni, and Changamwe.

Mombasa District does not have much land under farming, the bigger portion of the land is trust land and is under housing or industrial activities. This land has already been earmarked for various developments. Most of the people are either landless or squatters.

# MOMBASA DISTRICT SIMPLIFIED AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES



## Water Resources

Since the district has no rivers, its main supply of water is from the neighbouring districts. The district has ground water which is tapped by boreholes and shallow wells. The ground water is saline and contaminated. However, there is water potential in desalination of sea water.

The district is served with water from Mzima spring in Taita Taveta District, Marere spring, Tiwi boreholes in Kwale District and Sabaki/Baricho in Kilifi District whose total production is 45,088 m<sup>3</sup> /day. There are also some privately owned boreholes and wells.

There is a need to study the underground water sources and devise ways of controlling its pollution so as to utilize it. Similarly because of lack of proper maintenance of sewage system, sewerage also contaminates underground water.

However, the most important water resources in the district is the Indian Ocean. From this water body, a substantial portion of the district derives its livelihood either directly or indirectly, through fishing, transport and commercial and trade activities such as clearing and forwarding. Mombasa port is an important inlet and outlet for goods and services for landlocked countries like Uganda, Zaire, Rwanda etc.

## Forestry

The only gazetted forest in the district is the mangrove forests growing in the shallow swampy areas along the creeks.

However, a little agro-forestry is practised on private land which are not directly under the jurisdiction of the forest department ( M.E & N.R.). Such forests have been established by M/s Miritini Building Works Company and the Baobab Farm Ltd. who have planted large plantations of casuarina and equisetifolia trees. Some mining companies like the Portland Cement Co.Ltd have been planting trees on sites where they have removed top soil.

There is substantial coverage of mangrove forests in the district. The mangrove forests covers an area of 3059.4 ha distributed as follows; Port-Reitz Creek 1017.5 Ha, Tudor Creek 1321.4 Ha, Mtwapa 720.5 Ha. Mangrove trees are however useful for telephone and electricity poles and this is one of its major potential uses.

There are about six species of mangrove trees. Out of the six species, two species have some economic value. These are *Rhizophora Mucronata* (Mkoko) which is used for construction and *ceriops togal* (Mkandaa) which has medicinal value.

## **Commercial Minerals and Materials**

Geologically the district has a wide variety of rocks. These rocks comprise, shales, sandstones, limestones and clays. Among these, the coral limestones, shales and clays are quarried and are used extensively in the building and construction industry all along the coastal region. Several businessmen are currently exploiting this reserve and the potential exists for further exploitation.

Coral limestones are found along the coastline both in the south and north areas of the district, and also in the Island. Shales are abundant in the western part of the mainland and also in the north-western part of the mainland in the Bamburi and Utanga areas of the district. Clay deposits are found in the western part of the mainland at Miritini. Clays are an important source of building materials such as bricks and tiles and can also be used for pottery manufacture. This potential can still be further exploited by mere businessmen particularly women and youth groups as a source of income. Sand deposits occur in the district at various parts in the mainland, on the Island and also along the beaches and in the creeks. Sand is an important component in the building industry and there are abundant deposits for exploitation.

However, being an urban district, the exploitation of mineral resources is likely to decline in future as more and more of the open grounds are being covered by buildings. Already on the Island, the quarrying of coral limestone has ceased, and old quarries have been covered by buildings. As a consequence minerals for industrial use, will have to be imported from the neighbouring districts, such as Kilifi and Kwale. The district will therefore be a powerful attraction for commercial minerals and materials, particularly those used in the building and construction industry. This is a potential that the private sector can exploit during the plan period. Being largely labour intensive, it will provide the much needed jobs for the ever growing labourforce.

## **Tourist Attractions**

Mombasa District has several historic sites which have been a major attraction for tourists. This has generated substantial income to the district. These famous sites the Fort Jesus, slave caves along Mama Ngina Drive, old mosques and commercial buildings in the Old Town and old port of Mombasa. The conspicuous elephant tasks on Moi Avenue is a major attraction to both local and foreign tourists.

The beautiful sand beaches have attracted the development of high class hotels most of which are fully equipped with all the necessary attractions. Such attractions include water sports, scuba diving, sailing and deep sea fishing. These hotels provide a major market for farm produce, locally manufactured products and handicrafts creating employment opportunities and earning the district and the country foreign exchange.

The district is strategically located and is in close proximity to some of the country's important game reserves such as Tsavo, Amboseli, Shimba Hills and Malindi Marine Parks. Tourists are able to visit tourist sites while still based in their hotels in Mombasa. The tourists can also travel by boat or air to tourist attractions on the Islands on the Indian Ocean e.g. Zanzibar and Pemba.

The district has some protected reserve areas. These include Mombasa Marine National Park (10 sq.km) and Mombasa Marine National Reserve (200 sq.km). The flora and fauna in these protected areas include corals, sea-grass beds, the reef and marinelink in the ocean organisms. The reserve supports over 300 boat operators who earn their living directly from tourists visiting these parks.

The district is too small to have areas reserved for wildlife. However, some wildlife are found in the mangrove forests or the creeks and coastline. These include wild pigs, monkeys, lizards, and snakes. Wild pigs and monkeys are a big problem to farmers. These animals are found in Mwakirunge area in Kisauni Division and Shika- Adabu in Likoni Division. Their control is done by culling and translocation.

Wildlife farming is currently being tested on a pilot project mainly by farmers who rear guinea-fowl, ostriches and crocodiles. The biggest and the most successful of such projects are the Mamba village and the Bamburi Nature Trail. The potential exists for other entrepreneurs to start similar ventures in the district as they form major tourist attractions. They are also labour intensive and provide employment and is good investment for anyone with adequate capital to venture into.

Reclaimed quarries at Bamburi and Mamba village also provide the best man-made nature trail where afforestation and wildlife conservation have been carried on side by side. At the Mamba village the raising of crocodiles on commercial basis has been a successful tourist attraction and an income generating project.

In the area of transport and communication, the district is very well catered for. The district boasts of an international airport, The Moi International Airport. The district is also connected by tarmac roads leading to Nairobi, Tanzania, Malindi and Lamu. In water transport, Kilindini and Old Port, together with adequate telecommunication network play a big role in the promotion of tourism and economic development in the district.

### **Fisheries**

The district shares, along with four other districts in the province, the waters of the Indian Ocean. Its coastline stretches from ng'ombeni in the south, to Mtwapa in the north. It has 65Km<sup>2</sup> of open water, plus access to 200Km. of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as potential fishing grounds. Fisheries enjoys an important position in the economic sector of Mombasa and is indeed the single most important activity and has been an occupation the districts inhabitants for time immemorial. Artisanal fishermen have operated along the Continental shelf for centuries and it is expected that the coastal communities will continue to depend



on for their livelihood. There are many varieties of fish caught. These include red snappers (which is a little like the Tilapia), parrot fish, rabbit fish, pouters, unicorns, little mackerel, barracuda, octopus and shark. Other sea fish which are a delicacy and very expensive are prawns, lobsters and shrimps. These find ready markets in the tourist hotels and in far off markets like Nairobi and other major towns. These sea foods earn very high incomes and potential exists for exporting them to entrepreneurs to East African Co-operation Countries, the PTA and the COMESA countries.

However, most of the fish caught are consumed at the household level and the coastal communities are well known for the tasty meals they make from the fish.

Fishing, therefore, still has a potential which can be further exploited. During the plan period, therefore, the DDC will need to look for ways in which to encourage private sector exploitation of this potential by providing a conducive climate for investment in fish processing, tanning and animal feed factories. Other related activities such as making of fish nets, boats, fish catch etc. should be encouraged to strengthen the sector. Infrastructure such as roads, electricity and cold storage facilities should be also provided.

## **RESOURCE EXPLOITATION**

Mombasa is basically an urban district with most of it's land area occupied by industrial enterprises and residential settlements. Due to this factor land available for farming is limited. Therefore, Mombasa people derive their livelihood from mostly commercial trading and industrial activities. More than 50% of the district labour force is employed in the commercial, industrial and services sectors. A large part of them are employed in the informal sector with agriculture and livestock employing only about 10%.

### **Agricultural Activities**

Most of Mombasa is urban therefore, very little agricultural activities are carried out and there are no large farms. Most of the farm activities take place in small land holdings. Farming activities on these holdings include growing of maize, cowpeas, fruits, and vegetables which are the main food crops while coconut, cashewnuts, simsim, and sunflower are the main cash crops. About 27% of households both food and cash crops. Island division has the least agricultural activity and since it is mostly a commercial centre the bulk land is occupied by buildings. Farming activities are found in Kisauni and Likoni Divisions. These two divisions have larger farm areas, since the population density is lower, allowing them to utilize more land for farming.

Table 1:8 shows crop production trends in the district between 1991-1995.

Table 1.8

Crop Production Trends

Crop	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Maize	Ha 420	443	400	390	432
	Av. Yield/ha 0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
Cassava	ha 200	207	210	160	180
	Av. yield T/ha 8	9	10	8.5	9
Cowpeas	Ha 200	231	140	204	152
Cashewnuts	Ha 320	318	332	290	290
	Av. Yield .0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Tomatoes	Ha 72	78	71	80	49
				9	11
	Av. Yield/ha	11	9	10	9
Amarathus	Ha 440	127	183	166	123
	Av. Yield/ha 20	18	20	21	21
Bananas	Ha 200	207	192	190	197
	Av. Yield/ha 10	11	11	13	13

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

From table 1.8 it can be observed that crop farming in the district has been on the decline. The hectareage for crops, especially food crops, has drastically declined between 1991 and 1995. The main reason for this change is the high level of settlement. Mombasa, as a commercial centre, has attracted large numbers of people interested in various commercial activities.

From Table 1.8 there is an indication of reduction in farm hectareage and thus a decline in crop production. The hectareage under maize dropped from 420ha. in 1991 to 390 ha in 1994. For cassava, the hectareage dropped from 200 ha in 1991 to 180 ha in 1995. However, the yield for cashewnut has remained constant. There is the potential for processing of cash crops in the district with raw materials from neighbouring districts which have poorer infrastructural facilities. However, this is hindered by the absence of relevant industries to process the products. During the plan period, the private sector will be requested to actively participate

in the establishment of local processing industries to process raw materials available within and outside the district. The DDC will be called upon to assist by creating a conducive environment for private sector participation in the industrialization of the district.

### **Livestock Production Activities**

The main livestock activity in the district is poultry rearing. The reason for this is the fact that land requirement for poultry farming is much smaller than that needed for other livestock activities. It is expected that as more and more land is utilised for industrial and commercial activities, livestock rearing will continue to diminish.

Table 1.9 shows the type and trend of livestock production.

**Table 1.9**

#### **Livestock Production (Numbers) 1991-1995**

Type of Livestock	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Cattle	4998	5420	7410	9896	6734
Sheep	2295	1240	2180	1665	2821
Goats	7650	6450	5870	7001	9442
Poultry	241,000	230,900	213,950	154,760	246,150
Bee (KTB Hives)	176	150	176	100	182

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

Table 1.9 shows that poultry farming is the most common livestock activity in the district. The number of chicken has remained high ranging between 241,000 in 1991 and 246,150 in 1995. In 1992, 1993 and 1994, the number of poultry declined as a result of the drought. The figure picked up dramatically in 1995.

**Fisheries:** Table 1.10 shows fish exports and values accruing from sales in 1994

Table 1.10

1994 Fish Exports

Type	Kgs.	Ksh..
Nile Perch fillets	150,104	20,207,414
Prawns	20,856	4,680,303
Shark fins	7,980	6,094,559
Beche-de-mer	19,520	3,994,015
Marine shells	33,859	6,792,325
Fish maws	16,000	4,494,343
Lobsters	17,335	4,098,362
Octopus	28,000	2,418,431

**Source:** Fisheries Department, Mombasa, 1996

In 1994 fishermen landed 553.3 metric tons of fish valued at Kshs.38,361,813 from the shallow sheltered water within the reef. These mostly included: parrot fish, rabbit fish, scavengers, snappers, pouters, unicorns, little mackerel and barracuda. Others are sharks/rays, crustacea, squids and octopus. These are basically edible fish and are mainly caught by artisanal or traditional fishermen.

Among the reef fish is the aquarium fish. These are small multi-coloured fishes living within the coral reefs. They are beautiful and are mostly caught by well established firms for the local and international markets. Currently, there are six aquarium fish dealers; Mombasa Aquarium, Afriquarium, Ken Indic, Pterois East Africa Marine Fish, Tropical Fish Farm and Musa Caramali. The total export by these firms was 292,667 pieces of ornamental fish worth Kshs. 10.33 million to various destinations of the world in 1994. The export turnover was Ksh.12,881,307 according to 1995 annual statistics.

Mombasa, being strategically placed both for maritime and commercial businesses, it is the focal point of fishing activities in Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Most of the trawlers are interested in shrimps while fish comes as a bi-catch. They mostly discharge their catch for sale locally, but some are trans-shipped to other destinations.

There are four main fish processing firms in Mombasa. They process for export markets. They are Wananchi Marine Products, Trans African Fisheries, Sea Harvest and Samaki Industries. They process many types of fish especially shrimps, octopus and tuna, depending on the demand in the European Market.

Deep sea fishing remains under exploited. There are nine trawlers owned by local companies. A total of 1,089 metric tones of various deep sea fish was landed by these trawlers in 1994.

The fishing industry employ a large percentage of the labour force either directly in the fishing activities or in the processing industries.

The EEZ remains unexploited due to lack of sophisticated equipment and technology. In order to exploit the EEZ fully, necessary land based infrastructure such as cold storage facilities, factories, processing, ships or large vessels and modern fishing gear will have to be provided.

Sport fishing is another area with potential for income generation particularly in conjunction with tourism development.

**Forestry and Agro-Forestry:** There is high degree of utilization of forest products in Mombasa District. Mangrove poles are used for building because they are cheaper and durable as compared to other types of timber. The Swahili type of houses in Mombasa are mainly constructed using the mangrove poles. There will continue to be demand for these poles as long as the Swahili type of house remain in high demand.

These mangrove poles which are found to be unsuitable for construction work are cut into small pieces and used as fuel wood for industrial and domestic uses. Woodfuel is still being used heavily in the peri-urban homes within the low income groups.

In the industrial sector, the main users of mangrove poles are the Mombasa Bricks and Tiles Company at Port-Reitz and several bakeries within the town who use them for woodfuel.

Pieces of Mangroves are split and sold to hotels and individuals for use as firewood for cooking while the Hindu Sikh Union use mangrove as fuelwood for cremation purposes.

Sale of poles and fuelwood by the forest department generates revenue for the government. A number of people are also employed in forest harvesting activities. There are seventeen licensed mangrove operators in the district employing a total of nine hundred (900) cutters earning their living directly from the mangroves.

The presence of mangroves cover has prevented soil and sea erosion which is good for environmental protection. A lot of soil would be washed into the ocean because of poor ground cover. Farmers and other persons living on land that is steep have been encouraged to either carry out terrace farming or plant trees to control soil erosion.

The coconut tree apart from the fruit which is used as food also produces building material. The '*makuti*' (leaves) are used for thatching the swahili type of houses. Many people and women in particular have been engaged in the business of selling'

makuti' for roofing purposes. The Makuti are also used in the hotel industry for thatching, but the bulk comes from surrounding districts.

Mombasa has little agro-forestry because of scarcity of land as most of it is urban. Agro-forestry is practised for the purpose of fuel, building materials, food (coconut) and fodder from the trees.

**Mining:** Shales are used for the manufacture of cement and are currently being quarried, near Nguu Tatu west of Bamburi for use at Bamburi Cement Factory which produces about 1200 metric tons or 70% of the county's total production of cement.

Clays at Miritini are currently being quarried for use in the manufacture of bricks and tiles which are used in the construction industry.

Sand deposits have not been fully exploited either because they occur in fully built-up areas or their exploitation could cause environmental problems particularly the destruction of the beaches. Therefore most of the sand used in building industry, manufacturing of glass and other industrial uses is currently sourced from outside the district.

Limestone is an important industrial mineral, and its uses includes, the manufacture of cement, lime and animal feeds. Among other things limestone also acts as a soil conditioner. Coral limestone is extensively quarried for the manufacture of cement at Bamburi in the north mainland, it is also used as construction blocks and aggregate for road construction. The deposits are found in the Nyali area in the mainland north, and Likoni area in the mainland south. Although coral limestone is abundant on the Island, exploitation is currently not being carried out due to lack of open grounds to make quarries.

In the mainland north, quarrying for coral limestone is still going on at Bamburi and Nyali areas, but is expected to decline in the future as much of the land is being taken up by commercial centres and residential estates. Old quarries in this area have been reclaimed and rehabilitated for farming and for use as recreational facilities such as those at Bamburi Nature Trail, Mamba Village and SOS Village.

### **Industrial Activities**

Following the introduction of Structural Adjustment Programmes with stringent fiscal policies, it was realized that direct investment by the Government in modern industry would be an uneconomical use of scarce public resources that are urgently needed for other infrastructural and services development. These infrastructural and service related expenditure are intended to provide conducive environment for the private sector to operate efficiently and effectively. Mombasa district has taken full advantage of this provision. Some of the provision include the creation of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), improvement of the operation of the Kenya Ports Authority and decontrol of prices on many products. The net result has been

expansion in investment. This has contributed to widespread income growth, employment generation, export expansion, and the development of entrepreneurial and managerial class which and this is the driving force behind major private investments.

The district has a wide range of industrial activities. Processing industries includes fruit processing, cassava processing, bakeries and confectioneries, making vegetable oil processing, fish processing, Textiles and tanning. In the manufacturing sub-sector it includes cement production, paints, cosmetics, glass plastics, tiles, iron sheets, aluminium circles, bolts, coil spring, steel sheets, wire nails and petroleum products

Most of the industries are to be found either on the Island, Changamwe, or Kisaur Divisions. Likoni Division has very few industrial activities because of communications problems. The majority of the industries have not fully exploited the existing potential because of short supplies of water and persistent power interruptions.

There is a limited number of local raw materials that can be harvested for industrial production. Other than fisheries, tourism, cement production and the abundant manpower, the majority of the other industries have to source for raw materials from neighbouring districts. Among the industries that have potential in the district with readily available raw materials from neighbouring districts include fish processing, vegetable oil processing, salt manufacturing, fruit processing, tanning, glass making, leather tanning, animal feeds and chalk making.

### Commerce, Trade and Services

**Informal Sector:** The informal sector, popularly known as 'Jua Kali', covers unregistered and unregulated activities undertaken largely by self-employed persons or employers of a few workers in open market stalls, in undeveloped plots or street pavements. Though unregistered with the Registrar of Companies, they may or may not have licenses from Local Authorities for carrying out such activities. Jua Kali activities include tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithing, grocery meat kiosks, maize roasting, sale of clothing and shoes, open air restaurant, repair of footwear, car repairs, shoe shinning, hair cutting, newspaper vending and minibus transport etc.

