

# MALINDI INVENTORY



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## **MALINDI INVENTORY**

### **Preamble**

Malindi (once known as Melinde) is a town on Malindi Bay at the mouth of the Galana River, lying on the Indian Ocean coast of Kenya. It is 120 kilometres northeast of Mombasa. The population of Malindi is 117,735 (in 1999 census). It is the capital of the Malindi District. Malindi District is an administrative district in the Coast Province of Kenya. Malindi Town is increasingly becoming known as Kenya's version of "Little Italy". Italians now own more than 2,500 properties, and the number of Italian residents in Malindi town and its environs, estimated at slightly over 3,000, is the largest European population compared to other European populations anywhere in Kenya.

Malindi town is one of the favourite spots on Kenya's coast with attractions split between luxurious hotels and buildings that date back to the 12th century. Gifted with Africa's number one marine park and a vibrant and active night life, Malindi town is a definitely must see for tourists. Malindi is just over 25kms from Watamu, and may be reached easily via the Mombasa-Malindi road, either by matatu, taxi or self-driven. Malindi has been an important town since the 14th century. South of Malindi one can find the mysterious and awe-inspiring ruins and Gede and the Watamu National Marine Park.

Malindi forms a municipal council with the following thirteen wards: Barani, Ganda/Mkaumoto, Gede, Gede North, Gede South, Kijiwetanga, Madunguni, Malimo, Malindi Central, Malindi North, Maweni, Shella, Watamu Town. All of them are located within Malindi Constituency

Malindi town has 20 informal settlements. These are: Umoja, Majivuni, Tototo, Shella, Mgandini, Kikombe Tele, Majengo Mapya, Mbuyu wa Kusema, Kwa Mdomo, Majengo Maskini, Maweni, Erani, Myeye Juu, Kibokoni, Kwa chocha, Ganda, Ziwa la Furunzi, Bandani, Mtangani and Thalatha Meli settlements respectively.

Considerably, a number of basic information profiled in the above settlements has been earmarked for the upcoming KISIP Programme. Figure I shows some of these settlements.



Figure 1: Settlements around the Malindi town

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*A partnership of Muungano wa Wanaviji and the community of Malindi town Write up by Jane Wairutu and Maps by Edwin Simiyu Muungano Support Trust (Mu.S.T)*

## **UMOJA SETTLEMENT**

The village adopted its name “UMOJA” from a Swahili word meaning unity. This unity was achieved when the squatters occupying this piece of land came together to develop a form of settlement.

The settlement is governed by a village elder. Notably, there is not a single CBO or NGO in the entire settlement. The settlement is also yet to access any funding from the local CDF.

### **Land**

The settlement sits on a 10 acre piece of land, and is within two administrative zones, namely: Umoja and Barani zones respectively.

### **Population**

Umoja settlement has a total population of about 1,000 people.

### **Housing**

Housing in the settlement is mainly constructed from mud and grass thatching or blocks with iron sheet roofing. In total, there are a total of 300 structures. The plot size for a single structure is 10m by 10m. Structures have an average of 3 rooms each. Notably, a bigger percentage of residents in this settlement are structure owners. Monthly rent, however, for rentals go for as low as kes500.

### **Services**

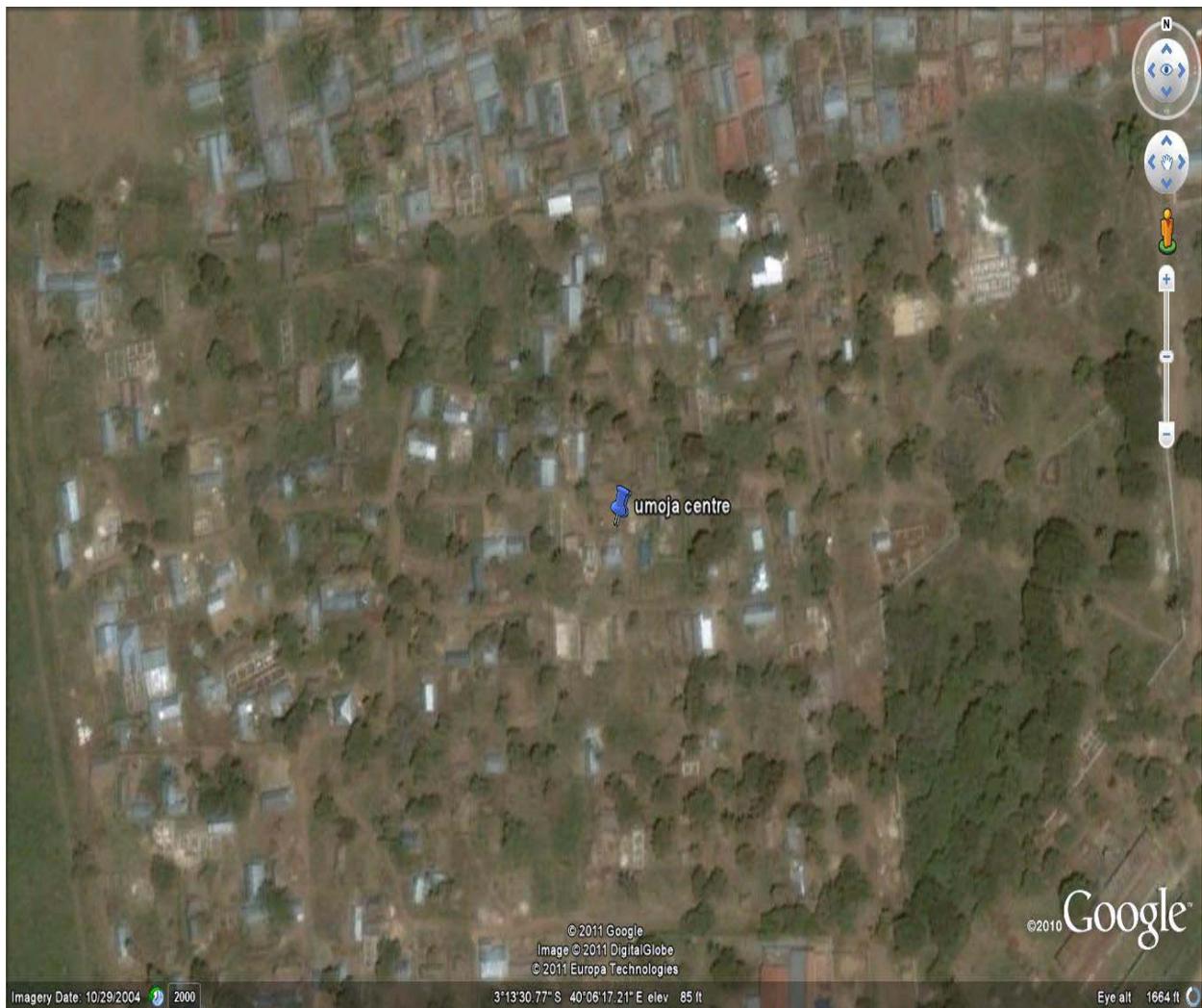
- There is no proper sewerage system serving the settlement. Most residents use self built latrines.
- The residents dispose their solid waste through incineration. Garbage is burnt wherever it is accumulated.
- Fresh water is available at a cost of Ksh. 3 per 20-litre container. This is privately supplied by water vendors.
- Electricity is available in the area and there are no cases of illegal connections.
- Access roads to the settlement are mainly Murram. The use of communication networks is limited in the area as there are no public telephone booths, neither internet access.

