



Darwin Initiative Annual Report



Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	17-016
Project Title	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Kenya's Coastal and Marine Resources
Country(ies)	Kenya
UK Contract Holder Institution	Fauna and Flora International (FFI)
Host country Partner Institution(s)	East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS)
Other Partner Institution(s)	Ministry of Fisheries Development (MFiD), Kilimanyika, Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO)
Darwin Grant Value	£215,142
Start/End dates of Project	1 st April, 2009/ 31 st March, 2012
Reporting period (1 Apr 200x to 31 Mar 200y) and annual report number (1,2,3..)	1 st April, 2009 to 31 st March, 2010 and Annual Report Number 1
Project Leader Name	Dr Richard Lamprey
Project website	
Author(s) and main contributors, date	Dishon Murage (EAWLS) Halinishi Yusuf (EAWLS) Richard Lamprey (FFI-EA) Joy Juma (FFI-EA) Bruce Liggitt (FFI-Cambridge)

1. Project Background

The project is being implemented in the South coast region of Kenya, an area that harbours highly significant marine biodiversity including 64 coral genera (including black corals), 9 species of mangroves and 12 species of seagrass. Small islands within the area provide overwintering and feeding grounds for over 15% of the global crab plover population, as well as five species of turtles and dolphins. The project area is located within the Indian Ocean Sanctuary established by the International Whaling Commission.

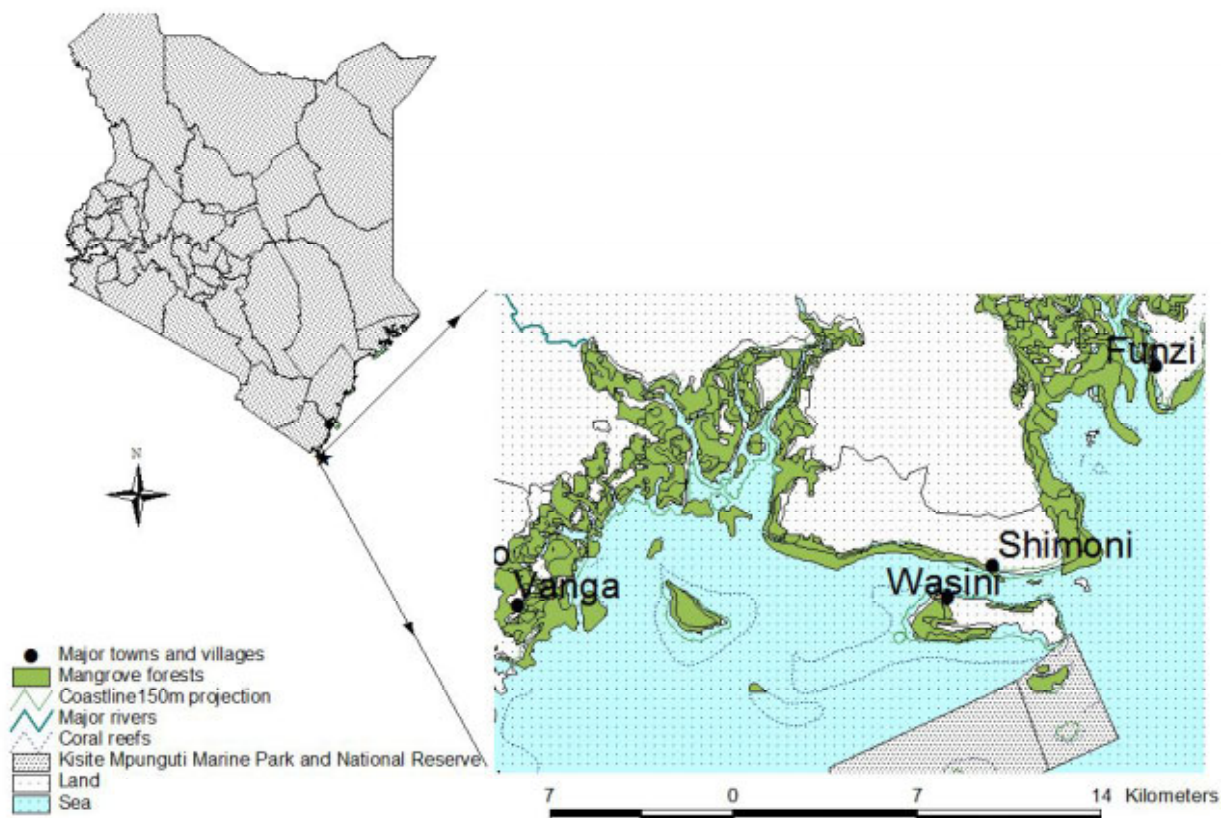


Figure 1: Map showing the location for Darwin Initiative Project

The project purpose is “biodiversity conserved and livelihoods of coastal communities improved through conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources” and seeks to; i) increase the percentage of protected areas from the current level of 4% of the Kenyan coastal and marine waters through the establishment of ‘community conserved areas’ (CCAs), (ii) include within the CCAs representative areas of most of the ecologically important habitats (e.g. mangroves forests, coral reefs etc) which lie outside the current system of marine protected areas (MPA’s), iii) support recent government policy measures to provide for more community driven initiatives for sustainable management of coastal and marine resources and iv) build community capacity for sustainable coastal and marine resource conservation.

The project uses an ecosystem based approach with both participation and collaboration of relevant stakeholders from the Public/Government, Communities and the Private Sector. The primary target groups within communities are the Beach Management Units (BMUs) within the project area; these are currently being established by government as the vehicle by which coastal communities can sustainably manage their own marine resources.

