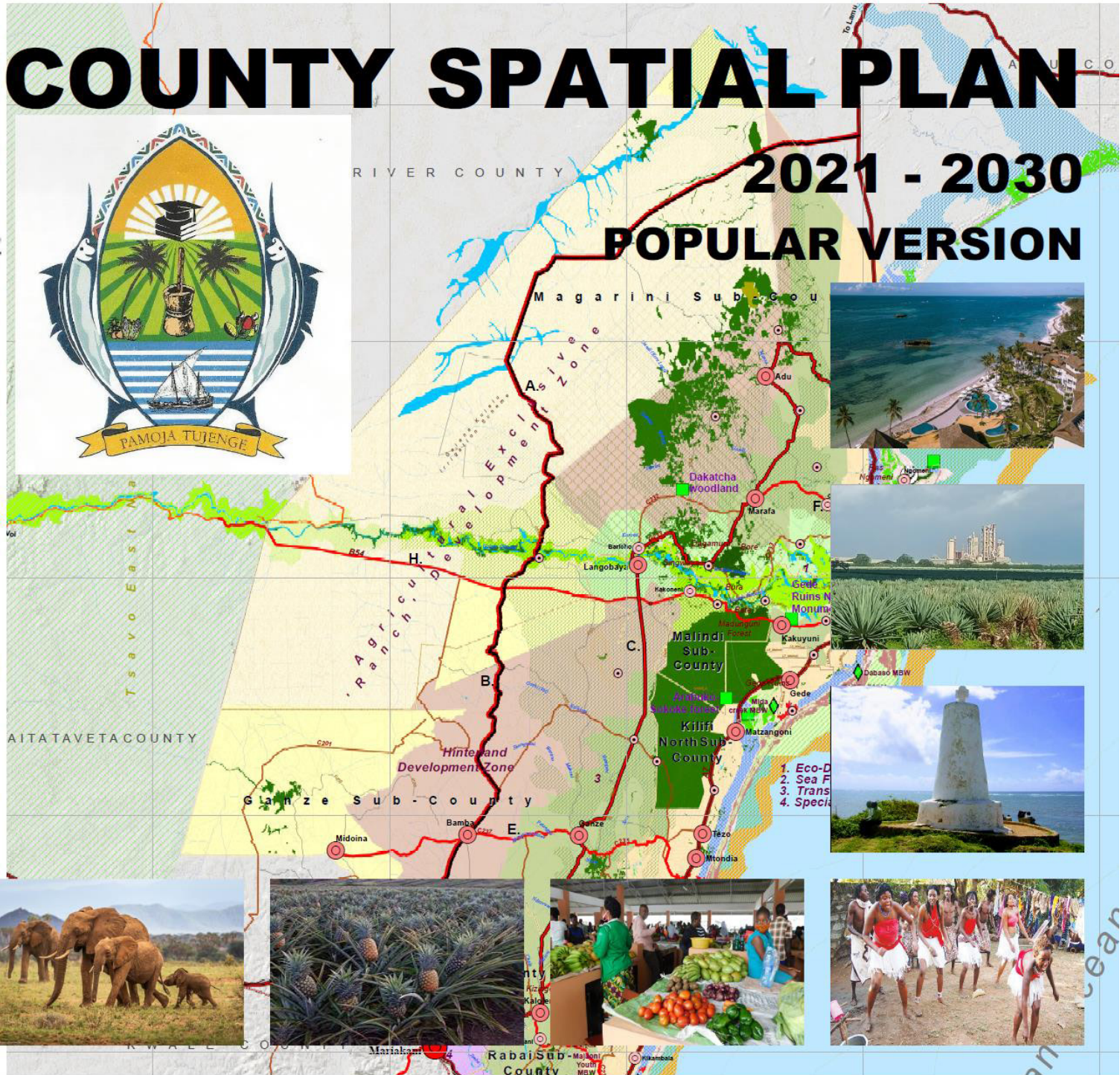


# KILIFI COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN

2021 - 2030

POPULAR VERSION



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## Foreword



Kilifi is one of the six Kenyan Coastal Counties that includes Kwale, Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Tana River and Lamu. It is one of the four counties that borders the Indian Ocean's western shores. The County is an excellent destination for *sun and sand* seeking local, regional and global tourists. Extensive beaches form its long coastline from Mtwapa in the South, through Kikambala Kilifi, Watamu, and Malindi further North. Kilifi County has a number of creeks namely Mtwapa, Kilifi and Mida Creeks. The creeks, not only provide unique estuarine but also nature mangrove ecosystems along the coastline. The ocean presents numerous developmental possibilities especially marine eco-tourism, maritime transport infrastructure and urban development. The county has rich historical insights, with remnants of settlements that date back to between the fourteenth and seventeenth century located at Gede, Mnarani and Mambriui. The county also has huge areas covered by indigenous forests including the Arabuko Sokoke Forest and Dakacha woodlands which, in addition to hosting a wide variety of wildlife species, are of significant cultural and religious importance to the people of Kilifi. Kilifi is however not all about tourism, although the region's economy is heavily reliant on the sector, both for employment and income generation. Like every other coastal county, fishing is one of the historical economic activities.

In the interior, fertile soils coupled with good weather patterns support a vibrant cash and subsistence crop farming and farm products, the most prominent being sisal, cashewnuts, pineapples, maize, dairy and coconuts. The county has huge mineral deposits that have seen the establishment of a number of raw material extraction and value addition industries including cement manufacturing. Services are the backbone of the county's vibrant urban sector. The people of Kilifi, who number 1,453,787 as per the 2019 census are likewise an important resource. The County has a cosmopolitan population comprising predominantly the Mijikenda ethnic communities, Swahili-Arab descendants, Barawas, Bajunis, Somalis and immigrant communities of Kenyan interior, Indians and Europeans descent, thus presents a melting pot of cultures.

The foregoing notwithstanding, Kilifi County is yet to fully exploit the benefits that accrue from its location and landscape. The A7 highway, which traverses Kilifi is the region's main development corridor, stringing the counties together and connecting the region to Tanzania in the South and Somalia through the A14 and A3 highways, respectively. The county also borders the world-famous Tsavo National Park to the west, the Nyika plateau which forms the border serves as a wildlife dispersal area.