- There are ten churches within the village and three schools, namely: High vision academy, Umoja academy and Malindi academy respectively. The schools, however, have no play grounds.
- Residents seek medical services in Bandani as there are no dispensaries within the village.

## Economic Activities

The most common activity practiced in the village is farming. Farm produce fetch as high as kes.300 per stock.

Figure 2 shows a Google map representation of Umoja settlement



**Figure 2: Umoja settlement within Malindi Municipality**

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## I.2 MAJIVUNI SETTLEMENT

Majivuni settlement got its name from the old men who named it after the birth of the first child whom they felt was a visitor.

The settlement is governed by village elders. There are no CBOS and/or NGOs operating within the village. Nevertheless, the settlement has benefited from CDF funds that have seen at least classroom constructed for one of the school. The settlement sits on a 150 acre piece of land. The land falls within Majivuni and Central administrative zones respectively.



### Population

There are 800 households in the settlement. This translates to an estimate population of 7500 people.

### Housing

There are 250 structures averaging 2-3 rooms each. Majority of the residents in this settlement are structure owners. The structures are built using mud, grass thatching and blocks. The plot size for the structures is 10m by 10m. A monthly rent for the mud house is as low as kes.300.

### Services

- Fresh water is privately supplied by vendors at a cost of Kes.21 per 20 litre can.
- There is no sewerage system serving the settlement.
- There are two public toilets and majority of the residents have self built latrines.
- Electricity supply is available. Notably, there's case of no illegal connection in the entire settlement.
- Communication network is still quite poor, as there's limited access to telephone booths or internet.
- Access roads are mainly Murram.

- The village has ten churches and one mosque. There is one government school in the settlement called Majivuni primary school. The other eight are private schools.
- Residents obtain medical care from a government owned dispensary in Majivuni. The common treatable ailments are malaria and typhoid. Residents pay a charge of kes.150 per service.

## **Economic Activities**

Most of Majivuni residents are self employed.

### **1.3 TOTOTO SETTLEMENT**

Toto is a Mijikenda name meaning a *good place*. The village was branded this name by a man named Kaingu Kombe who visited the area and felt it was indeed a good place.

The village is governed by elders. In terms of development, the village has no CBOs and NGOs to intervene. Notably, the settlement is yet to benefit from any CDF funding.

## **Land**

The total land area is 50 acres. This land falls within Tototo and Borani administrative zones respectively.

## **Population**

There are 200 households in the settlement. This translates to a population of about 1500 people.

## **Housing**

Majority of residents in Tototo settlement are structure owners. The 200 identified structures are built using mud and grass thatching on the roofs. The plot size for the structures is 10m by 10m. A monthly rent for the mud house goes for as high as kes.600.

## **Hygiene, Sanitation and Infrastructure**

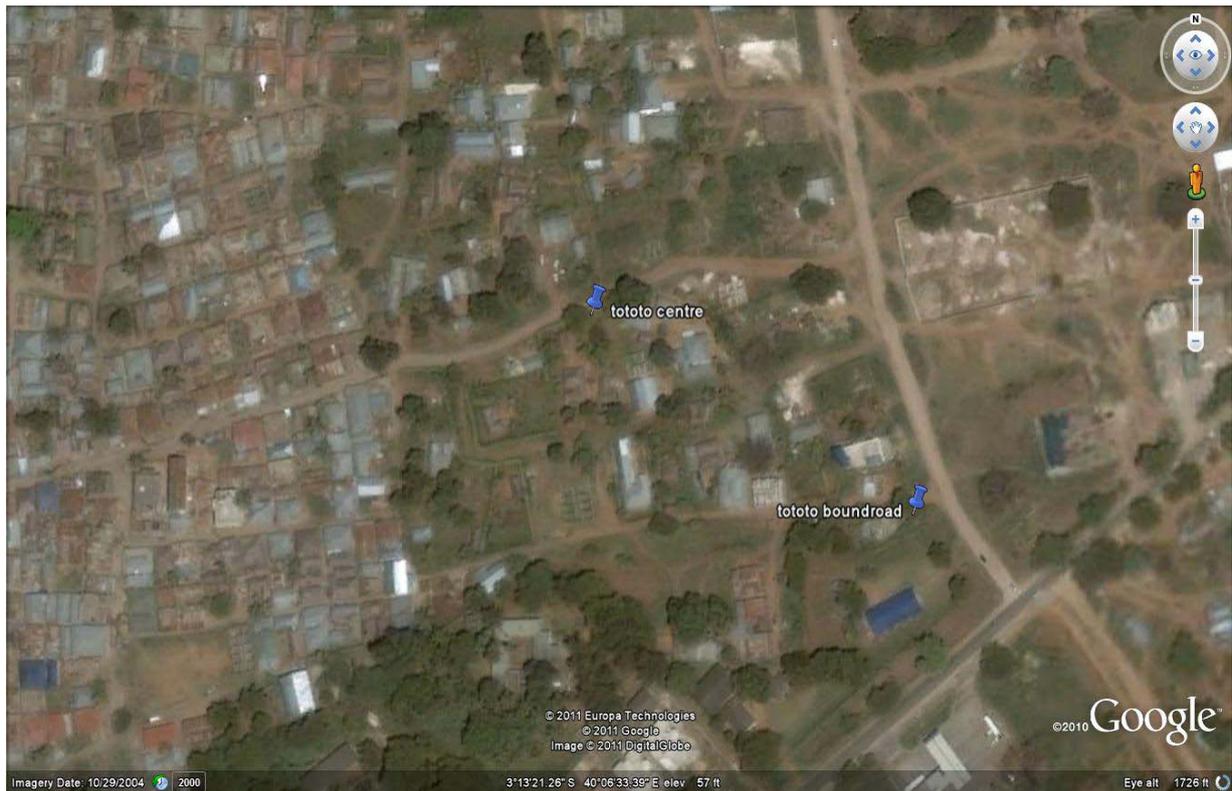
- Fresh water is privately supplied by vendors at a cost of kes.21 per 20 litre can.
- There is no sewerage system serving the settlement.

- The settlement has two public toilets. Majority of the residents, however, have self built latrines.
  - Electricity supply is available and there is no illegal connection.
  - There is limited access to telephone booths as well as the internet to aid in communication.
  - Access roads are mainly Murram.
  - Solid waste is disposed in compost pits
- 
- The village has one church. Notably, there are no schools within the settlement, neither a mosque.
  - Residents have no access to medical care within the settlement. This forces them to seek for Medicare in Malindi town.

### **Economic Activities**

Most Tototo residents in the settlement practice farming as an enterprise, where they earn at least Kes.100 per day.

Figure 3 shows a google map representation of Tototo settlement



**Figure 3: Tototo settlement within Malindi Municipality**

## **I.4 SHELLA SETTLEMENT**

Shella notably was the first town in Malindi. History has it that the town was initially used as a road reserve by the Wasanyas. The people (bajuns), naturally fishermen, found the area fertile hence making it their home. The residents subsequently named the area “Shella” after their place of origin.

There are few CBOs operating within the village. There are, however, no NGOs. Notably, the local CDF has continued to fund building projects within the settlement.

### **Land**

SHELLA settlement falls within Shella and Malindi administrative zones respectively. The land is divided into portions whose owners pay a fee of kes3000 per year to AL-AMIN.

### **Housing and population details**

The structures are built using iron sheets and blocks. The total population of the settlement stands at an approximate 3000-5000 people.