Overall, as a result of the outlined interventions, it is expected that the knowledge, capacity, institutions and practices of the fisher folk and coastal communities for monitoring and managing marine resources will improve both locally and regionally. This will lead to reduction in the degradation of coral reefs, fisheries and mangrove biodiversity in operating CCAs.

2. Project Partnerships

FFI has been working with the East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS) for over 10. Initially FFI supported EAWLS in strategic planning for expanding the society's conservation activities, and developing a sound base for conservation advocacy. FFI is currently supporting EAWLS to strengthen their marine programme which led to the development of this project.

Strengthening of partnerships, enhanced collaboration between project partners and stakeholders has been key in ensuring that the project delivers on its output. Initial meetings were held between FFI and the main project partner, the East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS) to discuss the implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the project.

One of main outputs from the this discussion was a review of the existing MOU and financial accounting and reporting modalities to facilitate timely and accurate reporting of project progress and expenditure in line with Darwin Initiative requirements

To fast-track the implementation of the project, a Coordination and Harmonization Group (CHG) has also been established by EAWLS, the MFiD, and other organizations (governmental and non-governmental) to co-ordinate the implementation of all activities related with the management of the fisheries and aquatic resources within the South coast region. Members of the CHG include Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Coast and Rural Development Organization (CRDO), Pact Kenya, Plan International, Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO) and Eco-Ethics. A key achievement of the CHG has been its ability to avoid duplication and harmonization of all activities related with Beach Management Units (BMUs) in all areas in South Coast, including those that are covered by the project. All members of the CHG meet on a monthly basis to review progress, explore funding opportunities, coordinate implementation of; as well as pooling of resources from, all members to implement key activities.

In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been developed and agreed upon between FFI, EAWLS and the Fisheries Department of the MFiD to guide collaboration between the partners, particularly in regard to (a) the establishment of BMU's within the project target area of Shimoni-Vanga, (b) the development of guidelines in sustainable fisheries, (c) building the capacity of community based institutions and (d) mapping and establishment of CCAs and community mobilization. The MOU specifically outlines the roles and responsibilities of each of the partners in the implementation the Darwin Initiative activities. As a result of the MOU, a harmonized workplan has been the basis of implementing the project activities in the first year.

There has also been useful collaboration with Kilimanyika, a UK registered group, which is specialises in ecological and socio economic development activities. As consultants to the project, the group undertook a baseline socio economic and livelihoods assessment within the project sites. The group will continue to provide support on various livelihoods and governance issues. Further livelihoods and governance support was provided by the Conservation, Livelihoods and Governance team from the FFI office in the UK.

Kenya Wildlife Service is the CBD focal point for Kenya and is a partner in the implementation of the project. KWS participated in the one day partners workshop to launch the project held in July, 2009. In the project KWS plays a major role in training of community scouts in monitoring and surveillance; and demarcation and development of community conserved areas. During the reporting period KWS also supported and participated in the initial stakeholders consultations for the establishment of the Wasini Community Conserved Area.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1.0: Socio-economic and bio-physical evidence base for developing and monitoring community-conserved areas established through participatory methods, disseminated and maintained

Activity 1.1: Participatory baseline biodiversity survey undertaken, Activity 1.2: Review of existing biodiversity information and compilation, Activity 1.3: Biodiversity monitoring plan developed and Activity 1.4: Survey of local community knowledge on marine and coastal biodiversity

During the reporting period, a baseline biodiversity survey has been undertaken through a consultancy awarded to CORDIO, one of the project partners. The Terms of Reference also included a review of the existing biodiversity information, development of a biodiversity monitoring plan and survey of local community knowledge on marine and coastal biodiversity covering the Shimoni-Vanga area.

A baseline survey was undertaken by CORDIO covering 6 sites; Wasini, Mkwiro, Shimoni, Majoreni, Vanga and Jimbo. The Consultants undertook the exercise in partnership with the local communities with two local community members comprising part of the team undertaking the assessment. The survey took place in the last week of February during the calm North-East monsoon period. The consultant is currently finalizing on the biodiversity survey report which will be presented during the community stakeholder workshop planned as part of Year 2 activities

Activity 1.5: Socio economic survey

This field survey has been completed, and the survey report submitted to both FFI and EAWLS. The socio economic and livelihoods assessment was undertaken in September 2009 by Kilimanyika Consultants, one of the partners in the implementation of the project. The consultancy was conducted as the initial activity to gather baseline information for the development of the proposed community conserved areas within the Shimoni-Vanga Area. The activity was implemented in the villages of Shimoni, Mkwiro, Wasini, Majoreni, Vanga and Jimbo of Kwale and Msambweni Districts. A shortlist of livelihood initiatives will be identified based on the findings of the report and subsequent socio-economic surveys will be undertaken annually.

Output 2.0: Community based organisations in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established and strengthened through sustained individual and institutional capacity building

Activity 2.1: Organisational and Training needs assessment undertaken

The Kenya BMU model is derived from the Uganda government's concept of BMUs for governance of fisheries in fresh-water lakes, particularly Lakes George and Victoria. However, after initial trials, it was found that there was only limited applicability of this model to marine ecosystems. Therefore in 2009 the Kenya government returned to the BMU 'drawing board' to redesign the BMU model for the country's coastal communities. The Darwin project has provided pivotal support to MFiD for the development of BMU Training Modules for the marine environment. Specifically, the project supported the MFiD in holding a BMU Training Modules workshop in early 2010. In this workshop, held from 7th to 13th March 2010, a total of 17 participants drawn from various organizations provided technical support in the harmonization process. All organizations present in the workshop are mainly engaged in building capacity for BMUs in south coast and other regions along the coast. District Fisheries Officers (who are the authorized officers representing the Ministry of Fisheries Development under the BMU Regulations) from the whole coastal region participated in the workshop.