The Kilifi County Spatial Plan has not only brought these assets and potentials into focus, but has also enabled us to appreciate the County's limitations. Most importantly it provides the necessary tools to enable the County Government and Development Partners to better available resources in positioning itself in the path of sustainable development for the benefit of all its residents. The plan, which was prepared through a thorough consultative approach, promotes inclusiveness, equitable distribution of County resources to re-orient the development trajectory. I sincerely want to thank all parties involved in this strenuous process of the preparation and approval of the Kilifi County Spatial Plan and will ensure that the County commits adequate resources towards implementing its key proposals.

**H.E. Amason J. Kingi**  
*Governor, Kilifi County*

## Acknowledgement



The successful completion of the Kilifi County Spatial Plan would not have been possible without the active participation and generous contribution of numerous people, to whom the County Government would like to express its gratitude.

The planning process was initiated by the County Executive headed by the Governor, **H.E Amason Jeffa Kingi**, which provided all the resources and goodwill necessary for the effective execution and completion of various components of the planning process. The plan formulation process proceeded under the able coordination of the *County Department of Lands, Energy, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development*. Special mention goes to the Late **Hon. John Mweri Mazuri** and **Mr. Charo Kenneth Kazungu**, the Department's former CECM and Chief Officer respectively. Their successors **Hon. Charles Karisa Dadu** and the current CECM **Hon. Maureen Mwangovya** and Chief Officer **Arch. Moses Gunda** were instrumental in bringing the process to a close. The Ag. *County Director of Physical Planning*, **Plan. Eric Randu** and his equally able associate *County Physical Planner* **Plan. Jacinta M. Makau** performed exceptionally well in overall coordination and in providing technical inputs to the planning process. Also worth mentioning are administrators of the various Sub-counties and Wards of Kilifi County, who together with the National Government's Regional Administration assisted in mobilizing stakeholder participation in the planning process. Special thanks to the National Lands Commission for their oversighting role.

The County Government wishes to acknowledge the contribution of its principal partner, the Technical University of Kenya (TUK), particularly the Vice Chancellor, **Prof. Francis Aduol**, who led an able team at the University through the *Faculty of Engineering and The Built Environment (FEBE)* in providing administrative support to the project. We acknowledge the University's *Planning Team* under the strong leadership and effort of **Prof. Lawrence Esho** for effective management and timely execution of various components of the planning process, and successful formulation of the plan and associated process outputs.

The County Government cannot forget the Immense support both Financial and Technical offered by the WWF-Kenya, special mention goes to the *CEO – WWF Kenya* **Mr. Mohamed Awer**, *Head of the Technical Team* **Mr. Zachary Maritim** and the entire Technical Team at WWF-Kenya. WWF-Kenya received funding from the Global Environment Facility through the Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-Based Sources and Activities (WIOSAP project), executed by UNEP - Nairobi Convention. Their support enabled stakeholder engagements and technical expert work sessions that ensured completion of this important plan for the county.

Finally, this work would not have been possible without the numerous engagements with the people of Kilifi County whose dedicated participation in the visioning workshops, plan review and validation sessions conducted across the county, as well as their response to the numerous interview schedules administered at the grassroots, provided insights critical to the planning process.

We know that we may have forgotten the names of different persons who took part in the entire process. This final product is a testimony of their contribution. We thank you all.

**Hon. Maureen Mwangovya**

*County Executive Member in charge of Lands, Energy, Housing, Physical Planning & Urban Development*

## Executive Summary



The legal basis for preparing a County Spatial Plan for Kilifi is based on County Government Act of 2012. It outlines the content and objectives of the County Spatial Plan. It sums up a County Spatial Plan as a GIS-based County Spatial Development Plan covering a period of 10 years (Kilifi County Spatial Plan covers 2021 to 2030) as a broad framework for organizing and distributing population and activities in the County to achieve both National and County development objectives.

The plan preparation was guided by various planning legislation in the Country, starting with the supreme law of the land – the Kenyan Constitution 2010 and other supportive legislations. The process followed through various stages of physical and land use planning undertaking. A rigorous stakeholders’ engagement was undertaken which resulted among other things in vision formulation. A robust situational analysis was carried out which was informed by an extensive fieldwork research, literature review and focused group discussions. Stakeholders’ engagement outcome together with the situational analysis formed the pedestal upon which the plan formulation was done. Finally, the plan was prepared in line with the objectives of Vision 2030 with the aim of improving the living standards of all residents of Kilifi County.

The main issues that emerged from the situational analysis include inter alia; Proximity to the Indian Ocean means that Fishing is a major economic activity. The presence of extensive sandy beaches, wildlife sanctuaries and famous historical sites has supported a vibrant and viable Tourism industry. Opportunities exist in agriculture, thanks to availability of vast amounts of arable land, fertile soils and a good weather pattern.

Kilifi County also has appreciable quantities of mineral resources including iron ore, manganese, titanium and vast quantities of clinker and salt deposits. Their exploitation has supported the development of a strong industrial sector with the iron sheet and cement manufacturing contributing heavily to the region’s economy both in employment provision and in income generation. Although active, the mining sector is yet to achieve its full potential. Kilifi County has a fledging commercial sector, supported mainly by tourism and trade. The imbalance settlement structure of the County is found to be tilting the scales in favor of skewed development. A rethink of settlement strategy has been addressed in the Kilifi County Spatial Plan 2021 - 2030.

Kilifi County can pride itself from its resourceful socio-cultural capital, from its young population, newly established formal and informal institutions to the rich cultural assets, these are development enablers and triggers. Kilifi County’s enormous growth potential is inhibited by inadequacies in the quantities, qualities and distribution of current physical and social infrastructure and service. The Kilifi County Spatial Plan 2021 – 2030 has developed strategies to address these challenges as well as redirect the County development trajectory.

**Arch. Moses Gunda**

*Chief Officer – Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development*

## Preface



The preparation of the Kilifi County Spatial Plan started in earnest towards the end of 2014. The process has been elaborate and engaged various groups of stakeholders within the County at various stages of the process. Through consensus, a vision and strategy for the county was developed, as well as a detailed programme of interventions to guide the County's development framework.

The County Spatial Plan espouses a number of principles. In the first instance, the plan seeks to address the age-old problem of skewed and imbalanced development across the County. Consequently, the plan has come up with strategies that target the spatial distribution of investments and activities across the County. Secondly, the plan is people-focused and seeks to bring benefits to a majority of the people of Kilifi County and improve their welfare through improved incomes and living standards. Thirdly, the plan seeks to activate the County's entire stock of resources, and advantages presented by its geography, demography and institutions, and leverage these to promote its development agenda.