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## Services

- Tapped water is available in the area. There are few wells provided by MAWASCO. Water that sells at kes.3 per 20 litre can.
- There are both pit latrines and flush toilets used for sewage disposal. As well, there is a good drainage system in the settlement and indeed no threats of flooding.
- Electricity supply is available to majority of the houses.
- There is good accessibility to the settlement in terms of

road network.

- Solid waste management is undertaken by the municipal council which organizes for both collection and disposal.
- The beach is the most used social space within the settlement.
- Notably, only private schools are present within the settlement.
- Residents obtain medical care from a private hospital in the area, hence making access to it relatively expensive.

## Economic Activities

Most of Shella residents are fishermen. As well, they actively participate in tourism promotion within the area.

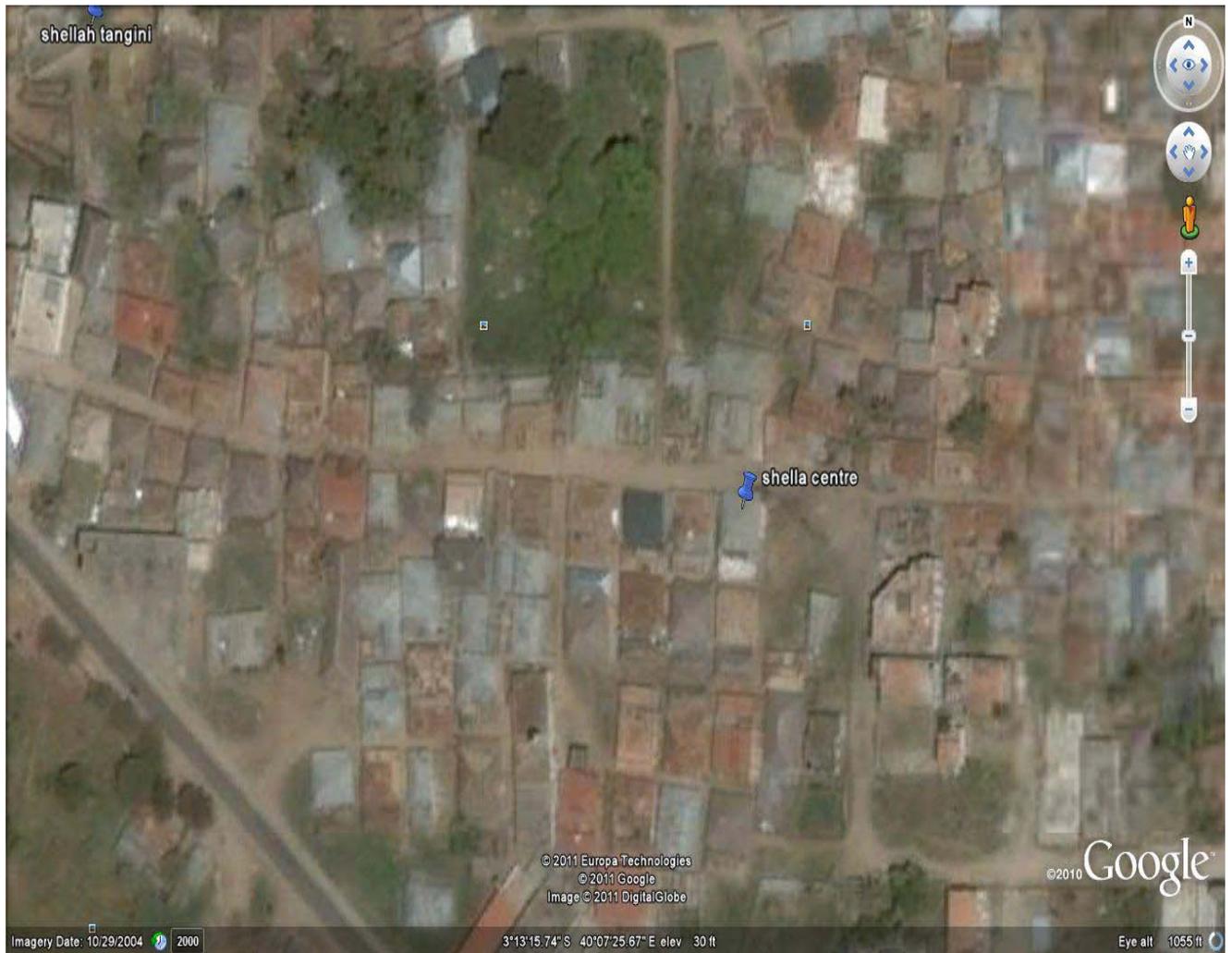


Figure 4: Shella settlement within Malindi Municipality

## 1.5 MGANDINI SETTLEMENT

This settlement was started by the seventh day Adventist (SDA) church. The church initially worshipped under a Mgundi tree that was within the settlement, but proceeded on s to built houses next to the tree. The church subsequently bought the land. Notably, all Mgandini residents are SDAs.

The settlement is situated in Sabaki sub-location, and is governed by village elders and the sub-chief. There are neither CBOs nor NGOs within the settlement. The settlement, nevertheless, has been supported by the local CDF to clear a road for the residents.



### **Land**

The land covers a total area of 60 acres. Ownership is partly private and partly government. There was an eviction by the government as a prison was intended to be built in the area in the 1970s.

### **Population**

The total population of the settlement stands at an estimate 3740 people. There are 56 homesteads, each having about 12 structures.

### **Housing**

There are 2016 rooms in the settlement. The rooms are all residential.

Majority of the residents are structure owners. The structures are built using mud and grass thatching. Plot size for the structures is 13 by 13metres.

### **Services**

- Access to fresh water is two and a half kilometers away from the settlement. There is notably no trading centre nearby.

- There is also no sewerage system serving the settlement. Most residents use self built pit latrines. The average number of toilets is 1 pit latrine per homestead. The rest that do have pit latrines opt to use the bush.
- There is no drainage system in the area. Threat to flooding is extremely minimal.
- There is no electricity supply.
- There is also limited access to telephone booths as well as internet to aid in communication.
- Accessibility is considerably good.
- There is no clearly defined system of solid waste management. Notably, residents collect their own solid waste and subsequently burn them.
- The village has 4 churches and no mosque. There is also one informal school in the area which is publicly owned.
- Residents obtain medical care from one government health centre 5 km away. The facility was built courtesy of the local CDF. Charges are kes20 per service. The most prevalent ailment in the settlement is malaria.

### **Economic Activity**

Most residents are farmers. Their incomes depend largely on the size of harvest.

## **1.6 KIKOMBE TELE SETTLEMENT**

### **Land ownership/ size**

The settlement sits on a government land estimated to cover between 50 to 60 acres. Notably, there has not been any threat of eviction.

### **Population size/housing**

The total population is approximately 1500 people. The area has a total of 235 structures which have four rooms each. The residential rooms are 940 and mostly made of mud and iron sheets. Each room measures 10 by 10 metres and are mainly occupied by structure owners.

### **Services**

- Residents of Kikombe Tele are accessed to tap water. Notably, there are seven stand points which are privately managed and sell at kes.3 per 20litre can.

- There is no sewer management system within the settlement. The settlement has about 10 toilets. Those that cannot the toilets opt to use the bush.
- There is no drainage system and the area is not at risks at all from floods.
- Electricity is available but very expensive.
- There are neither telephone booths nor internet centres. The road is, however, accessible.
- There's no elaborate waste management system. Collected waste is however either burnt or disposed off in garbage pits.
- There are five churches but have no mosques within the settlement.
- There is only one public school (Sabaki primary school) which is in between Kikombe Tele and Tella. The school charges PTA fees to the tune of kes.100 per term.
- There is one privately owned health centre next to the school (Mwavizi clinic). The clinic charges kes.250 and above per visit. Malaria is the prevalent disease within the settlement.