The overall objective of the workshop was to adapt the BMU Training modules to suit coastal and marine fisheries environment. Participants reviewed and adapted three training modules; BMU Orientation; Fisheries Co-management; and Financial Management. Once the

Harmonized training modules are approved and launched by the Director of Fisheries they will become the official training modules for all BMUs along Kenya's coastline.

One of the outputs of the Harmonization workshop was an Action Plan for the implementation of a capacity building program for all BMUs within the coastal and marine environment. Darwin funding will support the implementation of the Action within the south coast region. The action plan includes components of piloting the Modules, approval and launching of the modules and Training of Trainers to increase the available pool of trainers from the current 6 to a preferable number to cover the 54 BMUs formed within the coastal region.

A field assessment exercise was also undertaken by EAWLS to evaluate the capacity of the newly constituted BMUs to develop by-laws to govern use of marine resources within their area jurisdiction. A total of 35 community members drawn from the BMU executive committee of six villages namely Shimoni, Wasini, Mkwiro, Majoreni, Vanga and Jimbo were involved in this process, which was conducted in February. It was noted that most BMUs had no prior training or capacity to develop the by-laws as required by law. Future planned activities include technical support to the respective BMUs to develop by-laws which will include management measures for the proposed conservation areas in collaboration with the Fisheries Department.

In addition both the Onsite Project Coordinator and the Project Assistant participated in a one day report writing workshop held in Nairobi with the support of the Darwin project.

Output 3.0: Network of up to six marine/coastal community conserved areas (CCAs) in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established, and resource management plans in place

Activity 3.1: Identification and mapping of CCA sites

The Wasini community through their BMU have already identified a community conservation area which is currently operational on an interim basis while the necessary management structures are being put in place. The Wasini community conservation area includes areas that are closed to fishing as well as other areas where sustainable fisheries practices are allowed (exclusion of destructive fishing gears).

In addition, the project during the reporting period undertook an exercise in December to identify all proposed community conservation areas for the other six villages with the BMU representatives from Mkwiro, Wasini, Majoreni, Jimbo and Vanga. A total of 20 community members participated in the exercise. A total of six community conservation areas were identified stretching from Shimoni to Vanga and their relative co-ordinates established.

Activity 3.3: EIA undertaken

Activity postponed to the second year and approved by Darwin

Output 4.0: Marine and land-based alternative livelihoods identified and promoted and existing livelihoods developed sustainably

Activity 4.1: Participatory livelihoods assessment,

A livelihoods assessment was undertaken as part of the consultancy awarded to Kilimanyika in the month of October. Key alternative livelihoods identified within the report include mariculture, tourism, livestock rearing, value addition to fisheries, that is, through improved storage and packaging facilities; and handicrafts.

Output 5.0: Awareness of linkages between sustainably managed coastal marine environment and community well-being enhanced amongst fishers/fishmongers, children, youth and the wider community in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga and surrounding areas

Activity 5.1: Organise a project launch to create awareness of the proposed project

A one-day workshop was also held in Mombasa on 17th July, 2009 between the project implementation team comprised of FFI and EAWLS and other partners drawn from the Ministry of Fisheries Development, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forestry Service (KFS), Coast Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO), UNDP GEF Small Grants Program, Kilimanyika and the Provincial Administration.

The aim of the workshop was to introduce the project, review the draft work plan and align proposed project activities with current activities being undertaken by the partners. Twenty-three participants attended the workshop. A primary discussion point was the new government legislation that supports collaborative management of natural resources between the community and the government, particularly in regard to BMU's, in which communities work with government in developing sustainable fisheries.

In addition a series of project launch meetings were held at each of the seven villages in which the project is being implemented in October and early November. These are Shimoni, Wasini, Mkwiro, Kibuyuni, Majoreni, Vanga and Jimbo.

Activity 5.3: Facilitate the production and dissemination of various educational and awareness materials ie posters, information boards, pamphlets, press briefings, etc

Information, education and awareness material comprising of posters, banner, brochures and T-shirts have been produced and distributed amongst project partners and local communities. All materials highlight the goal, objectives and expected outputs of the Darwin Initiative project as well as information on the donor and partners in the project.

In addition, key outputs from Year 1 activities such as the successful establishment of BMUs, BMU Training Modules, among others have been captured and disseminated to various audiences outside the project area through the EAWLS electronic monthly newsletter. As a result the project has received a number of enquiries particularly regarding availability of training materials and advice on the process of establishing BMUs.

Activity 5.5: Hold sensitization meetings at each of the project sites (Shimoni, Wasini, Mkwiro, Majoreni, Jimbo and Vanga)

Additional meetings were also been held to review project progress/implementation by partners as well as by the communities in respect to BMU and Community Forest Association establishment. Community feedback meetings were held in six sites namely; Shimoni, Wasini, Mkwiro, Majoreni, Jimbo and Vanga in February.

3.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

The main project outputs are to increase the % of protected areas, support government policy measures to provide for more community driven initiatives and build community capacity for sustainable coastal and marine resources conservation.

Project progress in achieving these main outputs have been successful within the first year whereby local communities within the project area have either established on an interim basis or identified proposed community conservation areas. A key achievement within the reporting period is that the project has been able to provide considerable support to the process of devolving resource management from the central government to the local communities through support to the Fisheries department and communities in seven villages for the establishment of BMUs. In addition, the project continues to support the process of producing harmonized BMU training modules to be used to build the capacity of all BMUs within the coastal and marine region.