Over the years, the sector has expanded tremendously and absorbed the surplus labour in the market. This has been due to the fact that the sector requires little capital and equipment and relies on local resources with simple labour intensive technology.

For Mombasa District, most of those in the informal sector are engaged in handling of food products, clothes and household wares and they are spread all over the four divisions. However, the majority are to be found in the Central Bus District and Kongowea Market.

The sector will continue to have the potential for employment, but only if some of the impediments such as council by-laws and lack of skills, are addressed.

**Formal Sector:** For Mombasa District, the bulk of its commercial and trade activities revolve around industrial outputs. Mombasa is a commercial and industrial centre almost all products from industrial plants are available here. Manufacturing, transport and communication, hotel, community service and personal services contributes the largest share of activities in the formal sector. However, tourism and the strategic position of the sea-port are the major contributing factors towards the performance of this sector in the district. The service sector employs a large number of people and constitute about 25% of income accrued in the district.

Tourism Industry, being a high foreign exchange earner, has over the years had a leading role in the district's economy. The employment level in tourism related activities and the number of visitors to the district is a manifestation of the role tourism plays. However, having a sustainable tourism industry in the district should now be the key issue, in the face of stiff competition from other tourist destination in southern Africa and the caribbean.

## **SOCIO ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**

The standard of living of the people in the district is greatly influenced by the existence, access, distribution and utilization of social and economic infrastructure. This section attempts to show the spatial distribution of these facilities and their utilization levels and also identifies potential areas relatively underserved with these facilities that the district will need to address in order to achieve rapid industrialization.

### **Communication Network**

Mombasa District has a well developed communication network. But as rapid development takes place, and the increasing demand for more of these facilities it will become necessary to expand them.

**Roads:** The district has a total of 109.6 km of classified roads. It also has a number of unclassified roads which cover various divisions. The major roads are the Nairobi-Mombasa road, Malindi-Mombasa road and Mombasa-Lunga-Lunga road, all of which are maintained by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing. The minor roads are maintained by the Municipal Council of Mombasa.

A number of these roads require major repair works which include head and wing walls, heavy patching and shoulder rebuilding. These roads have heavy traffic especially those leading to the port and out of Mombasa. Heavy commercial vehicles utilize these roads on a continuous basis, leading to excessive damages. These roads are narrow and need widening to minimize damages as well as



accidents.

Areas that need roads for easy access include Mwakirunge in Kisauni Division and Shika Adabu in Likoni Division, which have little industrial development due to poor accessibility.

**Posts and Telecommunications:** Mombasa District is well served by the Kenya Posts and Telecommunication (KP & TC) except for a few places. The K.P. & T.C has an objective of providing postal and telecommunication services to the public and to run them effectively. The district is also served by the General Post Office located in the Island Division, with branches in all the divisions. In the telecommunication sector, there are six telephone exchanges namely, Bamburi, Changamwe, Likoni, Makupa, Mombasa and Nyalı, with a total of 29,703 telephone lines. The corporation has plans to increase the number of lines by more than 19,000 to cater for areas that are under-served.

The areas that are under-served with postal and telecommunication services include Mtopanga, Kiembeni, Mwembe Legeza, Utange, Tudor, Tononoka, parts of Majengo, Kaloleni and Kidogo Basi. Other areas are Mombasa Liwatoni Road, part of Nkurumah Road, Sarigoi part of Digo Road, Barracks Lane, Old Malindi Road, Jamhuri Road, Frere Town, Mlaleo, Maweni, Migombani, Darul Ulum and Islamic Centre in Likoni area.

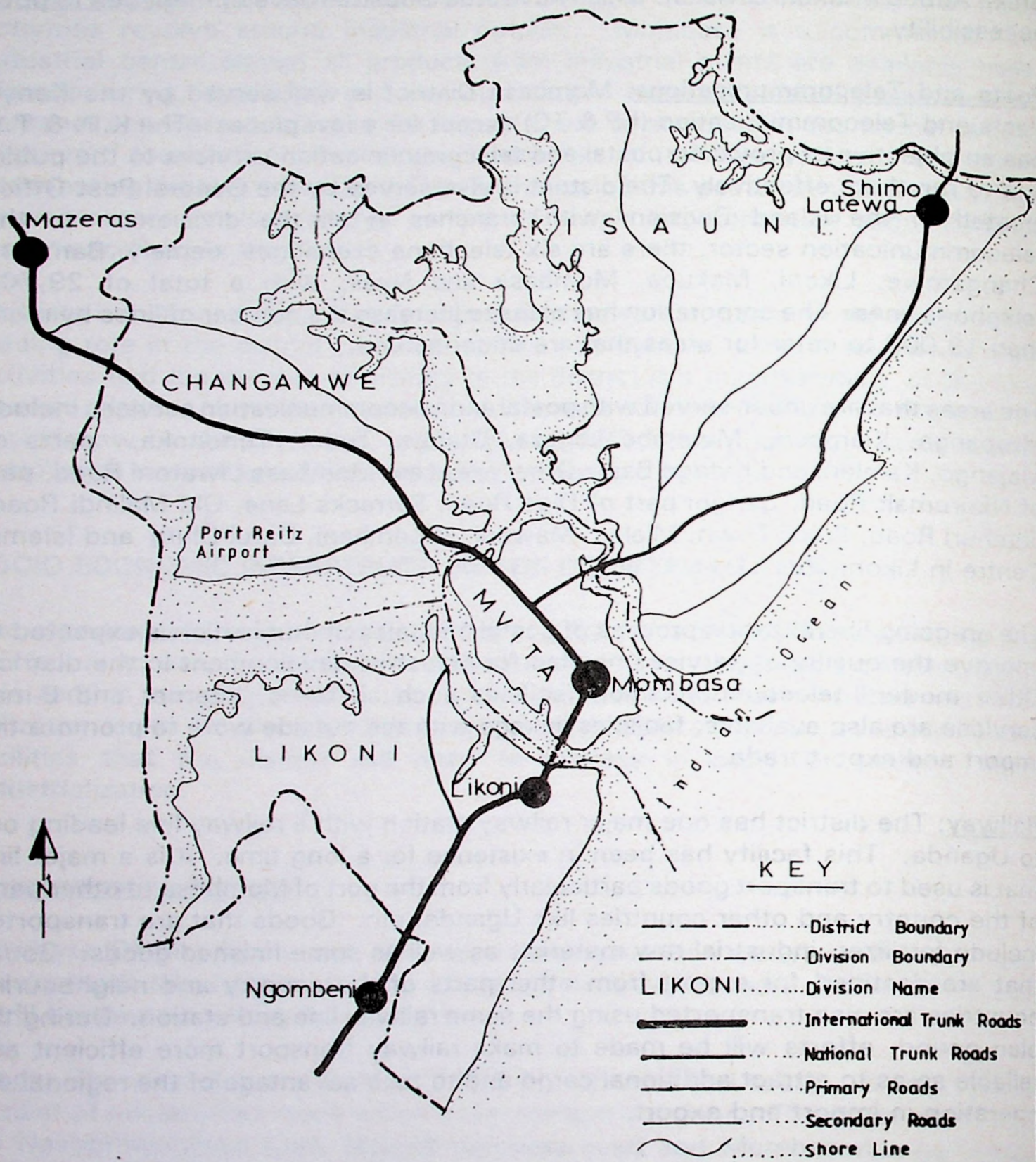
The on-going liberalization process of postal and telecommunication is expected to improve the quality of services needed for industrial development in the district. Other modern telecommunication facilities such as faxes, internet and E-mail services are also available, facilities linkage with the outside work to promote the import and export trade.

**Railway:** The district has one major railway station with a railway line leading out to Uganda. This facility has been in existence for a long time. It is a major line that is used to transport goods particularly from the port of Mombasa to other parts of the country and other countries like Uganda, etc. Goods that are transported include fertilizer, industrial raw materials as well as some finished goods. Goods that are destined for export from other parts of the country and neighbouring countries are also transported using the same railway line and station. During the plan period, efforts will be made to make railway transport more efficient and reliable so as to attract additional cargo and to take advantage of the regional co-operation in import and export.

**Airport:** Mombasa has one International Airport which was recently expanded. The increased capacity will enable a larger volume traffic, expected especially from incoming tourists since it can now accommodate larger air crafts.

The Airport is also a major outlet for exporting cargo (in particular of horticultural crops). The Airport will therefore play a major role in the industrialization of the district in terms of inward and outward movement of tourist and cargo. This will boost the income base of the district.

# MOMBASA DISTRICT ROADS



**Sea Port:** There are two seaports in the district i.e. Kilindini harbour and Old Port.

The Kilindini Harbour is the largest and the most modern in East Africa and is the main gateway to East and Central Africa, serving a rich hinterland which includes Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and the Sudan. The port has 16 deep berths, with a quay length of 3,014 metres and a maximum dredged depth of 11 metres which includes 13 general cargo berths and a modern container terminal with 3 berths. Goods handled through the port include bulk liquid cargo, chiefly crude oil imports, dry general cargo and bulk dry cargo. Total exports in 1991 were 1,792 DWT thousand and increased to 1,887 thousand in 1995. The imports increased from 5,311 DWT thousand in 1991 to 6,013 DWT thousand in 1995.

The sea port will in addition to other forms of communication, be particularly important to the industrialization process in Mombasa in general and to the country as a whole. The efficiency of the ports will ensure that the country export oriented goods are ensured speedy transportation to the countries of destination. The more efficient the ports, the more goods they will be able to handle.

### Water Facilities

The district is served by four water supplies as shown in Table 1.11

**Table 1.11**

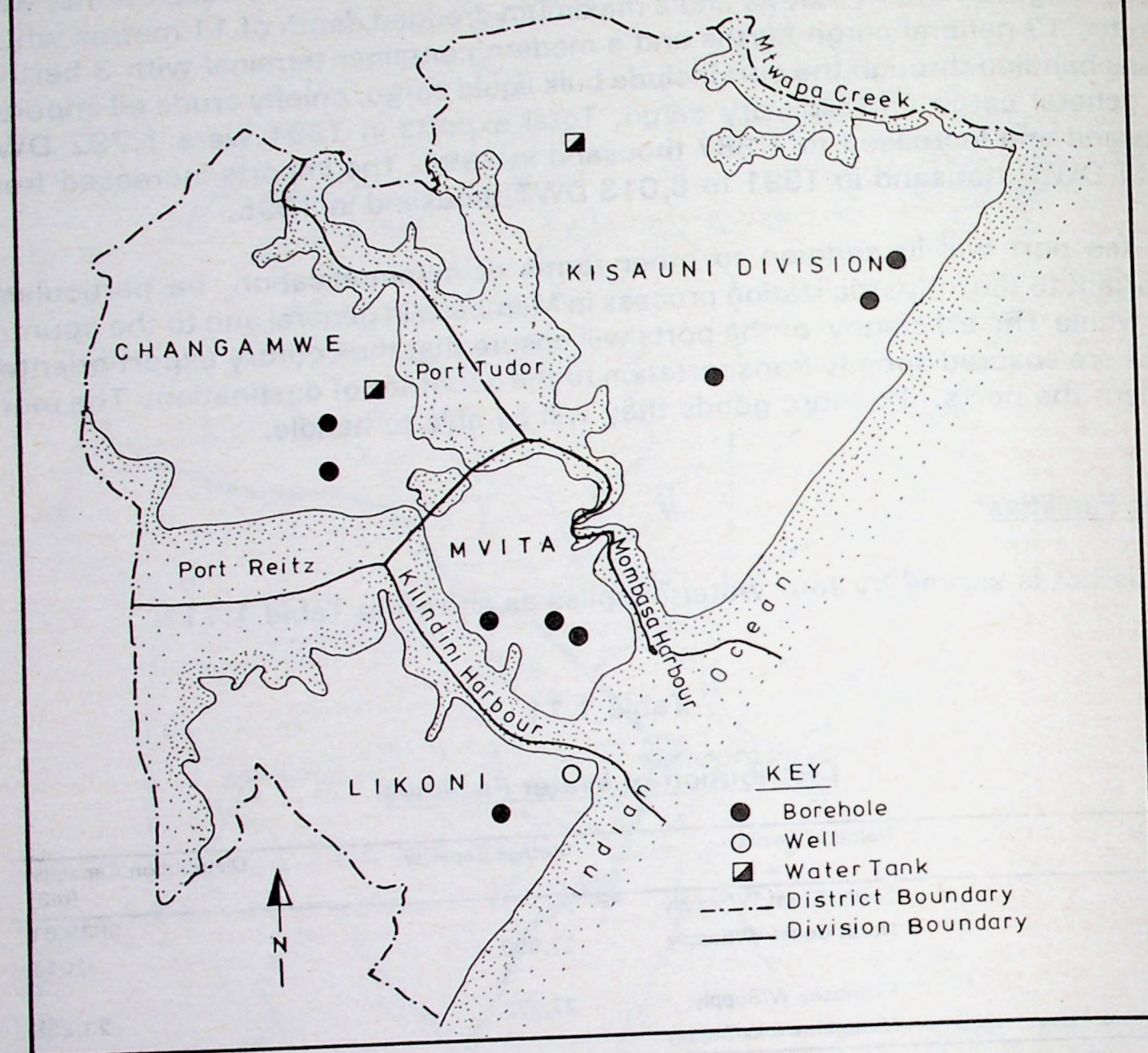
#### Distribution of Water Facilities

Division	Name of Facility	Storage Capacity	Distribution Capacity [m3]
Likoni	South Coast W/Supply	-	5839.61
Kisauni	North Coast W/Supply	27,000	2011
Island	Mombasa W/Supply	27,272	23,238
Changamwe	Changamwe W/Supply	-	14,000

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

Likoni Division receives water from Marere Spring and Tiwi Boreholes in the South coast area. The distribution capacity is 5,839.7 cubic metres, while Changamwe and parts of the Island Division receive water from Mzima Springs in Taita Taveta. The reservoir has a distribution capacity of 14,000 cubic metres. Kisauni Division on the other hand, is served with water from the Sabaki/Baricho Water Supply. The supply has a distribution capacity of 2,011 cubic metres.

# MOMBASA DISTRICT WATER RESOURCES



The National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NNCPC) has only been able to provide about 42% of the total water requirement for the district. There is therefore need to increase water supply to meet the demand. The demand for water has increased as a result of the fast growing population and the increase of these industrial activities. For a long time, the gap between demand and supply has not been narrowed. This calls for substantive expansion in water facilities. Additional water sources must also be sought and harnessed to cater for industrial development within the plan period.

### Energy Supply

The district is well served with power distribution (11KV) with virtually all economic and high potential areas within easy access of the network. Though some areas may not be connected, they are within access to power. The provision of electricity has led to rapid growth of industries mainly in the Island Division, mainland west and north coastal areas. The district is a high consumer of electricity compared to other coastal districts. Large industries such as Bamburi Portland Cement and Kenya Petroleum Refineries consume a major portion of the total electricity supply in the district. Also within the tourist sector, many hotels that are built along the Coastline consume substantial amounts of electricity.

However, some areas are underserved. These include the low income residential areas of Likoni, Shika Adabu, Magongo, Jomvu, Kisauni and Junda Creek. These areas, though residential, require electricity since they carry a large part of the population. Electricity supply will enhance the necessary industrial development in the areas, so that residents do not have to travel to other divisions in search of jobs.

One of the major problems with the present supply of electricity is frequent power rationing. This is experienced due to over utilization. Though power failure has become a normal experience it results in loss of production, particularly in industries and other related sectors. Any major business concern has to invest in a generator in order to ensure continued service. This acts as a dis-incentive to would-be investors.

The district has the only crude oil refinery in the country located in Changamwe Division. The petroleum fuel products found easily in the district include petroleum oil, diesel, gas and kerosene. Due to availability of oil, diesel generators of different sizes have been installed in many industries, hotels and other commercial enterprises.

Construction of a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) storage and hand line facilities is currently under construction in the district. This should boost the present supply of gas and reduce the frequent shortages in the district and in the country as a whole.

Charcoal which is commonly used in domestic cooking, is imported from the neighbouring districts of Kwale and Kilifi. Woodfuel as a source of energy for cooking is found in the mangrove forest. It is also widely used in baking, hotel industry and in crematoriums. Solar energy which has a great potential in the

district and can contribute a lot towards the district industrial development, is yet to be exploited.

### Education Facilities

The district has a total of 253 pre-primary schools with a total enrolment of 26,504 pupils. Island Division with 93 pre-primary schools has the highest number of pupils i.e. 11,223 or 42% of all the pupils in this grade. Likoni Division, with the least number of pre-primary schools i.e 29 has the lowest number of pupils i.e. 3878. When compared with the total population of children in this age group, only about 50% go to school. This low enrolment is due to shortage of pre-primary schools coupled with low incomes among the majority of the household.

Table 1.12 shows education facilities for pre-primary and primary schools by division, number of teachers and enrolment levels.

Table 1.12

#### Education Facilities (Primary School and Pre-Primary) 1995

Division	No.of Schools	No.of UT Teachers	Trained Teachers	Enrol Male	Enrol Female	P/T Ratio	No. of Pre-Primary Schools	Child Enrolment
Changamwe	28	56	389	7839	7503	5	51	6115
Island	47	80	820	12942	12729	29	93	11223
Likoni	20	35	223	4751	4430	5	29	3878
Kisauni	45	94	447	8759	8096	1	80	5288
Total	140	265	1879	34291	32758	2	253	26,504

**Source:** Municipal Council Office, Mombasa, 1996

U/Ts - Untrained Teachers  
P/T Ratios - Pupil/Teacher Ratios

Table 1.12 shows that Changamwe and Kisauni Divisions have high number of schools but low corresponding enrolment. This is because part of Kisauni and Changamwe form a big portion of the peri-urban area of the district constituting the larger part of the population who are in the low income bracket.

There are a total of 140 primary schools with an enrolment of 67,049 pupils representing 90% participation rate. Island Division with 47 schools has the highest enrolment with 25,672 pupils and it also has better staffing. Kisauni Division with 45 schools and 16,855 pupils follows. These two divisions are followed by Changamwe and Likoni with 28 and 20 schools and 15,342 and 9,181 pupils respectively. The difference between boys and girls enrolled in the primary schools is 1,533 which is of little significance and can only be attributed to the urban set up and the male/female ratio in the population.

Given the importance the Government is giving to early childhood development, the divisions facing a serious shortage of pre-primary facilities will be targeted for development. Assistance in the development of these facilities will be sought through the DDC with development partners such as Community, NGOs, Donors and the private sector. Efforts will also include the raising of the participation rate from the present level of 50%.

Table 1.13 shows distribution of secondary schools in the district.