### **Governance and administration**

The governance structure integrates with the formal provincial administration, where there is the DC, DO, Chief, Sub-chief and village elder in that order. The chief, sub-chief and the village elder are primarily responsible for the local administration of the settlement.

### **Economic Activity**

Most of the residents do farming and small scale business.

### **Development intervention**

The settlement has neither a CBO nor an NGO operating within it. They have however benefitted from the local CDF in terms of bursaries.

## **1.7 MAJENGO MAPYA SETTLEMENT**

Majengo Mapya started in 1902, when people bought land from Mwangi Power that was assimilated into islam by Abbu Muhidhar. The present residents subsequently bought the land from Mwangi as a cost of kes.1000 per plot.

## **Land ownership/size**

The land coverage is about 20 acres. The present owner is Abuu Muhidhar. There was an eviction threat once in 2006 when the government planned to expand the Malindi airstrip.

## **Population size/housing**

The precise population is yet to be established. However, total households are estimated to be about 3000. The ratio of structure owners to tenants is 1:5. Most structures are made of mud and roofed thatching. Monthly rent is between kes.600-800 for temporary structures, and kes.1000-2000 for the semi-permanent ones.

## **Services**

- The settlement is accessed to fresh water. There about hundred water standpoints. The standpoints are privately managed.
- There is no sewer maintenance since most of them use pit latrines. Every structure has at least a toilet.
- There is no drainage system. The area was last affected by floods during the 1997 el nino rains.
- Electricity is available, but still quite expensive to the residents.
- There are no telephone booths or an internet centre. Residents access these services in the nearby town.
- There is no proper waste management system. Individuals, however, are engaged at a fee to help in collecting waste.
- There are several churches within the settlement and one Mosque which is shared with Kisumu Ndogo given that the Mosque sits at the border of the two settlements.
- There is one public school (St. Andrews Primary) and two private schools (Great news and Pwani Secondary school respectively). Great news charges a fee is kes.3000 per month.
- There are two health centres which are privately owned. These are Imani medical clinic and Ebenezer medical clinic respectively. A government hospital is 1 km away.
- Prevalent diseases are malaria and cholera when it rains.

## **Economic Activities**

Most residents are self employed and can get between kes.300 and 5000 a month. Those that are employed earn as high as kes.5000 to 15000 a month.

## **Governance and administration**

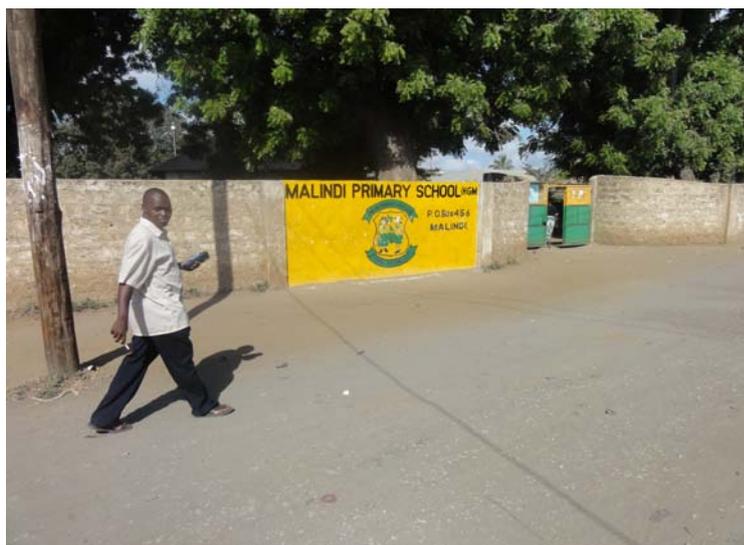
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The governance structure integrates with the formal provincial administration. In principle, there's a village elder, assistant chief and a chief that are responsible for the local administration within the settlement.



Figure 5: Majengomapyia settlement within Malindi Municipality



## 1.8 MBUYU WA KUSEMA SETTLEMENT

Mbuyo wa Kusema started as bush. The name was given after a 'Mbuyo' that was believed to have the ability to talk.

The land owner took Maasai guards to protect his land. This led to a war between them and the community resulting in a number of Maais being burned to death. The owner (a former

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MP) then decided to sell the land at a cost of kes.2500 for 500 by 100 metre plots. That is how the settlement came to be.

### **Land ownership/size**

Mbuyu wa kusema is privately owned.

### **Population size/household**

The settlement hosts 700 households. This translates to an estimate population of 3015 people. Every structure has about 5-6 rooms, mainly residential, with an exception of about three shops. The rest are kiosks.

Most structures are build of mud and Makuti, with quite a few roofed with iron sheets. Rooms are 12 by 11. Rent ranges from kes.800 to 1000 for mud walled, and kes.2000 for semi-permanent ones.

### **Services**

- Residents are accessed to tap and borehole water. Water sell at kes.2 per 20litre can. There are two stand points which are privately owned.
- There is no sewer maintenance system. Every structure, however, has at least a toilet. As well, there is no proper drainage system.
- Electricity is available, though still expensive for the residents.
- There are no telephone booths neither internet centres to aid in communication.
- External roads are easily accessible.
- They are few churches in these settlements. There's, however, neither Mosque nor a playing field.

### **Economic Activity**

Most of the residents are self-employed and earn about kes.5000 per month. The employed ones on the contrary earn between kes.6000 and 12000.