The output considered industrialization, tourism, hospitality and finally trade and commerce as pathways to adopt the above-mentioned strategies. Industrialization is intended to revolutionize agriculture through value addition thereby putting the County biggest resource, land into proper use. It is also intended that supporting industries should be developed alongside primary industries for both development of the areas and boosting employment to farmers, traders and the general populace of the County. Hospitality and tourism are primarily considered to take advantage of the already existing infrastructure, natural assets but also to embrace new ways of enriching the sector for wider development of the County. Trade and commerce has targeted strategies to develop new and sampled existing urban areas to balance development of urban areas across the County. Key projects are proposed in the plan to ensure delivery of the development promises guided strategically within the County.

The plan period is given as ten years but some proposals go beyond the stated period. The plan will be reviewed after 5 years to take stock of the progress, achievements as well as failures of the plan. It is my hope that the Kilifi County Spatial Plan 2021 – 2030 captures your aspiration for the development of Kilifi County and that you will engage the plan and partner with the County Government of Kilifi to support the implementation of the plan.

**Plan. Eric Randu**

*Ag. County Director of Physical Planning*

## 1. VISION STATEMENT

### Vision:

To be a leading vibrant, highly productive, secure and prosperous County providing a high-quality life for all residents.

### Mission:

The county will provide the environment for efficient utilization of resources, effective provision of essential services, and industrial growth and development initiatives for improved quality of life for all.

Figure 1: County Vision



Source: Author 2021

## 2. FACTS AND FIGURES

### Population and Demography

*Table 1: Population Distribution, Density, Age and Gender Structure*

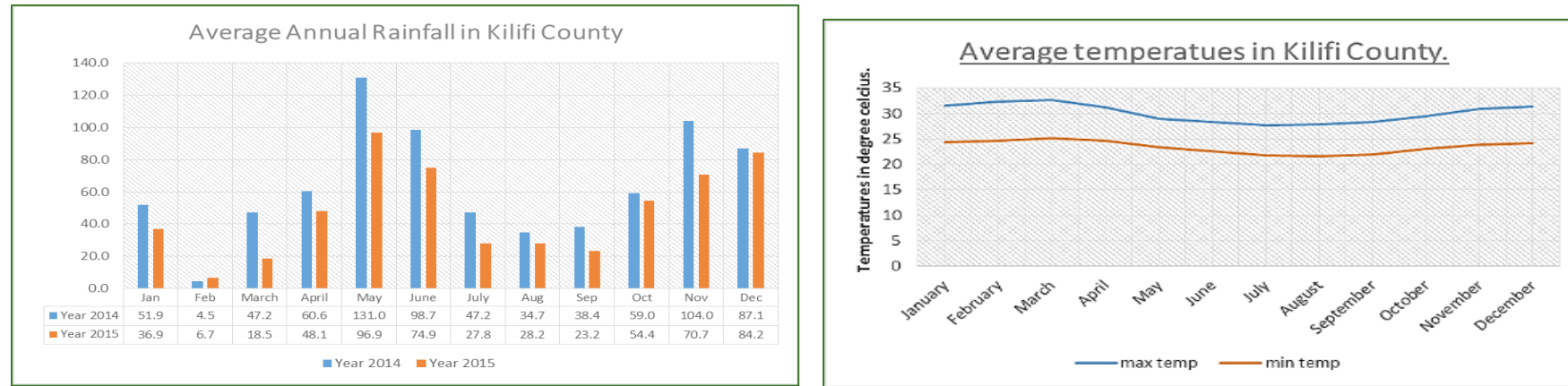
Sub-County	Male	Female	Total Population	House-Hold size	Population density (No/sq. km)	Sex Ratio
<b>Rabai</b>	58,571	62,242	120,813	4.9	581	1.063
<b>Malindi</b>	163,351	169,866	333,217	4.4	147	1.04
<b>Magarini</b>	93,302	98,308	191,610	5.8	37	1.054
<b>Kilifi North</b>	97,951	103,509	201,460	4.5	676	1.056
<b>Kaloleni</b>	92,614	101,063	193,677	5.3	274	1.091
<b>Ganze</b>	66,921	76,981	143,902	6.2	45	1.15
<b>Kilifi South</b>	131,379	137,704	269,083	3.8	712	1.030

*Source: 2019 Census Report*



## Climate

Figure 2: Average Rainfall and Temperatures in Kilifi County for the Year 2014 and 2015



Source: Adapted from National Drought Management Authority 2016

## Human Settlement Structures

Table 2: Classification of Centers in Kilifi County

Municipalities	Towns	Urban Centres	Market Centres		
Malindi	Mtwapa	Rabai	Tsangasini	Lango Baya	
Kilifi	Mariakani	Gede	Ganda	Ramada	
	Gongoni	Bamba	Chakama	Ngomemi	
	Watamu	Ganze	Adu	Shakahola	
		Marereni	Kakayuni	Kakoeni	

Source: Author 2021

## Land Tenure

*Table 3: Classification of Land Tenure in Kilifi County*

Land Tenure in Kilifi County	Percentage(%)	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>
Public land	40	5043
Water Mass	0.9	109
Community land	53.3	6736
Private land	5.9	744

Source: Field Survey 2015

## Road Networks

*Table 4: Road Classification in Kilifi County*

Road Type	Classes	No	Lengths in Km	Road surface
Trunk road	A	2	203	Bitumen
National	B	1	34	Bitumen
Primary	C	5	219.3	Bitumen
Secondary	D		414.0	Gravel
Minor roads	E		648.0	Earthen

Source: Author 2021

## Water

*Table 5: Water Sources and Capacity*

Water Source	Status	Current Capacity(m3/d)	Potential Production (m3/d)	Areas served
Baricho Water Works	Existing	96,000	180,000	Mombasa North Mainland and Island, Malindi, Watamu, Kilifi, Mtwapa
Mzima Springs	Existing	35000	105,000	Voi, Mariakani, Mazeras,

Source: Author 2021

### 3. PLAN FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Kilifi County Spatial Plan was formulated through the guidance of the plan vision which states; *A globally competitive County that embraces innovative and sustainable technologies in exploring, enhancing and optimal utilization of resources for equitable development by the year 2030.* Various alternatives were identified as possible pathways that would lead the County to attain the stated vision. These alternatives were industrialization, tourism, conservation, trade, and commerce respectively. The alternatives were evaluated, debated and validated by stakeholders. A consensus was reached to borrow the good strategies from all these alternatives to make a hybrid alternative, which is superior to any singular alternative.

A framing structure plan was developed which took cognizant of the available resources, opportunities and the desired end state. The structure plan is anchored on industrialization, tourism, and conservation as the main operative theme. That notwithstanding, the strategy is supported by other sub-themes that will give traction to realizing the overarching theme. The strategies to attain the vision of the plan are numerous and interconnected. The key strategies include;

**Value addition Agro-based Industrialization:** This strategy is deemed to have lots of *low-hanging fruits*. It is assessed to have wide and far-reaching multiplier effects across sectors and will impact majority of people almost in an instant. Agriculture is a direct beneficiary. For agriculture to measure-up, it has to be modernized and mechanized. Value addition industries are set up strategically across the County based on available resources. Apart from the value-addition industries, extractive and other existing industries are earmarked for expansion. These industries will create direct and indirect benefits to locals and County government. In addition, related supportive industries are expected to develop as a result.

**Infrastructural Strategy:** This strategy took cognizant of the need to connect and network the entire County to improve productivity and to support all the other proposed strategies. Of essence is developing a new development corridor at the far interior of the County to decongest the existing Mombasa-Lamu corridor. This corridor is earmarked as an industrial corridor. A minor corridor is proposed in between the two main developmental corridors as an administrative corridor. The existing Mombasa-Lamu corridor is supported as tourism and hospitality corridor. Other infrastructural services such as expansion of water, power and sewerage connections are proposed.

**The Human Settlement Strategy:** This Strategy is aligned together with the infrastructural strategy. Industrial towns are proposed along the exterior corridor at Mariakani, Bamba, two new proposed towns at ADC irrigation scheme. New growth centers are also proposed where

new target trade and commerce investments and initiatives are located. Supportive infrastructural services are proposed to trigger the necessary developments. The guiding principle in location of these proposed settlements is primarily to direct and redistribute development across the County. Rural settlements developments strategies aimed at reviving back the rural settlements as an important driver of the County development and growth.

**Tourism and Conservation Strategy:** This Strategy is conceptualized to revamp and fully utilized the existing County resources. New tourism activities and sites are identified and located appropriately in suitable areas. Hospitality will remain a main economic mainstay of the County and for that reason, conservation and preservation of historic tourist sites are proposed. In addition, environmental protection is key to maintaining environmental integrity. Thus, all sensitive ecological zones such as forests, mangrove ecosystems and wetlands, conservation measures are outlined therein. To revamp the tourism and hospitality sector, new marketing strategies are identified to ensure the County scenic assets remain a top tourist destination.

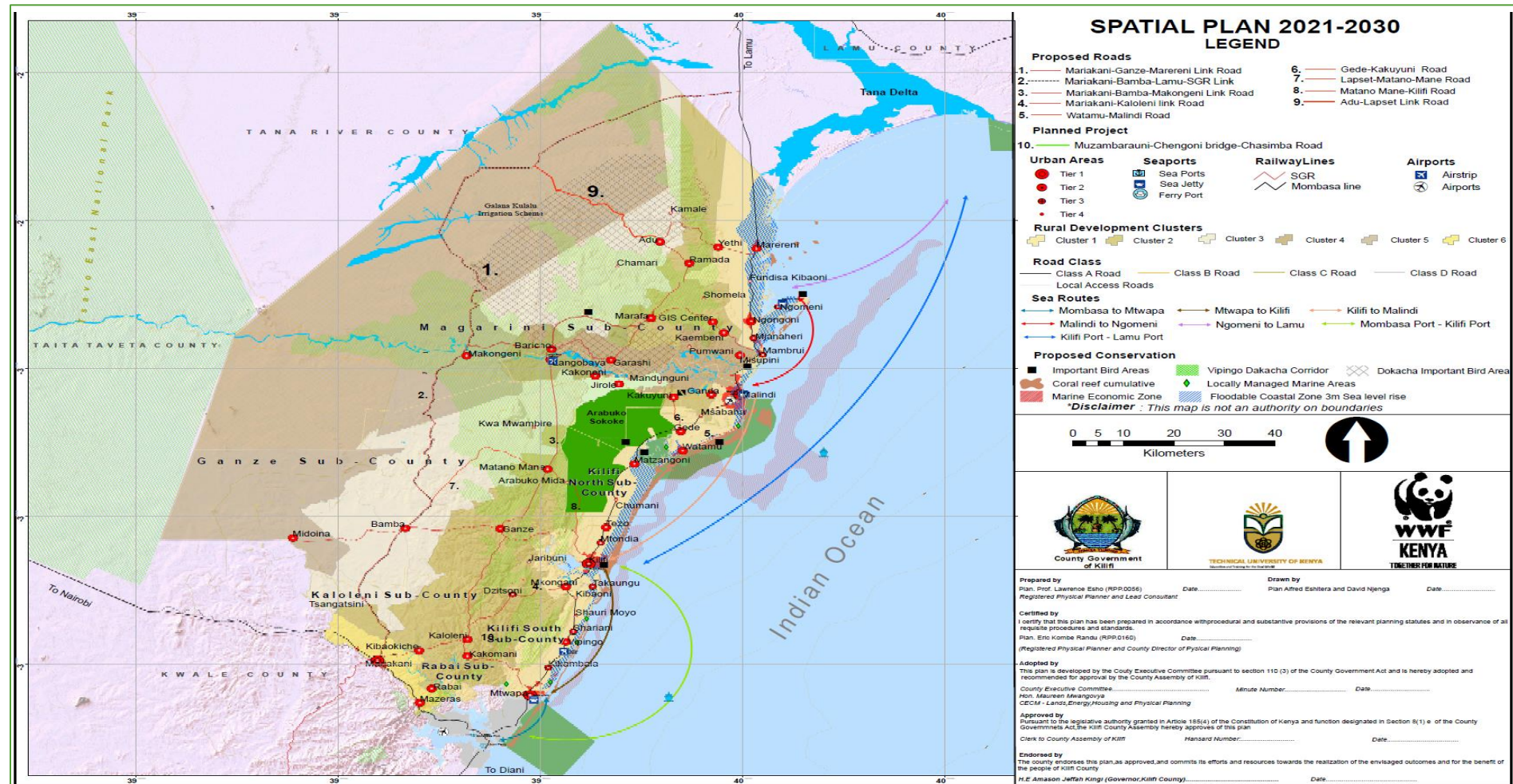
**Education and Health Services:** This strategy is to increase the quality and expand the coverage geographically across the County. Education is recognized as a supportive pillar to general growth of the County. For this reason, new higher institutions of learning are proposed in growth centers to address the problem of low retention levels in the County. Further, to support the capacity building that is needed to support the plan proposals implementations. To improve on health indicators in the County, quality healthcare is emphasized over quantity. This include equipping the existing facilities and recruiting qualified staff to measure up with the population.

An implementation strategy is outlined that will guide actualization of the plan proposals. The strategy has outline capacity building, communication, participation, funding, co-ordination, policies and fiscal environment to make the implementation effective and successful.

# Kilifi County Spatial Plan 2021 – 2030

## 4. THE KILIFI COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN

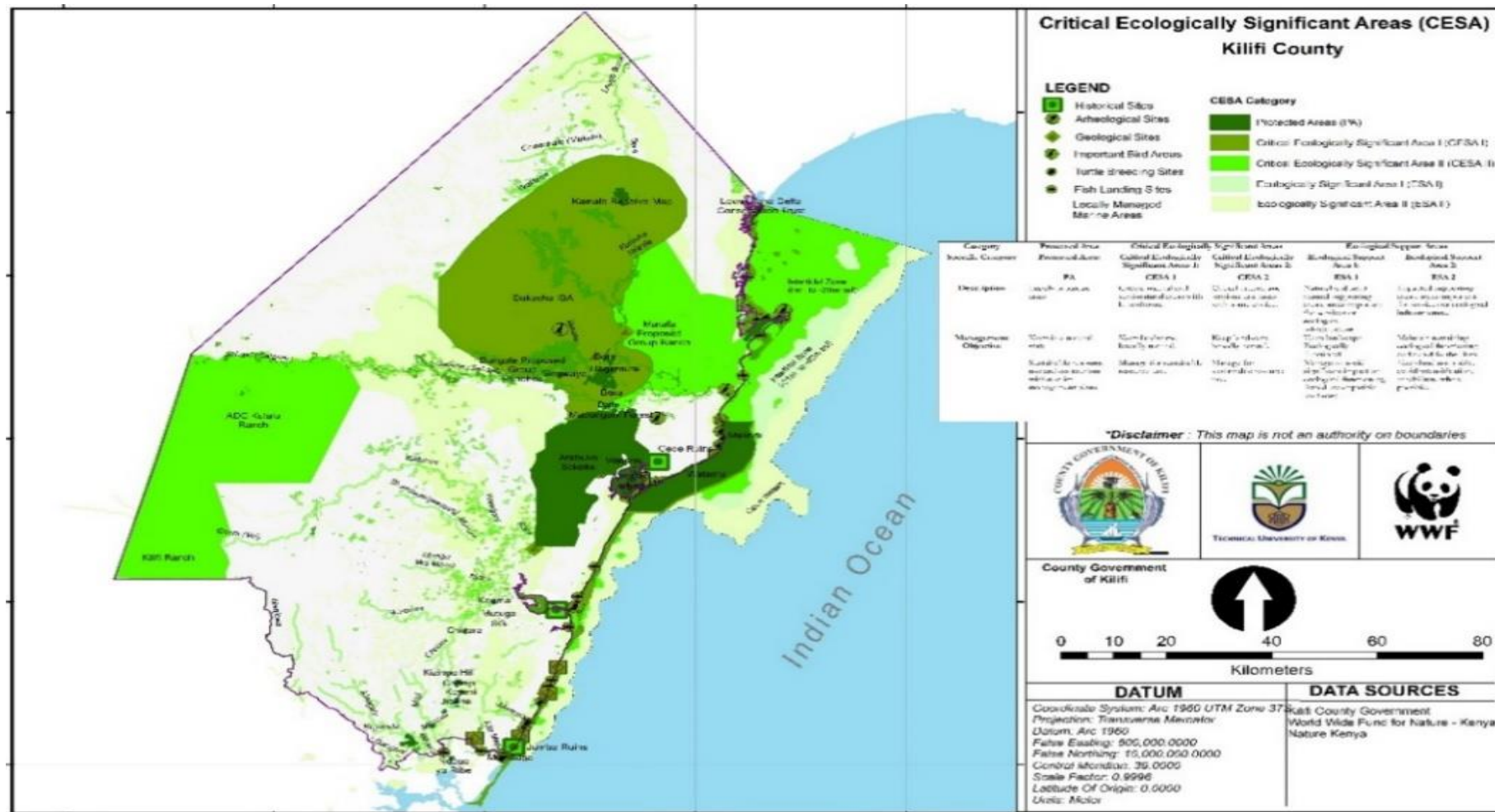
Map 1: The Kilifi County Spatial Plan



Source: Author 2021

4.1 Environment Management Strategies

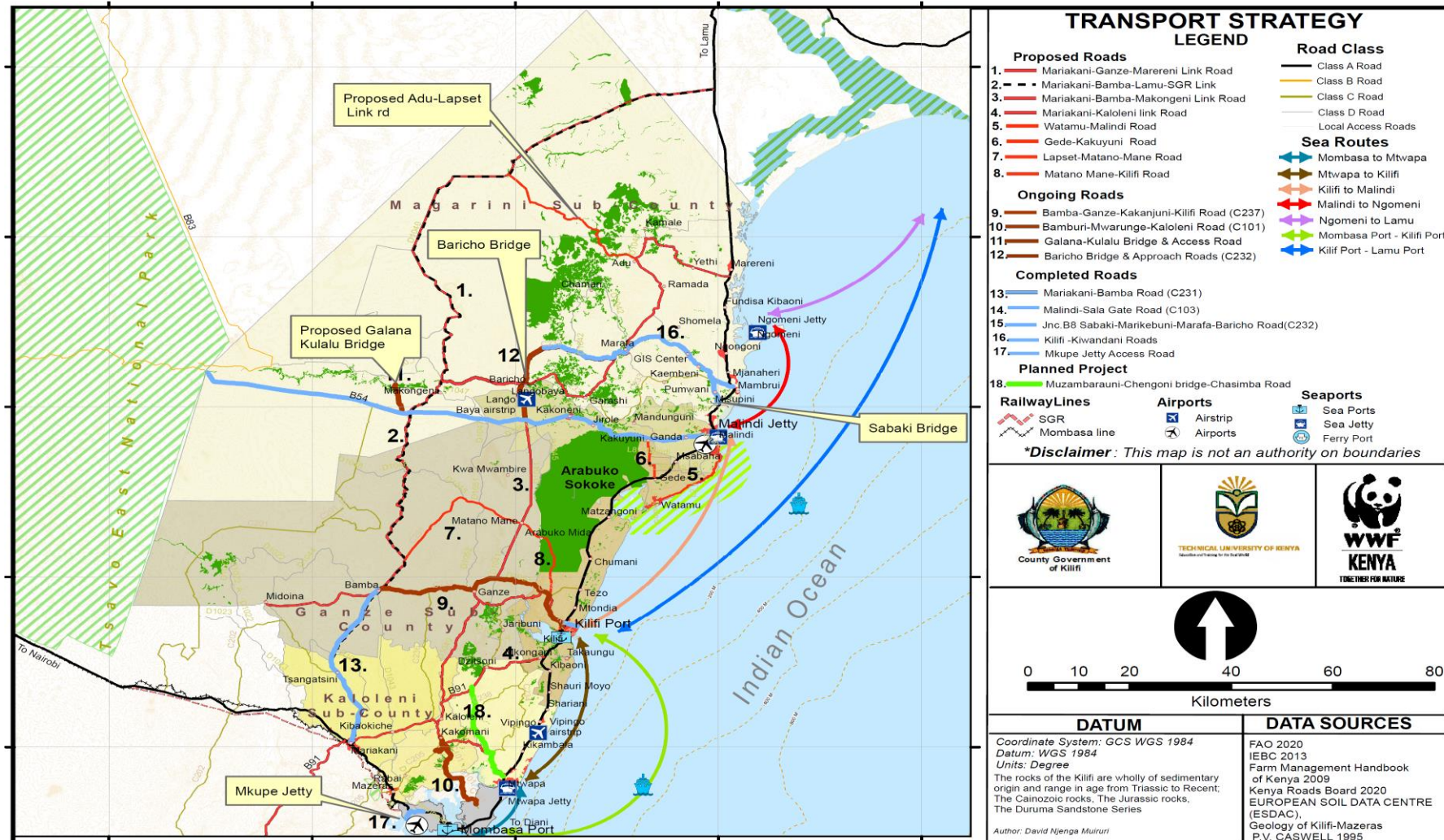
Map 2: Map of Critical Ecologically Significant Areas (CESA) and Ecological Support Areas (ESA)



Source: Author 2021

## 4.2 The Transportation Strategy

Map 3: Transport Strategy



Source: Author 2021

### 4.3 Tourism Development Strategy

*Table 6: Tourism Strategy*

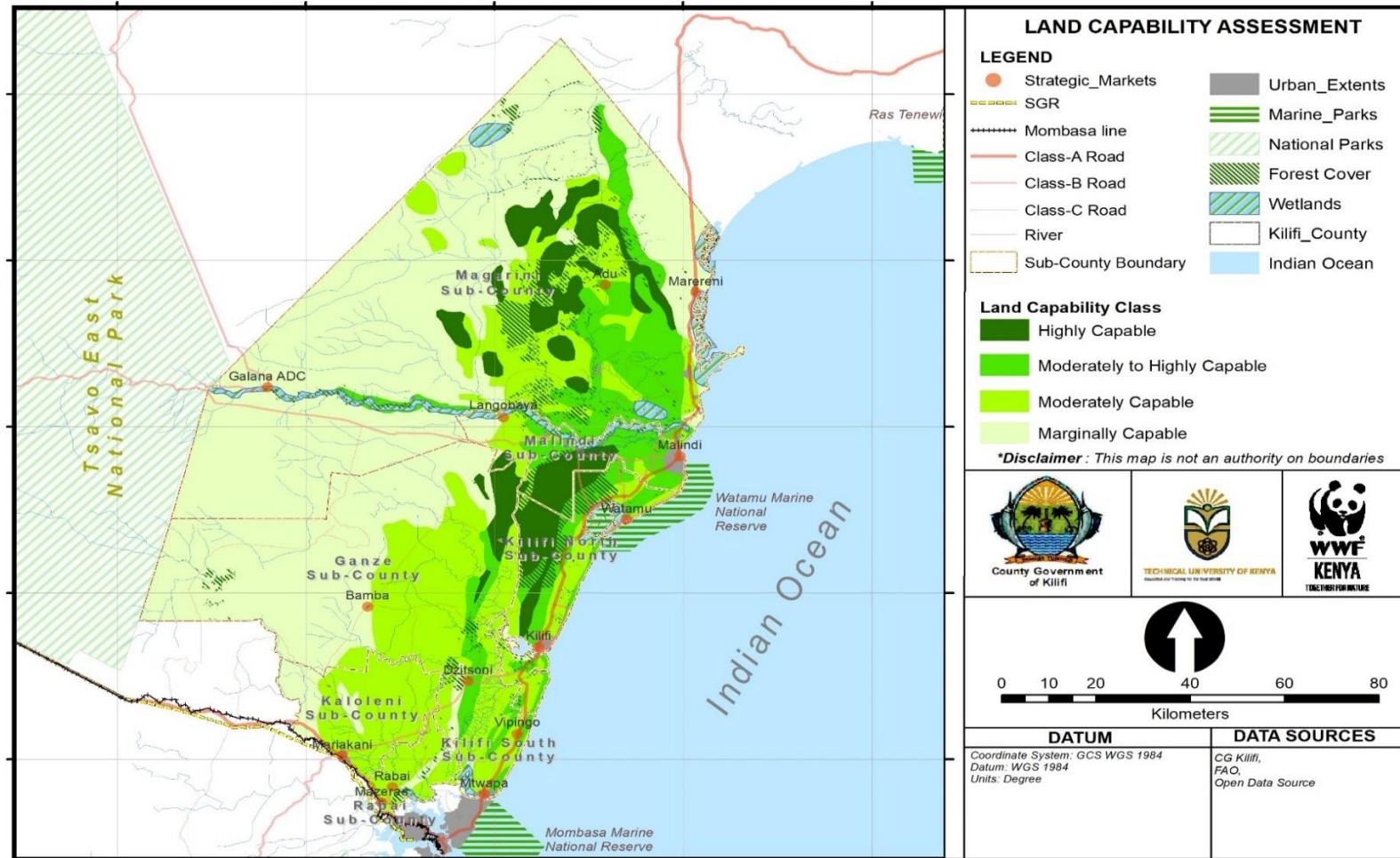
STRATEGIES	KEY ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Promote and Market Kilifi County as a Tourist Destination	Re-brand and re-package tourism products	Branding plans and strategy laid Packaged products and services Enhanced value	Robust business More revenue Increase no. visitors One stop shop/ decision
	Develop and operationalize Tourism Circuit	Clear route maps for visitors Tourist circuits Developed tourism products and services	Established tour routes Satisfied clientele Improved products and services
	Improve auxiliary and beautification program on cities, building and facilities.	Clear branding and identity Destination Identity	Improved quality of produce and services Improved hygiene and attractiveness
	Develop online Tourism marketing platforms	Access to online markets both local and international Information sharing platforms	Improved inbound tourism Improved service offering. Improved incomes to the County
Design and Implement a County Tourism Master Plan.	Carry out investment portfolio	Identify Products and services worthy investing	More investments More product and service offering
	Propose outdoor recreational activities investment	Interactive product mix Improved local tourist uptake	Increase no. of local Tourists High satisfaction index
Develop an Overall Policy Framework for a Sustainable Tourism Agenda in the County	Develop favorable legislations and policies	Investment policies Tourism Code of conduct for unethical behaviors	High net worth investors in the county Reduction on sex tourism Reduction on reduction to drug and subsistence among other unethical behaviors
	Institutionalize Beach safety Unit	Improved safety and security More satisfaction	Increased safety Satisfied visitors

*Source: Author 2021*



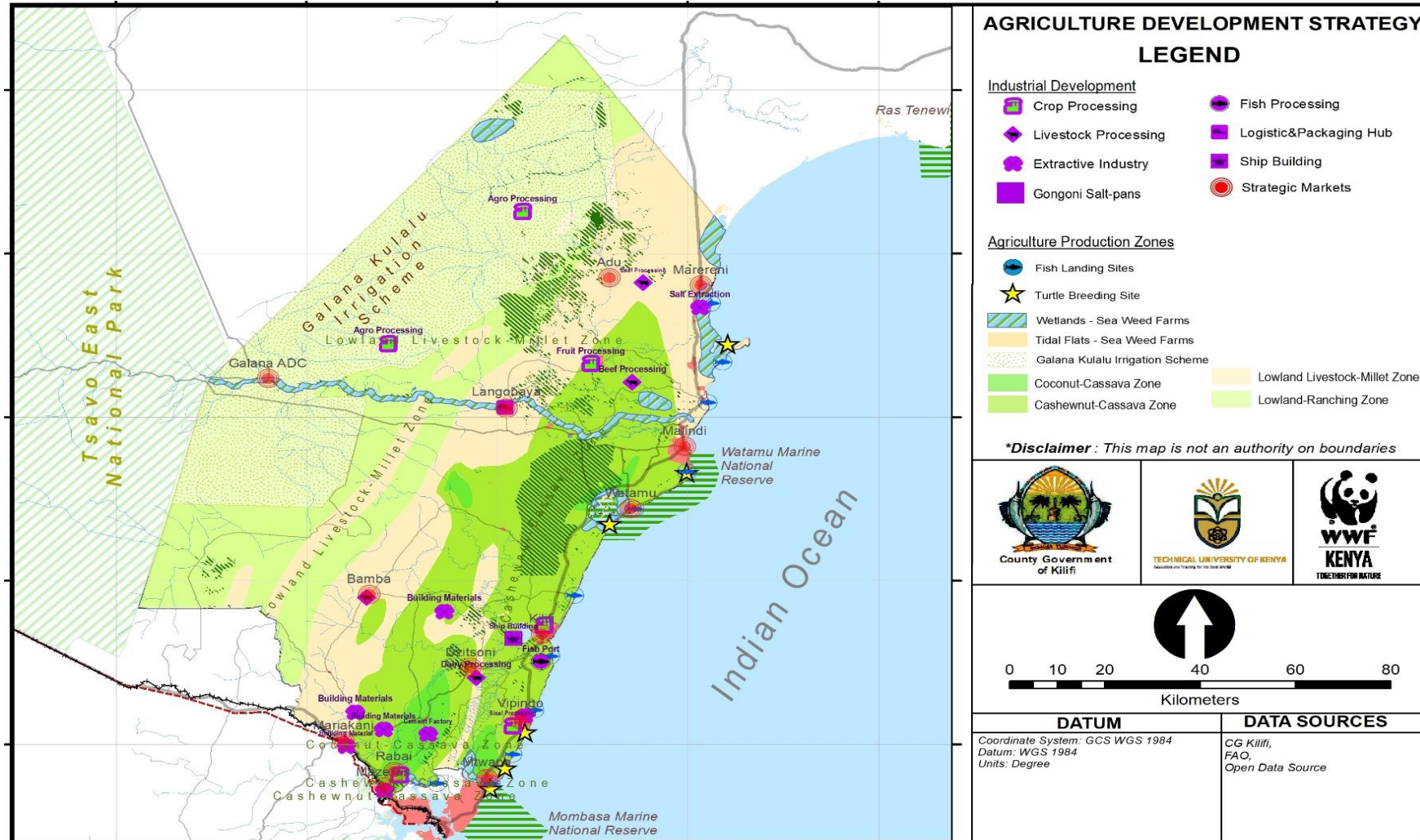
### 4.4 Land Capability Assessment

Map 4: Land Capability Assessment



Source: Author 2021

**4.5 Agriculture Development Strategy**  
**Map 5: Agricultural Development Strategy**



Source: Author 2021

## 5.0 ACTION AREA PLANS AND PROJECTS

**Table 7: Action Area Plans and Projects**

ACTION AREA	PROJECTS
1) <b>The Blue Economy and the Coastal Strip</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrading and strengthening of the existing Malindi Marine Park.</li> <li>• Fully establish and operationalize all the fish landing sites within Kilifi County in the order of priority.</li> <li>• Establishment of sewerage infrastructure within the four major urban centers within the county.</li> <li>• Conservation and protection of tourist sites within the coastal strip.</li> <li>• Establishment of a buffer or riparian reserve from the highest tide of the coastline to allow for public access, conservation of the coastal resources and the management of flood-based disasters.</li> <li>• Integration of solar energy solutions into urban housing projects and development control.</li> </ul>
2) <b>Cross Border Developments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delineate a wildlife dispersal corridor from Tsavo East National Park into Kilifi County.</li> <li>• Establish and delineate shared ranching grounds between Kilifi County and Tana River County.</li> <li>• Establish and delineate shared fishing grounds between Kilifi County and the neighboring Counties.</li> <li>• Develop land use management and irrigation guidelines along River Galana with the neighboring Tana-River County.</li> <li>• Develop land use management policies for all the shared resources.</li> <li>• Establish a well-connected and serviced railroad corridor for Mariakani-LAPSET and Mombasa-Mariakani.</li> </ul>
3) <b>Sabaki Estuarine</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage animal keepers to manage livestock to minimize damage to riparian and wetland vegetation.</li> <li>• Identify appropriate buffer zone widths and building setbacks.</li> <li>• Work with farmers and Community groups to develop on-farm vegetated buffer strips.</li> <li>• Support local Community initiatives in the revegetation and restoration of degraded areas.</li> <li>• Encourage landowners to participate in land care to improve /regenerate bushland for wildlife.</li> </ul>
4) <b>Mariakani-Rabai Industrial Development Corridor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of wastewater and waste management infrastructure.</li> <li>• The establishment of Industrial Parks.</li> <li>• Establishment of proper marketing channels of the Industrial Corridor.</li> <li>• Connect the rest of Kilifi County to the railway in Mariakani</li> </ul>
<i>Source: Author 2021</i>	

<b>6.0 ACTION AREA PLANS AND PROJECTS</b>		
<i>Table 8: Action Area Plans, Projects and Location</i>		
<b>ACTION AREA</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
<b>1) Railway</b>	Construction of a railroad ribbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connecting Mariakani- Bamba- Kulalu to LAPPSET</li> </ul>
<b>2) Roads</b>	Malindi-Tsavo road C103	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilifi-Sokoke-Ganza-Bamba, Vitengeni-Matano Manne-Lango Baya and Baricho</li> <li>• Kibaoni- Fundisa-Ramada and Kulalu Kibokoni-Marafa-Baricho and Galana</li> </ul>
	Adu – LAPSET link road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adu, Marafa and Magarini wards.</li> </ul>
	Watamu – Malindi road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malindi town, Shella, Ganda and Watamu wards</li> </ul>
	Gede – Kakuyuni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dabaso and Kakuyuni wards.</li> </ul>
<b>3) Airport</b>	Construction of an international airport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Langobaya in Jilore ward – Malindi Sub-County</li> </ul>
<b>4) Bridges</b>	Construction of two major bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across river Galana/ Sabaki at Baricho and Shakahola</li> </ul>
<b>5) Utilities</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>6) Water</b>	Expansion of Baricho waterworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baricho</li> </ul>
	Rehabilitation and expansion of water reticulation networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countywide especially on human settlement and Industrial Areas</li> </ul>
<b>7) Sewer</b>	Construction of wastewater and waste management infrastructure in major towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malindi, Kilifi, Mtwapa, Mariakani, Kaloleni, Mazeras, Watamu</li> </ul>
<b>8) Electricity</b>	Expansion of electricity supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County wide</li> </ul>
	Construction of substation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamba, Lango Baya, Ramada</li> </ul>
<b>9) New Industries</b>	Ship building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kilifi town</li> </ul>
	Port	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Takaungu</li> </ul>
	Livestock processing industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamba</li> <li>• Adu</li> </ul>
	Livestock feed industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamba</li> </ul>
	Agro-based industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kulalu</li> </ul>

Kilifi County Spatial Plan 2021 – 2030

	Warehousing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marereni, Mazeras, Mtwapa</li> </ul>
	Fruit processing plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marafa</li> </ul>
	Sea food processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Takaungu</li> </ul>
	Transport logistic and packing industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lango Baya</li> </ul>
	Coconut processing plant	Rabai
	Cashew nuts processing plant	Vitengeni
	Dairy processing plant	Mavueni
	Industrial parks	Kilifi Plantation Area and Kilifi-Mtwapa corridor
<b>10) Upgrade of Existing Industries</b>	Extractive industries	Kaloleni, Vipingo
	Salt processing	Marereni and Gongoni
	Building materials	Mazeras and Jaribuni
<b>11) Preservation of Tourist Attraction Sites</b>	Dr. Kraft church	Rabai
	Gede ruins	Gede/Watamu
	Vasco da Gama pillar	Malindi
	The house of pillar	Mambrui, Takaungu, Kilifi town, Marafa
	Mambrui, Hell’s kitchen and Takaungu settlements	
<b>12) Establishing New Tourist Attraction Sites</b>	Wildlife Conservancy	Ganze Sub-County Magarini Sub-County
<b>13) Introduction, Development and Enhancement of Tourist Activities</b>	Watersports	Malindi Sub-County Kilifi North Sub-County Kilifi South Sub-County
	Sabaki marathon	Along proposed river Sabaki nature trails

Kilifi County Spatial Plan 2021 – 2030

	Gondolas	Along the ridges of river Sabaki
	Beach rugby and football	Malindi, Kilifi, Mtwapa
	Conference tourism	Kulalu A, Kulalu B, Kilifi, Malindi, Mtwapa
	Cultural festival activities	County wide
<b>14) Livestock production</b>	Large-scale ranching	Ganze Sub-County Magarini Sub-County
<b>15) Intensive Dairy Farming</b>		Kilifi South Sub-County Kilifi North Sub-County
<b>16) Crop Production</b>	Intensive crop farming	Kilifi South Sub-County Kilifi North Sub-County
<b>17) Fish Production</b>	Fish landing port	Takaungu
<b>18) Urban Development</b>	New settlement/towns	Magarini Sub-County Ganze Sub-County
<b>19) Growth Centers</b>	Encourage new investments in retail and wholesale	Ramada, GIS station, Vitengeni, Takaungu, Marereni, Bamba, Langobaya, Ganze
<b>20) Higher Education</b>	Build 3 more mid-level colleges	Ganze Sub- County Kilifi South Sub-County Magarini Sub-County
<b>21) Health quality</b>	Maternity wing	Every Level IV and III Hospitals
<b>22) Environmental Protection</b>	Rehabilitation of pit quarry sites	Rabai Sub-County Kilifi North Sub-County Kilifi South Sub-County
	Fencing of forested areas	Arabuko Sokoke Forest

*Source: Author 2021*



**7.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN**

The Kilifi County Spatial Plan 2021 – 2030 will be implemented by various players, key among them are the Government of Kenya, County Government of Kilifi, Parastatals, Development Partners, Community Based Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Institutions and the Residents of Kilifi individually and collectively.

**PARTNERS**