**Table 1.13**  
**Distribution of Secondary Schools**

Division	No. of schools	No. of Trained Teachers	No UT Teachers	Enrolment	Teacher/Pupil/Ratio
Changamwe	4	65	20	1,312	1:15
Kisauni	3	57	6	972	1:16
Likoni	1	32	-	504	1:16
Island	25	406	80	9,878	1:20
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,06</b>	<b>12,666</b>	<b>1:19</b>

**Source:** District Education office, Mombasa, 1996

There are a total of 33 secondary schools in Mombasa District. Island Division has the highest number with 25 schools followed by Changamwe Division with 4 and Kisauni Division with 3. Likoni Division has only one secondary school. The average teacher/pupil ratio is 1:19. This falls way below the national average of 1:35. The majority of teachers are found in Island Division while the majority of untrained teachers are found in private schools. Secondary schools will continue to supply the labour market with semi-skilled personnel for industrial development though more teachers will have to be trained to improve on the quality of education as well as the provision of learning equipments and materials.

Adult education has a total of 20 community schools with enrolment of 4700 adult education attendants. Some of the learners have been enrolled for KCPE examinations severally. These schools have become popular and useful among the street children and adults from poor families who may have not been able to go to school due to lack of fees. In 1995 a total of 169 pupils were enrolled for the KCPE of which 30 were admitted to secondary schools. 11 students were enrolled for KCSE out of which 2 qualified for higher education.

There are several tertiary training institutions in the district which include Shanzu Teachers Training College, Mombasa Polytechnic, Industrial Training Institute and Government Training Institute which caters for other districts as well. The district

boasts of a large number of youth polytechnics and commercial colleges most of which are situated on the Island Division. There is also Bandari College and Customs Training college which are institutions serving the whole country.

### Health Facilities

Table 1.14 shows the distribution of health facilities in the district.

**Table 1.14**

#### Distribution of Health Facilities

Division	GOK Health Facilities	Municipal Facilities	Private Facilities	Total
Kisauni	3	6	9	18
Island	5	7	22	34
Likoni	3	2	6	11
Changamwe	2	5	7	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>77</b>

**Source:** Municipal Council Office, Mombasa, 1996.

The majority of the health facilities are privately owned. The rest are Municipal (20) and GOK (13) owned. However, these facilities are well distributed throughout the district.

The Coast Provincial General Hospital is situated in the district though it serves the whole province. There is also Port-Reitz Hospital situated in Changamwe Division, which serves as a district hospital. Other major health facilities include the Mombasa Hospital, the Aga Khan and Pandya Hospitals, all of which are private owned. There are also several nursing homes in the district.

Most of the people depend on the Government - run facilities whose utilization is very high compared to the private hospitals. However, there has been a drop in the number of patients attending these facilities due to shortage of drugs and the introduction of user - charges in these institutions.

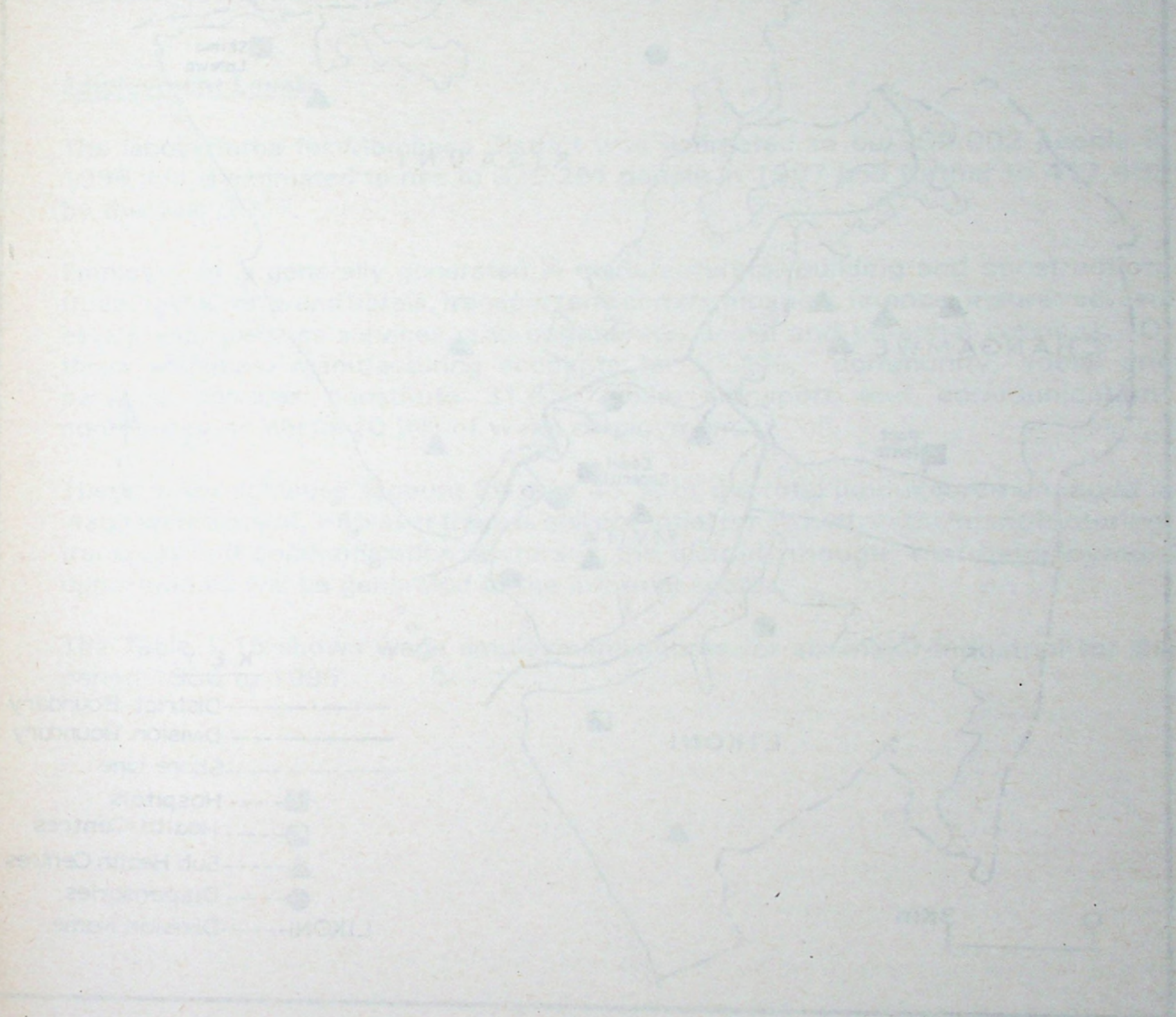
The Government health facilities in the district have 63 doctors, 15 dentists, 550 nurses, 85 clinical officers and 67 public health officers.

The doctor/population ratio in the GOK and Municipal hospitals is about 12 to 100,000 which is below the national ratio of 15 doctors per 100,000 people. But when the doctors in private hospitals are included then the ratio for the district is bound to show a better representation than the national ratio.

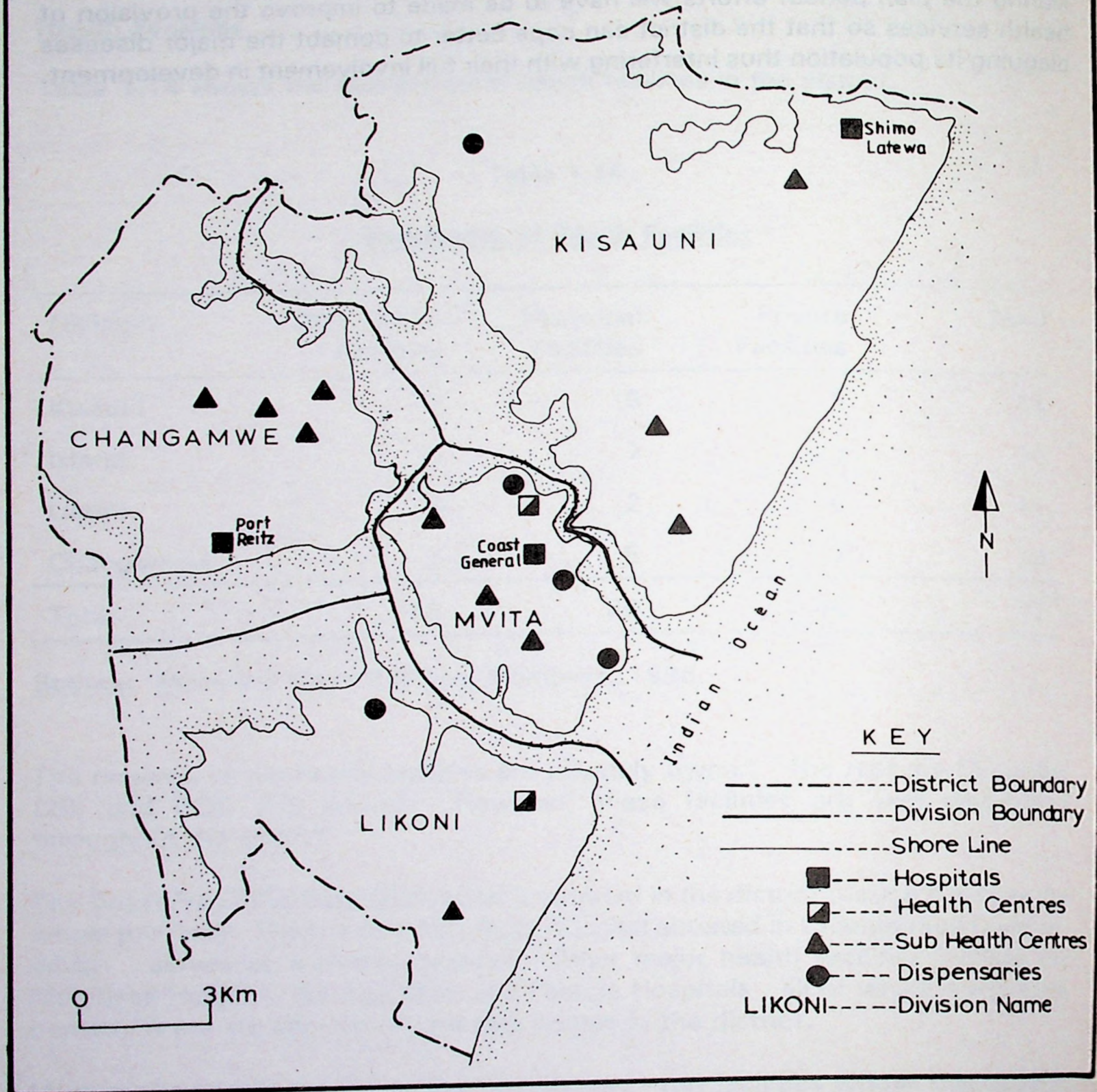


However, government health facilities in the district are poorly equipped to provide proper health services. The areas most hit include surgical, X-ray and patients' beds.

During the plan period, efforts will have to be made to improve the provision of health services so that the district can cope better to combat the major diseases plaguing its population thus interfering with their full involvement in development.



# MOMBASA DISTRICT HEALTH FACILITIES



## WELFARE INDICATORS

The welfare of the population is a good indicator of the level of development and quality of life enjoyed by the people. This section analyzes the major welfare indicators to be addressed during the plan period. These indicators include the employment levels, income levels, sources and distribution of income infant mortality rates, nutrition and food availability.

### Employment Levels

The labour force for Mombasa District was estimated to be 359,002 people in 1996 and is estimated to rise to 370,261 people in 1997 and further to 417,469 by the year 2001.

Employment is generally generated in manufacturing, building and construction, trade, restaurants and hotels, transport and communication, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services. Of these activities, manufacturing accounts for 21.1%, community, social and personal services constitute 31.5% while, transport and communications contributes to about 20.9% of wage employment.

These major activities account for over 40 % of the total labour force engaged in wage employment. However there is still potential for growth in the manufacturing, transport and communication sectors in the district, though, more employment opportunities will be generated in the informal sector.

The Table 1.15 shows wage employment figures for six major industrial for the period 1986 to 1995.

Table 1.15

**Wage Employment in Six Major Selected Industrial Sectors**

Industry	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Manufacturing	20.5	21.8	22.1	23.9	24.0	24.9	25.0	26.5	28.6	29.5
Building & Construction	4.6	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	4.6	5.3	5.9
Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	14.7	16.1	16.6	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.4	18.6	18.9
Transport & Communication	24.4	24.7	25.6	23.7	23.9	24.7	25.4	26.4	28.7	28.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	7.5	7.5	8.0	8.6	10.7	9.1	9.2	11.5	12.0	12.2
Community, Social & Personal Services	32.1	32.3	34.0	35.7	36.1	38.7	40.9	42.1	45.2	45.0
Total	103.8	107.2	111.8	113.3	116.6	119.7	123.2	128.5	138.4	140.3

**Source:** Economic Surveys, 1991 - 1995

Community, social and personal services sector, transport and communication and manufacturing sector will continue to play a leading role in provision of employment followed by manufacturing, transport and communication.

Child labour is prevalent in the district due to early school drop out rate mainly from neighbouring districts of Kwale and Kilifi. The youths are lured by the high returns from vending of wares collected from the ocean and other items like wood carvings and ice cream hawking which are sold to tourist along the beach front. They also engage in acrobatic shows which are also displayed in hotels to entertain tourists.

### **Incomes**

Incomes of the population are important as they determine savings which influence investments. Most of the savings are derived from activities in industrial and commercial sector.

Less than 1% of income is accrued from agricultural activities while about 60% is earned from wage employment and 24.4% from self employment. Thus, the majority of people in Mombasa District derive their incomes from employment in the modern sectors, which clearly indicates that agriculture is not the main income earner in the district. The district is a commercial and industrial centre and it is expected to continue to remain so.

**Industrial Earnings:** Table 1.16 shows earnings from the major industrial sectors between 1991 and 1993.

Table 1.16

Industrial Earning (K£ '000)

Sector	1991	1992	1993
Manufacturing	57759	63566.3	67375.0
Building & construction	9187.5	10525.1	8387.0
Trade, restaurant & hotels	46538.7	52404.8	53986.0
Transport & communications	71065.3	80258.3	83461.0
Finance , insurance, real estate & business services	40974.4	45220.0	56246.0
Community social & personal services	71273.6	85723.5	88237

**Source:** District Statistics Office, Statistical Abstract, 1995

Table 1.16 shows that transport and communication, community social and personal services and manufacturing sectors recorded the highest earnings for the period 1991 to 1993. Building and construction sector had a mixed performance while finance, insurance real estate and business services sector recorded a steady growth.

**Livestock Earnings:** Table 1.17 shows the quantities of sale of livestock and livestock products between 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.17

Quantities of Sale of Livestock and Livestock Products

Year	Cattle Livestock (No.)			Livestock Products			
	beef	broilers	layers	hides/skins	milk (M.lts)	honey (kg)	eggs ('000)
1991	1266	290,800	2698	19081	3.9	540	46
1992	1300	326,400	2900	16862	4.0	590	49
1993	1400	340,000	3100	19600	4.0	603	52
1994	1440	360,000	3079	18566	4.0	666	55
1995	1500	378,000	3862	17330	4.0	699	58

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

Cattle slaughtered from 1991 to 1995 was below 1,500 per year. Most of the livestock products consumed in the district are imported from neighbouring districts, for example, most of the cattle come from Taita Taveta, Kilifi and Tana River Districts. Milk production in the district is below the daily demand, therefore, milk and milk products are usually supplied from Kilifi, Taita Taveta and sometimes from Nairobi. Some of the poultry products are also brought from Nairobi and neighbouring districts.

Due to limited land area, livestock and livestock products will continue to be imported from other areas to meet the increasing demand.

Table 1.18 shows the trend of values accrued from sales of livestock and livestock products between 1991 and 1995.

Table 1.18

Livestock Production Values ( Million Ksh.)

Year	beef	broilers	eggs	milk
1991	15.2	52.3	0.23	43.34
1992	15.6	58.8	0.23	43.56
1993	15.8	43.2	0.26	43.78
1994	17.3	64.8	0.27	44.0
1995	18.0	68.0	0.29	44.88

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

Table 1.19 indicates that poultry farming is a major source of income accounting for more than 50% of the total income. From the returns from poultry farming it can be concluded that there is potential for increasing poultry production which can contribute more to the farmers' income. Poultry products have a big market in the tourist industry which relies heavily on supplies from this source. Poultry farming can be beneficial as an income generating activity for women and youth groups in the district.

**Fisheries Earnings:** Fishing activities provide substantial incomes to the people. Earnings from export alone in 1994 were K£5,698,987.6. Fisheries activities have a potential for increasing incomes of the people and their nutritional status leading to improved standards of living. There exists the potentials for establishing fish processing and manufacturing industries which can be further exploited by the private sector. The establishment of cooling plants can also benefit the poor fishermen in particular who suffer from losses due to the high perishability of fish.

**Wage earnings:** Wage earnings for Mombasa District in 1993 were K£. 368,181 and rose to K£452,090 in 1994. Most of the earnings were recorded from the commerce, trade and industry which contributed over 85 % of the total wage

earnings. Most of the wage employment is in the manufacturing, transport and communication and trade, restaurants and hotels. Some of the employment is found in public sector which includes Government offices, parastatals and regional organizations.

**Informal Sector:** The sector is a major source of employment and incomes. The Government has promoted the sector through the provision of electricity in rural service centres, constructing rural access roads, allocation or setting aside land for carrying out informal sector activities, providing of financial support and sensitizing the public on the significance of the sector to the economy. The expansion of this sector has been so spectacular that employment has correspondingly grown over the years as employment in the formal sector contracts. It has been absorbing this surplus labour. This has been because the sector requires very little capital and equipment and relies on local resources with simple labour intensive adopted technology.

### **Distribution of Incomes**

The district has high disparity in income distribution. The town of Mombasa is composed of commercial and industrial enterprises which contributes highly to incomes of the people. The peri-urban areas such as Mwakirunge, Shika Adabu and Junda Creek are comparatively sparsely populated with few people engaged in subsistence farming which generates little income. Only 5 % of the household are involved in farming as the main occupation. Over 60 % of incomes comes from other activities mostly in the commercial and industrial activities. Business and trade contribute 23 % of the incomes earned in the district.

The prevalence of absolute poverty in urban Kenya in 1992 was 29.3% as compared with rural poverty of 47.9%. Mombasa District, being mainly urban, has prevalence of absolute poverty at 39.17%.

### **Infant Mortality Rates**

In 1992 infant mortality was recorded as 93/1000. According to the 1996 Economic Survey the mortality rate was 60/1000. This figure is lower than the national average of 66/1000. The main reason for this is the widespread immunization coverage, while at the same time the available health facilities enable expectant and nursing mothers to attend pre-natal and post-natal clinics regularly. The problems of in-migration have led to mushrooming of shanty dwellings which have little or no sanitation facilities. This has caused the prevalence of diseases such as malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and worms. These diseases have been the major cause of deaths among the infants.

### **Disease Incidence**

Diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS are major killers in Mombasa District and have adversely affected the process of industrialization. While malaria affects the entire population, HIV/AIDS has tended to focus mainly on the productive agegroup

between 15-49.

The major diseases reported in the district includes malaria, pneumonia, tuberculosis, diarrhoea and anaemia. In 1994, malaria constituted 33.4% of all cases reported while pneumonia was 19.5%. Tuberculosis recorded 19.8% while other diseases together recorded 19.1% Diarrhoeal disease constituted 8%.