### **Governance and Administration**

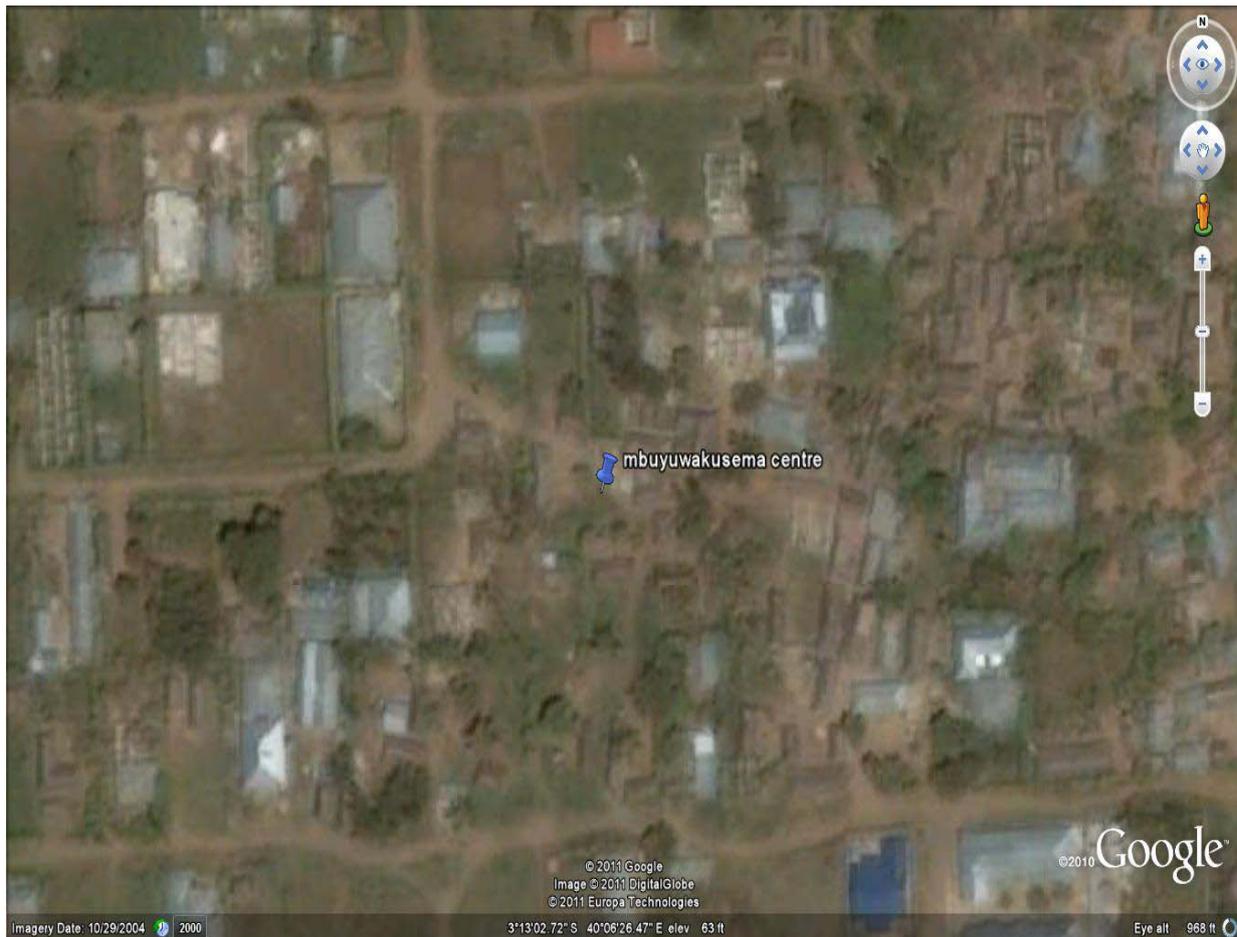
The village elder, assistant chief and the chief are primarily in charge of administration in the settlement.

### **Development institutions**

They settlement have neither CBOs nor NGOs operating in it. As well, the settlement is yet to benefit from any CDF funding.

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**Figure 6: Mbuyu wa Kusema settlement within Malindi Municipality**

## **1.9 KWA MDOMO SETTLEMENT**

Kwa Mdomo settlement is in Malindi North Ward. The settlement was first called Chungwani before an Asian settler renamed it Kwa mdomo. The settlement is about 40 years old.

### **Population**

The settlement has 22 households. This translates to about 200 people in the entire settlement.

### **Housing**

There are 65 residential rooms.

### **Services**

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- The settlement has only one water point that is privately managed. Water sell for kes.2 per 20 litres can
- There are 5 toilets serving the entire settlement.
- The settlement has no proper drainage.
- Electricity is available.
- There is no telephone booth or internet access.
- The settlement has no church, mosque, school or a health centre.
- Common ailments in the settlement are malaria, dysentery and skin diseases.

### **Economic activity**

Most people in the settlement are employed. The level of income per month ranges from kes.4000 to 6000.

### **Governance and administration**

The village elder and the assistant chief are primarily responsible for the administration of the settlement.

### **Development Institutions**

There are no CBOs or NGOs within the settlement.

## **1.10 MAJENGO MASKINI. SETTLEMENT**

During the era of Malindi Township, construction of road-Jomo Kenyatta and the subsequent expansion led to the eviction of residents living nearby to a new area. The Municipal council planner subsequently created and allocated substitute area for the people evicted. The word Majengo Maskini came from the word 'Maskini' meaning poor people who were to live in a new building (Majengo), hence 'Majengo maskini.'

Majengo Maskini is located in Majengo maskini Village, central location, Malindi division

### **Land**

Majengo Maskini lies in plot number 363. The land coverage is exactly 43.47 hectares.

The land is privately owned. The residents of the settlement pay the owner a rent kes.250 each per month. Failure to honour the rent attracts an eviction threat. The residents apparently hold to the view that the purported owner grabbed the land from the municipal council.

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## **Population**

The total population of the settlement stands at 12450 people. There are 2490 households.

## **Housing**

There are 313 sub plots in the entire settlement with about 415 structures and approximately 2490 rooms. The building materials are mainly iron sheets, stones, wood, makuti, blocks and mud. The structure / room size is 4mx3m. Ratio of tenants to structure owners stands at 9:1

## **Services**

- Residents of the settlement receive water from the municipal council. The estimate price of water per 20litre can is kes.4.
- There is no sewer system.
- There is no proper drainage system. The settlement is also vulnerable to flooding given that it lies on a lower area.
- Electricity is available.
- An internet centre is available in the settlement.
- There are no formal roads. Only footpaths are available.
- Waste is disposed off informally. There are no designated places for waste disposal.

## **Social spaces**

There are no community centres and playing fields. There are, however, churches and mosques.

## **Healthcare.**

There are few privately owned clinics. Notably, these private clinics charge double the rates charged in a government health centre.

## **Economic activities**

Majority of residents in the settlement are employed. The rest engage in small scale businesses.

## **Governance and administration**

The land is governed by a council of *Wazee wa Mitaa*, chaired by *Mzee wa kijiji*.

## Development institutions

There is one CBO in the settlement by the name Majengo residence welfare association and one NGO (USAID, APHIA I I Coast). The NGO deal with HIV/AIDS awareness in the area

