



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MOMBASA

**DISTRICT STRATEGIC PLAN
2005 - 2010**

for
**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL POPULATION
POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development

MOMBASA

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MOMBASA District Strategic Plan 2005-2010 for Implementation of the National Population Policy for Sustainable Development

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List of Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CACC	Constituency AIDS Control Council
CBO	Community Based Organization
CORP	Community Own Resource Persons
DACC	District Aids Control Committee
DCO	District Children's Officer
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DEC	District Executive Committee
DECO	District Environment Conservation Officer
DFO	District Forest Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DIDC	District Information and Documentation Center
DMOH	District Medical Officer of Health
DP&FPC	District Population and Family Planning Committee
DPO	District Population Officer
DSDO	District Social Development Officer
DSO	District Statistical Officer
DSP	District Strategic Plan
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FHI	Family Health International
FP	Family Planning
FPAK	Family Planning Association of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
IGA	Income Generating Activities
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KSPA	Kenya Service Provision Assessment
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOEST	Ministry of Education Science & Technology
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOVs	Means of Verification
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NACPD	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NPA	National Plan of Action
NPPSD	National Population Policy for Sustainable Development
OP	Office of the President
OVI	Objectively Verifiable Indicators
PA	Provincial Administrationj
PWD	People with Disabilities
RH	Reproductive Health
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TA	Technical Assistance

Foreword

This district-specific Strategic Plan is a localization of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for the implementation of the National Population Policy for Sustainable Development (NPPSD) contained in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2000.

The Plan was prepared by key representatives in the population and health sectors from the various ministries, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations and other stakeholders in the district. This exercise was coordinated by District Population Officer (DPO) assisted by members of the District Development Committee (DDC).

The Plan preparation involved addressing all the critical issues as identified in the NPPSD, pinpointing problems associated with each issue and prioritizing them according to the needs of the district. These issues include: Population and Development; Gender Perspectives; Reproductive Health (RH); and, STI/HIV/AIDS. In this regard, the stakeholders proposed the activities that need to be undertaken to address the identified issues/problems in a draft plan. The draft plan was then discussed with the members of the District Executive Committee (DEC) and approved by the DDC.

The Logical framework matrix approach was used to develop the indicators for the identified activities that will be used to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Plan. Its successful implementation is an onerous task and requires joint effort, hard work and dedication from all stakeholders in the district. The districts must therefore dedicate themselves towards fully implementing the activities stipulated in this document.

Prof. Peter Anyang Nyong'o, MP, EGH
Minister for Planning and National Development

Acknowledgement

The National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development (NCAPD), wishes to acknowledge with gratitude, the contributions of all those who have been involved in the development of this district-specific strategic plan.

Special thanks goes to district-level stakeholders who got together and through consensus building, brought out the issues pertinent to their district and likely solutions. Officials from the Ministries of Planning and National Development and Health at the district level (DDO, DSO, DMOH and DPHN) contributed significantly through supporting the stakeholders' proposals with factual information and consolidating the ideas into a preliminary draft.

Notably important to acknowledge is the team of officers from the NCAPD who participated in providing technical expertise, and, coordinated the field activities as needed to make the process of plan development successful. These include Dr. Paul Kizito and Michael Mbaya (Policy), Kimeli Chepsiror (Finance and Administration), George Kichamu and Sam Ogola (IEC) and of course all the District Population Officers. The role of Karugu Ngatia in overall coordination of the exercise is acknowledged.

Lastly, the whole exercise would not have been possible without the financial support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through the 5th and 6th Country Programme of Assistance.

Its the efforts of all those above that the districts now have a blueprint for reference while implementing the National Population Policy for Sustainable Development over the next five years. The challenge therefore remains with the implementers to actualize the contents and accomplish the objectives of the Policy.

Dr Richard O. Muga, MBS

Director/CEO

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MOMBASA DISTRICT STRATEGIC PLAN 2005-2010

CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND

The National Population Policy for Sustainable Development (NPPSD) was officially adopted by Parliament in May 2000. This policy document (NPPSD) is a follow up of the 1984 Sessional Paper No.4 on Population Policy Guidelines and also addresses new and emerging issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, the youth, the elderly, person with disabilities and the environment.

The NPPSD gives a wide range of strategies and actions that need to be undertaken to meet the set goals, objectives and targets through a multi sectoral and multi dimensional integrated approach involving all key players in the population and health sectors.

1.1 Justification of the District-specific Strategic Plan.

The National Plan of Action (NPA) was developed to facilitate easier implementation of the NPPSD. The NPA guides implementing agencies and donors on how to monitor and evaluate on going population programmes. Activities to be carried out in the whole country during the implementation of NPPSD are specified in the plan. However, because of regional variations in socio-economic and socio-cultural factors, it is necessary to develop a district-strategic plan to address specific population and development.

1.2 Methodology

The District Strategic Plan (DSP) for Mombasa District was developed through consensus building. First a workshop was held for key stakeholders in the District to develop an outline and specific contents of the plan. This workshop was attended by officers from Ministry Planning and National Development (DDO, DSO, DPO), Ministry of Health (DMOH and DPHN), Ministry of Home Affairs (DSDO), Education, Environment and some NGO's like AMKENI. It was recommended that the District Plan should address all the critical issues identified in the NPPSD while using the NPA to develop the District Implementation Plan.

In order to develop monitoring and evaluation indicators for the identified district specific activities, the logical framework approach was used.

A second workshop was organized for the four districts (Malindi, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale) in Mombasa town whose participants were drawn from all the key stakeholders in the population and health sector. The objective of the workshop was to develop a DSSP for their representative districts. The participants were provided with background information such as the population policy (NPPSD), NPA, District Development Plans and Reproductive Health Strategy (RH). During the workshop, participants were exposed to the NPPSD, NPA, SWOT Analysis, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation in order to build their capacity to develop the DSP.

The participants were then divided into groups to discuss and undertake a SWOT analysis of the serious implementers of population and health programmes in their respective districts. The groups later identified and prioritized problems/issues that need to be addressed by implementers of the programmes. They also developed activities that need to be carried out to address the identified issues which were later presented to the workshop for correction and adoption. Staff from NCAPD secretariat then used the workshop output prepare a draft DSP whose particulars were used to develop this document.

1.3 Organization of the District Strategic Plan

Chapter one gives the background information of DSP, the justification of the plan together with the methodology used in developing DSP. Chapter two presents a profile covering areas related to the subject of this document. The other four chapters focus on broad themes of the strategic plan, that is Population and Development, Gender Perspectives, Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS and a further chapter on the monitoring and evaluation strategy to be applied.

This DSP is also appended with annexes containing the Implementation Plan of Action and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

CHAPTER 2 DISTRICT PROFILE

Mombasa district is situated in the South-Eastern part of Coast Province. It is the smallest of the seven districts in Coast Province, covering an area of 229.6 Km². Water mass account for 65 Km². It borders Kilifi to the North, Kwale to the South and West and the Indian Ocean to the East. The district lies between latitudes 3⁰ – 8⁰ and 4 –10⁰ South of the Equator and between longitudes 39 – 80' East of the Greenwich Meridian. The following table shows the administrative units and municipal electoral Wards by Division.

