

Abstract

Rapid urbanization in the Mombasa District, and in particular the Kisauni area, has increased the demand for essential services, notably water supply and waste management infrastructure. This is manifested in inadequate clean drinking water from the reticulated supply, leaving the inhabitants with groundwater to supplement their resources or in most cases as the sole option. An assessment of the intrinsic aquifer vulnerability to contamination was carried out by applying the DRASTIC model coupled with GIS analytical tools.