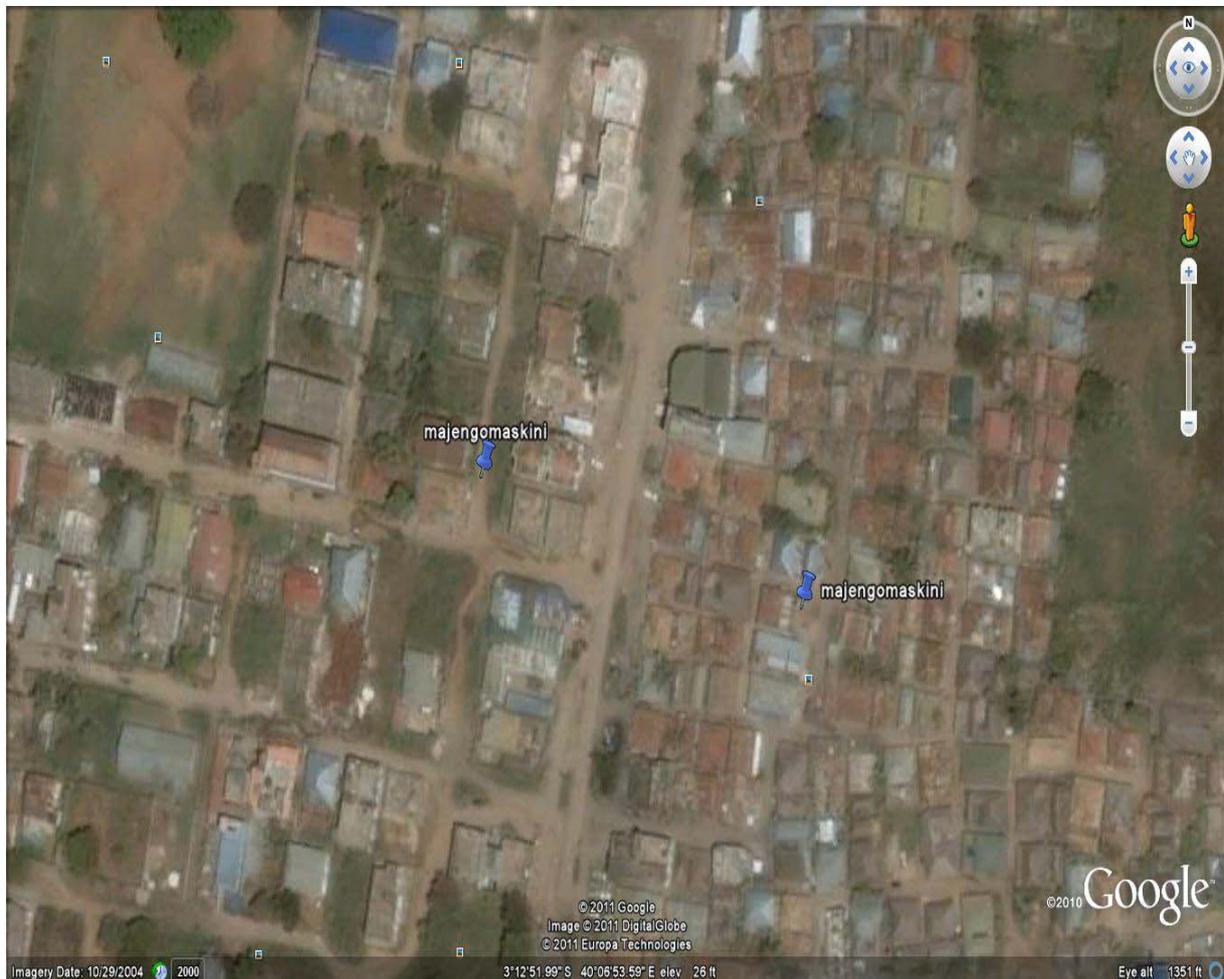


Figure 7: Majengo Maskini settlement within Malindi Municipality

### 1.11 MAWENI SETTLEMENT

Maweni settlement is located in Maweni village, Malindi Division. The land where the settlement sits on was previously owned by the Asians who subsequently sold it to the present occupants. The area was named Maweni owing to a lot of stones that are stuck in the ground.

#### Housing

Houses have 3-5 rooms each. Occupants of these houses are mainly tenants.

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## **Services**

- Water points are privately managed. A 20litre can of water sell for between kes.2 and kes.4.
- There's a toilet at least in every household.
- There's no proper drainage system within the area. The area is not prone to flooding.
- Electricity is available.
- There are chambers created by the municipal council where people throw their solid wastes.
- There are two churches and one mosque in the area. There are, however, no community centres or a playing field.
- There is one public primary school (Sir Ali primary school).
- There are no government hospitals or private hospitals around the area.

## **Economic Activities**

Most of the people in this settlement own small business.

## **Governance**

The settlement is governed by council of elders

## **Development Interventions**

There is no CBO or any NGO around the settlement. The LATTF are now helping in road construction.



**Figure 8: Maweni settlement of Malindi Municipality**

## **I.12 ERANI SETTLEMENT**

Erani settlement is located in Malindi Division, Maweni Location, Erani Sub-location. Its exact physical location is between Causorina and Hospital Road.

The land was previously owned by a Hindu tycoon known as Hajj Adam who later left, prompting the Municipal Council of Malindi to take over the vacated land. An Iran ambassador later visited the place which was by then known as 'Maweni' and from the name of his home country the people named it 'Erani'.

### **Land**

The size of the land is 12 ha. People in this settlement do not develop permanent structures for fear of imminent eviction by the Municipal council of Malindi.

### **Population**

The total population is approximately 17800 persons.

### **Housing**

The settlement hosts a total of 314 structures. Each housing unit has 4 to 5 rooms. Materials used to construct the houses include, irons sheets, blocks, mud and makuti. 95% of the occupants are structure owners, while the rest 5% are tenants.



## Services

- The people obtain their water from privately owned water points and wells. There are approximately more than 5 water stands. Water is sold at kes.4 for every 20 litre can
- The settlement has neither a sewer nor a proper drainage system. There's, however, no threat of flooding.
- Waste is disposed at municipal built points.

Garbage is collected from house to house at kes.20. There is no waste management system or activity in the area

- There are approximately 3560 toilets within the entire settlement.
- Electricity is available
- Internal and external road accessibility is through foot paths and narrow Murram roads designed for vehicles.
- There are no schools available in the area. there are, however, a number of churches and mosques
- There are no health care centers within the settlement.

## Economic activities

The main sources of income are small scale businesses. The income levels are at an average of kes.100 per day.

## Governance and Administration

The settlement is governed by a *Mzee wa kijiji*, who also chairs in the council of *Wazee wa mtaa* . There are no direct funds available for the community.

### **I.13 MYEYE JUU SETTLEMENT**

Myeye Juu Village is located in Malindi Division, Myeye Location. The width of its physical location is approximately from Sabasaba to Mayungu Road. Its length is approximately from Takaye to Kijiwetanga.

The land where Myeye Juu is located was initially owned by an Indian. The settlement was by then referred to as 'Maweni'. The Indian later sold the land to one, Mathenge, who was unfortunately chased away afterwards by the Giriama. With the exit of Mathenge, the Giriama renamed the land 'Myeye Juu' meaning 'the poor'.

#### **Land size**

Land size is 57.31 acres. Notably, there are no eviction threats.

#### **Population**

The total population is approximately 21,000 persons.

#### **Housing**

There are 718 plots within the settlement. Room sizes measure 3m x 3m.

#### **Sanitation**

- There are approximately 5 privately owned water stand points. Water sell for kes.4 per 20litre can.
- Internal and external road accessibility is through foot paths and narrow Murram roads designed for vehicles.
- There is neither a sewer nor proper waste management system in the area.
- There are about 718 toilets
- There are no community centres or open spaces. However there are churches and mosques.
- There are two primary schools in the area, namely Takale and Karima primary schools respectively.
- Electricity is available. Some, however, opt to utilize solar energy.
- There are no health care facilities in the area.

#### **Economic activities**

Majority of the residents in this settlement are self employed - operate small scale businesses.

## **Governance and Administration**

The settlement is governed by a *Mzee wa kijiji*, who also chairs in the council of *Wazee wa Mtaa*. There are no direct funds available for the community, neither are there any major development interventions in the area.

### **1.14.1 KIBOKONI SETTLEMENT**

In the early years, the area was known as 'Mpirani'. Overtime, however, there arose a mass of water within the settlement that was frequented by hippos, hence the change of name from 'Mpirani' to 'Kibokoni'.

#### **Land**

Land in the entire settlement covers approximately 52 acres.

#### **Population**

There are 560 households in the settlement. This translates to 3290 persons.

#### **Housing**

Building materials are mainly mud for walls and thatch for roofing. Rent charges range between kes.400 and kes.500 per month.

#### **Services**

- Water is charged at kes.2 per can of 2 litre can.
- There is neither sewer nor a proper drainage system. Most people, however, have toilets in their houses
- Electricity is available.
- There are only 3 churches in the entire settlement.
- Available schools within the settlement are Kibokoni Primary and Secondary Schools, Bethel Primary School and Rainbow Primary School.
- There is one public dispensary (Sabaki Dispensary) and one private health centre (Rainbow Health Centre). The public dispensary charge kes.20 per service, while the private health centre charge as high as kes.250 per service.
- Common ailments within the settlement include Malaria and Dysentery.

## **Economic activities**

Main activities include farming and sand mining. Average daily income is kes200.

## **Governance and Administration**

The settlement is under the administration of a village elder.

## **Development institutions**

There are two NGOS within the settlement, namely: Red Cross and APHIA II Coast respectively. As well, CDF has facilitated the construction of a dispensary and a laboratory for Kibokoni secondary.

## **I.15 KWA CHOCHA SETTLEMENT**

The exact physical location in terms of width is from Sabasaba to Muyeye Wayani.

### **LAND**

The size of land is approximately 72 acres. The land is privately owned.

### **POPULATION**

There are approximately 2490 households in the entire settlement.

### **Services**

- Most people obtain water from the well. MAWASCO wants to start providing water services at kes5 per 20litre can.
- Some houses have toilets while others do not. The houses that do have the toilets utilize the nearby bush.
- Approximately 40% of the population has access to electricity while the rest use solar energy.
- Internal and external road accessibility is through foot paths and narrow Murram roads designed for vehicles.
- Solid waste is indiscriminately disposed. There is no solid waste management system.
- There are no community centers or open spaces. However there are churches and mosques.

- There are only nursery schools in the area – all privately owned. The schools charge kes.2000 per term.
- The available hospital is owned by the Municipal Council of Malindi and it attends to municipal council workers free of charge. Every other person, however, is charged kes.300 upwards.

### **Governance and Administration**

The settlement is governed by a *Mzee wa Kijiji*, who also chairs a council of *Wazee wa Mtaa*. There are no direct funds available for the community.

### **I.16 GANDA**



#### **Land**

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*A partnership of Muungano wa Wanaviji and the community of Malindi town Write up by Jane Wairutu and Maps by Edwin Simiyu Muungano Support Trust (Mu.S.T)*

Ganda village sits on a 200acre piece of land located in Ganda central zone.

## **Population**

There are 1500 households in the entire settlement, translating to a total population of 1800 people.

## **Housing**

There are about 300 structures, with mud, iron sheets thatching and blocks being the mostly used building materials. Structures have an average of 8 rooms each with monthly rent going for kes.300 for mud houses.

## **Services**

- Fresh water is supplied by the government and private individuals who charge kes.2 for a 20-litre can.
- This settlement is not served with a sewer system. However, sewerage management is by pit latrines. There are 2 public pit latrines and several self owned pit latrines.
- Storm water drains freely through the settlement. There are no drainage channels and the village is not faced with flooding risks.
- The settlement is supplied with electricity from the Kenya Power and lighting company.
- Access to the settlement by road within this settlement is possible by murrum roads.
- Waste management is done through composting and burning.
- There are 5 churches, but no mosque.
- There is one public primary school (Ganda primary) and one private primary school (Bidii Academy)
- On issues pertaining to health there is one private dispensary and a public dispensary (Ganda dispensary). Charges for service are about kes.200. The most prevalent disease in this area is malaria.

## **Economic Activities**

Most of the people in this settlement are employed.

## **Governance and administration.**

Village elders are directly in charge of the settlement administration.

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*A partnership of Muungano wa Wanaviji and the community of Malindi town Write up by Jane Wairutu and Maps by Edwin Simiyu Muungano Support Trust (Mu.S.T)*

## Development institutions

There are no community based organizations or NGOs within the settlement. The settlement is also yet to benefit from any funding from the local CDF.

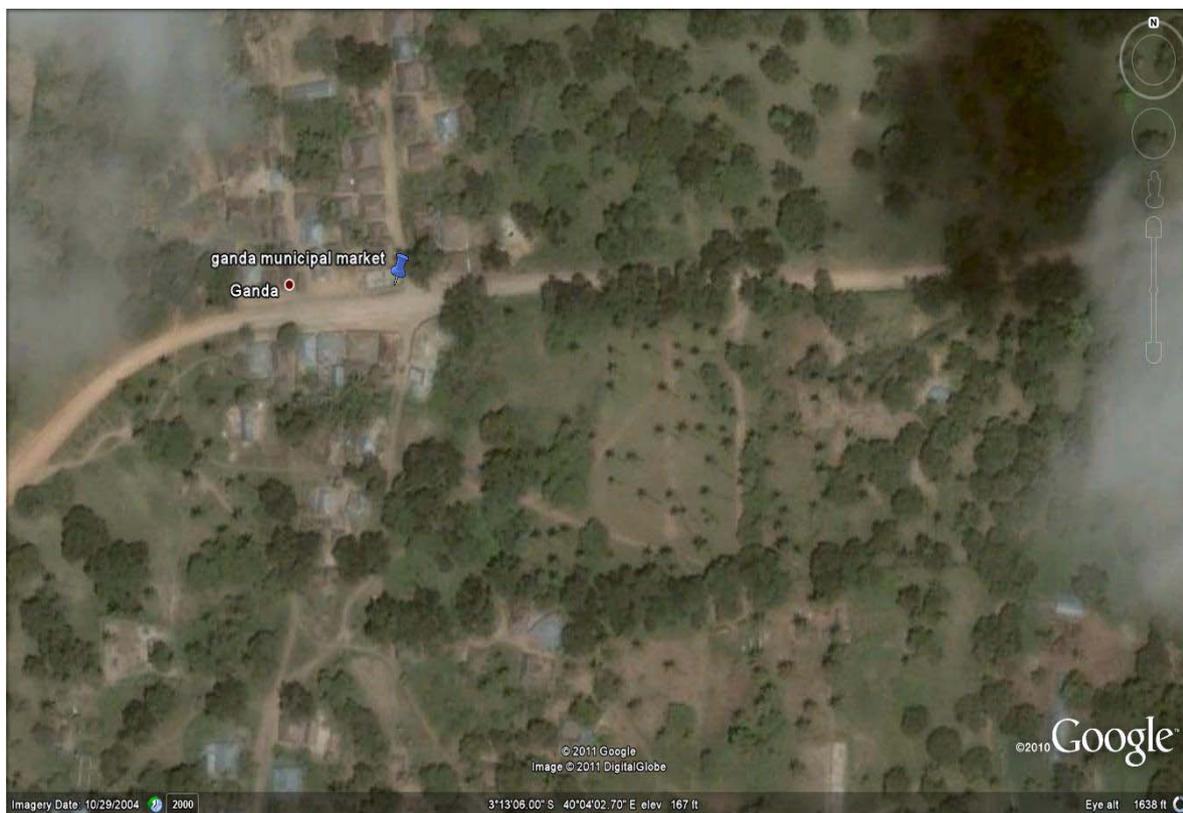


Figure 9: Ganda settlement of Malindi Municipality

### 1.17 ZIWA LA FURUNZI SETTLEMENT

This settlement is named after the first person to settle on this land called Furunzi.

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## **Land**

Ziwa la furunzi village sits on a 200acre piece of land

## **Population**

There are 2000 households in the entire settlement, with an estimated population of 3000 people.

## **Housing**

There are about 500 structures, with mud, iron roofing, thatching and blocks being the mostly used building materials. Structures have a range of 3-6 rooms each with monthly rent going for kes.350 per room for mud houses.

## **Services**

- Fresh water supplied by the government and private individuals is available at a cost of Kes.3 per 20-litre.
- The settlement is not served with a sewer system. However, sewerage management is by pit latrines. There are 2 public pit latrines and several self owned pit latrine
- There is no proper designed Storm water drainage system and the settlement does not experience cases of flooding.
- The settlement is supplied with electricity.
- Access to the settlement by road within this settlement is possible by murram roads.
- Solid waste management is done through composting and burning within the settlement.
- There are 5 churches and 1 mosque. There are, however, neither schools nor health facilities within the settlement

## **Economic Activities**

Majority of the residents in the settlement are self-employed.