Table 1: Administrative Units and Municipal Electoral Wards by divisions

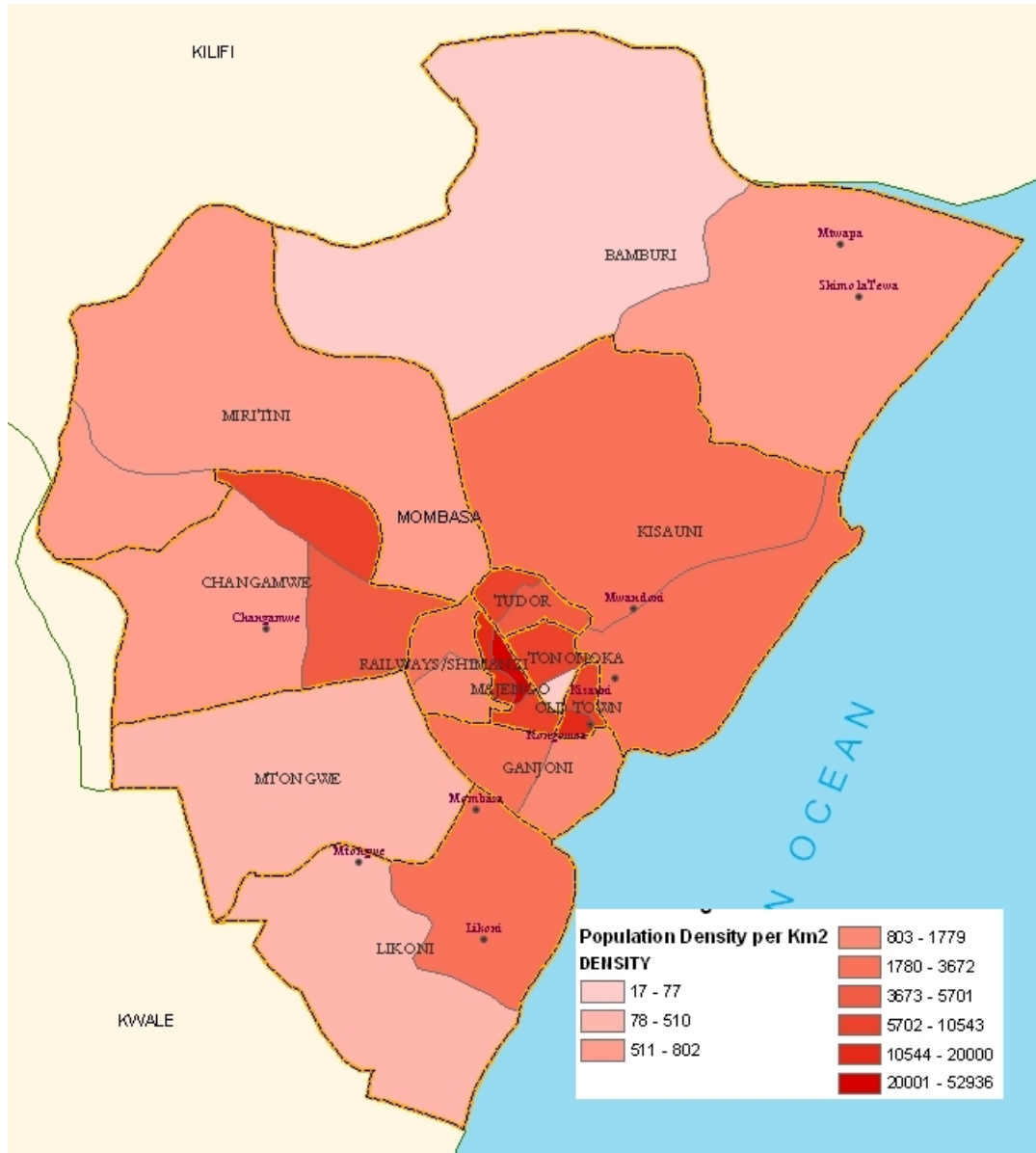
DIVISION	AREA (KM.SQ)	POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY	NUMBER OF LOCATIONS
Island	14.1	146,344	10,379	7
Changamwe	54.5	173,930	3,191	5
Likoni	51.3	94,883	1,850	3
Kisauni	109.7	249,861	2,278	3
Total	229.6			18

Source: District Statistical Office, Mombasa, 2001

Population distribution and settlement pattern in the district are influenced by infrastructure network such as roads, water, electricity, availability and accessibility of areas of gainful employment, availability of cheap housing, security and land tenure systems.

High population densities are found in Island Division and along the major highways such as Mombasa Lunga-Lunga roads in Likoni Division, Mombasa-Nairobi road in Changamwe Division and Mombasa-Malindi road in Kisauni Division. Sparsely populated areas are found at the outskirts of the district as they the least developed in terms of infrastructure such as road network, electricity and water supply. These areas include Mwakirunge, Maunguja, Mwangala and Mkupe jetty area. The population density pattern for the various administrative units and the location of District are illustrated in Map 1.

Map 1: Location, Administrative Areas and Population Density Pattern



2.1 Demographic and Population Profile

According to the 1999 census, the population of Mombasa district was 665,018. The female and male population accounted for 45.3% and 54.7% respectively. The population growth is now 3.6% compared to 3.0% recorded on 1989. The district population is projected to increase to 810,368 in year 2005 and 917,864 by year 2010 respectively.

The high increase in population implies that the district will require increases in volume of services provided like water, health and education during the plan period. Table 2 gives a summary of the district's demographic indicators while table 3 shows the population projections by age groups and sex for year 2000 and during the plan period 2005 to 2010.

Table 2: Selected Demographic Indicators, 2002

Population (2002)	741,085
Number of Males	405,374
Number of Females	335,712
Female/Male Sex Ratio	117.3:100
Number of Youthful Population (15 - 25) years	186,386
Child population (0-5)	114,747
Primary school population (6 - 13) years	112,185
Secondary School Population (14 - 17) years	55,597
Labour Force (15 - 64) years	476,689
Dependency Ratio	100:55
Population Growth Rate	3.6%
Rural Population at start of Plan Period- 2002	155,545
Urban Population at start of Plan Period- 2002	585,543

Source: District Statistical Office, Mombasa, 2001

During 1999 Population and Housing Census, the female and male population accounted for 45.3% and 54% respectively. This can be attributed to the large number of males immigrants to the district in search of employment opportunities. The trend is expected to prevail over the plan period. The implication will therefore be that as the population increases at a faster rate than employment creation, unemployment will continue to rise, leading to increase in poverty levels and high crime, and other social vices.

Table 3: Population projections by Age groups and Sex during Plan Period

Year	2000		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Ages	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	59674	49051	64496	53318	65309	54041	66112	54753	66905	55453	67688	56141	68458	56816
5-9	53124	44711	58720	50360	59741	51431	60765	52513	61794	53606	62827	54711	63863	55827
10-14	46890	40518	53188	47383	54398	48761	55626	50170	56871	51613	58133	53088	59412	54596
15-19	42231	37061	48874	44305	50186	45791	51523	47318	52885	48887	54272	50498	55685	52153
20-24	39411	35513	46790	43434	48283	45087	49811	46791	51374	48547	52973	50357	54608	52221
25-29	33595	29413	39969	35783	41260	37108	42583	38473	43936	39879	45320	41326	46736	42817
30-34	25750	19588	29986	22500	30828	23070	31687	23652	32563	24244	33457	24846	34368	25460
35-39	20419	15060	23496	17051	24100	17432	24714	17818	25339	18210	25975	18606	26622	19007
40-44	15496	12598	17597	14830	18001	15281	18412	15743	18828	16216	19250	16701	19678	17198
45-49	12105	10021	13586	11864	13866	12239	14148	12623	14434	13017	14723	13422	15014	13836
50-54	9346	7415	10354	8641	10539	8886	10725	9137	10912	9393	11100	9654	11288	9922
55-59	7193	5753	7916	6687	8046	6873	8177	7063	8307	7258	8438	7456	8569	7659
60-64	5267	4536	5814	5305	5913	5460	6012	5618	6112	5780	6213	5945	6313	6114
65-69	3881	3388	4282	3983	4354	4103	4427	4226	4501	4352	4574	4481	4648	4613
70-74	2724	2322	3005	2754	3056	2842	3108	2932	3159	3025	3211	3120	3262	3218
75-79	1798	1337	1985	1619	2019	1677	2053	1737	2087	1799	2122	1863	2156	1928
80+	4266	3388	5716	4775	6026	5080	6346	5398	6677	5729	7018	6073	7369	6431
	383169	321672	435774	374590	445926	385161	456230	395965	466685	407007	477292	418289	488050	429814