There have been no changes to the original project outputs

3.3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Standard Measure No	Description	Tick if Relevant
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	√
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	√
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	√
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	√
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals	√
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	√
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	√
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	√
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	√
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	√
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	√

Code No.	Description	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Year 4 Total	Total to date	Number planned for this reporting period	Total planned from application
Established codes								
6A	Onsite Project Coordinator and Project Assistant training on report writing skills							
14A	Project launch with partners	1 week						
22								
New - Project specific measures								

Table 2 Publications

Type (eg journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (eg contact address, website)	Cost £
Consultants report	Livelihoods of the South coast: A socio-economic background for the development of community conservation areas within Shimoni- Vanga Area, Kenya, Paul Harrison and James Laizer, 2009		East African Wildlife Society, P.O. Box 20110-00200, Nairobi, Kenya	

3.4 Progress towards the project purpose and outcomes

The project outcome is to enhance conservation of the Kenya's coastal and marine resources and improvement dependent communities livelihoods. The original purpose still holds true with the initial process of building local governance structures, identification of potential conservation areas and livelihood options already complete. The original indicators are adequate to measure outcomes.

3.5 Progress towards impact on biodiversity, sustainable use or equitable sharing of biodiversity benefits

Currently, the project is still at formative stages for most of activities. However, key in the implementation of the project is creation of community conservation areas through the Beach Management Units which will reduce the loss, or provide a positive change in biodiversity by ensuring recovery of degraded habitats and protection of threatened species.

4. Monitoring, evaluation and lessons

Baseline resource survey as well as socio-economic survey have been undertake providing a measure to assess the impact of the project and progress towards achieving the outputs. The project is being implemented based on a harmonized annual workplan with detailed monthly workplans. Bi-annual progress reports, including technical and financial information have also been prepared by both FFI and EAWLS providing detailed information on activities conducted, projected outcome, progress and achievements and work carried over. Field visits have also been undertaken by the implementing partner to compliment field reports

5. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not Applicable

6. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Initially, during the proposal development stage, the project had proposed to work with the Shimoni BMU which was an umbrella body for communities in seven villages on the south Kenya coast. However, with the enactment of the BMU Regulations, the Fisheries Department

dissolved the BMU and split it into seven BMUs corresponding to the Shimoni, Wasini, Mkwiro, Kibuyuni, Majoreni, Jimbo and Vanga communities. The split was also driven by the fact that the earlier constituted BMUs had borrowed extensively from the BMU concept as implemented in Lake Victoria (a freshwater ecosystem shared between three countries), ignoring the fact that coastal communities were unique and distinct in their culture and also fishing activities. Lumping them together would not be effective as this brought about a lot of conflicts, with the result that the Shimoni BMU was not effective in fulfilling its mandate. Consequently, the project had to engage in efforts to constitute BMUs in all these sites as these are the same communities the project is working with.

In addition, the BMU concept is still at its infancy and still borrows heavily from Lake Victoria including training modules which are specifically tailored for freshwater ecosystems. As a result the project could not immediately engage in training for the newly constituted BMU using the same training modules until this were harmonized to suit the coastal and marine environment.

The project continues to face some risks, as follows:

1. Firstly, we must work within the framework of BMUs as provided for in government. The BMUs fall under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Fisheries Development, and like many government institutions in Kenya, the Ministry faces budgetary constraints and unspecified delays. As a result of such constraints within MFiD, the phased components of this project have been delayed approximately 3 months (eg management planning for the CCAs). However, working with other conservation groups to support the Ministry, Darwin has been pivotal in moving the process forward.
2. Secondly, the next general election in 2012 could disrupt normal community activities, and political processes, in the coast and elsewhere. It will be remembered that Kenya suffered significant post-election violence in the last election of 2007.
3. Thirdly, there is some confusion about the ways in which current fishing licences are granted by government for major 'ring-net' fishing concessions on the coast. This activity, involving the seine fishing along the coast with large boats, threatens the concept of community-based management of marine resources in specific areas.
4. Fourthly, the project has had to adapt to significant fluctuations in exchange rates of the British Pound to the local currency, providing some challenges in the administration.

These risks (except 2) are largely manageable, but should be taken into account in the implementation of the project.

7. Sustainability

The project continues to receive considerable interest from the government and other partners. A number of local communities not located within the project area are currently replicating a similar approach in addressing resource degradation within their areas i.e. in Tiwi, Diani and Lamu. In addition, the government through the MFiD is replicating a similar approach in constituting BMUs for all the other areas within the coastal and marine region.

8. Dissemination

Currently limited to production of information, education and communication materials such as posters, brochures and T-shirts.

9. Project Expenditure

Table 3 Project expenditure during the reporting period (Defra Financial Year 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)

Budget lines according to original project document DI R16 Application budget. Variance calculated by overall budgetline, as confirmed with LTS on 15 September 2009.

Budget Line	Budget (original, grant offer)	Expenditure	Variance
1. Overhead costs			
2. Travel & Subsistence			
3. Operating costs			
4. Capital Equipment			
Computing			
Printer/photocopier			
Fax			
Furniture			
Vehicle			
S/Total Capital¹			
5. Other costs			
6. Salaries			
FFI			
Rob Brett			
Bruce Liggitt			
Richard Lamprey (Host Country)			
Joy Juma (Host Country)			
Catherine Mackenzie ²			
Helen Anthem			
EAWLS			
Dishon Murage			
Halinishi Yusuf			
S/Total salaries			
SUB-TOTAL ALL BUDGETLINES			
<i>Agreed carryover to 2010</i>			
TOTAL			

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.