## **Governance and Administration.**

Village elders are directly in charge of the settlement administration.

## **Development institutions**

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*A partnership of Muungano wa Wanaviji and the community of Malindi town Write up by Jane Wairutu and Maps by Edwin Simiyu Muungano Support Trust (Mu.S.T)*

There are no community based organizations or NGOs within the settlement. The settlement is also yet to benefit from any funding from the local CDF.

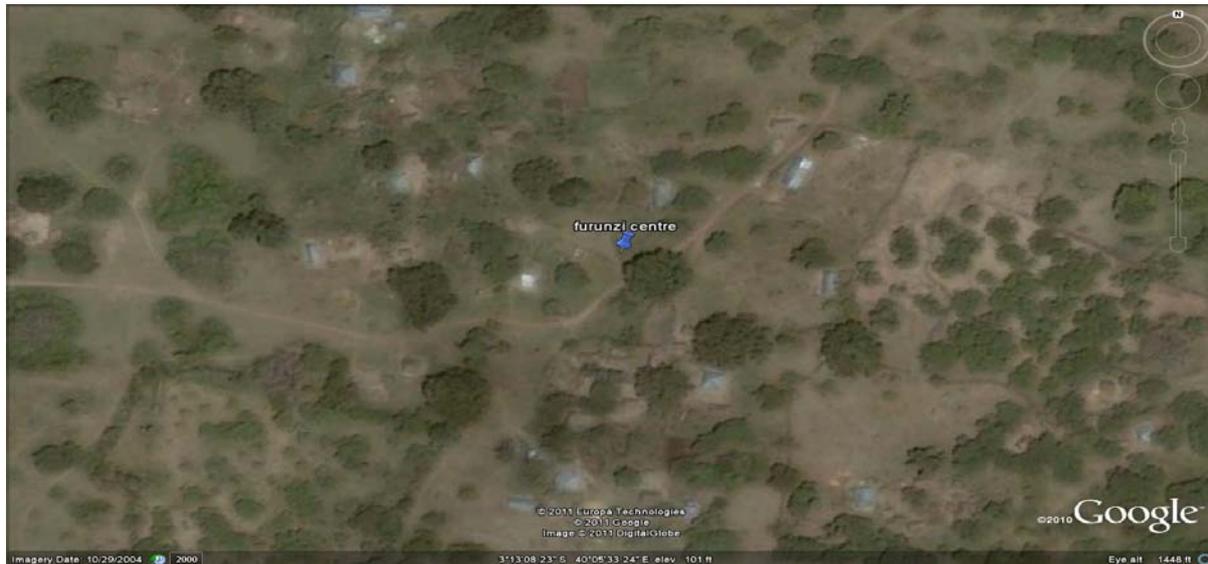


Figure 10: Ziwa la Furunzi settlement

## 1.18 BANDANI SETTLEMENT

### Land

Bandani settlement sits on a 156acre piece of land.

### Population

There is a total population of 17,000 people in this settlement with about 7,000 households.

### Housing

There are about 400 structures, with most of them built of mud and thatching. Structures have about 4-5 rooms each and the monthly rent is about Kes.700 per room.

### Services

- Fresh water supplied by the government and private individuals is available at a cost of Kes.2 per 20-litre.
- The settlement is not served with a sewer system. However, sewerage management is by pit latrines. There are 2 public pit latrines and several self owned pit latrines

- There is no proper designed Storm water drainage system and the settlement does not experience cases of flooding.
- The settlement is supplied with electricity.
  
- There are neither telephone booths nor internet services within the settlement.
- Access to the settlement by road within this settlement is possible by murrum roads.
- Solid waste management is done through composting.
- There are 3 churches and 3 mosques within the settlement.
- Barani secondary school and a private primary school are located within this settlement. These schools, however, do not have playing grounds.
- There is one private dispensary within this settlement. Charges for service are at an average of Ksh.100. The most prevalent disease in this area is malaria.

### **Economic Activities**

Most of the people in this settlement are self employed.

### **Governance and Administration**

The village administration is made up of village elders.

### **Development Institutions**

There are no community based organizations and NGOs formed with development oriented objectives. The settlement has not received any funding from the Constituency Development Fund (C.D.F).

## **1.19. MTANGANI SETTLEMENT**

The land on which the settlement is established was formerly occupied by an Indian man. The Indian man was later evicted from the land by the locals who then settled on the land. The land had good soil that was used in making pots. The name Mtangani originates from this soil that was being used for making pots.

### **Land**

The land covers an area of approximately 10 acres

### **Population**

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*A partnership of Muungano wa Wanaviji and the community of Malindi town Write up by Jane Wairutu and Maps by Edwin Simiyu Muungano Support Trust (Mu.S.T)*

The total population of Mtangani is 4480 people. There are 2480 households in the entire settlement.

## **Housing**

There are 400 structures of 8 by 200. Each structure has an average of 8 rooms. The structures are built of mud, blocks, thatching and iron roofing. A mud house goes for Kes.600 per month.

## **Services**

- The settlement is served with fresh water that costs Kshs.3 per 20liters.
- There is no proper sewerage system within the area. The toilets are mainly self constructed toilets
- The area is not served with a drainage system and there are no any flooding threats.
- Electricity is available from the Kenya power and lighting company and there are no illegal connections that have been made.
- There are no telephone booths within the settlement. There are no internet services, either, in the area.
- The access roads are mainly murram roads.
- The main method of solid waste disposal is burning of the waste.
- The settlement is served by 4 churches. There is no mosque
- There are 7 schools which are all private where the children from the settlement go to school.

## **Health care**

People from the settlement seek medical attention from a private dispensary where services are charged at Kes.300 per service. The common disease treated at the dispensary is Malaria.

## **Economic Activities.**

The main economic activity is farming from which the residents earn an average of Kes.200 per day.

## **Governance and Administration**

The residents are led by village elders.

## **Development Interventions.**

No projects have been initiated within the settlement. There are no social spaces, either.

## **I.20 THALATHA MELI**

The name “Thalatha” is an Arabic word meaning three. It originates from an Arabian man who named the area Thalatha.

### **Land**

The total land cover of the settlement is 12 acres.

### **Population**

There are 1000 people living within the settlement. This comprises of 800 households.

### **Housing**

A total of 250 structures can be found in Thalatha Meli settlement. The average number of rooms for the structures is 8. These structures are mainly built of mud, block, thatching and iron roofing. Rent goes for kes.400 per month for a mud house.

### **Services**

- There is fresh water within the settlement that is supplied by the government. The water costs kes.2 per 2liters.
- The settlement lacks a proper sewerage system and pit latrines are common in the area.
- Drainage systems are non-existing within the settlement. The area does not also experience any flooding threats.
- Electricity is available and there are no illegal connections.
- There are neither telephone booths nor internet services within the settlement.
- The access roads to the settlement are murrum roads.
- On solid waste management, residents dispose off their waste by throwing it into already dug pits
- The area is served by one church and a mosque.
- There are neither formal nor informal schools in the settlement. There’s not a single dispensary within Thalatha Meli.

### **Economic activities**

Thalatha Meli residents are mainly farmers who earn an average income of kes.200 per day.

### **Governance and Administration**

The settlement is led by village elders who unfortunately have no funds to run various activities within the settlement.

### **Development Interventions**

No development intervention has been initiated within the region. There are also no social spaces in the settlement.