Table 1.19 shows the out-patient morbidity by division in the district in 1994.

Table 1.19

Out Patient Morbidity 1994

Diseases	Island	Kisauni	Changamwe	Likoni	Total	%
Malaria	43,732	25,809	31,921	25,560	127,022	33.4
Respiratory	32,533	16,078	14,703	10,822	74,136	19.5
Skin Infections	12,534	10,722	8,602	5,928	75,572	19.8
Diarrhoea	10,184	8,517	7,637	4,205	30,543	8.0
Others	21,365	5,679	4,648	4,757	72,898	19.1

Source: Municipal Council of Mombasa, 1995

Although HIV/AIDS has not been indicated as a major killer in the district, it deserves special mention. Mombasa District has the highest prevalence of AIDS cases. The disease affects the most active age group in the labour force. HIV/AIDS needs to be combatted in order to maintain a reliable and able manpower. In 1987 the HIV/AIDS cases recorded were 807, while in 1992 a total of 10,093 cases were reported. By June 1996, the total number of cases reported had reached 15,448.

The reduction of skilled manpower will, in the long run affect labour force because of the larger number of AIDS orphans who are unlikely to be properly prepared to participate effectively in economic production in future.

### Nutrition

37% and 18% of the children in Mombasa are moderately and severely stunted. Using weight-for-height index (wasting) 9.6% and 4.8% are moderately and severely wasted respectively. Nationally, 7.8% are wasted or acutely under-nourished whereas 2.1% are severely wasted. The weight-for-height index measures current nutritional status. Wasting is a nutritional deficiency and is directly related to inadequate food intake, incorrect feeding practices and ill health. 27.3% of the children are underweight when their weight for age index is applied.

Malnutrition is often accompanied by early childhood diseases. Breast-feeding is



beneficial to a child's growth and development and thus affects the child's exposure to the risk of morbidity and mortality. An early supplementation, especially under unhygienic conditions, results in infections. Delayed or poor supplementation also inhibits the normal growth in infants, particularly supplements and weaning foods of poor nutritive value.

The low nutritional levels in Mombasa District greatly contribute to poverty especially in the peri-urban areas and among the slum dwellers. About 90% of food requirements for the district are imported from other parts of the country. The subsistence farming does not provide adequate food for the households.

About 40% of the total population in the district cannot attain the recommended food energy intake because they fall below the poverty line.

### **Food Availability**

Mombasa is a food deficit district. This is so because land for agriculture is limited. Households rely heavily on foods imported from neighbouring districts. Over 80% of the farm produce is consumed on the farms, which indicates that farming is still at the subsistence level and thus there continues to be high demand for food in the district.

### **Social Dimension of Development**

The Social Dimensions of Development is the approach formulated in order to address the issues of poverty. The approach recognizes that even under normal circumstances, the open market system leads to the marginalization of some sections of the population. The approach also recognizes the fact that the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) will have adverse effects at least in the short-run, resulting in reduced provision of basic needs and services such as health and education, loss of jobs, erosion of purchasing power and reduction or removal of the Government subsidies in a number of important areas. There is need to put in place programmes targeted at those marginalized by market imperatives, as well as the vulnerable groups whose plight has been made worse by the SAPs. Those most affected are the landless, women especially female headed households, children, elderly poor, some small scale subsistence farmers, the handicapped and the unemployed youths.

Currently in the district, immunization programmes are going on, while efforts are being made to expand the exercise. With poor sanitation facilities especially in the densely populated areas of Changamwe, Kisauni and Likoni Division, there is need to incorporate health education in the programme. There are other support programmes that should be undertaken which includes essential drugs, family planning, nutrition and school feeding programmes. These aim at improving the health of the child and mothers, especially the slum dwellers.

Employment creation in the informal sector will be emphasized while technical training will be provided to improve on skills.

Other areas of attention are the slums and other under-developed areas and the control of environmental degradation. Projects will be initiated in the provision of water and those that will address the pressing issue of settling the large number of squatters in the district. Environmental conservation through control of soil erosion and improved agricultural farming methods will go a long way in improving the standard of living of the people.

## **SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS**

This section discusses the institutional set up of the district and its capacity to carry out the district's development goals especially in favour of industrialization. The institutions include the District Development Committee (DDC) and its sub-committees, local authorities, voluntary agencies, the harambee and co-operative movements and bank and non-bank financial institutions.

### **DDC and Its Sub-Committees**

The District Development Committee has the responsibility of planning, coordinating, implementing and monitoring all development activities at the district level. This responsibility also covers projects supported through harambee efforts as well as projects supported by the Non-Governmental Organizations. This committee meets at least four times each year to review existing projects and programmes in an attempt to make sure that implementation is being carried out. It also discusses and approve new projects for all the four divisions.

The DDC will be charged with further responsibilities of identifying, through its sub-committees the most important industrial projects for the district and even go further and prepare an Industrial Master Plan for the district. In addition to this, it is expected to support the production of physical plans for markets, so as to ensure that land is set aside for industries and Jua Kali activities. The DDC will also plan for the provision of an enabling environment for industrial take off.

At lower levels, the DDC is supported by two committees at the divisional and locational level which recommend projects from the grassroots.

The DDC is also supported by some technical committees. These include the District Executive Committee (DEC), District Agricultural Committee (DAC), District Tender Board among others. Two most important to industrial focus are the District Industrial Development Committee (DIC) and the District Social Dimensions of Development.

**The District Executive Committee (DEC):** This is the technical arm of the District Development Committee and has the responsibility of evaluating information and data to ease decision-making process by the District Development Committee. It meets at least once a month under the chairmanship of the District Commissioner. However, these committees have been constrained in monitoring of projects, by lack of adequate funds and transport and have not been able to make regular project visits in the district. Most of the departments do not have adequate vehicles or fuel to facilitate movement to project sites.

District Focus For Rural Development Training is an important element for the smooth functioning of the DDC. Departmental heads in the district require training on a regular basis. This is necessitated by the high turnover of departmental heads. Also training should be extended to other members of the DDC and Sub-DDCs. It is important that all members understand not only the functioning of the District Focus Strategy but also to be fully conversant of what their roles will be in the industrialization process. This is because the DEC members will have a key role in vetting projects and programmes that will be crucial in the industrialization process.

**District Social Dimensions for Development (DSDD):** This is a new committee whose duties include supervision, management and monitoring of all DSDD activities undertaken at district level. It also identifies the vulnerable groups and the size of the needy population, including preparation of comprehensive district packages on SDD needs in the district. Under SDD resources such as transportation and storage facilities required for SDD operations. SDD operating centres will be set up and registers will be maintained. This programme will work closely with other partners such as NGOs to alleviate poverty and raise the standards of living of the target groups and will be expected to run concurrently with the industrialization process to bring about more or less balanced development in the district.

**District Industrial Committee (DIC):** The DIC is one of the technical sub-committees of the DDC. Due to rapid industrialization expected, the committee will play an important role in the economy of the district during this plan period.

The DIC co-ordinates and promotes the implementation of Government policies on industrialization in the district. Its objectives are to:

- Initiate, appraise and evaluate district industrial plans;
- Co-ordinate, review and evaluate district industrial development programmes;
- Advise the DDC on investment and policy matters so as to attract and promote industrial development in the district;
- Ensure availability of industrial land and infrastructure needed by industrial projects;
- Create awareness on available facilities, schemes and services for industrial development in the district;
- Advise Ministry of Industry on issuance of industrial registration licenses;
- Monitor entrepreneurial development and business creation programmes of non-governmental organizations.

During the plan period, the DIC will implement the proposed ideas in the Sessional Paper on industrial Transformation to the year 2020.

### **Local Authorities**

Mombasa District has one local authority; the Mombasa Municipal Council which comprises of twenty five electoral wards. It is responsible for providing important infrastructural services to the population, except for the supply of water which is done by the water corporation.

The responsibilities of the local authority is to provide essential services such the infrastructure which include maintenance of roads and street lights, general cleanliness, housing, schools, health centres, recreation facilities, plots for industrial development among others. During the plan period council is expected to enhance all these services in order to encourage industrialization during this plan period.

### **Voluntary Agencies**

There are a number of Non Governmental Organizations offering various forms of assistance in the district. Many are small in set-up. One of the big ones is the Family Planning Association of Kenya which offers assistance in family planning services for population control. The Church of the Province of Kenya has an establishment which trains youth in industrial technology. This is an important contribution to the industrial development of the district.

Other major voluntary agencies include the United Nations High Commission of Refugees (UNHCR) which deals with refugees, Red Cross Society, Catholic Secretariat, Salvation, Lion Club etc. These NGOs have contributed immensely to improving the welfare of the poor people in the district through their engagement in the provision of food and promotion of income generating activities. These activities are expected to continue alongside the district's efforts to industrialize, however, the DDC will work towards encouraging NGOs to provide more specialized assistance in training for industrialization, research, and finance(credit) with special focus on gradual development of a culture of industrialization in the district and the involvement of women and youths in the industrialization process.

### **Harambee Movement**

Harambee movement has impressively succeeded in pooling resources for the purpose of development. Many basic facilities such as schools, health, recreation facilities, roads, water projects etc, have been provided through it. This has been one method of supplementing government efforts in the provision of public goods and services and one which will continue to be used particularly in providing the basic infrastructure for industrialization.

Mombasa has had a good share of harambees which continue to be used in provision of various facilities. This has also been complimented by a large co-operative movement which has contributed immensely to credit and other financial assistance to the people of Mombasa.

During the plan period, the harambee movement which is one of the ways to mobilize community in development will be strengthened through advocacy and barazaas to strengthen communities on the important role of harambee in the industrialization of the district.

### **Regional Authorities and Other Major Parastatals**

Mombasa is an Industrial and Commercial Centre in the Coastal Region and has all the major parastatals represented. Some of these are:-

**Coast Development Authority (CDA)**: It was established in 1990 and covers Kilifi, Taita-Taveta, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River, Mombasa and the Southern Garissa districts. Its functions include developing an up-to-date long-range development plan, design and initiate related development activities, initiate studies or surveys in areas which may be considered necessary by the Government or the authority and ensure that land owners undertake all measures specified by the authority to protect the water and soils of the area.

CDA development efforts are geared towards attaining food self sufficiency, increase in disposable incomes and implementation of projects. CDA facilitates development activities by other institutions and mobilizes people's participation. CDA activities are therefore complementary to the plan for industrialization and it is hoped that they will take up more activities that will directly boost industrialization especially in the area of economic and financial advancement of the people.

**National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (N.W.C.& P.C.)**: This is a regional body that has the duty of providing safe drinking water to people living in the region. This includes managing the Coast Water Supply System which covers about 5,700 square kilometres. Its major source of water includes Mzima Springs whose source is in the Tsavo area and stretches 270 km with a daily supply of 35,000 m<sup>3</sup>; the Marere Springs whose source is in Kwale District and is 40 km long with a daily supply of 9,200 m<sup>3</sup> of water and the Sabaki Water Works. During the plan period, the Coast Development Authority is expected to expand this source due to increased demand arising from both industrial growth and increased population. The regional office is located in Mombasa. This is a recognition of the crucial role of water in industrialization and development as a whole.

**Kenya Posts and Telecommunications (K.P.&T.C.)**: The Kenya Posts and Telecommunication has the responsibility of providing postal and telecommunication services with a well organized network. Industrial investment will be encouraged and enhanced through good service from this organization.

The district hosts the regional office and benefit a lot from this. Due to this, the district is well served by the postal and telecommunication services. However, there are more plans to expand these services even further to serve more people in all the four divisions. As export oriented business expands, the KP&TC will be expected to provide additional facilities for international communication such as faxes, E-Mail and Internet facilities, so as to put the district firmly on the path to improved modern telecommunication.

**Kenya Ports Authority:** Kenya Ports Authority operates the Kilindini harbour, Port-Reitz, Old Port, Port Tudor and also controls all the tidal waters of Mombasa.

The main functions of the Ports Authority includes:-

- Efficiently managing the port and providing moving services
- Enforcing and ensuring that port rules and regulations are followed.
- Overseeing payments of Port dues and other related charges in order to generate revenue.
- Maintaining safety of Port users and vessels.

In addition, the Kenya Ferry Services Limited is owned by the K.P.A. subsidiary. The Authority is the largest share holder of the Kenya National Shipping lines. This port is an important asset of the Government for export and import activities that earn the Government large sums of revenue.

### **Banks and Non-Banks Financial Institutions**

Mombasa is a very important town for the banking sector not just because of its location but also because of the level of industrial and commercial development that it has attained so far. The Kenya Ports Authority offers a very good environment for this sector to flourish. Imports and Export activities take place in Mombasa where a lot of banking transactions are required. Already with the liberalization of the financial sector, a number of forex bureaus have been started in the town making foreign exchange easy to obtain. These institutions will greatly benefit from when Mombasa becomes a free port. Opportunities will also be created for more banks and financial institutions to be set up, which investors should take advantage of. The Banking sector, however, does not only draw its growth on these activities. Many major banking institutions have established branches in Mombasa. The Central Bank of Kenya also has a branch while some other commercial banks have even more than one branch in Mombasa Town. In addition, several financial institutions have branches in Mombasa too and this includes Housing Finance Company of Kenya, East African Building society, Post Bank, Equatorial Finance and Southern Credit Finance. This large number of financial organizations are attracted to the district by the large commercial and industrial sectors. All these institutions offer financial facilities that are necessary for development.

However, since the industrialization process, particularly focuses on the informal sector, the banking sector will need to look into ways of promoting such activities which require small loans in order to flourish. The tendency for the major banks is to provide assistance to large scale investors.

## Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement has been playing an importance role in the district. Due to lack of adequate collateral for borrowing purposes, Most people have had to turn to co-operatives for credit. The majority of co-operatives are of savings and credit in nature. There are a total of 1,624 co-operatives in the district with the SACCOs being the majority i.e. 84. Table 1.21 shows the distribution of cooperatives in the district.

Table 1.21

### Co-operative Societies, 1995

Division	No.of Co-op Societies	Total Share Capital (Kshs.)	Total Turnover (Kshs)
Changamwe	36	108,661,992	169,337,376
Island	84	269,293,518	42,486,356
Kisauni	39	105,772,312	19,469,217
Likoni	03	5,536,235	1,118,283
Total	162	489,264,057	232,411,232

**Source:** District Co-operative Office, Mombasa, 1996

The total share capital in 1995 was Ksh. 489,264,057; with a total turnover of KShs.232,411,232. Most of the cooperatives are located in the Island Division.

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**CONSTRAINTS AND STRATEGIES FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION**



## **MAJOR CONSTRAINTS**

Mombasa is basically an Urban centre, displaying all the characteristics of an industrial town. As the preceding chapter indicated the district has fairly well established industrial sector. Other sectors are also doing well, however, despite this it has its own peculiar problems, which have mostly arisen as a consequence of the growth and expansion of the industrial sector. One major constraint is that this expansion is not commensurate with provision of basic infrastructure. This has been further hampered by rapid rural urban migration. These and other major constraints are highlighted below.

### **Inaccessibility to Industrial Land**

Availability of commercial land has been a long-term problem in Mombasa. This has largely been affected by the problem of land ownership. Land for commercial activities is not readily available since it is also owned by people who are either not willing to sell it, or the land belongs to the state and is yet to be surveyed and demarcated. This is a major barrier for industrialization. Therefore capital investment on parcels of land whose ownership is doubtful is not possible. As more and more industries come up, the issue of land ownership must be solved. The population of the district is on the rise requiring that the building industry construct residential and commercial properties.

### **Inadequate Infrastructural Facilities**

Industrial activities in Mombasa District have been on the increase. However, certain Infrastructural facilities have not been adequately provided. There is a need to improve on the provision of these facilities, namely:

**Inadequate Supply and Poor Quality of Water:** This constraint has persisted from the previous plan period and is continuously becoming alarming especially in light of new industrial developments. Water is a major input for industries and lack of it can cause major draw-back in production. Currently, the daily water supply by National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation (NWC&PC) is about 42 % of the total water requirement from its three major sources of Mzima Springs, Marere Springs and Sabaki/Baricho pipeline. While industries continue to grow, more water supply will have to be tapped to meet the demand for both industrial and domestic usage.

The water pipelines in the district have not been upgraded for many years which results in leakages and subsequent loss of water. This situation should not be allowed to continue if the problem of water supply is to be arrested.

Other methods have been used to supplement the water supplied by NWC& PC which includes sinking of boreholes. However, the salinity and contamination of underground water has continued to be an issue demanding serious attention. Mombasa does not have a sewerage system. Construction of pit latrines has been used as an alternative, in order to cope with the arising waste from the increasing population. To avoid outbreaks of various water borne diseases, this problem must

be solved.

**Energy:** Although electricity supply appears to be widespread, there are continuous overloads leading to frequent power cuts. As a result, rationing of electricity is now a common occurrence. This leads to frequent production breakdowns in industries and also affects operations in the tourist hotels. Many industries, hotels and even commercial enterprises have resorted to installation of support generators of different sizes. This discourages potential investors because of the additional investment required when setting up a business. Expansion and reliability of the power supply will go a long way in reinstating of confidence in the supply of power so that industries can expand further.

**Poor Communication Systems:** The current road system in Mombasa is designed for a small traffic. They are narrow and sooner or later will need to be upgraded to allow free flow of traffic. Mombasa is a major port and handles a lot of cargo most of which is ferried by road. Tourism to Mombasa and neighbouring districts is also affected by the roads particularly in Nairobi-Mombasa highway which is narrow and poorly maintained. This is one of the major roads leading to and from the district. The others are the Malindi-Lamu to the north and Lunga Lunga-Tanzania to the south. These roads usually have heavy traffic flows and as such must be regularly maintained. This is however not done, leading to their deterioration. The minor roads within the district are maintained by the Municipal Council of Mombasa. These roads are also in poor state and will need proper maintenance in support of industrial development. The Moi International Airport is also an important facility to the district. Many tourists to this region use this facility. The roads leading to the airport however need to be well maintained. The poor condition of these roads has a negative impact on tourism especially those visiting Mombasa for the first time.

**Health Facilities and Services:** Although malaria incidence has shown a decline, other diseases have continued to create pressure on the available health facilities. HIV/AIDS related diseases have been on the increase, leading to higher percentages of bed occupancy. As the district's population continues to grow, it becomes necessary that the health facilities be made adequate both in number and in terms of quality of services. The Coast Provincial General Hospital was last expanded in 1979 and still operates with more or less the same equipment today. This hospital has operated as a District Hospital for along time despite being a Provincial Hospital. Its facilities have been strained to the limit and its utilization affected drastically. This is further exacerbated by the fact that many organizations are also currently cutting down on medical costs and as a result, most of their staff are referred to this hospital.

**Inadequate Provision of Housing:** Due to rapidly expanding economic activities, the demand for housing has continuously been on the rise. Rural-urban migration has contributed to this situation as well. The majority of houses in Mombasa are the Swahili type houses which are not durable and can sometime pose a danger to its inhabitants especially during heavy rains.

It has not been possible to speed up the construction of permanent structures for various reasons. High on the list is the issue of land ownership. Most investors will not spend money in permanent structures on land that is not theirs. Secondly,

the majority of people living on these parcels of land are squatters and therefore will not engage in construction of permanent structure. Lastly, most people have low incomes and cannot afford to construct permanent houses. It is important that adequate and good housing is provided in an industrial town like Mombasa.

### **Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities**

Industrial expansion is hampered by inaccessibility to credit facilities. The majority of persons interested in various industrial activities do not have the necessary collateral, mostly due to land ownership problems. Title deeds can only be made available if land has been demarcated, surveyed and registered. As long as this problem persists, it will continue to be a major stumbling block to the acquisition of credit.

Some loans have been issued through the Joint Loan Board, but these are mainly for small business enterprises. Financial assistance should be made available through other source such as K.I.E., I.C.D.C. etc.

Lack of adequate information on credit has also contributed to non-accessibility to credit. Awareness campaigns have not been carried out to enlighten people on the need for credit and where to obtain credit.

### **Inadequate Marketing Outlets**

As the industrial sector continues to grow, there will be a corresponding need for continuous search for markets for these industrial products. These include Jua Kali products in particular, which are produced by a large number of local artisans many of whom find it difficult to find outlets for their products. In addition to the local markets, external markets must also be targeted. In particular, the emerging regional markets such as the East African Co-operation, COMESA, PTA should be recognised by local entrepreneurs as potential markets for their products. The markets are also important for the generation of much needed foreign exchange which could be used for the importation of both raw material and other products which are not locally produced. Research into the development of quality products which are easily marketed in external markets should also be done so as to enhance the quality of locally made products. the private sector should take up this opportunity.

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

Mombasa is rapidly growing as an important industrial district in the country. Though many industries are continuously being established, they are done without the corresponding skilled manpower necessary for enhanced productivity. The training institutions in the district require expansion. These are the District Industrial Training Centre and the Institute of Industrial Training. However it is necessary that more facilities be developed if the demand for quality manpower can be attained. In the newly industrialized Countries on which Kenya is modelling

her industrialization strategy, the development of human resources and the subsequent creation of a highly skilled workforce to undertake the challenges of industrialization is of paramount importance. An adequately trained and motivated workforce is still an ideal to be worked towards in the district.

### **Environmental Degradation and Pollution**

Lack of proper sanitation in most areas contributes to frequent disease outbreaks such as diarrhoea. About 60% of the population continues to use pit latrines while only about 20% have access to sewerage facilities. The problems of waste disposal therefore poses a health hazard in the district since disposal sites are lacking. The only site is at Kibarani, which generates a lot of problems since it is located along the major road to Nairobi. This road is also used by tourists coming from the airport, and the smell of decaying waste does not give a very good first impression to anyone visiting the district.

Serious soil erosion takes place in various place and especially in the creeks causing gully sheet and erosion which eventually results in the loss of soil coverage most of which eventually ends up in the ocean. Farmers have subsequently lost their crop during heavy rains due to soil erosion.

Oil spills from vessels either from accidents or spills during normal oil processing activities, have caused pollution. These damages have affected marine life in particular. Since fishing activities play an important role in the district, the damage caused by oil spills has substantial effects on the livelihood of the people.

Water and air pollution are also experienced in the district. Major industries such as the Bamburi Cement and the oil refinery in Changamwe, emit gases that pollute the air. Many other smaller industries also contribute to air pollution. Industrial waste is regularly discharged into the ocean waters resulting in water pollution. This subsequently endangers the lives of the people, who innocently consume this contaminated water. The creeks along the coastline have also been polluted causing a reduction in fish catch and damage to the mangrove forests.

### **DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR 1997-2001**

In order to combat the constraints identified, the district has planned several strategies that by the year 2001, the district will well and truly be on the path to rapid industrialization. These strategies are identified as:

#### **Avail Land for Industrialization**

Inaccessibility to land for industrialization will be addressed through speeding up of land registration and processing title deeds. Efforts are being made to survey certain areas that have squatter settlements, so as to have them demarcated and registered. This will enable the land owners to sell off their land to those who are able and willing to develop them. Major areas with industrial potential will be addressed and this includes Kisauni, Changamwe and Likoni Divisions. The DDC

and the Ministry of Lands and Settlement will ensure that adequate land is set aside for industrial development in these potential divisions.

### Improvement of Infrastructure Facilities

**Improve Water Supply and Quality:** The National Water Conservation and Pipeline Co-operation has plans to rehabilitate both the Mzima Springs and Baricho pipeline. The corporation will also embark on the second phase of the Mzima Springs. While this may not be adequate, drilling of additional boreholes will continue. This will be done at Tiwi area and will go a long way in supplementing the current supply of water in Mombasa.

The quality of water, especially under ground sources, has been a problem in the district. Improvement will include a study, on the salinity and levels of contamination by the Ministry of Health, the Municipal Council of Mombasa and Ministry of Water Development. Private studies will also be encouraged so as to stimulate participation of the private sector in development. The use of pit latrines, which has been a source of contamination, will be discouraged while at the same time there will be construction of sewerage system for the entire district. Changamwe Division already has a sewerage system under construction.

**Energy:** Kenya Power and Lighting and Company will improve on maintenance of power supply system to avoid frequent power failures. Rationing of power will also be reduced after the installation and commissioning of power stations at Kipevu, Bamburi and Nyali.

**Communication System:** Roads will be maintained to the required standards especially the major roads leading to Nairobi, Malindi and the Kenya/Tanzania border. The DDC and the Ministry of Public Works will build a dual carriageway to Mtwapa on the mainland north and will also build a tarmac road to link Bamburi to Makande. The road to Nairobi will be maintained to high standards so as to cope up with the existing heavy traffic.

**Health:** The government is set to improve and expand health facilities in the district. In the meantime, Port-Reitz Hospital has been upgraded to a district hospital. The government will expand and improve Port Reitz hospital through the Ministry of Health to enable it to cater for a larger number of patients. This hospital will cater for patients from Changamwe Division, which has a population of 144,247 people. Coast General Hospital has been the only district hospital in Mombasa. Likoni Health Centre will be upgraded to a Sub-District Hospital status so that it can serve patients mainly from Likoni Division which has a population of 85,479 people. General Hospital will for the time being provide health facilities for patients from the Island and Kisauni Division where the total population is over 350,000 people and continue to be a referral hospital.

Similarly, the private health institutions will be encouraged to continue providing the services to supplement government efforts. However these services should be made affordable and reliable to the local residents. They should also be made aware of the Governments objectives in health and be seen to work towards the same ideals.

Although malaria incidence has gone down, the exercise of mosquito control will continue to be carried out. Immunization to achieve a higher coverage will be undertaken through such programmes as KEPI and UNICEF.

**Housing:** The Municipal Council will continue to allow the construction of the Swahili type of houses, with the basic sanitary requirements such as water and toilets. The private sector will also be encouraged to continue with the construction of rental units which should be permanent, durable and safe. The Municipal Council of Mombasa has plans to construct more houses and also maintain the existing ones. Private developers will also be encouraged to construct more housing units to cater for the demand.

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

Efforts will be made to encourage more co-operative societies to be formed, particularly to cater for the informal sector. Non-Governmental Organization will also be encouraged to assist the small traders through credit. The strengthening and expansion of facilities provided by various financial institutions such as I.C.D.C, K.I.E., Joint Loan Board etc. will also be called for.

The District Development Committee will ensure that settlement schemes are demarcated, surveyed and registered. This will enable the people to acquire and use the titles as collateral for credit.

Information on credit will be made available so as to encourage interested investors to borrow. The DDC will encourage the institutions to provide information and education to these borrowers especially to women and youth groups.

During the plan period, serious efforts will be made by the DDC to ensure that the small scale and jua kali activities are given preference in funding especially as it recognises the importance the Government attaches to their growth and development.

#### **Improvement of Marketing Facilities**

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) has been introduced in the district to facilitate the marketing of export oriented industrial products. The expansion of this facility will continue to be encouraged as it attempt to market finished products from local industries.

Mombasa is a major sea port in East Africa and has a good supporting infrastructure with abundant affordable labour. It also has access to agricultural raw materials from the Province and has a good industrial base as Kenya's second largest city. Two sites have been proposed for setting up two zones. The first one, a 40 hectare site at Kipevu, is adjacent to the Port and the second one is a 400 hectare site at Kokotoni, 25 kilometre from Mombasa Town along the Mombasa - Nairobi road. They were chosen to cater for light and heavy industries respectively. The activities will include the following:-

**Kipevu**: Will provide full infrastructure (water sewage, roads, drainage, power lines and telephone services). 18 hectares are earmarked for development of individual plots, which can provide 72,000 square metres of industrial space. 12 industrial buildings are to be built to cater for the first group of light industries.

**Kokotoni**: Will cater for heavy industries and the proposed development includes provision of full on-site infrastructure (roads drainage, sewage, telephones, power) and some off site infrastructure (sewerage treatment works).

These zones will cater for a group of enterprises who lease or buy property within the zone and use the provided infrastructure and common services. Items to be produced in the export processing zones will include garments, textiles yarn, engineering/ vehicle assembly, pharmaceutical, moulded rubber products, food processing, non- food processing, printing, refined petroleum among others.

Various incentives have been provided to encourage many more firms to get involved in this industrial development. Among these are 10 year corporate tax holiday, duty and VAT exemption on all inputs, withholding tax and stamp duty exemption etc. Efforts will be made to encourage the setting up of Jua Kali co-operatives to market Jua Kali products. This is expected to stimulate the production and quality of Jua Kali industrial products especially those designed for external markets.

In short, in order to achieve rapid industrialization, there is urgent need to streamline the marketing of all the districts products so as to ensure that the flow of goods into and out of the marketing channels is smooth. In particular, the marketing of manufactured goods will be given keen attention because of the strong forward and backward linkages, which easily make it the engine for development.

### **Environmental Conservation**

Improvement of sanitation facilities is being undertaken. The DDC and the Municipal Council of Mombasa will facilitate the construction of sewerage system that will serve the entire Mombasa District. Construction of VIP latrines will be encouraged in areas where construction of sewerage disposal units is not possible especially the slum areas. On completion, better health of the people will be achieved.

The DDC together with the Municipal Council of Mombasa will re-locate the Kibarani dumping site to other sites. The new site will be strategically located to serve all the divisions so as to avoid transportation of garbage through the town centre.

The government, through the Ministry of Environment and the Kenya Ports Authority will put in place safety measures to minimize oil spills which damage the environment. The Government Chemist will be involved in making sure that these spill are controlled.

The Ministry of Environment and the Government Chemist, together with the Ministry of Water Development will continue to carry out tests and report on the contamination of water. These will help in controlling illegal discharges that are currently taking place. Air pollution will also be checked.

The Ministry of Agriculture is currently making all possible efforts to encourage the participation of local residents in controlling soil erosion. Other relevant institutions will be encouraged by the DDC to participate effectively to control this damage.

### **Development of Human Resources**

Skilled manpower is lacking particularly in the industrial sector which is expanding at a fast rate. There is, therefore a need to have more institutions to train people to participate effectively in development. The Government will expand the existing technical training institutions to accommodate and also offer more courses related to industrial development. Through the DDC, the government will encourage private individuals to set up institutions geared at developing skills for the industrial sector.

At the same time, the DDC will take up the challenges of improving the local community on the importance of industrialization and their own role in industrialization. They must be informed that they are only the beneficiaries of industrialization but they are also key actors in achieving the goal of rapid industrialization. The DDC will take a leading role in the district in giving the direction the district will take in order to achieve this goal. The key factor will depend on the quality and flexibility of the human resource base upon which industrialization will depend for producing quality goods and services. Of importance will be the development of youths and women. The Department of Culture and Social Services in particular will be called upon to assist women in achieving the targets set by the Beijing Conference to elevate the status of women in the society. Youths will benefit from the National Youth Development Fund, to set up income generating activities.



**CHAPTER THREE**  
**SECTORAL POLICIES AND**  
**DISTRICT SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Having given the district's 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 of a dynamic agricultural sector to provide the required raw materials and markets for the industrial products.

The government will continue to provide infrastructure where possible, and to create an enabling environment for the private sector to participate fully in industrial transformation of the district. Attention will also be given 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 - 1996 plan period, district specific objectives and targets and projects and programme priorities for the plan period.

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

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objectives 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, 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 crop products to feed the nation.
- Produce for export to earn foreign exchange needed for payment of imports into the country (coffee, tea, pyrethrum and horticultural products).
- Provide raw materials for our local industries such as cotton, feed mills, sisal, tobacco, barley, hops, oil crops, sugar-cane, leather etc;
- Exercise statutory duties pertaining to control and treatment of crop and livestock diseases;
- To ensure efficient and effective management of food,
- To ensure that the foodstuffs are geographically distributed so that all members of the population have a nutritionally adequate diet throughout the year.

## Agriculture Department

### Review of the 1994 -1996 Plan Period

There was a reasonable improvement in adoption of crop husbandry except for high cost of pesticides.

Improvements were also recorded in soil fertility through use of manure as a substitute for fertilizer which was found to be expensive. Two irrigation schemes for horticultural production were started while the third one is at an advanced stage.

The yields/hectare stood at 0.6 ton for maize, 0.7 ton rice, 9.0 ton cassava 10 tons tomatoes and 20 tons for amaranth. The vegetable yields continued to increase. Low adoption of modern farming methods coupled with diminishing land sizes and inability to purchase farm inputs, hindered achievements of targets previously set.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To improve the quality and quantity of crop production in the district.

**Target:** To increase production of maize from the current 345 tons per year to 432 tons.

To increase the production of cassava from 1620 tons to 1800 tons per year.

To increase production of cashew nuts from 203 tons per year to 290 tons.

**Objective:** To improve farmers earnings from crop farming.

**Target:** To improve productivity of maize from 0.8 ton/ha to 1.0, cassava from 9.0 tons/ha to 10.0 and cashew nuts from 0.7 to 1.0 tons per hectare.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. NEP II District-Wide	Frontline staff visits to farmers.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> World bank
2. Soil Conservation Kisauni, Likoni, Changamwe	Establish tree nurseries in 9 catchments areas, raise seedlings, distribute them to farmers, planting seedlings and establishment of wells.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> SIDA

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Cassava Bulking Kisauni, Likoni, Changamwe Divisions	1	Screening against mosaic virus, bulking of the clean material and distribution of same to farmers.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Currently cassava mosaic virus is a major disease which is reducing yields by 20-50%. Farmers have been sensitized about the disease and are ready to accept clean planting materials.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Promotion of Herbs and Spices Likoni Division Kisauni Division	2	sensitizing farmers about the crops; Identification and collection of planting materials of desirable types; Bulking of the planting materials for onward distribution to farmers.
<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> These are high value crops that can fetch reasonable incomes for farmers. The market particularly in the district is enormous however farmers need to be made aware of this.</p>		
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>		
Promoting of Growing Asian Vegetables and Curbubits Kisauni, Changamwe, Likoni Division	3	Demonstration to show general husbandry practices particularly pest and disease control
<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> These are high value crops. Besides the available market in the hotels, the excess can be exported.</p>		
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>		
Promotion of Pulses and Simsim Kisauni, Likoni	4	Bulking of the right varieties and distribution to farmers at subsidized prices.
<p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Many farmers plant uncertified seeds and hence have low yields.</p>		
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>		

Fruit Tree Nursery  
District-Wide

5

Raising of various types of fruit  
seedlings.

Replacement of old existing trees  
with young seedlings.

**Justification:** Most mango trees are  
old and unproductive. There is ready  
market for fruits while families also  
need the same for their nutritional  
requirement.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Home Economics  
Promotion  
District-Wide

6

Demonstration of cheap ways of  
attaining or preparing nutritionally  
rich foods and ability to diversify  
foods to avoid over dependence on  
staple foods like maize;  
Demonstrations on energy saving  
devices for house wives.

**Justification:** Promote preparation of  
balanced diets among families,  
reduce energy needs of families.

**Funding Source:** GOK

## Livestock Production Department

### Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

Due to lack of transport for extension staff, very little was achieved over the plan period. There was an outbreak of Gumburo disease among poultry and despite the introduction of rabbit keeping there was lack of market for rabbit meat.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To improve the quality and quantity of livestock production in the district.

**Targets:** To expand and strengthen animal husbandry services to cover the divisions where livestock keeping is practised i.e. Changamwe, Likoni and Kisauni.

**Objectives:** Improve farmers earnings in the livestock sector.

**Target:** To increase farmers earnings in the livestock sector from KShs. 5,818,000 in 1996 to Kshs. 6,318.000 in 2001.

**Objective:** Improve employment in the livestock sector.

**Target:** To raise the level of employment from 10,622 workers in 1996 to 11,622 workers in 2001.

**Objective:** Increase poultry production.

**Target:** Encourage more farmers to go into commercial poultry production and improve market structure for the existing poultry enterprises.

**Objective:** Improve household nutrition by increased production of indigenous birds.

**Target:** To help household get a cockerel to upgrade the local birds for more meat and more eggs.

**Objective:** Increase milk production

**Target:** Upgrade the existing Zebu cattle through use of Artificial Insemination (A.I) or start bull camps. Encourage the establishment of more zero-grazing units.

**Objective:** Promote bee-keeping as an enterprise.

**Target:** Encourage farmers to go into commercial bee keeping by increasing the number of Kenya Top Bar Hives (KTBH) or the African Modified Log Hive.

**Objective:** Improve the marketing of livestock and their products.

**Target:** Increase rate of dissemination of market information through livestock marketing, news-letters, Advertisements and Bulletins.

Description of Activities	Priority Ranking	Project Name	Division Location
Provision of services for livestock production technologies	1	Rural Extension Programme II (REP)	District Office
Funding source (FAO)			
Provide services to farmers to upgrade the livestock production	1	Rural Extension Programme II (REP)	District Office
Availability of market for dairy products			
Funding source (Netherlands Government)			
Enhance milk output through enhanced feeding dairy stock and genetic management	2	Dairy Development Project	District Office
Justification: Farmers need to be guided on dairy cattle management and techniques in milk handling			
Funding source (Government)			



## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. National Extension Programme II (NEP II) District-Wide	Provision of services for new livestock production technologies.  <b>Funding Source:</b> International Development Agency (IDA)

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Poultry Development Project (Cockerel and Pullet Exchange Programme)	1	Provide cockerels to farmers to upgrade the local birds to enhance egg and meat production.  <b>Justification:</b> The district is best suited for poultry due to availability of market for poultry products.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Netherlands Government.
Dairy Development Project District-Wide	2	Enhance milk output through enhanced feeding, quality stock and general management.  <b>Justification:</b> Farmers need to be guided on dairy cattle management and techniques in milk handling.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Netherlands Government.

Goat Improvement Kisauni, Changamwe Likoni Division.	3	<p>Provide extension services on management of small stock.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Most small stock farmers have no skills on shoats management, the district is suitable for goat rearing.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
Tick Control Kisauni- Maunguja Likoni- Shika Adabu	4	<p>Rehabilitation of cattle cleansing services through provision of plunge dips.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The district has no operational public or communal dips hence the increased risks of tick borne diseases.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
Pig Production Extension Programme District-Wide	5	<p>Provide pig production and extension services to farmers</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Many farmers are interested in pork production for tourist industry, however, farmers have no knowledge on pig farming.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>

## Veterinary Services Department

### Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

During the plan period, cattle dips were handed over to the committees, however, one dip is still un-operational, while the other one has been repaired. However, vandalism, lack of water, and lack of community commitment has hindered achievement of targets set.

3,434 cattle were vaccinated against rinderpest while 1,627 dogs and cats were vaccinated against rabies.

Table 3.1 shows cases of various diseases attended.

Table 3.1

Livestock Diseases Attended

Disease	1994	1995	Total
East Coast Fever (Attended)	17	41	58
New Castle Diseases	14,360	69,277	83,637
Fowl Typhoid	5,500	7,790	13,290
Gumboro	500	100	600
Fowl Pox	2,380	15,091	17,471

**Source:** District Veterinary Department, Mombasa, 1996.

The major problem experienced was the control of East Coast Fever due to non operation of cattle dips.

The department continued to provide clinical services together with six private clinics Table 3.2 shows clinical cases attended.

Table 3.2

Livestock/Domestic Clinical Cases Attended

Species	1994	1995	Total
Cattle	337	670	1007
Goats	229	923	1152
Sheep	31	121	152
Poultry	300	270	570
Pigs	34	50	84
Horse/Donkeys	2	2	4
Dogs	42	328	370
Cats	4	25	29
Rabbits	-	1	1

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

NB. Cases indicated exclude private clinics ones.

536 grade cattle and 27 Zebu cattle received artificial insemination services during the period under review. The services were also privatized and the mode of service was changed to "call for services" basis instead of daily runs. Over the same period, one private practitioner was licensed, while Similani Women Group in Kaloleni, started their operations. One farmer is already training himself before applying for a license and employment as an inseminator. Two other farmers have expressed interest in starting private artificial insemination services.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Enhance farmers utilization of liberalized tick control services, restore faith in use of dips and enhance farmers' capacity to control and manage tse-tse fly and trypanosomiasis.

**Target:** To revive two dips in the district and construct one more in Kisauni Division. Also construct crushes for spraying in Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Divisions.

**Objective:** Increase coverage of vaccinations, provision of adequate vaccines, extension services by the private sector and the Government in order to control rabies and breeding of stray cats and dogs.

**Target:** To carry out vaccination campaigns throughout the district.

Spray, castrate and bait dogs and cats in all the four divisions

**Objective:** Enhance staff mobility, responsible use of drugs and community based animal health care.

**Targets:** Provide 2 motorcycles and 5 bicycles for extension officers for each division (Kisauni, Likoni and Changamwe Divisions).

Form community based health care groups in each division.

**Objective:** Continue promotion of privatization and encourage farmers to adopt private services

**Target:** Consult all parties interested in privatization of AI services in the district. Lay the strategy for withdrawal of Government service.

**Objective:** Enhance regular inspection of eating places, promote awareness of the dangers of eating uninspected meat, promote hides and skins production and tanning of leather.

**Target:** Place posters in all eating places, bars and restaurants in the district.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

	Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1.	Vector Control District-Wide	Community mobilization and training of dip committees.  Replacement of Group III acaricides (organophosphate) by group IV (Armitiares)  Training farmers in the use of tse-tse fly traps and responsible use of drugs.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
2.	Disease Control District-Wide	Promote vaccination campaigns through adequate publicity  Provision of more vaccines  Spraying, castration and baiting of stray dogs and cats.  Dipping and using of new ECF immunization technique.  <b>Funding Source:</b> PVT/GOK
3.	Clinical Services District-Wide	Provide motorcycles and bicycles for extension in NEP II project.  Formation of community based groups for community based health care.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Donor
4.	Artificial Insemination District-Wide	Enhance provision of the privatized services and strategic withdrawal of the government .  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

- 5. Meat Inspection District-Wide  
Provide transport to meat inspectors.  
Place information posters in eating places i.e. bars and restaurants.  
**Funding Source:** GOK
- 6. Hides/Skins and Leather Improvement District-Wide  
Inspection of hides and skins producing and storing premises.  
**Funding Source:** GOK

**B: New Projects Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Disease Control District-Wide	1	Construction of adequate crushes through community mobilization.  <b>Justification:</b> More crushes will ensure spraying of more animals.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Community

Water Projects Undertaken and Completed

Project Name	Division	Service Area	Population Served
Mawani-Makaduni	Kesani	6.5 Km	30,000
Saka Abdu Water Project	Lkani		7,000
Baraha's Fire Town	Kisani	2 Km	2000
Banabash Water Project	Changanwe	1.5 Km	6000

Source: District Water Office, Mumbai, 1998

Leaking pipes and old pumping machines were some of the problems faced in provision of adequate water.

## LAND RECLAMATION, REGIONAL AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The sectoral policy objective of the water sector is to create an enabling environment for orderly coordinated and sustainable development of water resources including their conservation and protection against pollution and over exploitation among other aspects. This is done through:-

- Planning, utilizing and conserving the water resource,
- Developing and distributing sufficient and safe water to all for domestic and industrial use,
- Monitoring and assessing the water quality in order to protect consumers from the dangers of pollution of water resources,
- Encouraging the beneficiaries to be involved in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supplies.

### Review of the 1994 -1996 Plan Period

Over the plan period three water projects were undertaken and completed. These were:-

Table 3.3

#### Water Projects Undertaken and Completed

Project Name	Division	Service Area	Population Served
Maweru-Makaburini	Kisauni	6.6 Km	30,000
Shika Adabu Water Project	Likoni	-	7,000
Barsheba Frere Town	Kisauni	2 Km	2000
Bangladesh Water Project	Changamwe	1.5 Km	6000

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

Leaking pipes and old pumping machines were some of the problems faced in provision of adequate water.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To increase water supply to the district in order to reduce the demand/supply gap

**Target:** To sink more boreholes at baricho Treatment Works so as to increase production from 40,000,000 litres/day to 100,000,000 litres/day.

Rehabilitation of Sabaki pipeline, to increase the supply by 40,000,000 litres/day.

Drill more boreholes in Tiwi to increase the supply in South Coast and its environs.



## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Second Mzima Spring Pipeline	Construction of another pipeline from Mzima spring to supply water to Mombasa and neighbouring districts.
<b>Funding Source:</b> World Bank	

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Wells Likoni Division	1	To rehabilitate 18 existing wells through protection, pump installation and distribution of water to consumers from storage tanks.  <b>Justification:</b> To reduce the demand /supply gap that exists.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor
Rehabilitation of Wells Changamwe Division	2	To rehabilitate 15 existing wells through protection, pump installation and distribution to consumers.  <b>Justification:</b> To reduce the demand /supply gap that exists  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

Wells Rehabilitation 3 To rehabilitate 4 wells through  
Kisauni Division protection, pump installation and  
distribution of water to consumers.

**Justification:** To reduce the demand  
/supply gap that exists

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Boreholes Project 4 To drill 15 boreholes in the four (4)  
District-Wide divisions of Mombasa.

**Justification:** To reduce the demand  
/supply gap that exists

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Denyenye Line 5 To rehabilitate the line that serves  
Rehabilitation Project low income earners schools and  
health at a facilities total cost Kshs.  
2,000,000.

**Justification:** To reduce the demand  
/supply gap that exists

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Bagamoyo/Maunguja 6 To construct a water pipeline to  
Water Project serve low income earners, schools  
Kisauni Division and health facilities.

**Justification:** To reduce the demand  
/supply gap that exists

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Timbwani Line Rehabilitation Likoni Division	7	Rehabilitation of a water pipeline to serve the low income earners, schools and health centres of Timbwani.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To reduce the demand /supply gap that exists  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor
Barsheba Mishomoroni Water Project Kisauni Division	8	To construct a water pipeline to serve the communities of Mishomoroni.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To reduce the demand /supply gap that exists.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Hodi-Hodi/Port-Reitz Water Project  Changamwe Division	9	To construct a water pipe to serve Port-Reitz Hospital, and the slum areas of Hodi-Hodi estate.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To reduce the demand /supply gap that exists.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Kiembeni Utange Water Project Kisauni Division	10	To construct a pipeline to serve the residents of Utange.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To reduce the demand /supply gap that exists  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Mtopanga Primary School  
Water Project  
1 No. Borehole  
Kisauni Division

11

To drill a borehole to serve the school and surrounding communities.

**Justification:** To reduce the demand /supply gap that exists

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objectives are to develop and sustain an efficient, adequate and safe transport system and effective modern communication network.

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

#### **Kenya Posts and Telecommunications**

Between 1991 and 1996, the corporation recorded substantial achievements. Bamburi exchange recorded a growth rate of 79.4% in exchange connections, while Changamwe, Likoni, Makupa, Mombasa and Nyali exchanges, recorded 96.1%, 70.8%, 91.3%, 96.9% and 83.8% achievements respectively.

#### **District Specific Objectives and Target**

**Objective:** Expand and maintain telecommunication services to facilitate industrialization.

**Targets:** Increase lines in Bamburi, Changamwe, Likoni, Makupa, Mombasa and Nyali.

## PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Bamburi Exchange Kisauni Division	Increase of the line plant and opening of the new exchange at Mtopanga/Kiembeni areas.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.& T.C
2. Changamwe Exchange Changamwe Division	Increase of the line plant to serve Airport and Jomvu.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.& T.C
3. Likoni Exchange Likoni Division	Re-route the cable serving Navy Base along the road because of vandalism.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.& T.C
4. Makupa Exchange Island Division	Increase of the line plant.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.& T.C
5. Mombasa Exchange Island Division	Increase of the line plant  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.& T.C
6. Nyali Exchange Kisauni Division	Increase of the line and transferring part of the Exchange to new Mtopanga/Kiembeni /Exchange  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.& T.C.

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**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Bamburi Exchange Kisauni Division	1	Carry out a survey for additional lines.  <b>Justification:</b> There is a need to carry out a survey in order to determine additional demand. The areas are currently underserved.  <b>Funding Source:</b> K.P.& TC
Changamwe Exchange Changamwe Division	2	Carry out the installation of 3,000 additional lines  <b>Justification:</b> The demand for additional line has been on the increase. This will reduce the pressure on the exchange as well as increase coverage of the service.  <b>Funding Source:</b> K.P.& T.C
Likoni Exchange Likoni Division	3	Carry out the installation of 2,000 additional lines  <b>Justification:</b> The demand for additional lines has been on the increase. This will reduce the pressure on the exchange as well as increase coverage of the service.  <b>Funding Source:</b> K.P.& T.C.

Makupa Exchange  
Island Division

4

Carry out the installation of  
6,000 additional lines

**Justification:** The demand for additional line has been on the increase. This will reduce the pressure on the exchange as well as increase coverage of the service.

**Funding Source:** K.P.& T.C

Mombasa Exchange  
Island Division

5

carry out the installation of  
8,000 additional lines

**Justification:** The Mombasa exchange serves the main commercial and partly industrial Island area where demand for telephone services is very high.

**Funding Source:** K.P.& T.C

Nyali Exchange  
Kisauni Division

6

Carry out a survey for  
additional lines.

**Justification:** This is a fast growing industrial and residential area.

**Funding Source:** K.P. & TC

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## **ENERGY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of the sector are to:

- Promote conservation of all forms of energy;
- Continue with development of domestic hydro and geothermal sources of electricity;
- Increase wood production under both on-farm and plantation systems and efficiency in woodfuel utilization;
- Encourage domestic fuelwood substitution where possible;
- Strengthen the existing energy centres and at the same time encourage creation of new ones in most districts gradually so that all major agro-ecological zones are covered;
- Promote the development of alternative energy sources to broaden the district energy mix and lessen reliance on imported energy;
- Intensify the on-going rural electrification programme to cope with the increased demand for electricity in the rural areas.

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

**Objective:** To promote the development of electricity to meet the increasing demand.

**Target:** To construct a step-down sub-station at Bamburi, rehabilitate generating machines at Kipevu and increase the capacity at Nyali station.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Bamburi Sub-Station Kisauni Division	Construction of 132 KV line and 132/33KV step down sub-station at Bamburi.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P. & L
2. Kipevu Station Changamwe Division	Rehabilitating generating machines at Kipevu.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P. & L
3. Nyali Station Kisauni Division	Increasing the capacity at Nyali Station.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P. & L

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Mwakirunge Power Supply Kisauni Division	1	Construction of a 1.5km high voltage overhead line and installing two transformers and constructing low voltage lines to the premises.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The area has a high potential for development of industrial and agro-based industries.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.&L
Utange, Majaoni Markets Area Kisauni Division	2	Install one transformer and construct low voltage lines to the premises.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The area has a high potential for industrial development concerns and agro-based industries.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> K.P.& TC

## **PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The sector is charged with the responsibility of planning, designing, constructing and maintaining of public roads and buildings. The major objectives are to:-

- Provide an efficient, adequate and reliable road transport network;
- Ensure most 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 the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period**

There were no major projects undertaken during the plan period except for minor maintenance works which included repairs and redecoration of middle grade Government quarters in Buxton, repairs and redecoration of leased houses in Kifaru Estate (24 flats), repairs of M.O.P.W. Kilindini Depot and repairs and redecoration of four flats on plot LR.569 Buxton.

During the period under review, some roads were also patched with hot pre-mix and others graded. Some resealing work was started using an emulsion on Road E 982. In total, 19,613 km were patched and a trial section of 200m was resealed with K160 on road E 982 and an area of 1,079m sq was covered.

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

**Objective:** To rehabilitate and maintain Government buildings

**Target:** Rehabilitation of Government pool houses at Tononoka and fencing of Government quarters at Buxton.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### B: New Project Proposals

#### Maintenance Department

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Lower Grade Government Pool Houses Tononoka Island Division	1	Installation of new supply pipes, reconstruction and repairs of toilet and bathroom blocks and electrical installation.  <b>Justification:</b> The houses which accommodate more than 300 civil servants were built between 1943 and 1945 at the town centre and have unhygienic communal toilet facilities, inefficient and rotten water supply pipes and no electricity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Fencing of Government Quarters Compounds Mombasa Town Island Division	2	Construction of perimeter fences to Buxton, Holey Road, Nyerere Avenue, Tononoka, Makande and Ganjoni estates.  <b>Justification:</b> These government Estates are being infiltrated by mushrooming kiosks.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Rehabilitation of Sewerage  
 Disposal Facilities, Government  
 Pool Houses  
 Mombasa Town  
 Island Division

3

Replacement of external cast iron drainage pipes to all flats built before 1960.

**Justification:** Most of the pipeworks are corroded, exposing the occupants and the public to serious health hazards and the likelihood of major epidemics.

**Funding Source:** GOK

**Roads Department**

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
New Nyali Bridge Mtwapa	1	Build 15 km dual carriageway to link New Nyali Bridge and Mtwapa  <b>Justification:</b> Road carries traffic volumes in excess of 2,000 vehicles per day. To reduce accidents and delays in travel time a dual carriageway has become a necessity.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Docks-makande Construction of a Dual Carriageway	2	Build 6.7 km dual carriageway.  <b>Justification:</b> Heavy trucks turn here while a lot of light traffic use the same road. The road is nearly always blocked as a result.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

Kiembeni Tarmacking Project  
Bamburi-Shanzu 3

Build 4.5 km tarmac road to link Bamburi Kiembeni and Shanzu (Old Malindi Road).

**Justification:** The road is currently in a bad state and forces Utange and Shimo bound motorists to use the New Malindi road causing heavy traffic jams especially during peak hours. This could be a convenient and shorter route to Mombasa for commuters from Mtwapa, Kilifi and Malindi leaving the section of the New Nyali Bridge and Shanzu, for transit vehicles heading to and from the beach hotels. This will also reduce travel time and accidents.

**Funding Source:** GOK

### Housing Department

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

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities.
Two Bedroomed Flats Shimanzi	1	To build two bedroom 12 No. flats and a guest house.

**Justification:** Institutional houses built within the yard, to accommodate officers currently living far from the station and in difficult conditions.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Three bedroom Flats  
Kisauni-Nyali

2

To build eight number  
three bedroom flats to  
accommodate senior  
officers.

**Justification:** The  
supply of decent houses  
is low in Mombasa,  
hence the rents are high  
and above the reach of  
most officers.

**Funding Source:** GOK

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## **TOURISM AND WILDLIFE**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The objectives of this sector are to:-

- Market and promote tourism products through participation in local and international trade fairs;
- Increase contribution of tourism to GDP growth through increased foreign exchange earnings from the sector and maximizing its retention in the economy;
- Stimulate tourism as a means of encouraging local employment and source of foreign exchange by promoting and developing tourist attractions, expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the game reserves and national parks;
- Develop and manage wildlife through various conservation measures and management plans;
- Promote wildlife development and protect the environment;
- Develop and construct fishing boats and gear.

### **Tourism Department**

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

**Kenya Wildlife Service:** The Beach Management Programme was planned although its implementation was delayed as there were no co-operation from the African Safari Club.

### **Fisheries Department**

During the Plan Period a fully equipped departmental boat was built and completed; rehabilitation of the boatyard commenced and the project is still going on.

Problems experienced include lack of adequate funds for transportation, bureaucratic procedures which hampered speedy implementation of the projects.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** To control and regulate activities in the sector and provide facilities for training of middle and high level manpower.

**Target:** To construct an office building from which these services can be provided.

**Objective:** To improve beach management.

**Target:** Introduce a fee for non-residents for the use of the beaches.

Educate the public on conservation and promotion of tourism through media.

**Objective:** To ensure that fishermen have proper fishing gear and fish landing sites.

**Target:** To construct fish landing bandas in Bamburi, Likoni and Port Reitz.

To construct suitable fishing vessels for deep sea fishing

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Beach Management Programme	Involving hoteliers and overseas tour operators bordering Mombasa Marine Park/Reserve in collecting a fee from non-residents for the beach management as an alternative to the park entry fee.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> KWS
2. Community Awareness on Conservation and Promotion of Tourism	Educating communities bordering Mombasa Marine Park/Reserve on the need to conserve marine resources; Control of harassment of tourists by beach operators. Currently there are too many beach operators along hotels. The control is being done by licensing through the tourism office.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> KWS
3. Rehabilitation of Boat Yard	To rehabilitate the almost collapsing boatyard and replace obsolete machinery to make it a safe, functioning facility.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Marine Park Offices Bamburi	1	To allocate KWS a plot along the Bamburi for construction of Marine Park Offices and residential houses. Construction will be done by KWS. Land will be allocated by GOK  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Tourist Office Island Division	2	Construction of office block. The plot to be sought from Municipal Council and the Central Government.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Construction of District Office Mombasa Town Island Division	3	To construct a one storey office building, with enough office space.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Provide accommodation for officers, plot is available.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor

Extension Services  
District-Wide

4

Provide fish quality inspectors with necessary working tools e.g. motor cycles, vehicles laboratory facilities.

**Justification:** This is to enable inspectors reach the target groups to train fish processors, fish traders and fishermen on the requirement of quality control.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Minor Alteration Works,  
Mombasa Island Division

5

Construction of a perimeter wall round fisheries compound

**Justification:** This is to offer security to government property. The plot will also be secure.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Fish Landing Bandas  
Kisauni, Likoni Divisions

6

To construct fish landing bandas in Bamburi, Likoni and Port Reitz.

**Justification:** This to enable fish landing to be carried out in an organized manner.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Boat Development Kisauni, Likoni Divisions	7	To construct a suitable fishing vessel for deep sea fishing that is affordable to local fishermen.
		<b>Justification:</b> This would help ease fishing pressure on the creeks and the reef where most fishing activities by local fishermen is now concentrated.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Fishermen Loan Scheme District-Wide'	8	To provide loans to fishermen to help them upgrade their fishing equipment and facilities.
		<b>Justification:</b> This will greatly improve fishing industry in the region.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Environmental Awareness Campaigns District-wide	9	To create awareness through education to target groups e.g fishermen, tourists and KPA on practices that are hazardous to the natural environment within the fishing grounds e.g breaking of coral rocks , dumping of sand or waste on the reef, spilling of oil product by water sport machines etc
		<b>Justification:</b> To conserve the natural environment.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

<p>Improvement of Fried Fish Selling Facilities District-Wide</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>To design, construct and encourage the use of hygiene and cheap fried fish selling facility for Mama Karanga, which is a big employment area for local women. Current method involves displaying on the roadside of un-covered fried fish.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This will go along way in improving the health of the people.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>
<p>Fish Farming Project District-Wide</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>To encourage fish farming in suitable areas in the hinter-land by assisting those who have shown interest materially and technically to act as models.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This will increase fish catches and also exploit areas of high potential.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK</p>
<p>Re-habilitation of Building Mombasa Town Island Division</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>To rehabilitate the old house now housing the district office into one a guest house or a fisheries officers residential house.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> Once the new office building is completed, the old can be used for some other purposes.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>

## **COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The sectoral policy objectives for the sector are to:-

- Provide an enabling environment for the emergence of **self-sustaining, member-controlled and commercially viable co-operative movement able to compete effectively with other private sector enterprises;**
- Ensure that co-operatives are well organized and protect the **financial interest of their members.**
- Improve the management of co-operatives through training programmes for managers, general members and management committee members;
- Promote the spread of co-operative organizations into all sectors of the economy that address economically vulnerable groups;
- Promote the contribution of co-operatives to the production, processing and marketing of major agricultural products;
- Encourage co-operatives to engage in employment generating activities particularly in small scale enterprises and Jua kali;
- Enhance and increase the per-capita income and economic well being of the majority of low income groups;
- Expand co-operatives into the areas that serve the low income groups through the provision of shelter and employment opportunities.

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

During the plan period 28 co-operative societies were registered and the share capital of all the co-operatives rose by 21.3% from Kshs. 522,935,312 to Kshs. 634,395,116. Investments by the co-operative movement rose by 44.5% from Kshs. 47,217,603 to 68,262,756. During the same period, the department of co-operatives organized 3 seminars for training co-operative committee members and held an international co-operative conference.



## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Intensifying the co-operative education programmes.

**Target:** Organize at least 2 seminars each for committee members, hold education days for members and seminars for managers and employees of co-operative societies in district.

**Objective:** Encourage the formation of co-operatives and revive dormant ones;

**Target:** Ensure that all the viable dormant societies are revived and those which cannot be revived are recommended for liquidation.

Ensure that at least fifty (50) low income earners in the district, e.g. Jua Kali societies to save and be able to obtain credit.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Project

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Co-operative Complex Changamwe Division	Construction of co-operative Guest house, Phase 1 shops, hotel, ground floor, 2nd & 3rd floor, lodgings.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Co-operative Bank & Society members.
2. Intensive Co-operative Management Improvement Scheme Likoni Division	To promote the fishing activities of the fisheries co-operative societies in the district.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/World Bank
3. Kisauni Housing Rehabilitation Project Mtopanga Location Kisauni Division	Provision of loans to local residents for construction of houses. Plots have already been subdivided and title deeds provided.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> (NACHU) National Co-operative Housing Union Ltd.
4. St. Veronica Housing Co-operative Society Ltd Changamwe Division	Acquire a plot in Wayani and put up Swahili-type rental houses.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Members contributions.

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**B: New Project Proposals**

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<b>Project Name Division/Location</b>	<b>Priority Ranking</b>	<b>Description of Activities</b>
<b>Departmental Offices Project Island Division</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Construct offices.</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Currently the offices are in a rented private house, which is very expensive.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
<b>Staff Housing Project Island Division</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Construction of staff houses.</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> They will provide accommodation to the officers near their place of work for effective administration services.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
<b>Jitegemee Savings &amp; Co-operative Society Ltd Island Division</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Establishment of front office service.</b>  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will solve the problem of non-remittance of co-operative deductions by the employers.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Members Share/contributions.

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Akamba Handcraft Co-operative  
Society  
Changamwe Division

4

Establishment of front office  
service.

**Justification:** This will solve the  
problem of non-remittance of  
co-operative deductions by the  
employer.

**Funding Source:** Uchongaji Rural  
Savings & Credit Co-operative  
Society Ltd.

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#### Review of the 1994 - 1995 Plan Period

During the period under review, 70 traders were provided with loans by the  
Municipality Joint Loan Board and 800 traders were trained. The major  
problem experienced was inadequate funds to loan the traders.

## **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The Sectoral policy objectives of the sector are to:-

- Encourage dispersal, growth and development of large, medium and small scale industries and business;
- Stimulate growth of and promote the quality of domestic products to meet both the requirements of consumer;
- Promote effective competition in the distribution sector with a view to increasing its efficiency and ensuring availability of essential commodities,
- Increase viable employment opportunities in both industrial and commercial sectors;
- Provide appropriate and effective extension services to both the industrial and commercial sectors;
- Increase the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in manufacturing and trade;
- Implement research findings towards industrial and commercial growth and development;
- Promote fair trade and protect consumers' interest through standards, weights and measures;
- Protect consumers from trade malpractice such as fraudulent manipulation of weights and measuring equipment, ensure correct descriptions of goods and services as well curbing misleading statements as to the price of goods, charging and collection of A-in-A from traders for the verification and stamping of their weighing or measuring appliances;

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

During the period under review, 70 traders were provided with loans by the Mombasa Municipality Joint Loan Board and 600 traders were trained. The major problem experienced was inadequate funds to loan the traders.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Create a conducive business atmosphere for commercial and industrial activities.

**Targets:** Provide trade loans for expansion of already existing businesses. Give loans to at least 300 traders by the year 2001.

Organize at least 20 traders courses by the end of the plan period.

**Objective:** Promote entrepreneurship and management capabilities of the entrepreneurs.

**Target:** Organize at least two courses per year for entrepreneurs. Participate in various activities and fora which will create awareness on industrialization. These include A.S.K. shows, seminars and workshops organized by NGO's and other government departments public barazas, KNCCI - Mombasa etc. Encourage the involvement of youths and women in training.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

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Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Industrial Registration Island Division	Registration of all industries in the district, as well as collection of annual returns for registered industries.  <b><u>Source of Funds:</u></b> G.O.K
2. Traders Courses and Seminars District-Wide	Provide basic skills for effective business organization and management.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
3. Mombasa Municipality Joint Loan Board District-Wide	Provision of Trade Loans to small scale traders to facilitate their growth and expansion.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
4. Collecting Data on Prices & Supply of Essential Commodities District-Wide	This involves visiting small scale retailers, large scale retailers, supermarkets and wholesalers in the district. They provide information related to price and supply and availability of certain essential commodities like sugar, maize meal, milk, tea, cooking oils and fat, salt, e.tc.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

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**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Entrepreneurial Training District-wide	1	<p>Conducting training courses for entrepreneurs. Inducing women and youths.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will assist the small scale industrialist venture into viable investments and provide training for the women and youths to enable them manage their own businesses..</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
Identification of Industrial Investment Opportunities District-wide	2	<p>Preparation of a district industrial profile.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will assist investors to have adequate information on investment opportunities.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> G.O.K</p>
Data Bank on Industrial Activities and Opportunities Island Division	3	<p>Compilation of a data bank on all industrial activities, investment opportunities, and financing opportunities.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> A data bank is an important input in industrial development. Currently the district has none.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> G.O.K</p>
Identification of Industrial Zones Island Division	4	<p>To identify and designate industrial zones for medium and small scale industries. To liaise with relevant G.O.K. departments to develop infrastructural facilities in the industrial zones</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> The district has no industrial zone.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> G.O.K</p>



Traders Extension Services District-wide	5	Visiting traders in their premises and advise them accordingly.  Visiting loanees and advise them on how to repay the loans  <b>Justification:</b> There is a need to have extension services for traders.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Trade Exhibitions District-wide	6	Holding exhibitions for various goods which are manufactured or sold in the district.  <b>Justification:</b> Exhibits are a source for information  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK
Workshops for Traders and Manufacturers District-Wide	7	Organizing workshops for businessmen to share business ideas.  <b>Justification:</b> This will benefit traders and industrialists to get to know new business ventures.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK

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## RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The Policy objectives of the sector are to:-

- Assist the Jua Kali sector to maximize their contribution to economic growth and technological progress;
- Provide basic management and vocational skill training to the artisans to improve their business;
- Provide suitable working places to needy artisans (Nyayo sheds and requisite utilities);
- Increase training opportunities for the increased number of school leavers to enable them be self-supporting;
- Develop practical skills and attitudes while at the same time producing skilled artisans, craftsmen, technicians and technologies from both formal and informal sectors;
- Equip Jua Kali institutions with tools, machinery and equipment that appropriate for development in the Kenyan industry.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

**Objective:** Provide relevant vocational training to the youth.

**Target:** Construct adequate learning facilities at Mtongwe and Kisauni Youth Polytechnics.

Renovate the Christian Industrial Training Centre (CITC).

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

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Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Mtongwe Youth Polytechnic Likoni Division	Fencing of the youth polytechnic compound and construction of house and purchase of tools and equipment.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Local Community
2. Kisauni Youth Polytechnic Kisauni Division	Construction of classrooms, ferro-cement tank and welding-sheds.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Local Community
3. Christian Industrial Training Centre Island Division	Renovation of all old buildings as most of them are condemned.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> Community

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## **CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The policy objectives for the sector are:-

- To mobilize local communities for self reliance in basic needs and involvement in development planning process;
- To train rural populations on balanced diets in order to reduce malnutrition and improve the life expectancy of children through the family life training programme;
- To promote the preservation and role of culture through visual arts, performing arts, oral traditions, popularization of Kiswahili for national identity and pride;
- To intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy and to provide reading materials in the districts through national library services;
- To improve sports facilities in the form of national and district stadia, and other facilities that can promote and improve sporting talents in the country;
- To encourage sports talents from the grass roots by strengthening the district sports administration;
- To identify, train, rehabilitate and settle disabled persons for self reliance and promote, raise status of women through programmes involving women's groups in income generating activities and in decision making at all levels;
- Intensify adult education to eradicate illiteracy.

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

Programmes set for implementation were not achieved due to lack of adequate funds.

## District Specific Objectives and Targets

- Objective:** To provide information to local community on project identification, design and implementation.
- Target:** To train extension officers in the four divisions and 20 grassroots groups on choice, planning and Implementing of viable small scale micro enterprises.
- Objective:** To provide financial assistance to groups in order to start income generating projects
- Target:** To assist 10 welfare groups with grants in the district.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
Changamwe Divisional Office Changamwe Division	Construction of a divisional office  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Local community
Puma Bee-keeping Project Likoni Division	Provide hives for the income generating project to support the local people  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Miritini Poultry Keeping Project Changamwe Division	Provide poultry for the income generating project to support the local community  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Local Community
Vijiweni Women Group	Income generating group to support the women members  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Local Community

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
British Aid for Small Enterprise (BASE) District-Wide	1	<p>Training of thirty extension workers to acquire skills on micro enterprises development.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> The skills on micro enterprises development will empower individuals and groups and the community at large to positively participate in alleviation of poverty.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> ODA/GOK</p>
Small Scale Credit Schemes District-Wide	2	<p>Assist small scale groups for women, youth, disabled, to secure financial credit/grants/loans for micro-enterprise development.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> It is basically through micro enterprises development by the marginal groups that poverty and vulnerability can be effectively alleviate.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> NGO's\GOK</p>
Welfare Assistance Programme District-Wide	3	<p>Assist social welfare institutions with grants. These will, include children's Homes, institutions for the disabled and homes for the aged.</p> <p><b>Justification:</b> This will enhance the welfare of these groups.</p> <p><b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor</p>

## HOME AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

- Initiating and enhancing the collection and preservation of cultural, scientific and technological materials of the Nation,
- Initiation and implementation of programmes related to the development of archives system;
- Carrying out a rehabilitation programme which aims at training and counselling prisoners so that they can reform and integrate into society as responsible citizens upon release.
- Initiation of activities and programmes which promote Children's Series as well as co-ordinating and overseeing Government and Non-Government Agencies which supplement Children services.
- Supervision and Rehabilitation of criminal offenders placed under the probation order. Also assisting courts with adjudication of probation cases;
- Regulation, supervision and control of Betting Lotteries and Inter-Agency activities through strengthening the capacity of the Board and intensifying training programmes to prepare the staff for efficient and effective control aimed at protecting the clients.

### District Specific Objectives and Targets

#### Department of National Museums of Kenya

**Objective:** To observe, conserve and manage cultural resources through survey, documentation, gazettelement and acquisition for sustainable utilization and development.

**Target:** Acquire, renovate and conserve the historic building and sites along Mama Ngina Drive, Old Town, Kengeleni and Kraft Memorial graves.

To rehabilitate Fort Jesus.

To conserve excavated material from a 16th Century Portuguese shipwreck.

To educate local community on the importance of conservation of pre-historic materials through museum outreach programmes.



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Fort Jesus Rehabilitation Project Old Town Island Division	Structural repair work of both entrance (water gate) ramp and upgrading of the old entrance area.  <b>Funding Source:</b> Friends of Fort Jesus and Swimmer's club, Mombasa old town residents.
2. Upgrading of Government Square Old Town Island and Kisauni Divisions	Paving the entire square using cabrowparks slabs. The next phase will involve putting up a public toilet, provision of two kiosks, sitting benches and a parking bay.  <b>Funding Source:</b> NMK and Mombasa Old Towns Residents.
3. Preparation of PDPs for Acquisition and Development Island and Kisauni Divisions	Preparation of Part Development Plans (PDPs) for application to the Commissioner of Lands for allocation and acquisition of the following:- Kenya Wildlife Building, adjacent to P.C's Office, Mama Ngina Drive site, Leven Steps, Old Town, Old Law Courts, Wavel Memorial Park (infront of Fort Jesus) Mbaraki Pillar, Fort St. Joseph (adjacent to Provincial Police HQS ) and the strip of land running along the cliff from fort St. Joseph to Likoni Ferry; Heritage Redoubt, Golf course, Government Square, (old Port), Kengeleni Bell Tower, Krapf Memorial and graves.  <b>Funding Source:</b> National Museums of Kenya.

4. Mombasa Wreck Conservation  
Island Division

Conservation of excavated material  
from Santa Antonio De Tanna, a 16th  
Century Portuguese shipwreck.

**Funding Source:** National Museums of  
Kenya.

5. New Exhibition  
Old Town  
Island Division

Exhibition from Coastal communities,  
Swahili and Mijikenda.

**Funding Source:** Archives Project, New  
York, USA.

6. Conservation Education Services  
District-Wide

Publicizing the role of conservation of  
historical artefacts and monuments.

**Funding Source:** Archives Project, USA

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**B: New Projects Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of Fort Jesus and the Surrounding Green Belt Island Division	1	<p>Rehabilitation of Fort-Jesus building and upgrading of the surrounding green belt. Cleaning and landscaping of the green belt around the Fort building. Provision of sitting benches; revival of the use of the caves behind the Fort by upgrading and incorporating them into their historical perspective.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Fort Jesus is one of the major tourists attractions and therefore needs to be well maintained.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> National Museums of Kenya &amp; Donor Funds.</p>
Kengeleni Bell Tower Kengeleni/Kisauni	2	<p>Upgrading of the Tower. Landscaping involving planting of grass lawn, provision of sitting benches and paving of foot paths</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> The area appears neglected and urgently needs a facelift.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor</p>

Mama Ngina Drive  
Island Division

3

Upgrading of the drive.  
Landscaping including  
provision of sitting benches,  
bins, paving of foot paths,  
toilet facilities and bore-  
holes.

**Justification:** This area  
attracts many evening  
visitors. These facilities are  
essential requirements.

**Funding Source:** Donor/GOK

Fort Jesus Storage Area  
Old Town  
Island Division

4

Restore and convert the area  
once a dispensary into a  
storage area for museum  
artifacts

**Justification:** There is dire  
need for storage of Fort  
Jesus museum collections.

**Funding Source:** Archives  
Project, USA.

Paper Conservation Section  
Old Town  
Island Division

5

upgrade the section as part  
of the conservation  
department

**Justification:** There is need  
to preserve old manuscripts  
and archival materials.

**Funding Source:** National  
Museums of Kenya/Donors

Mombasa Wreck Exhibition  
Old Town  
Island Division

6

To prepare the exhibition on  
Portugese materials salvaged  
from the wreck. Preparing,  
packing, and to transport to  
Portugal. This exhibition is  
to mark the 500th  
anniversary of Vasco-da-  
Gama's Voyage and will  
display discoveries recovered  
from the wreck.

**Funding Source:** Goulbenkian  
Foundation and NMK

Mombasa Wreck Excavation  
Old Town  
Island Division

7

Laboratory work, drawing and preparation of the manuscript. To work on the already excavated material for publication.

**Justification:** Museum findings would be published and kept as records. These would be used for learning and teaching.

**Funding Source:** Institute of Nautical Archaeology (Texas) and National Museums of Kenya

Creation of Database for  
Museum Collection  
Old Town  
Mombasa Island

8

To train staff on the database system and to use it to store and access information on museum artifacts.

**Justification:** This will help to sort out storage problem and easy reaching of informational material.

**Funding Source:** National Museums of Kenya, ICOM, CIDOC.

Establishing Pest Control  
Services  
Old Town  
Island Division

9

To acquire necessary equipments and chemicals and to train staff in protecting museum materials from insect attacks and biodeterioration.

**Justification:** This will help preserve materials of importance.

Fort Jesus Dark Room  
Old Town  
Island Division

10

Renovate, clean and restore the dark room to a level that it can be used.

**Justification:** Renovation and equipping the dark room needs to be carried out in order to facilitate research and to generate some income.

**Funding Source:** National Museums of Kenya

Fort Jesus Restoration Project  
Old Town  
Island Division

11

To identify, clean, document and restore the paintings that are over 400 years old.

**Justification:** To restore the painting and to study them and exhibit to the public. Will attract more tourists to the Fort.

**Funding Source:** National Museum of Kenya.

Museum Mobile Unit  
District-Wide

12

Van to be acquired to house generator, projectors, portable screen and information materials, exhibitions and educational models, to show them to schools and the public.

**Justification:**

Due to travelling costs many rural schools cannot reach the museum. There is need to ensure that the information gets to them.

**Funding Source:** National Museum of Kenya and Donors

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## **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **Sectoral Policy Objectives**

The main objectives of the sector are:-

- To assess and evaluate the impact of development activities on the environment
- Sustainable watershed management and environmental amelioration through Civil-cultural Sound forest management of natural and industrial resources.
- Intensification of mineral resources development through careful exploitation of mineral resources.
- To conserve the mangrove forests along the creeks in the district for continued supply of fuelwood for industrial and domestic uses.
- Co-ordination of environmental impact assessment on all programmes/projects in order to integrate environmental considerations in their appraisal and actual implementation.

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

#### **Forest Department**

During the plan period, many seedlings were planted in schools and farms. Similarly, some seedlings were issued free to farmers, individuals and groups in the district.

Efforts were made through the forest Extension officers in all the administrative division to educate the farmers on farm tree management.

A total of 10,925 trees were planted while 65,712 tree seedlings were raised. There was a total of 31,995 free issues of seedling for planting while 2,788 m<sup>3</sup> of timber were harvested.

Problems encountered included early retirement of nursery attendants which reduced seedlings production. There was also a shortage of water which led to some nurseries closing down. Unattended animals such as goats were a threat to planted seedlings in the field. Lack of transport hindered delivery of nursery soil from Kwale forests to nurseries Mombasa thus raising seedlings. Some of the seedlings died as a result of long drought which prevailed during the plan. The use of fires in the preparation of farms for cultivation, saw farmers destroy many of the already planted seedlings.

**District Specific Objectives and Targets**

**Objective:** To maintain and expand forest cover in the district

**Target:** To conserve the mangrove forests along the three major creeks

To expand tree nurseries in Likoni and Changamwe Divisions.

Description of Activities	Priority Ranking	Project Name Division/Location
<p>Construction of five bed-roomed houses for forest guards.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> To house forest guards near the mangrove forests. They will be closer to the forest they are expected to guard against destruction.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>	1	Forest Guard Houses Changamwe, Likoni Kisumu Divisions
<p>To establish larger tree nurseries than the current ones.</p> <p><u>Justification:</u> The tree nurseries will contribute to meeting demand for seedlings in the divisions.</p> <p><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</p>	2	Expansion of Chief's Nurseries Likoni and Changamwe Division



## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
1. Rural Afforestation Extension District-Wide	Teaching the farmers the importance of planting trees for agro-forestry, so as to enable them be self-reliant in food, building poles, fuelwood and fodder. The scheme (R.A.E) also provides them with a source of income thus raising their standards of living.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/IDA

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Forest Guard Houses Changamwe, Likoni Kisauni Divisions	1	Construction of two bedroomed houses for forest guards.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> To house forest guards near the mangrove forests. They will be closer to the forest they are expected to guard against destruction.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK
Expansion of Chief's Nurseries Likoni and Changamwe Division	2	To establish larger tree nurseries than the current ones.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The tree nurseries will contribute to meeting demand for seedlings in the divisions  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK

Staff Houses  
District-Wide

3

Build 4 staff houses at an estimated cost of K£4,000 each in all the division

**Justification:** To provide accommodation to extension and forestry officers near their work places for effective extension services.

**Funding Source:** GOK

Pit Latrines  
Changamwe

4

To construct 3 pit latrines in Changamwe Division

**Justification:** There is an urgent need for sanitary facilities at the forest Guards post.

**Funding Source:** M.E. & N.R.

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## EDUCATION

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

- To provide education and allow for both public and private participation in meeting the cost of achieving this objective;
- Instil realistic attitudes and aspirations regarding employment, in both the parents and school leavers;
- Enable the individual to be easily trainable at higher levels of education and training;
- Assist school leavers at every level to find gainful employment in the modern wage sector, small scale enterprises and other forms of self employment
- To strengthen supervisory role to foster better co-ordination among agencies handling pre-primary education, and to encourage the expansion of pre-primary and primary schools in the district;
- To harmonize the pre-primary and primary school education curriculum;
- To register all pre-primary and primary schools to facilitate better co-ordination and supervision;
- To address the problems of environment and expansion of facilities and staff in secondary schools, and make efficient facilities and improve teaching skills.

### Review of the 1994 -96 Plan Period

During the period under review, many schools erected perimeter walls to prevent land grabbing. Many schools through the PTA expanded the school structures to accommodate more pupils. The local Authority undertook the building of new schools in all divisions to reduce pressure in the existing schools. Construction of Vyemani and Migombani Primary Schools in Likoni Divisions is still on-going.

### District Specific Objective And Targets

**Objective:** To ensure that adequate learning facilities are available

**Target:** Construct two new primary schools and one nursery school in Changamwe Division,

Construct five home science blocks and four workshops in the district.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Division/Location	Description of Activities
Central Girls School Island Division	Construction of home science and workshop for practical teaching.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> P.T.A
Sparki Primary School Island/Tudor Divisions	Construction of a workshop and a home science block to increase enrolment and practical teaching of 8.4.4. subjects  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> P.T.A
Mikindani Primary School Changamwe Division	Construction of the school.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM/PTA
Kwa Hola Primary School Changamwe Division	Construction of the school. Targeted for completion by the year 2001.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM/PTA
St. Mary Bangladesh Primary Primary School/Nursery Block Changamwe Division	Construction of a nursery block in the school to avoid learning on shift basis.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> CM/PTA
Jomvu Primary School Changamwe Division	Construction of 3 classrooms home science block and workshop sb as to increase enrolment to 3 streams.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> CM/PTA

<p>Long Primary School Likoni Division</p>	<p>Completion of 6 classrooms. The project is being carried out in phases of 2 classrooms per year.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM</p>	
<p>Jamvi La Wageni Primary School</p>	<p>To complete construction of 8 classrooms which is being done at the rate of 2 classrooms per year.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/Baptist Church</p>	
<p>Peleleza Primary School Likoni Division</p>	<p>To complete construction of 8 classrooms at 2 classrooms per year.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/MCM</p>	
<p>Vemani Primary School Likoni Division</p>	<p>To complete construction of 12 classrooms at the rate of 2 classrooms per year.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/MCM</p>	
<p>Consolata Primary School Likoni Division</p>	<p>Construction of a home science block and workshop for practical teaching.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/Catholic Secretariat</p>	
<p>Ziwa La Ng'ombe Primary School Likoni Division</p>	<p>Construction of a home science block for practical teaching.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/Theohel</p>	
<p>Concordia Customers Primary School Kisauni Division</p>	<p>Construction of 4 classrooms so as to make the school 2 streams and increase enrolment.</p>
<p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> PTA/Theolroot</p>	

Fadhil Adluin Primary School  
Kisauni Division

Construction of 8 classrooms at the rate of 2 classrooms per year. To complete the school double stream upto standard 8.

**Funding Source:** PTA/Muslim Association.

Kengeleni Primary School  
Kisauni Division

Construction of the classrooms upto standard 8. Currently operating under a banda.

**Funding Source:** PTA/MCM

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**B: New Project Proposals**

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Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Divisional Education Office Tononoka Location Island Division	1	Construction of a divisional education office  <b>Justification:</b> Currently the divisional officers are operating from a school store. This will also help in bringing the education office closer to the people in Tononoka and Tudor area.  <b>Funding Source:</b> MCM

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## HEALTH

### Sectoral Policy Objectives

The main policy objective is 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, efficient and affordable.

Other objectives are:-

- Increase coverage and accessibility of health services with active community participation,
- Intensify activities aimed at control, prevention and eradication of disease,
- Provide adequate and effective diagnosis, therapeutic and rehabilitation services,
- Promote and develop cost-effective research aimed at promotion and protection of people's health.

### Review of the 1994 - 1996 Plan Period

- Port Reitz Sub-District Hospital was upgraded to a full District Hospital to ease the congestion at the Coast General Hospital. Several training/seminars on STI and Immunization activities were undertaken.
- VIP latrines were constructed in seven primary schools and Magnlal youth centre.
- The Ministry constructed and equipped the clinic at Shika Adabu in Likoni Division.

### District Specific Objective and Targets

**Objective:** To expand health services in the district.

**Target:** To upgrade Likoni Health Centre, Tudor Clinic and construct a modern health centre in Kisauni.

Renovate existing structural health facilities and expand Port Reitz District Hospital.

## PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location/Division	Description of Activities
1. Continuing Education District-Wide	To equip workers with skills and knowledge to enable them to give quality services to wananchi in solving the identified priority health problems/needs in the district  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
2. Community Health Education District-Wide	Equip the community with knowledge and skills to be able to solve their own health problems.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK &amp; Community</b>
3. Mosquito Control District-Wide	To reduce the incidences of malaria which ranks number one in the Top Ten Diseases in the district with 150,055 cases in 1995 done.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>
4. Water Quality Control District-Wide	The water sources will be protected and provided with storage tanks and pumps for ease of chlorination to make the water safe for drinking.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u> GOK</b>



5. HIV/AIDS Control and Prevention Activities  
District-wide

Strengthen institutional capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate interventions.

Promote preventive measures to reduce the risks of spread of Sexually Transmitted diseases.

Enhance sectoral and community provision of physical and psychological care and develop strategies to mitigate socio-economic consequences of AIDS. Encourage community based care of infected persons.

**Funding Source:** The World Bank (IDA)/GOK

**B: New Project Proposals**

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Port Ritz District Hospital Changamwe Division	1	Construction of new general wards (female & male), maternity ward, children's ward, theatres, OPD, pharmacy, laboratory, MCH/FP and mortuary. Build a perimeter fence.  <b>Justification:</b> The hospital was upgraded without proper structural facilities for a district hospital.  <b>Funding Source:</b> GOK/Donor

Likoni Health Centre  
Likoni Division

2

Upgrade the Health Centre to a sub-district hospital. Construct male/female wards, children's ward, X-ray, theatre, laboratory, pharmacy, OPD, mortuary, Kitchen and staff quarters.

**Justification:** The hospital will serve those people in the south coast who are experiencing communication problems to other centres because of having to use the ferry.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Tudor Clinic  
Island Division

3

Upgrade the clinic to a modern health centre. Renovate the existing structural facilities. Construct mortuary, general wards, minor theatre, laundry, OPD and pharmacy. Fence the compound.

**Justification:** This will ease congestion at the Coast General Hospital.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Staff Quarters  
Port Reitz District Hospital  
Changamwe

4

Construction of staff quarters for the district hospital.

**Justification:** The hospital was upgraded to district hospital without staff quarters.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

Kisauni Health Centre  
Kisauni Division

5

Identify land. Construct a modern health centre.

**Justification:** To serve Kisauni/Bamburi area.

**Funding Source:** GOK/Donor

<p>Transport for DHNT Port Reitz District Hospital Changamwe Division</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>To acquire one ambulance, two Land Rovers, one staff car and one mini-bus for DHMT.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> This will increase the mobility of health personnel.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor</p>
<p>Construction of a District D.V.B.D. Laboratory Mombasa Town Island Division</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>The D.V.B.D. laboratory is for research work in vector borne diseases in the district</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> Is a necessity for the district.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
<p>Expansion of Medical Records Centre Changamwe Division</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>The district requires this facility for proper storage of Medical Records.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
<p>Purchase of Motor Bike Changamwe Division</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>To enable the District Records Officer move easily in the district to collect medical records from the many mushrooming private clinics, hospitals, etc.</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK</p>
<p>Laboratory Facilities Kisauni, Island and Likoni</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>Facilitate the provision of laboratory facilities at Shimo-la-Tewa Prison, Likoni H/C. &amp; Tudor Clinic.</p> <p><b><u>Justification:</u></b> The facilities are required in order to decongest and improve the existing laboratory services</p> <p><b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> GOK/Donor</p>

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Sectoral policy Objectives

The objectives of this sector are:-

- To support the provision of catalytic infrastructure such as water supply, power supply, roads, market/trading facilities and others in local authorities with objective of providing incentives for private investment;
- To strengthen the managerial and financial capacity of local authorities to formulate policy, manage the authority manpower and resources, and carry out the design, implementation and management of infrastructure investments, as well as ensuring that adequate funds are made available to complete projects on time;
- To improve the capacity of local authorities to provide municipal services on a sustainable basis by broadening utilities and realistic pricing of urban services.

### Review of the 1994 -1996 Plan Period

Over the plan period, the rehabilitation of the changing room for Mombasa Municipal Stadium was almost completed. Rehabilitation of toilets and the fence for Magnala Youth Centre was also completed. Repairs and renovations of Mackinnon Market were completed over the same period. Renovations of Tononoka Hall are however still on-going.

# PROJECT AND PROGRAMME PRIORITIES

## Housing and Social Services

### A: On-going Projects

Project Name Location Division	Description of Activities
1. Fire Brigade Station Island Division	Renovation of the main station, recarpeting of the drill yard and repairs to the V.H.F. radio communication systems.  <b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
2. Changamwe Sub-Station Changamwe Division	Renovation of the station and enlargement of the drill yard.  <b>Funding Source :</b> MCM

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Division/Location	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Alms House Tudor Island Division	1	Roofing and general renovation of the building including toilets and kitchen & construction of Boundary Wall.  <b>Justification:</b> The building is old and needs a renovation.  <b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Bofu Maskani Youth Self Help Group Bofu Ward Likoni Division	2	Provision of electricity and construction of water pump Dormitories and workshop  <b>Justification:</b> This project is necessary to rehabilitate ex-criminals.  <b>Funding Source:</b> MCM

Changamwe Rental House 3  
Changamwe Division

Re-roofing of public rental house

**Justification:** To alleviate housing problems

**Funding Source:** MCM

Mombasa Wholesale 4  
Mitumba market  
Kisauni Division

Construction of toilets and general fencing of the Market.

**Justification:** There is a big problem of sanitation.

**Funding Source:** MCM

Mwembe Tayari Market 5  
Island Division

Construction of the toilets and boreholes and construction of additional storey.

**Justification:** Improve sanitation and increase stalls.

**Funding Source:** MCM

Likoni Open Air Market 6  
Likoni Division

Fencing and construction of toilets, borehole & administration block

**Justification:** To provide better services.

**Funding Source :** MCM

Mombasa Municipal 7  
Stadium  
Island Division

Completion of flood lights projects and construction of sheds on the Russian side of the stadium.

**Justification:** To facilitate holding of games at night.

**Funding Source:** MCM

Mzizima & Tudor Housing 8  
Estate

Construction of low, medium and high cost tenant purchase houses & public Rental houses.

**Justification:** To alleviate the housing problem.

**Funding Source:** MCM

Mikindani Market Changamwe Division	9	Provision of market shades
		<b>Justification:</b> To reduce the congestion at Kongowea and also serve people from Changamwe Division.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Mombasa Wholesale market Kisauni Division	10	Provision of water tank and pump and improvement of water supply system.
		<b>Justification:</b> To alleviate water problems.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Mackinon Market Island Division	11	Construction of toilets, borehole and administration block.
		<b>Justification:</b> To alleviate the sanitation, water and office problems.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Changamwe Social Hall Changamwe Division	12	Major repair of leaking roof, toilets and renovations of the social hall.
		<b>Justification:</b> To improve the facilities in this hall.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Former Municipal Brewer House Turo valley Island Division	13	Renovation of the former Brewery House to cater for Children in Difficult Circumstances
		<b>Justification:</b> To help children in difficult situations.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> Rotary Club/Municipal Council of Mombasa.

# Fire Brigade Department

## **B: New Project Proposals**

<u>Project Name</u> <u>Location/Division</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>Ranking</u>	<u>Description of Activities</u>
Main Fire Brigade Station	1	Installation of 2 new air compressors for charging breathing apparatus and provision of a new telephone switchboard and additional extensions.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The station needs to be improved in order to functions better.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Changamwe Sub-Station Changamwe Division	2	Extension of machine bay for additional engines.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The station needs expansion since it is near the airport in order to have capacity to cope up with emergencies.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Likoni Sub-Station Likoni Division	3	Construction of a new sub-station.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Likoni division needs a fire station since it is difficult to access the area from the Island.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM



**Justification:** Kisauni is very big and has the largest population.

**Funding Source:** MCM

Description of Activities

Installation of 2 new air compressors for charging breaking apparatus and provision of a new telephone switchboard and additional extensions.

**Justification:** The station needs to be improved in order to function better.

**Funding Source:** MCM

Extension of machine bay for additional engines.

**Justification:** The station needs expansion since it is near the airport in order to have capacity to cope up with emergencies.

**Funding Source:** MCM

Construction of a new sub-station.

**Justification:** Likoni division needs a fire station since it is difficult to access the area from the island.

**Funding Source:** MCM

## Public Health Department

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Health Centre Kisauni Kisauni Division	1	Fencing of the health centre.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The health centre needs to be secure from theft.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Magongo Health Centre Magongo Location Changamwe Division	2	Fencing of the health centre.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The health centre needs to be secure from theft.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Sub-Health Centre Mwakirunge Location Kisauni Division	3	Construction of a new sub-health centre.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> This area is not covered by adequate health facilities.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Bamako Initiative Changamwe Changamwe Division	4	Provide drugs and equipment for the "pharmacy".  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> It is a simple way of providing basic health care and especially to ensure child survival and development.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> UNICEF
Flood Lights Kibarani Location Changamwe Division	5	To improve security  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> This is necessary to improve security in this area as it is usually dark and has been a hiding place for thugs.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM

Drainage, Utange Location Kisauni Division	6	Construction of a vertical drainage.
		<b>Justification:</b> This area does not have proper drainage.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Batteries Island Division	7	Construction of batteries on the Island.
		<b>Justification:</b> There is a need to have these batteries constructed on the Island.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Food Processor Island Division	8	Purchase and installation of a food processor for the lab.
		<b>Justification:</b> Currently there is none.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Tipper Tractor Trailers Project	9	Purchase of tipper and two tractor trailers
		<b>Justification:</b> This will help intensify garbage collection.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM
Skip Leader and Tipper Island Division	10	Purchase one skip leader and one tipper for Island Division.
		<b>Justification:</b> This will intensify garbage collection.
		<b>Funding Source:</b> MCM

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## Engineering Department

### B: New Project Proposals

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Description of Activities
Street lights project Shanzu, Kiembeni, and Utange	1	Installation of street lights at Shanzu, Kiembeni and Utange.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Street lights are necessary for security purposes.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Traffic Lights Project. Island Division	2	Installation of traffic lights.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> Street lights are necessary for security purposes.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Roads Project Island Division	3	Construction of new roads.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The roads are necessary to open the area and ease communications problems.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM
Roof Repairs Project. District-Wide	4	Repair of the leaking roofs.  <b><u>Justification:</u></b> The houses are in bad state.  <b><u>Funding Source:</u></b> MCM