Note 1: Approx 11% over budget on Capital Equipment, due to cost of appropriate quality second-hand vehicle for project. Discussed with LTS by email and phone on 15 September 2009, and agreed.

Note 2: Helen MacKenzie's input not possible, as she was no longer with FFI from July 09; hence more input days needed by FFI-EA (Host country staff) for managing project.

OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

[I agree for LTS and the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section](#) (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Darwin Project 1184 “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Kenya’s Coastal and Marine Resources” has played a crucial role in assisting the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Fisheries Development (MFiD), to develop guidelines for local communities to sustainably manage marine resources. The delivery of these new mechanisms is through Beach Management Units (BMUs), which provide communities with new management and access rights for marine areas that they have traditionally used over many years. The Darwin project has provided the MFiD with fresh impetus to develop guidelines for BMUs that relate to BMU Orientation; Fisheries Co-management; and Financial Management. With new training modules in place, the guidelines are set to be rolled out to the 54 BMUs in Kenya now being established.

Photos available: BMUs meetings in Action in coastal villages; fishing boats (including seineing boats), BMU facilities in need of renovation,



Left: Darwin project meeting with the BMU of Wasini Village BMU

Right. Darwin project meeting with the BMU of Mkwiro Village, on Wasini Island



Left. The shore at Shimoni BMU site, with fishing boats

Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year: 2009/10

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2009 - March 2010	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources to achieve</p> <p>The conservation of biological diversity,</p> <p>The sustainable use of its components, and</p> <p>The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources</p>		<p>(report on any contribution towards positive impact on biodiversity or positive changes in the conditions of human communities associated with biodiversity eg steps towards sustainable use or equitable sharing of costs or benefits)</p>	<p>(do not fill not applicable)</p>
<p>Purpose Biodiversity conserved and livelihoods of coastal communities improved through conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources</p>	<p>Functional community or co-managed marine conservation areas by end of Year 2</p> <p>Improved management and utilisation of marine and coastal resources by end of Year 3</p> <p>Strong community institutions in place by end of Year 3</p> <p>Increased household income from coastal/marine resources and/or alternative livelihoods by end of Year 3</p>	<p>Mechanisms now in place – the Beach Management Units - for communities to manage marine resources sustainably, and to take the process forward in Year 2 for biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>Community conserved areas to be established, and management plans for these areas prepared.</p>
<p>Output 1. Socio-economic and bio-physical evidence base for developing and monitoring community-conserved areas established through participatory methods, disseminated and maintained</p>	<p>Priority marine and coastal habitats, species and resources identified and assessed by end of Year 1</p> <p>Socio-economic, institutional and livelihoods surveys conducted in coastal communities by end of Year 3</p> <p>Information gathered on policy background and legal basis for community-based management of marine resources</p>	<p>Surveys conducted, baselines and benchmarks established against which to measure progress. Indicators are appropriate.</p>	

Activity 1.1 Participatory baseline biodiversity survey undertaken		Report complete on baseline biodiversity survey, review and compilation of existing biodiversity information and development of a biodiversity monitoring plan within the coastal and marine waters of Shimoni-Vanga area.
Activity 1.2: Review of existing biodiversity information and compilation		
Activity 1.3: Biodiversity monitoring plan developed		
Activity 1.5: Socio economic survey		This field survey and report completed. Exercise conducted as the initial activity to gather baseline information for the development of the proposed community conserved areas within the Shimoni-Vanga Area. Activity covered the seven villages of Shimoni, Kibuyuni, Mkwiro, Wasini, Majoreni, Vanga and Jimbo of Kwale and Msambweni Districts.
Activity 1.6: Socio economic monitoring plan developed		Planned in the next year (2010/2011)
Output 2. Community based organisations in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established and strengthened through sustained individual and institutional capacity building	Organizational assessment and training needs assessment undertaken by end of Year 1 Technical skills training i.e. biodiversity assessment and monitoring, business and entrepreneur skills Well managed and organized community institutions	CBOs established, with new guidelines and by-laws drafted. Initial training provided in concepts of BMU operations.
Activity 2.1: Organisational and Training needs assessment undertaken		Harmonization of Training Modules undertaken. Harmonized Modules cover Fisheries Management, BMU Orientation and Financial Management.
Activity 2.2: Capacity building and training plan developed		Action Plan for the implementation of a capacity building program for all BMUs within the coastal and marine environment developed.
Activity 2.3: Capacity building and training plan implemented based on needs assessment		
Output 3. Network of up to six marine/coastal community conserved areas (CCAs) in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established, and resource management plans in place	Participatory assessment of marine and coastal issues by end of Year 1 Up to 6 potential CCAs surveyed and mapped end of Year 1 Up to 6 CCA management plans developed and implementation initialised by End of Year 2 Up to 6 CCA bylaws produced and	To be conducted in Years 2 and 3.