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 1999

2.2 Welfare Indicators

2.2.1 Education

The district has a total of 253 pre-primary schools with enrolment of 26,504 pupils. Only 50% of children in this age group go to school. The poor enrolment rate is due to shortage of pre-primary schools coupled with low incomes among the majority of households.

There are 140 primary schools with an enrolment of 67,049 pupils representing 90% participation rate. Island division with 47 schools has the highest enrolment of 25,672 pupils followed by Kisauni with 45 schools and 16,855 pupils;

Changamwe with 28 schools and 15,342 pupils and Likoni with 20 schools; and 1,533 pupils.

There are a total of 33 secondary schools in Mombasa. Island Division has 25 schools. Changamwe division has 4, Kisauni division has 3 and Likoni division has one only.

Adult education has a total of 20 community schools with enrolment of 4,700 adult education attendants. Tertiary training institutions include Shanzu Teachers Training College, Mombasa Polytechnic, Industrial Training Institute and Government Training Institute. Bandari College and Customs Training College serve the whole country.

2.2.2 Labour Force

The labour force (15-55 age group) is estimated to be 500,482 (1999 census). The total number of people in wage employment is estimated at 130,777, 65,179 and 17,826 persons are engaged in family business and family farms respectively. Out of the total population, 232,956 persons are economically inactive. 117,834 out of these are between ages 15-59. About 55,503 persons are unemployed.

2.2.3 Poverty Analysis

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PSRP) for the district defines poverty in terms of accessibility and affordability of minimum basic human needs and basic services and access, control of factors of production (i.e. land, capital, labour, and entrepreneurship skills). Causes of poverty include: - landlessness, high cost of living, inherited poverty, lack of credit facilities, lack of technical and entrepreneurial skills, unemployment, low income HIV/AIDs. These causes are linked to poor resource management, poor governance, gender imbalance, and negative cultures. The welfare monitoring survey III report of 1997 indicates that 38.32% (217,402) of the people are poor compared to 33.14% (162,942) in 1994.

It is estimated that 285,000 of the districts 1989 to a projected 23% in 2001. This increase coupled with increasing rural – urban migration and continued decline in economic growth will lead to tremendous increase in the number of poor people.

Poverty is spread out in all the districts but Likoni division is ranked first followed by Kisauni, Changamwe and Island divisions. The poor are squatters who live on land owned by absentee landlords (government/private) or in the slums. Table 4 below summarizes some of the socio-economic indicators of Mombasa District.

Table 4: Socio-economic Indicators

Total number of Households	183,540
Average Households size	4
Number of female headed households	47,043
Number of disabled	5,2929
Children needing special protection	8,893
Absolute Poverty (Rural & Urban)	217,402 (38.32%)
Income from Agriculture	1%
Wage employment	60%
Urban self-employment	24.4%
Others	14.6%
Number of unemployed (2002)	189,246

2.2.4 Health

Majority of Health facilities in Mombasa District are small privately owned clinics (around 160). The rest are municipal (22) and GOK (15) owned. Coast Provincial General Hospital is situated in the district but it serves as the provincial level hospital. Other major facilities include Mombasa Hospital, Aga Khan and Pandya Hospitals. These are privately owned. The GOK health facilities have 63 doctors, 15 dentists, 550 nurses, 85 clinical officers and 67 public health officers the doctors/patient ratio is about 12 to 100,000.

The current HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 16%. Age groups 20 – 24 for females and 30 – 39 for males are the peak ages for HIV/AIDS in the district. Challenges associated with the rise in HIV/AIDS include orphans, child prostitution, decline in agricultural production, loss of labour due to sickness etc. Table 5 below provide figures for selected health indicators for the District.

Table 5: Selected Health Indicators

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	42.81000
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	8.6/1000
Life Expectancy	58.6
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	60/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate	128/1000
Total Fertility Rate	4.7
HIV Prevalence Rate	16%
Doctor/Patient Ratio	1:13,000

Source: District Medical Officer of Health (DMOH)

CHAPTER 3 POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The population of Mombasa district was 665,018 during the 1999 census with a growth rate of 3.6 per cent. The female population was higher than the male population in the District. The higher rate of growth implies a faster growing youthful population. This would have impacts on employment, provision of health services, education and better housing. Poverty is wide spread in all the divisions of the district but Likoni division is ranked first followed by Kisauni, Chagamwe and Island divisions. The poor are mainly squatters who live on land owned by absentee landlords (Government/private) or in slums.

3.1 Main Issues/Problems

The main issues/problems concerning population and development in the district include the following are: -

- **Population and development.** The issue here is weak integration of population concerns into development process.
- **Population and environment.** The effects of population on environment in the district include air pollution released from industrial, energy and transportation sources, use of wood fuel that has contributed to local deforestation, land degradation and loss of Biodiversity, solid waste and poor sanitation that has created health and environmental hazards.
- **Youth and Children.** Rising numbers of street children, drug abuse by the youth, rising incidences of children prostitution, unemployment of the youth, rising incidences of teenage pregnancies and child labour are some of the major problems that affect youth and children
- **Family.** The following issues affect families in Mombasa District include; breakdown of family units, high dependency rate, high illiteracy rate, high poverty levels and increasing number of female headed households' families.
- **Elderly and People with Disabilities.** Problems facing elderly people and people with disabilities include discriminated in all aspects and neglect.

3.2 Analysis of Institutions involved in Population Programmes

The following institutions/NGOs/CBOs/Ministries were identified as best suited to undertake programmes to address the population and development issues raised above; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education Science and Technology and Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, NGOs and Religious Organizations. The table below outlines the results of the SWOT analysis by each main issue/problem;

1. Integration of Population variables in development process				
INSTITUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Planning and National Development (DDO DPO, DSO, offices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well trained officers - Established network of all stakeholders - Responsible for production of District Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate resources (finances/human) - Lack of proper logistics - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political goodwill - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequent transfers of officers - Retrenchment /deaths of staff - Staff turn over
2. Population and Environment				
INSTITUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Collaboration and networking among NGOs and between NGOs and Government departments at district/provincial levels. - Presence of NGOs, - Special institutions for the handicapped. - collaboration and networking between stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No population office to co-ordinate population activities leading to duplication of efforts. - Over-dependence on donor support. - Low participation of community and population activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of NGOs, Government departments in DDC. - Qualified personnel well versed with population issues. - Donor support - Political support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of donor funding - Disintegration of families - Lack of sufficient funds to implement population development programmes. - Adverse influence on youth by electronic media - Proliferation of street children/families