	<p>disseminated by End of Year 2 Initiation of the gazettelement of the CCAs by Year 3 Local Environmental Impact Assessment done, as required by NEMA by end of Year 1 Network governance committee established and community scouts in place by end of Year 1</p>	
Activity 3.1: Participatory assessment of marine/coastal issues		To be initiated Years 2 and 3.
Activity 3.2: Identification and mapping of CCA sites		The Wasini community through their BMU have already identified a community conservation area. Other CCAs location identified and their relative co-ordinates determined by means of a GPS.
Activity 3.3: Demarcation of CCA's		To be conducted Year 2.
Activity 3.4: EIA undertaken		Planned as part of Year 2
Activity 3.5: Identification and training of community scouts		
Activity 3.6: Participatory development of management plan for CCA's (includes mangrove forest management and sustainable fisheries management plan)		
Activity 3.7: Participatory development of CCA by-laws/ guidelines		Year 2
Activity 3.8: Publication and dissemination of CCA guidelines		Year 3
Activity 3.9: Implementation and monitoring of management plans		Years 2 and 3
Activity 3.10: Initiate process to gazette CCAs		Years 2 and 3

<p>Output 4: Marine and land-based alternative livelihoods identified and promoted and existing livelihoods developed sustainably</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomes of CBO members improved by 40% by End of Year 3 • Number of alternative livelihood strategies pursued by CBO members by end of Year 3 • Existing livelihood strategies of CBO members strengthened • Small enterprises established, with business planning guidance and support by Mid of Year 3 	
<p>Activity 4.1: Participatory livelihoods assessment,</p>		<p>Livelihoods assessments report complete</p>
<p>Activity 4.2: Identify shortlist of livelihoods initiatives to support at each site</p>		<p>Livelihoods assessment report provides a shortlist of potential livelihoods initiatives to support at each site</p>
<p>Activity 4.3: Market analysis/feasibility studies for prioritization</p>		
<p>Activity 4.4: Training of community members on business planning, management, and AIG specific skills</p>		
<p>Activity 4.5: Promotion of sustainable fisheries- appropriate fishing gear</p>		
<p>Activity 4.6: Establish and distribute regulations/guidelines for sustainable fishing methods/gear</p>		
<p>Activity 4.7: Small enterprises established and supported</p>		
<p>Output 5: Awareness of linkages between sustainably managed coastal marine environment and community well-being enhanced amongst fishers/fishmongers, children, youth and the wider community in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga and surrounding</p>	<p>Knowledge, attitude perceptions survey by mid of Year 1 % community with improved knowledge % reduction in destructive and illegal practices % participation in livelihood development activities</p>	

areas	% participation in conservation activities	
Activity 5.1: Organise a project launch to create awareness of the proposed project		Project Launch complete for partners through a workshop held in July, 2009 and a series of community meetings in all the seven villages of Shimoni, Mkwiro, Wasini, Kibuyuni, Majoreni, Vanga and Jimbo
Activity 5.2: Attitudes and perceptions survey undertaken		Years 2 and 3
Activity 5.3: Facilitate the production and dissemination of various educational and awareness materials ie posters, information boards, pamphlets, press briefings, etc		Education and awareness materials produces which includes posters, brochures, banners and T-shirts
Activity 5.4: Support the establishment of an educational resource centre in Shimoni- which is centrally located		
Activity 5.5: Hold sensitization meetings at each of the three project sites (Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga)		A total of 3 sensitization meetings held at each of the six villages except Kibuyuni.
Activity 5.6: Study tours/ exchange visits		

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: Coastal and marine biodiversity in the south coast region of Kenya is conserved and natural resources are managed and utilised sustainably and equitably by local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reduced damage to the coral ecosystem •Increased stocks of fish and other exploited species •Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species •Changes in the status of threatened species over the long term •Increased household income from coastal/marine resources and/or alternative livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project baseline biodiversity surveys, socio-economic surveys, perceptions surveys, livelihood assessment surveys •Project monitoring reports •Mid-term review •End of project and/or DI Closed project evaluation 	
Purpose: Biodiversity conserved and livelihoods of coastal communities improved through conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional community or co-managed marine conservation areas by Year 2 end •Improved management and utilisation of marine and coastal resources by Year 3 end •Strong community institutions in place by Year 3 end •Increased household income from coastal/marine resources and/or alternative livelihoods by Year 3 end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project progress reports, including analysis of resource use monitoring and socio-economic indicators •Mid-term review report and final evaluation report •Fisheries Department reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Existing policy and legislation environment remains in force •Minister approves gazette notices •Political environment remains stable
Outputs: 1. Socio-economic and bio-physical evidence base for developing and monitoring community-conserved areas established through participatory methods, disseminated and maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Priority marine and coastal habitats, species and resources identified and assessed by Year 1 end •Socio-economic, institutional and livelihoods surveys conducted in coastal communities in Year 1 and Year 3 end •Information gathered on policy background and legal basis for community-based management of marine resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ecological surveys and mapping of natural resources •Resource mapping study reports •Socio-economic (perceptions and attitudes) study reports •Alternative livelihoods assessment •Study of operative legislation and policy, specific to community-based resource management schemes •Assessment reports, annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Competent technical expertise available
Figure 1 2. Community based organisations in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established and strengthened through sustained individual and institutional capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organisational assessment and training needs assessment undertaken by end of Year 1 •Technical skills training i.e. biodiversity assessment and monitoring, business and entrepreneur skills •Well managed and organized community institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Organization and training needs assessment reports •Community Based Resource Use Association minutes •Training and identification manuals •AGM and meeting reports •Monitoring and field reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community stakeholders have essential education and skills to benefit from training, •Other resources can be leveraged for continued operations of CBOs
3. Network of up to six marine/coastal community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Participatory assessment of marine and coastal issues by Year 1 end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mapping and survey reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Agreement by communities for CCA

conserved areas (CCAs) in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established, and resource management plans in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Up to 6 potential CCAs surveyed and mapped by Year 1 end •Up to 6 CCA management plans developed and implementation initialised by Year 2 end •Up to 6 CCA by-laws agreed and disseminated by Year 2 end •Initiation of the gazettelement of the CCAs by Year 3 •Local EIA done, as required by NEMA by Year 1 end •Network governance committee established and community scouts in place by Year 1 end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minutes of stakeholders consensus meetings •District Environment Committee minutes •Government gazettelement notice •Management plans and by-laws •Guidelines for site selection and consultation process •EIA report 	<p>approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Favourable legislation for the gazettelement of the CCAs •Political goodwill
4. Marine and land-based alternative livelihoods identified and promoted and existing livelihoods developed sustainably	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Incomes of CBO members improved by 25% by Year 3 end •Number of alternative livelihood strategies pursued by CBO members by Year 3 end •Existing livelihood strategies of CBO members strengthened •At least 6 small enterprises established, with business planning guidance and support by mid-Year 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Socio economic baseline reports and subsequent monitoring reports •Mid-term review report •Project progress monitoring reports •End of project evaluation 	
5. Awareness of linkages between sustainably managed coastal marine environment and community well-being enhanced amongst fishers, fishmongers, youth and the wider community in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga and surrounding areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Knowledge, attitude and perceptions survey by mid-Year 1 •% community with improved knowledge (Year 1, Year 3 end) •% reduction in destructive and illegal practices (Year 1, Year 3 end) •% participation in livelihood development activities (Year 1, Year 3 end) •% participation in conservation activities (Years 1, Year 3 end) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Survey reports •Project and CBO monitoring reports •Media and press briefs •Awareness materials i.e. brochures, pamphlets, posters, videos •Notice boards at community centres, landing sites •Project, meetings and workshop reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Support from community leaders, local and national government, media bodies

Activities (details in workplan)

1. Socio-economic and bio-physical evidence base for developing and monitoring community-conserved areas established and maintained

- 1.1 Participatory baseline biodiversity survey undertaken
- 1.2 Review of existing biodiversity information and compilation
- 1.3 Biodiversity monitoring plan developed and implemented
- 1.4 Survey of local community knowledge on marine and coastal biodiversity
- 1.5 Socio-economic survey
- 1.6 Socio-economic monitoring plan developed and implemented

2. Community based organisations in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established and strengthened through sustained individual and institutional capacity building

- 2.1 Organisational and Training Needs Assessment undertaken
- 2.2 Capacity building and training plan developed
- 2.3 Capacity building and training plan implemented based on needs assessment

3. Network of six marine community conserved areas (CCAs) in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga established with management plans in place and operational

- 3.1 Participatory assessment of marine/coastal issues
- 3.2 Identification and mapping of CCA sites
- 3.3 Demarcation of CCAs
- 3.4 EIA undertaken
- 3.5 Initiation of process to gazette CCAs
- 3.6 Identification and training of community scouts

- 3.7 Participatory development of management plan for CCAs (includes mangrove forest management and sustainable fisheries management plan)
- 3.8 Participatory development of CCA by-laws/ guidelines
- 3.9 Publication and dissemination of CCA guidelines
- 3.10 Implementation and monitoring of management plans

4. Marine and land-based alternative livelihoods identified and promoted and existing livelihoods developed sustainably

- 4.1 Participatory livelihoods assessment
- 4.2 Identify shortlist of livelihoods initiatives to support at each site
- 4.3 Market analysis/feasibility studies for prioritisation
- 4.4 Training of community members on business planning, management, and AIG specific skills
- 4.5 Promotion of sustainable fisheries, using appropriate fishing gear
- 4.6 Establish and distribute regulations/guidelines for sustainable fishing methods/gear
- 4.7 Small enterprises established and supported

5. Awareness of linkages between sustainably managed coastal marine environment and community well-being enhanced amongst fishers/fishmongers, children, youth and the wider community in Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga and surrounding areas

- 5.1 Organise a project launch to create awareness of the proposed project
- 5.2 Attitudes and perceptions survey undertaken
- 5.3 Facilitate the production and dissemination of various educational and awareness materials e.g. posters, information boards, pamphlets, press briefings, etc
- 5.4 Hold sensitisation meetings at each of the project sites at Shimoni, Majoreni and Vanga
- 5.5 End of project workshops

Monitoring activities:

Surveys of biodiversity, key habitats/resource, socio-economic status and perceptions will be conducted at the end of every year for each project site in order to determine change and the impact of project activities. Information and results of periodic community-based monitoring of fisheries and other key indicator resources of local value within and around CCAs will be disseminated on community notice boards and circulated through focal points of BMUs, CBOs and CFAs; these will highlight changes in resource status and trends before during and after CCA establishment. Recommendations will be made based on the results of the different surveys, discussed at regular community meetings/workshops with ministry/stakeholder representatives, and implemented by community organisations and CCA members towards achieving identified targets. End-of-project workshops will be convened to assess the project impact and agree follow-on plans for each project site.

Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Livelihoods on the South Coast: A socio-economic background for the development of Community Conservation Areas within Shimoni-Vanga, Kenya.

A Report for Darwin Initiative Project 1184 “Conservation and Sustainable Management of Kenya’s Coastal and Marine Resources”

Paul Harrison and James Laizer, Kilimanyika Ltd,
December 2009

Executive Summary

Kenya’s South Coast region extends for about 150 km southwards from Mombasa and covers two main districts, Kwale and Msambweni. The area harbours highly significant marine biodiversity including 64 genera of coral, 10 species of mangroves and 12 species of seagrass. Reef diversity is high due to the presence of three different reef types with two distinct coral communities.

The area has a rapidly growing human population of 1.2 million people with nearly 60% of rural communities dependent on marine and coastal resources for their livelihoods. However, overfishing, illegal and destructive fishing practices are drastically depleting fish stocks. In addition, other negative impacts include increased sedimentations as a result of poor agricultural practices and disturbance or clearance of mangroves.