3. Family				
INSTITUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Home Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Grass root support - Good structure/network - Wide coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Lack of logistics - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of orphan hood
Catholic Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide coverage - Ownership by followers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Lack of proper logistics - Rigid stand on youth issues (e.g. reproductive health rights) - Split among followers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deaths - Emergence of other splinter churches
OP (Provincial Administration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide coverage - Community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate funds - Lack of proper logistics - Lack of trained staff on how to handle family matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deaths - Many family problems

4. Children and Youth				
INSTITUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Education Science & Technology (MOEST)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well trained personnel - Wide/total coverage - Equal opportunities for boys and children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Lack of proper logistics - Lack of other aspects of children and youth - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support - Networking/collaboration - Community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff turn over - Schools drop out - Deaths
Ministry of Home Affairs Heritage & Sport (DSDOs & DCOs Offices)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Grass root support - Good structure/network - Wide coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Lack of logistics - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of orphan hood
FPAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well motivated staff - Youth ownership - Proper logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainability - Limited coverage - Inadequate staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor supports Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retrenchment - Dwindling funding levels - Politics in the organization
Catholic Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide coverage - Ownership by followers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Lack of proper logistics - Rigid stand on youth issues (e.g. reproductive health rights) - Split among followers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deaths - Emergence of other splinter churches

5. Elderly and People with Disabilities

INSTITUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Home Affairs Heritage & Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Grass root support - Good structure/network - Wide coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Lack of logistics - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High rate of orphan hood
KSF Blind Rotary & Lions Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of funds - Proper logistics - Qualified staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community ownership - Limited coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rising No. of PWD - Community attitude about PWD
Ministry of Home Affairs Heritage & Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Experience in handling the Elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Inadequate logistics - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abandonment - Increased economic difficulties
Office of the President (Provincial Administration)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wider /total coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of trained staff - Lack of logistics - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking - Government support - Donor support - Community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retrenchment - Deaths - High staff turn over

3.3 Proposed Programmes (Outputs)

In order to address the identified issues/problem and in consideration the results of the SWOT analysis, the following outputs were derived for inclusion into this Plan;

- Enhanced integration of population and environmental concerns into development planning process.
- Reduced numbers of street children.
- Reduced level of drug abuse by the youth
- Reduced incidences of child prostitution
- Reduced unemployment for the youth
- Reduced incidences of teenage pregnancies.
- Reduced levels of child labour
- Discrimination of PWD reduced.
- The elderly cared for and supported
- Family units strengthened

For each of the outputs, a set of activities are proposed and included in **Annex 1** which also contain the Implementation Plan of Action.

CHAPTER 4 GENDER PERSPECTIVES IN DEVELOPMENT

Gender can be defined as the role, rights and obligations that culture and society attach to individuals according to whether they are male or female which translates into privileges enjoyed by their sex. Usually society attaches values, norms and roles to males and female that causes gender disparities that are seen in all spheres of life. These disparities include marginalization of women in education, income and property rights and lack of credit.

4.1 Main Issues/Problems

In Mombasa District the following issues/problems related to gender were identified.;

- That there is high drop out rate for girls in higher levels of education than boys.
- Lack of property ownership and inheritance rights
- Practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- There is inadequate representation of women at all levels of decision making.

4.2 Analysis of Institutions involved in Gender Issues

The key institutions that can deal with the gender issues mentioned above in the district are; MOEST, OP, MOHA (DSDOs & DCOs Office) and MYWO. A SWOT analysis of the main institutions can address gender concerns in the district revealed the following:

INSTITUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Education Science & Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Wide/total coverage - Equal opportunities for boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staffing - Lack of proper logistics - Lack of training skills on gender - Perspectives e.g. sciences - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Provision of regular in service training - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drop out rates due to teenage pregnancy - Lack of clean policy on genders issues - Lack of equal opportunities due to cultural beliefs/practices

Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage & Sports (DSDOs Office)	- Trained personnel - Experience in handling the Elderly.	- Inadequate personnel - Inadequate logistics - Low morale	- Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration	- Abandonment - Increased economic difficulties
MYWO	- Wide coverage - Leaders recognized by community	- Inadequate staff - Lack of trained staff - Lack of proper logistics	- Government support - Donor support - Community support Collaboration/networking	- Dwindling funds - Emergence of other NGOs
Office of the President(Provincial Administration)	- Wider /total coverage	- Lack of trained staff - Lack of logistics - Low morale	- Networking - Government support - Donor support - Community participation	- Retrenchment - Deaths - High staff turnover

4.3 Proposed Programmes (Outputs)

The following outputs were identified as key to addressing the main issues related to gender in the district:

- Increased retention of girls at all levels of education.
- Reduced incidences of early marriages
- Property and children owned and inherited by women.
- Reduced incidences of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Increased representation of women at all levels of decision making.

For the above outputs to be realized the participants came out with various sets of activities as presented in the Implementation Plan of Action in **Annex II**.

CHAPTER 5 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Reproductive Health (RH) as defined by World Health Organization (WHO), is generally a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being in all matters related to the RH system, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. RH care system therefore is inclusive of all promotive, preventive and curative services that will be conducive to the well being of the individual in human reproduction and sexuality.

5.2 Main Issues/Problems Of Reproductive Health (RH)

Despite Mombasa having 211 health facilities, several problems affecting reproductive were highlighted, Different aspects of RH shortcomings are addressed by the below listed outputs;

- High STI/HIV/AIDs Prevalence
- Lack of support and care for the infected and affected by STI/HIV/AIDs
- Increase in case of unwanted teenage pregnancies
- Lack of Access to youth friendly ASRH services
- Rising numbers of commercial sex workers

5.2 Analysis of Institutions Involved in RH Issues

The following institutions were identified as having potential institutions to address issues related to reproductive health In the district; MOH, FHI, MYWO, Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage & Sports (DSDOs office) and MOEST. Their SWOT analysis is a follows:

INSTITUTION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well trained staff - Existing health facilities - Wide coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staff - Inadequate logistics - Inadequate equipment/medical supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community participation Networking/collaboration - Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Death of staff - Recurrent disease outbreaks - Retrogressive cultures

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing logistics/equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor fatigue
Ministry of Home Affairs, Heritage & Sports (DSDOs Office)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Experience in handling the Elderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate personnel - Inadequate logistics - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abandonment - Increased economic difficulties
Mkomani Clinics Services (MCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Qualified and motivated staff - Existing clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understaffing - Limited coverage - Community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community participation - Donor support - Government support - Networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staff turn over - Deaths - Dwindling funds
Ministry of Education Science & Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trained personnel - Wide/total coverage - Equal opportunities for boys and girls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate staffing - Lack of proper logistics - Lack of training skills on gender - Perspectives e.g. sciences - Low morale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government support - Provision of regular in service training - Donor support Networking/collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drop out rates due to teenage pregnancy - Lack of clean policy on genders issues - Lack of equal opportunities due to cultural beliefs/practices
FHI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivated staff - Availability of funds - Good logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited coverage - Community ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking/collaboration - Government support - Donor support - Community support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Donor fatigue - Existence of other NGOs

5.3 Proposed Programme (Outputs)

Various outputs were identified in this Plan that needs to be achieved if reproductive health needs of Mombasa District are to be addressed. The proposed outputs include;

- Reduced STI/HIV/AIDs prevalence
- Those infected and affected by STI/HIV/AIDs cared for and supported
- Reduced cases of unwanted teenage pregnancies
- Enhanced access to youth friendly RH services
- Reduced numbers of commercial sex workers

For each of the above outputs, a number of activities have been proposed. These are articulated by the Matrices in **Annex III** that also outlines the proposed implementation Plan of Action of the district.

CHAPTER 6 STI/HIV/AIDS

STI/HIV/AIDS is one of the RH concerns, which has continued to affect a large population of Kenya in their reproductive ages. Mombasa District being a tourist destination is expected to be suffering from fast rising HIV prevalence. The current HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 16%. Age groups 20 – 24 for females and 30 – 39 for males are the peak ages for HIV/AIDS. Challenges associated with the rise in HIV/AIDS include: - orphan, child prostitution, decline in agricultural production, and loss of labour by the sick.

6.1 Main Issues/Problems

The issue/problems that require urgent attention are;

- High infection rates of STI/HIV/AIDS through (idleness, wife inheritance)
- Inadequate care and support for those infected and affected.
- Slow behavioral change.

6.2 Analysis of Institutions involved in STI/HIV/AIDS Issues

The Ministry of Health, NACC, Ministry of Home Affairs (DSDO & DCO Offices), Office of the President (Provincial Administration), NGOs and Ministry of Planning and National Development (DDOs Office) were identified as institutions are best suited to deal with HIV/STI/AIDS in the District. A SWOT analysis of the above institutions revealed is presented in the table next page.

6.3 Proposed Programmes (Outputs)

To address the main issues/problems affecting Mombasa District, the following broad outputs were identified as very important:

- Reduced rates of STI/HIV/AIDS infections
- Increased care and support for those infected and affected
- Promoted behaviour change

A number of activities have been proposed to help in achieving the outputs as outlined in **Annex IV** (Implementation Plan of Action).

SWOT Analysis of STI/HIV/AIDS Institutions in Mombasa

INSTITUTIONS	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Ministry of Health (MOH) and NACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well trained staff - Wide coverage - Existing logistics/equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understaffing - Inadequate logistics - Lack of testing kits - Low morale - Inadequate facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking / collaboration - Government support - Donor support - Community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dwindling funds - Recurrent disease outbreaks - Staff turn over - Mushrooming of health institutions - Providing poor services
Ministry of Finance & Planning (DDOs Office)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well trained staff - Well organized structures such as DACC, ACU - Clear roles and responsibilities - Multisectoral approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understaffing - Inadequate logistics - Lack of funds - Bureaucracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking /collaboration - Government support - Donor support - Community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retrenchment - Epidemic
Office of the President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High qualified staff at national level - Wide coverage - Well organized structures (NACC) - Existence of AIDS policy - Availability of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack qualified staff at lower level - Donor dependency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networking /collaboration - Government support - Donor support - Community participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - epidemic

CHAPTER 7: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation will provide a wealth of information derived from the project staff and beneficiaries. The information gathered will be analyzed and used to improve the quality of programme implementation at every stage.

7.1 Monitoring

Monitoring will be undertaken in all the projects/programmes and will be done regularly to ensure that activities are being carried out as planned. If there will be any hindrances to the implementation of the activities this regular monitoring will assist in identifying and getting solutions for them.

Different agencies already have their own ways of monitoring, but during the implementation of the DSP, these will be agreed upon depending on the activities agreed being implemented. This will be at different levels, because different agencies already report to their District Headquarters, Provincial Headquarters and others direct to their National Office.

The following will be some of the ways that will be applied.

- (a) **Quarterly Meetings:** There will be quarterly meetings by the stakeholders to review the progress made in the planned quarter. At the district level there are already District Meetings e.g. DEC, DDC, DHMT, DP&HC.
- (b) **Quarterly Reports:** These will be produced on quarterly basis with a format to be agreed upon by all the stakeholders. These reports will serve as a checklist for activities that are planned to be accomplished in the given quarter. What has actually been carried out and what has not and reason for not accomplishing the activities.
- (c) **Annual Reports:** These will monitor progress of the programme per given year.
- (d) **Field Visits:** A team to be agreed upon by the stakeholders will undertake the field visits. They will state what the team is to check and observe as they do their field visits.

The reports prepared from all the above will be forwarded to a higher level and feedback will be given so that action can be effected.

The reports are to be checked against the programme work plans so that progress is monitored alongside what was planned to be achieved.

7.2 Evaluation

Evaluation will be used to assess the relevance, the impact and success of the programme. The DSP will utilize the National sampled surveys (KDHS and KSPA) to evaluate their programmes. The individual projects will do their own internal and external evaluation.

The results will be used to modify the planned activities or to recommend for extension of the programmes.

Depending on which type of evaluation is used the monitoring reports will serve as an input to the evaluation process.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the planned activities are shown in ***Annexes V to VIII.***

ANNEXES I - IV: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN OF ACTION

ANNEX I Population and Development

ANNEX II Gender Perspective

ANNEX III Reproductive Health

ANNEX IV STI/HIV/AIDS

ANNEX 1: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Integration of Population in Development

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCES/INPUT
Enhanced integration of population variables into development planning process	Lobby for funds from donors to equip the DIDC	Short term	Ministry of Planning and National Development (DDO/DPO/DSO)	Funds
	Train all stakeholders on how to integrate population and environmental concerns into development planning process	Continuous	Ministry of Planning and National Development (DDO/DPO/DSO)	Funds Personnel

2. Population and Environment

Equilibrium between Population, environment and development enhanced.	Organize sensitization workshops.	Continuous	NGOs, GOK, CBOs and religious Organizations	funds manpower vehicles equip and supplies
Reduced deforestation	Sensitize and mobilize community on afforestation programme	Short Term/ Continuous	MENR OP MOA	Logistics Funds

	Mobilize and promote CBO's in development of tree- Nurseries in the community	Short Term	DSDO MENR OP	Funds Logistics
	Reinforce legal actions on Deforestation	Short Term /Continuous	OP	Logistics

3. Children and Youth

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCES
Reduced number of street children	Establish more homes for destitute children	Short term	DSDO, DCO, Catholic Church	Funds
	Sensitize the community on the need to take good care of their children through seminars and barazas	Continuous	DCO, DSDO, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel
	Punish parents who do not care for their children	Continuous	DCO, Provincial Administration	Personnel
Reduced level of drug abuse by the youth	Sensitize the youth on the dangers of drug abuse through seminars	Continuous	DSDO, DCO, FPAK, Catholic Church, PA	Funds Personnel
	Guidance and counseling to those affected	Continuous	MOEST, DSDO, PA, Catholic Church, FPAK	Personnel
Reduced unemployment for the youth	Initiate IGAs for youth groups	Continuous	DSDO, PA, Catholic Church	Funds
	Train youth groups on how to manage IGAs	Continuous	DSDO, Catholic Church, PA	Personnel

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Reduced incidences of child prostitution	Sensitize the community through seminars and barazas on the dangers of child prostitution	Continuous	DCO, FPAK, Catholic Church, MOEST, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel
	Sensitize the hoteliers and tourists on the dangers of child prostitution through seminars	Continuous	DCO, FPAK, Catholic Church, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel
Reduced incidences of teenage pregnancies	Sensitize the community on the dangers of teenage pregnancies through seminars and barazas	Continuous	MOEST, Provincial Administration, DCO, DSDO, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Guidance and counseling to those affected	Continuous	MOEST, Catholic Church, PA	Personnel
	Establish rehabilitation centres for girls who are affected due to teenage pregnancy	Short term	PA,, Catholic Church, DCO, DSDO,	Funds Personnel
Reduced incidences of child labour	Sensitize the community through seminars barazas are the negative aspects child labour	Continuous	DCO, Catholic Church, provincial Administration	Funds Personnel
	Punish perpetrators of child labour	Continuous	DCO, PA, Police	Personnel
Increased gross enrolment rates in schools	Sensitize the community on the needs to educate their children through seminars/barazas	Continuous	MOEST, provincial Administration, MYWO	Funds Personnel

4. Family

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCE/INPUT
Family units strengthened	Sensitize the community through seminars and barazas on benefits of a cohesive family unit	Continuous	Provincial Administration, Catholic Church, Muslim, DSDO	Funds Personnel
	Guidance and counseling	Continuous	Provincial Administration, Catholic Church, Muslims	Personnel
	Punish perpetrators of family break downs	Continuous	Provincial Administration, Muslims	Personnel
Increase the family economic security / stability	Establish income generating activities	Long Term	CBOs, NGOs, Micro-Finance institution (Kikozi)	Human Financial Human financial
	Establish revolving funds (micro-financing)	Long Term	CBOs, NGOs, Micro-Finance institution (Kikozi)	
	Start merry-go round activities	Long Term		
Decrease/reduce the levels of single parenthood	Training married couples on family virtues/morals	Long Term		Human Financial

5. The Elderly and People with Disabilities (PWD)

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	INPUTS
Discrimination of PWD reduced	Sensitize the community through seminars and barazas of the options available for PWD	Continuous	DSDO, Provincial Administration, KSF Blind Rotary, Lions Japan	Funds Personnel
	Lobby for funds to establish disability friendly facilities	Continuous	DSDO, KSF Blind Rotary, Lions Japan	Funds
The Elderly cared for and supported	Sensitize the community on the need to properly take care of the Elderly through seminars/barazas	Continuous	Catholic Church, DSDO, Muslim	Funds Personnel
	Initiate IGAs for the Elderly	Continuous	Catholic Church, Muslim, Provincial Administration	Funds
	Establish homes to cater for the neglected elderly	Short term	DSDO, Catholic Church, Muslim, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel
Increased No. of schools for the disabled in the district	Establish special schools for the disabled	Short term	Local Authority, Church, DEO, OP, DSDO, NGOs	Funds Personnel

ANNEX II: GENDER PERSPECTIVE

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	INPUT
Increased retention of girls at all levels of education	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas of the need to educate girls at all levels of education	Continuous	MOEST, Provincial Administration, DSDO, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Establish bursary schemes to assist girls at all levels of education	Continuous	MOEST, PA, Catholic Church	Funds
Reduced incidences of early marriages	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on the dangers of early marriages	Continuous	MOEST, PA, Catholic Church, FPAK	Funds Personnel
	Guidance and counseling to those affected at established rescue centres	Continuous	Catholic, Church, Muslim, PA, Community, MYWO	Funds Personnel
	Punish perpetrators of early marriages	Continuous	DCO, Provincial Administration, Muslim	Personnel
Property and children owned and inherited by women	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas that women also need to own property and inherit children	Continuous	Catholic Church, Provincial Administration, Muslim, DSDO, MYWO	Funds Personnel
	Enforcement of laws that support women's ownership of property and inheritance of children	Continuous	DSDO, Provincial Administration, MYWO	Personnel

Reduced incidences of FGM	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on the dangers of FGM and about rights of passage	Continuous	Provincial Administration, MYWO, DSDO, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Establish rescue centres for girls who run away from FGM	Continuous	Catholic Church, PA, MYWO	Funds Personnel
Increased representation of women at all levels at decision making	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on the need for women to be represented at all levels of decision making	Continuous	Catholic Church, Provincial Administration, DSDO, MYWO	Funds Personnel
	Lobby for seats to be reserved for women at all levels of decision making	Continuous	Catholic Church, MYWO, DSDO	Funds

ANNEX III: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCES/INPUT
Reduced STI/HIV/AIDs prevalence	Offer voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services	Continuous	MOH, Mkomani, DACC, FHI	Funds
	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas and community cinemas about the dangers of STI/HIV/AIDs	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FPAK, FHI, Mkomani	Funds Personnel
	Form youth clubs to discuss dangers of STI/HIV/AIDs	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI, MOEST	Personnel
Those infected and affected by STI/HIV/AIDs cared for and supported	Train community own resource persons (CORPS) on matters of home based care	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI, Mkomani	Funds Personnel
	Provide anti-retroviral drugs	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI	Funds
	Establish bursary schemes for those children affected by STI/HIV/AIDs	Continuous	DACC, FHI	Funds
	Establish homes to cater for those affected by STI/HIV/AIDs	Short term	DACC/FHI	Funds
Reduced case of unwanted pregnancies	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on the dangers of unwanted pregnancies	Continuous	MOH, FHI, Mkomani, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Procure and distribute contraceptive	Continuous	MOH, FHI, Makomani	Funds

Enhanced access to youth friendly ASRH services	Establish youth friendly facilities	Short term	MOH, FHI	Funds
	Train health workers on the provision of youth friendly ASRH services	Continuous	MOH, FHI	Funds Personnel
Reduced numbers of commercial sex workers	Sensitize the commercial sex workers on the dangers of commercial sex	Continuous	MOH, FHI, Catholic Church	Funds
	Assist the commercial sex workers to start revolving funds to allow them start IGAs instead	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI, Catholic Church	Funds

ANNEX IV: STI/HIV/AIDS

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCE/INPUT
Decrease prevalence of HIV/AIDS	conduct a baseline survey to establish the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the district	Short Term	MOH, DACC, CACC, CBOs, FBOs	Finance, materials, TA, Human
	develop, publish, disseminate & distribute IEC materials on HIV/AIDS			
	conduct advocacy awareness campaigns against the spread of STIs, and HIV/AIDS through barazaas, training, workshops, social gatherings etc.	Short Term	MOH, DACC, CACC, CBOs, FBOs	
	establishment & utilization of VCTS	Long Term	MOH, CBOs, FBOs	
Increased care and support of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	conduct baseline survey on the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	Short Term	CBO, MOH, NGO	Human, finance, materials, TA
	establish home based care and support for the infected orphans	Long Term	CBO, MOH, NGO	
	provide care & support for the orphans affected by HIV/AIDS	Long Term	CBO, MOH, NGO	

Reduced poverty level in the affected households	Initiate IGA for the affected families	Long Term	CBOs, NGO, MFIs	Human, finance, materials, TA
	Create a revolving fund for the affected	Long Term	CBOs, NGO, KIKOZI	Human, finance, materials, TA
	Initiate merry go round	Long Term	CBOs, NGO, Micro-Financial Institution (KIKOZI)	

ANNEXES V - VIII: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

ANNEX V Population and Development

ANNEX VI Gender Perspective

ANNEX VII Reproductive Health

ANNEX VIII STI/HIV/AIDS

ANNEX V: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Integration of Population into Development Process

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	OVIS	MOVS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	INPUT/RESOURCES
Enhanced integration of population variables into development planning process	Lobby for funds to equip the DIDC	No. of proposals to donors	Records Donors response	Short term	Ministry of Planning and National Development (DDO)	Funds
	Train all stakeholders on how to integrate population and environmental concerns into development planning process	No. of training sessions held No. of people trained	Training materials List of participants	Continuous	MPND, DDO, DPO, DSO	Funds Personnel
Improved availability of sufficient data for planning purposes	Lobby of funds to equip the DIDC with required data for planning and recent research findings	No. of proposals to donors developed	Records Donor response	Continuous	DDO, DPO, DSO, Provincial Administration	Funds

2. Population and Environment

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	OVI'S	MOV'S	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCES/ INPUT
Increased Afforestation.	Sensitize and mobilize community on afforestation programmes.	No. of sensitization barazas and meetings held.	Reports	Short term, Continuous	MENR, OP, MOA	Funds, Logistics
	Mobilize and promote CBO's on development of Tree- Nurseries in the community.	No. of CBO - Tree - nurseries established.	Records and Reports	Short term	DSDO, MENR, OP	Funds, Logistics
	Reinforce legal-actions on Deforestation.	No. of cases related to Deforestation in court or finalized.	Court Records/police records.	Continuous	OP	Logistics
Awareness at community level about environmental conservation created.	Sensitize the community (leaders) through barazas (seminars) on the need to conserve the environment	No. of barazas (seminars) held	Baraza (seminar) report	Long term	DECO, DFO, OP, Local Authority	Funds Personnel
Enforcement of existing environmental enhanced	Sensitize leaders and the community on existing environmental laws through barazas	No. of barazas held	Reports	Short term	DECO, DFO, OP	Personnel
	Prosecute those violating existing environmental laws	No. of people prosecuted	Court summons Court register	Long term	DECO, DFO, OP, Judiciary	Personnel

3. Children and Youth

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	OVIS	MOVS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCES/INPUT
Reduced number of street children	Sensitize the community on the need to take good care of their children through seminars and barazas	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminars barazas reports	Continuous	DCO, DSDO, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel
	Establish more homes for destitute children	No. of homes established	Records	Short term	DSDO, DCO, Catholic Church	Funds
	Punish parents who do not care for their children	No. punished	Records	Continuous	DCO, Provincial Administration	Personnel
Reduced level of drug abuse by the youth	Sensitize the youth on the dangers of drug abuse through seminars	No. of seminars held	Seminar reports	Continuous	DSDO, DCO, FPAK Catholic Church, PA	Personnel Funds
	Guidance and counseling to those affected	No. of sessions held	Records	Continuous	MOEST, DSDO, PA, Catholic Church, FPAK	Personnel
Reduced unemployment for the youth	Initiate IGAs for youth groups	No. initiated	Records	Continuous	DSDO, PA, Catholic Church	Funds
	Train youth groups on how to manage IGAs	No. of training sessions held	Training materials	Continuous	DSDO, Catholic Church, PA	
Reduced incidences of child prostitution	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on the dangers of child prostitution	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/barazas reports	Continuous	DCO, FPAK, Catholic Church, Provincial Administration, MOEST	Funds Personnel
	Sensitize the hoteliers and tourists on the dangers of child prostitution through seminars	No. of seminars held	Seminar reports	Continuous	DCO, FPAK, Catholic Church, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel

Reduced incidences of teenage pregnancies	Sensitize the community on the dangers of teenage pregnancies through seminars/barazas	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/barazas reports	Continuous	MOEST, Provincial Administration, DCO, DSDO, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Guidance and counseling to those affected	No. of session held	Records	Continuous	MOEST, PROVINCIAL Administration, Catholic Church	Personnel
	Establish rehabilitation centres for girls who are affected due to teenage pregnancy	No. of centres established	Records	Short term	Catholic Church, Provincial Administration, DCO, DSDO	Funds Personnel
Reduced incidences of child labour	Sensitize the community through seminars and barazas on the negative aspects of child labour	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/barazas reports	Continuous	DCO, Catholic Church, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel
	Punish perpetrators of child labour	No. punished	Records	Continuous	DCO, Provincial Administration Police	Personnel
Increased enrolment rates in school	Sensitize the community on the needs to educate their children through seminars/barazas	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/barazas report	Continuous	MOEST, Provincial Administration, MYWO	Funds Personnel
	Short bursary schemes for need students	No started	Records	Continuous	MOEST, Community	Funds

4. Family

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	OVIS	MOVS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCES/ INPUT
Family Units strengthened	Sensitize the community through seminars and barazas on benefits of a cohesive family unit	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminars baraza records	Continuous	Provincial Administration, Muslim, Catholic Church, DSDO	Funds Personnel
	Guidance and counseling	No. of sessions	Records	Continuous	Provincial Administration, Catholic Church, Muslim	Personnel
	Punish perpetrators of family breakdown	No. punished	Records	Continuous	Provincial Administration, Muslims	Personnel
Increase the family economic security / stability	Establish income generating activities	No. of IGAs established	Record of IGAs	Continuous	GOK	Financial and human resources
	Establish revolving funds (micro-financing)	No. of established revolving funds	Records of the revolving funds	Continuous	Micro finance institutions	
	Start merry-go round activities	No. of Merry go rounds initiated	Records of activities	Continuous	NGOs The community	
Decrease/reduce the levels of single parenthood	Training married couples on family virtues/morals	No. of trained married couples No. counselors trained No. of centres established	Records of trainings Records of training	Continuous Continuous Long term	GOK CBOs NGOs	Financial and human resources

5. The Elderly and People with Disabilities

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	OVI'S	MOV'S	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCE/ INPUT
Discrimination of PWD reduced	Sensitize community through seminars barazas of the options available for PWD	No. of seminars barazas held	Seminars/baraza reports	Continuous	DSDO, Provincial Administration, KSF Blind Rotary, Lions Japan	Funds Personnel
	Lobby for funds to establish disability friendly facilities	No. of proposals to donors	Records Donor response	Continuous	DSDO, KSF Blind Rotary, Lions Japan	Funds
The Elderly cared for and supported	Sensitize the community on the need to properly take care of The Elderly through seminars/barazas	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/baraza reports	Continuous	Catholic Church, Muslim, DSDO	Funds Personnel
	Initiate IGAs for the Elderly	No. initiated	Records	Continuous	Catholic Church, Muslim, PA	Funds
	Establish homes to care for the neglected elderly	No. established	Records	Short term	DSDO, Catholic Church, Muslim, Provincial Administration	Funds Personnel

ANNEX VI: GENDER PERSPECTIVE

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	OVIS	MOVS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	INPUT/RESOURCES
Increased retention of girls at all levels of education	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas of the need to educate girls at all levels of education	No. of seminars/baraza as held	Seminar/baraza reports	Continuous	MOEST, provincial Administration, DSDO, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Establish bursary schemes to assist girls at all levels of education	No. established	Records	Continuous	MOEST, Provincial Administration, Catholic Church	Funds
Reduced incidences of early marriages	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on the dangers of early marriages	No. of seminars/baraza as held	Seminar/baraza reports	Continuous	MOEST, Provincial Administration, Catholic Church, FPAK	Funds Personnel
	Guidance and counseling to those affected at established rescue centers	No. of sessions held No. of centres established	Records	Continuous	Catholic Church, Provincial Administration, MYWO, Community	Funds Personnel
	Punish perpetrators of early marriages	No. punished	Records	Continuous	DCO, PROVINCIAL Administration, Muslim	personnel

Property and children owned and inherited by women	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas that women also need to own property and inherit children	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/Baraza reports	Continuous	Catholic Church, PA, Muslim, DSDO, MYWO	Funds Personnel
	Enforcement of laws that support women's ownership of property and inheritance of children	No. enforced	Records	Continuous	PA, MYWO, DSDO, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
Reduced incidences of FGM	Sensitize the community through barazas and seminars on the dangers of FGM and about other rights of passage	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/Baraza reports	Continuous	PA, MYWO, DSDO, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Establish rescue centres for girls who run away from FGM	No. of centres established	Records	Continuous	Catholic Church, PA, MYWO	Funds Personnel
Increased representation of women at all levels of decision making	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on the need for women to be represented at all levels of decision making	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminars/barazas reports	Continuous	Catholic Church, PA, DSDO, MYWO	Funds Personnel
	Lobby for seats to be reserved for women at all levels of decision making	No. of sessions held	Records	Continuous	Catholic Church, MYWO, DSDO	Funds

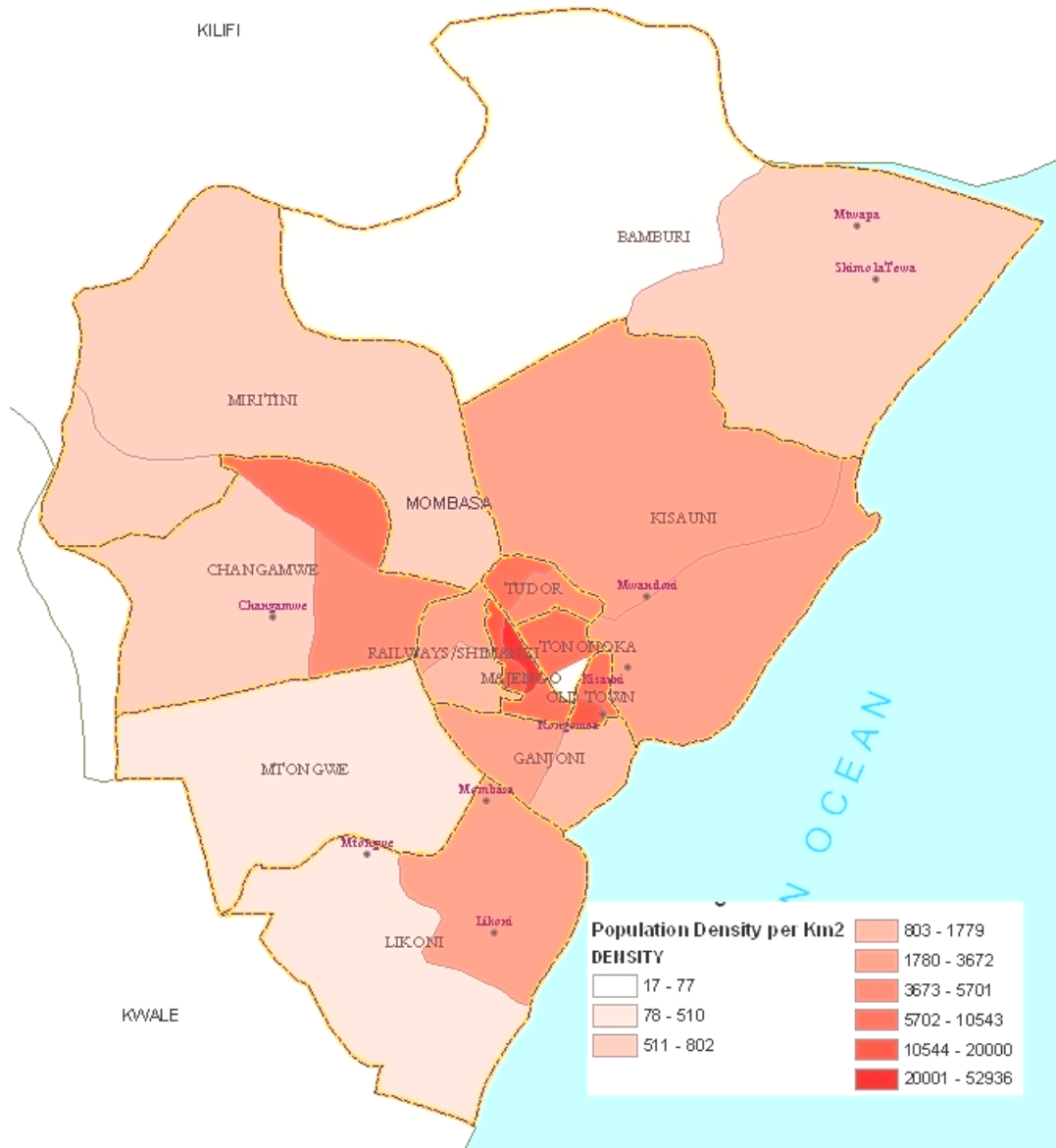
ANNEX VII: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	OVIS	MOVS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	INPUT/RESOURCES
Reduced STI/HIV/AIDS prevalence	Offer voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services	No. of sessions held	Record	Continuous	MOH, MKOMANI, DACC, FHI	Funds
	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas and community cinemas about the dangers of STI/HIV/AIDS	No. of seminars barazas held	Reports	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FPAK, FHI, MKOMANI	Funds Personnel
	Form youth clubs to discuss dangers of STI/HIV/AIDS	No. of clubs formed	Records	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI, MOEST	Personnel
Those infected and affected by STI/HIV/AIDS care for and supported	Train community own resources persons (CORPs) on matters of home based care	Training sessions held No. of CORPs trained	Training materials List of those trained	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI, MKOMANI	Funds Personnel
	Provide anti-retroviral drugs	No. of people benefiting	Records	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI	Funds
	Establish bursary schemes for those children affected by STI/HIV/AIDS	No. of schemes established	Records	Continuous	DACC, FHI	Funds

	Establish homes to cater for those affected by STI, HIV, AIDs	No. established	Records	Short term	DACC, FHI	Funds
Reduced cases of unwanted pregnancies	Sensitize the community through seminars/barazas on dangers of unwanted pregnancies	No. of seminars/barazas held	Seminar/ba raza reports	Continuous	MOH, FHI, MKOMANI, Catholic Church	Funds Personnel
	Procure and distribute condoms	No. procured and distributed	Records	Continuous	MOH, FHI, MKOMANI	Funds
Enhanced access to youth friendly ASRH services	Establish youth friendly facilities	No. established	Records	Continuous	MOH, FHI	Funds
	Train health providers on the provision of youth friendly ASRH services	No. trained No. of training sessions held	Training report	Continuous	MOH, FHI	Funds Personnel
Reduced numbers of commercial sex workers	Sensitize the commercial sex workers on the dangers of commercial sex through seminars	No. of seminars held	Seminar reports	Continuous	MOH, FHI, Catholic Church	Funds
	Assist commercial sex workers to start revolving funds to allow them start IGAs instead	No. assisted	Records	Continuous	MOH, DACC, FHI, Catholic Church	Funds

ANNEX VIII: STI/HIV/AIDS

OUTPUT	ACTIVITY	OVIS	MOVS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	RESOURCES
Decrease prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Conduct a baseline survey to establish the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS in the district	No. of survey conducted	Data collected	Monthly	MoH, NACC, NGOs	Human resource & finance
	develop, publish, disseminate & distribute IEC materials on HIV/AIDS	No. & type of materials produced	Records available	"		Material
	conduct advocacy awareness campaigns against the spread of STIs, and HIV/AIDS through barazas, training, workshops, social gatherings etc.	No. of seminars, workshops & social gatherings held	Distribution & records in the inventory	"		"
	establishment & utilization of VCTs	No. of VCTs established	Seminar & workshops held	quarterly		"
Increased care and support of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	conduct baseline survey on the number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	No. of surveys conducted	Data collected	Monthly	MOH, NACC, NGOs	Human & finance
	Establish home based care and support for the infected orphans	Records of home visits done	No. of survey conducted	"		Material
	Provide care & support for the orphans affected by HIV/AIDS	No. of visits and materials/financial support given	Inventory records of materials issued	"		"
			No. of families assisted	"		"



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