The East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS) a regional nongovernmental organisation (NGO) with wide experience in community-managed conservation projects is working closely with Fauna and Flora International (FFI) under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), through which it is implementing a project titled ***Conservation and Sustainable management of Kenya’s Marine and Coastal Resources*** within the region. The project is funded by the Darwin Initiative and covers the Shimoni-Vanga area. The project Purpose is “*Biodiversity conserved and livelihoods of coastal communities improved through conservation and sustainable management of coastal and marine resources*”.

The aim of this report is to provide socio-economic knowledge and information for the proposed development of ***Community Conservation Areas (CCAs)*** within the Shimoni-Vanga Area as part of the Darwin Initiative funded project focusing on conservation and sustainable management of Kenya’s marine and coastal resources. Data and information collected and analysed is expected to provide guidance to the implementation of project activities specifically development of management plans for the CCA’s, provide relevant information in development of alternative livelihoods for the local communities, provide socio-economic indicators for monitoring of long term natural resource use and impact on the local populations within the project site among other aspects

Due to time constraints, accessibility to the villages and the resources, this report is of restricted scope. The focus is socio-economic, based on qualitative research on community and other stakeholder perceptions. Six villages were visited during a coastal livelihoods assessment (CLA) within the Shimoni-Vanga area.

Key findings from the assessments indicate that communities are limited in developing their livelihoods by a range of environmental, social and economic factors. Chief amongst these are widespread poverty and subsistence lifestyles, poor education levels, climatic variability and seasonality, lack of access to finance and technology, a restricted access to resources or assets, and the need to balance minimising risks against maximising productivity. Specifically, the coastal livelihood assessments have identified five main factors; namely a lack of electricity,

a lack of modern fishing equipment, lack of substantial education opportunities, illegal fishing practices, and lack of access to credit.

According to the communities interviewed, illegal off-take of marine resources is increasing in an alarming rate within community fishing areas where fishermen (some of whom which have been referred to coming from the neighbouring country of Tanzania, although this may in part be a sense of denial of the realities within the local social context) are using destructive fishing gears to increase their catch and therefore are leaving the resident communities with considerably depleted fish stocks in their traditional fishing grounds.

There are inadequate skills, capacity and a lack of patrolling facilities at the local level, despite the fact that Beach Management Units (BMUs) exist in the some of the villages. Communities interviewed were therefore requesting Community Conservation Areas to be established in their own area in order to join the effort in combating illegal and destructive fishing practices in fishing grounds that are local to and utilised by resident communities. The power of the BMUs is limited to the seashore and specifically landing sites within a village area and has no jurisdiction further along the coast in areas such as the mangrove forest. This factor increases conflict between the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) who have the remit to manage a range of protected areas, marine and terrestrial, within Kenya, and the communities themselves and has the potential to enhance destruction of mangrove forest habitats.

Building on these livelihood realities, and acknowledging that alternative livelihoods, if managed well can offer both enhanced economic prospects and address natural resources management issues by drawing attention away from pressure points, a number of potential livelihood enhancement options are discussed in the report, summarised as follows:

- **Improved fish production and packaging is a potential intervention.** Fishing is a main source of income generation for the Shimoni-Vanga communities, yet the traditional methods utilised present grave threats to the biodiversity of the coastal ecosystem. In order to conserve the environment yet also ensure that communities receive equal, if not greater, income from such an intervention presents serious challenges. By enhancing fish production and marketing, local community members are expected to have the chance to receive more money from fishing activities without inflicting further harm incurred on the ecosystem.
- **Introduction of mariculture is another potential option.** Mariculture has the potential to provide communities with the unique opportunity to maintain aspects of traditional fishing methods while also engaging in a stable and profitable industry. In addition to earning income, mariculture of fish, if sustainable are productively managed is regarded as a desired activity because community members have utilise mariculture and fish farming to provide more reliable access to food than they would otherwise.
- **Tourism is another potential avenue.** As long as tourism is managed efficiently and with an eye to the shifting dynamics of the market and the income generated is allocated reasonably equitably and directly to the target communities, it has the potential to yield high benefits, especially in those areas which are already key tourist destinations, such as the South Coast. Marketing will be a crucial element of the potential establishment of tourism facilities at Shimoni, and partnerships with tourist hubs in Nairobi and Mombasa as well as abroad will enhance the marketing prospects. In order to account for seasonal fluctuations in the market, it may be possible that the tourist centre is also used as a research centre.
- **Improvement in livestock rearing is also a potential intervention.** All of the communities within the scope of study have some degree of experience in livestock rearing, and consequentially the likelihood is very high that they will be able to adapt to improved methods of maintaining the same livelihood activity. The communities of Jimbo, Vanga, and Majoreni in particular rely on the rearing of chickens and goats as a principle source of income generation. Currently demand exceeds supply, presenting opportunities for growth. There are currently local and national markets available, and markets are available both in rural areas and in urban centres.
- **Improved handicraft production is another option.** Based on interviews with stakeholders within Shimoni, Mkwiro, Wasini, Majoreni, Vanga, and Jimbo villages,

respondents consistently noted the prominence that handicraft production has in community life for both men and women, but predominantly for women. Enhancing the production of handicrafts would allow community members to continue to produce an item in a way which is in line with cultural values and traditions, while enabling them to increase their incomes as well. Markets may be local as well as specifically geared towards tourists and Nairobi residents.

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 5MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 5MB? If so, please advise Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk that the report will be send by post on CD, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes