

Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-013
Project title	Balancing water services for development and biodiversity in the Tana-Delta
Host country/ies	Kenya
Lead organisation	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Partner institution(s)	Nature Kenya (NK), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Tana River County Government, Lamu County Government and Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN)
Darwin grant value	£395,400
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2018 – Mar 2019) and number	Annual Report 2: April 2018 – March 2019
Project Leader name	Dr Chris Magin, RSPB
Project website/blog/Twitter	NA
Report author(s) and date	Serah Munguti, NK and Dr Chris Magin 30th April 2019

1. Project rationale

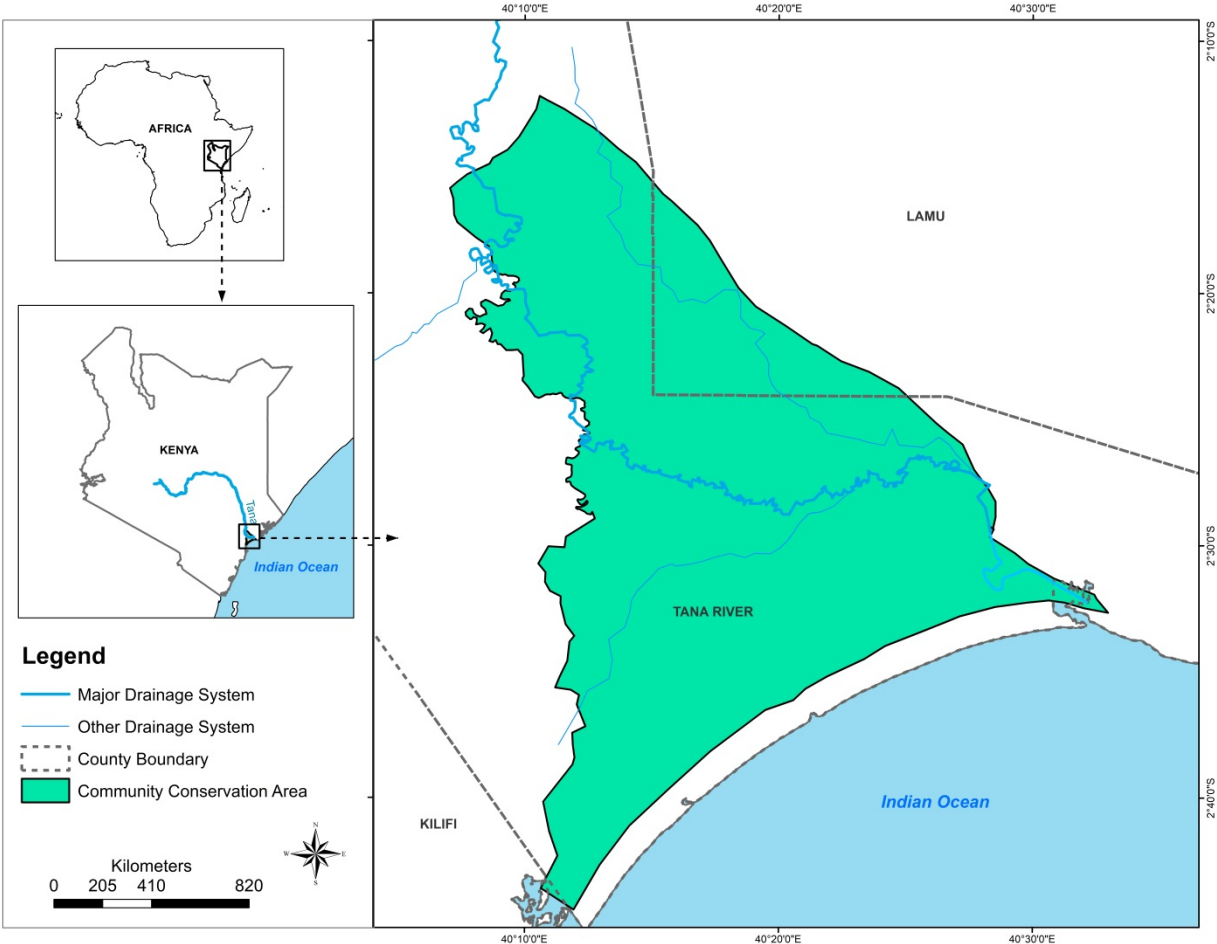
The 130,000 ha Tana River Delta is the second most important estuarine and deltaic ecosystem in Eastern Africa. It is a Ramsar site, Key Biodiversity Area and Important Bird Area. It forms the northern limit of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests biodiversity hotspot and is a proposed World Heritage Site. It supports: five species of threatened marine turtles; lions, elephants, three species of monkey including one of the world’s 25 most endangered primates, the endemic Tana River Red Colobus and the Tana River Mangabey, rare fish and reptiles, 350 bird species including the Endangered Basra Reed-warbler, internationally important populations of 22 waterbirds and 280 plant (including four vulnerable) species. Mangroves provide important spawning grounds/nurseries for fish. Since the Tana River Primate National Reserve was annulled, none of the primate habitat is legally protected, despite their effective population sizes being <100 individuals.

The Delta is one of the poorest areas of Kenya (77% of the population exist on <US\$ 1.9 a day). Approximately 30,000 Orma pastoralists rely on the grasslands for dry-season grazing but it is also a fall-back area for pastoralists from as far away as Ethiopia, who migrate to the Delta during droughts in search of water/pasture. In addition, 44,000 Pokomo cultivate crops on receding lake edges. Access to water is a source of conflict between pastoralists and agriculturalists. Forest clearance and conversion of wetlands for farming/livestock corridors eases tension but results in biodiversity loss, and in the long-term, ecosystem services.

A Delta-wide Land Use Plan (LUP) based on a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), hailed by DFID as a model for implementing the SDGs, has been developed and approved by all stakeholders including both Tana River and Lamu County governors. Implementation will do much to solve these problems but County Assemblies and communities are requesting to be shown how to implement it. This is what the Darwin Initiative funded project seeks to do – to pilot implementation of the Tana Delta LUP by, for and through all stakeholders.

Nature Kenya has worked with Tana Delta communities since 2017, firstly mounting a national and international campaign against more than seven land-grabbing projects. Subsequently Nature Kenya successfully encouraged and facilitated national and county governments to formulate a community-led LUP informed by SEA. During the LUP formulation process a lot of data on the Delta was gathered by Nature Kenya and partners. Since 2012 Nature Kenya has conducted numerous surveys in the Delta and interacts with the community on a daily basis, addressing community development and natural resource conservation. The staff also interact with County and national government officers on the ground, sitting in various decision-making committees, and are well aware of issues within the Delta.

Figure 1: Tana Delta Community Conservation Area (CCA) location map – Dickens Odeny



During community and County level consultations in July 2017 it was recommended that we alter the original boundaries of the CCA to include parts of the upper and lower River Tana flood plain which had been left out.

2. Project partnerships

Project Partner	Progress over the last year (Achievements lessons, strengths or challenges)	Evidence
<p>Project indicator 1: Findings and recommendations from the project are shared with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p>		
<p>Project indicator 2: Records of subsequent discussions within and among these target groups demonstrate that this dissemination work is effective and that the lessons and recommendations communicated are being taken into account during relevant policy formulation and decision-making processes</p>		
Nature Kenya	<p>Nature Kenya leads on all aspects of project delivery in Kenya, reporting to the RSPB. These include activity delivery and budget management. Within the reporting period Nature Kenya: mobilized communities in 45 villages to support the CCA, linked with county governments and national government representatives on the ground, mobilized and supported the community for livelihood activities (beekeeping, climate-smart agriculture, fish farming, poultry and goat keeping among others) advocated to county governments for recognition and inclusion in decision making and resource allocations, provided input into county policy processes including forest restoration strategy, built TDCN’s capacity and supported TDCN, Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) and Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in organizational management, formal registration, group coordination, tour guiding, and biodiversity monitoring among others. Nature Kenya drafted technical documents that were used to train the Interim CCA Management Committee on legal provisions for CCAs, supported the Committee to carry out consultations and provide preliminary input into the draft CCA management plan. Nature Kenya supported the Tana River County planning department to hold an initial meeting towards the development of a land and water register. Nature Kenya supported TDCN to carry out annual socioeconomic, well-being and diet surveys and mobilized county and national government to create awareness on the importance of the delta through World Wetlands Day, World Migratory Bird Day and World Environment Day. Nature Kenya wrote two articles on the project that were published in the Darwin Newsletters (November 2018 and February 2019 issues); one that was published in the February 2019 Nature Kenya newsletter “Nature Net” and another in the 2018 Kenya Birding magazine.</p>	<p>Annex 1: Framework on Tana Delta updates</p> <p>Annex 2: Notes from meeting to discuss land and water register</p> <p>Annex 3: Proceedings on Management planning workshop</p> <p>Annex 4: Presentation on Nature Kenya work in Tana Delta made at various county government fora</p> <p>Annex 5 – photos</p>
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	<p>Senior KWS staff from Nairobi trained the Interim CCA Committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under the Wildlife Act. KWS is the interim chair of the CCA Committee alongside the County governments of Tana River and Lamu. KWS trained 21 community guides (6F, 15M in wildlife and tour guiding).</p>	
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	<p>In April 2018 KFS trained the Interim CCA Committee (alongside KWS) on legal provisions for CCAs under the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016. KFS supported identification and capacity building of CFAs, and advised on registration as legal entities in Nairobi (Annex 6).</p>	Annex 6: Notes from meetings with CFAs

Tana River County Government	<p>The County government recognizes Nature Kenya as a key partner in conservation and development. George Odera, the Project Manager on site held briefing meetings with the County Governor H.E Dr. Maj (Rtd) Godhana Dhadho to brief him on project activities. Nature Kenya was represented in the development of the annual budget 2019/2020 for the County Forest Restoration Strategy; International day of forests and World Wetlands Day (WWD). The Nature Kenya Project Manager held meetings with 7 Members of the Tana River County Assembly. This meeting attended by members of the Tana River County Natural Resource Management Forum discussed among other issues the Forest Restoration Strategy, the draft Environment and Forest bill, the state of LUP adoption within the assembly and the coordination role of the Department of the Environment over other partners in the environment sector. The Tana River County Department of Livestock Production and Agriculture provided technical support to 133 farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture; 126 farmers (67M, 59F) in rice farming and carried out flood recession surveys in the CCA.</p> <p>The County Department of planning is engaged in the preparation of a Land and Water Register in consultation with other departments and the local community. A preliminary planning meeting was held with officials from the major county departments of Tana River including the Agriculture, Land, Water, National Drought Management Authority and the National Irrigation Board (NIB).</p> <p>The Tana River County Department of the Environment spearheaded preparations for WWD, World Migratory Bird Day and the International Day of Forests with a total of 1,167 people (335 M, 562F) and 270 children (141 boys, 129 girls) reached. The department co-chairs the CCA Committee alongside KWS.</p> <p>All relevant County departments are represented in the CCA Management Committee.</p>	
Lamu County Government	<p>Officers from Lamu County government are represented in the CCA Committee. Further, the county department of livestock provided support to pastoralists in Didewaride and Moa. Officers from Lamu County government provided preliminary input into the CCA Management Plan.</p>	
Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN)	<p>5 TDCN members (3M, 2F) were trained in participation in County planning and budgetary processes and submitted memoranda during County budgeting. TDCN built the capacity of 35 (21M, 14F) farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, CFAs and WRUAs on group organization, leadership, governance and resource planning. TDCN represented the community in 3 county level meetings and mobilized communities to form Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (VNRLUCs) in 45 villages to link with the Interim CCA Committee for on the ground management actions. TDCN coordinated 21 community enumerators (12M, 9F) to collect annual socioeconomic, diet, wellbeing and conflict data for the project.</p>	

Tana Planning Advisory Committee (TPAC)	TPAC was trained on legal frameworks for CCAs and provided preliminary input into the ongoing CCA Management Plan.	
National Museums of Kenya	The National Museums of Kenya trained TDCN, TPAC, and other community representatives in biodiversity monitoring within the CCA (Annex 7).	Annex 7: Proceedings of biodiversity monitoring training
Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee for Deltas in Kenya (IMTC)	Dickens Odeny, a member of IMTC generated maps of wet season land use and land cover maps for the CCA and initial maps for the management plan.	

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out Project Activities

Output 1: A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.
Activity 1.1: Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA	A total of 45 villages were reached with CCA awareness messages. In all the 45 villages TDCN mobilized Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (VNRLUCs) made up of 495 people (315M, 180F) to register Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) with terms of reference for engagement on local actions for CCA governance and management. So far, 13 have been registered.	
Activity 1.2: Map the CCA using GIS	An initial map made during project inception was amended to take into account stakeholders' views. Wet season maps were produced. To inform CCA management consultations maps superimposing CCA onto the LUP were produced.	
Activity 1.3: Consultatively develop an agreed integrated Management Plan for the CCA	CCA management plan is in draft (Annex 8). 32 members (28M, 4F) of the CCA Management Committee attended an initial stakeholders' consultative workshop on the Management Plan	Annex 8: draft CCA Management Plan

Activity 1.4: Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee	On 18 th – 20 th April 2019 the interim CCA Committee was trained on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and the Forest Conservation and Management Act. The Committee provided preliminary input into the CCA Management Plan.	
Activity 1.5: CCA Committee registration with the name of the CCA and a constitution	Preparation of a Management Plan is on-going in preparation for registration.	
Activity 1.6: Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees (VNRLUC)	45 VNRLUCs were formed in 45 villages with a total committee membership of 495 (315M, 180F). All the 45 villages were supported to formally register as self-help groups and to also register as TDCN affiliates. So far, 13 have formally been issued with certificates of registration with another 32 others being in process. The VNRLUCs have terms of reference to guide their involvement in on-the-ground implementation of CCA management actions. Over time the groups will form a federated system that elects delegates to represent community interests in the CCA governance.	
Activity 1.7 Develop regulations to guide access to water and grazing land and protection of crops from livestock	A first meeting on the development of a land and water register was held in February 2019. Three meetings are planned to take place towards this action in April and May 2019. Thereafter regulations shall be developed to guide access.	
Activity 1.8: Carry out Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) for communities around the CCA	We supported TDCN to carry out socio-economic, household wellbeing, diet and conflict surveys in 16 villages in the CCA. Preliminary findings indicate that conflicts over resources are declining across all delta users. For instance, only 65 livestock were lost due to conflict in the last year compared to 277 livestock in 2017.	Annex 9: annual socio-economic, household wellbeing, diet and conflict survey report
Activity 1.9: Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat and key species of the two habitats.	Baseline surveys were completed in Y1. End of project surveys will be carried out at the end of the project in Y4.	
Activity 1.10: Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association	These were set up in Y1.	
Activity 1.11 Develop Participatory Forest Management Plans implemented by CFAs at gazetted forests in the CCA	With the support of KFS, Participatory Forest Management Plans for three CFAs are in draft form (Annex 10).	Annex 10: Draft Ozi Community PFM plan
Activity 1.12 Monitor and evaluate CCA management	Nature Kenya is monitoring CCA management. We catalysed TDCN to engage VNRLUCs across the CCA to provide a platform for community engagement in management and governance.	
Output 2: Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.

Activity 2.1 Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA	On 18 th – 20 th April 2018 43 (34M, 9F) members of the CCA Committee were trained on legal provisions for establishment of CCAs . On 20 th -21 st March 2019, 32 members (28M, 4F) members of the committee provided preliminary input into the CCA Management Plan .	
Activity 2.2: Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)	<p>The TDCN was trained in participation in county planning and budgetary processes and submitted memoranda during county budgeting. Between April and July 2018, TDCN held community mobilization meetings in 15 villages reaching 641 people (426M, 215F) as part of the community familiarization process for CCA management. Other TDCN engagements with the Tana River County Government include: representation in the Tana River County review of County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) II and the development of the annual development plan for 2018/19; and County Fiscal strategy paper formulation.</p> <p>TDCN presented written memoranda to the Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) for consideration and inclusion during the CIDP II review process. The memorandum contained among other demands the need for formal establishment and budgetary allocations of the CCA. The meeting was attended and chaired by local MCAs from Tana Delta Sub-County.</p> <p>In September 2018 TDCN held meetings with three Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) to review their constitutions and discuss the need for sub-catchment management plans.</p>	
Activity 2.3: TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce management plans for the CCAs, work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.	Nature Kenya supported TDCN to draft terms of reference for VNRLUCs within the CCA. TDCN subsequently held meetings with 1,687 people (770M, 917F) in 45 villages to take VNRLUCs through the ToR that will inform CCA management actions at the local level, and community representation in the CCA governance. Out of these meetings 13 VNRLUCs were officially registered as self-help groups. Engagement with VNRLUCs will continue.	
Activity 2.4: Support TDCN to continue to represent the interests of all communities within the target areas in county decision making that affects their livelihoods	<p>See Activity 2.2</p> <p>Activities in this output were carried out in a timely manner.</p>	
Output 3: County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.
Activity 3.1: Hold County Assembly briefing meeting	George Odera, the Project Manager and TDCN held 4 meetings with County executives , including County Executive Committee members for Lands and Agriculture, Water and Environment, Finance and planning, and the Governor of Tana River County. TDCN and the	

	Project Manager held meetings with Members of County Assembly on the CCA (see activity 2.2)	
Activity 3.2: Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development their needs	See Activity 2.2. Engagement between TDCN and Members of County Assembly will continue.	
Activity 3.3: Support the County Planning Departments (CPDs) to create a Land and Water Register	On 6 th February 2019 County officials and Nature Kenya staff held a meeting in Hola to draft a Plan of Engagement on the preparation of a Tana River County Land and Water Register . Preparation of the register is underway.	
Activity 3.4: Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams	4 GPS handsets and a computer have been bought . Discussions with the county planning departments are on-going regarding the set-up of the GIS section.	
Activity 3.5: Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA	This will be done when the CCA management committee becomes operational and management plan is complete or in advanced draft.	
Activity 3.6 Support the CPDs to help communities register all land use activities involving abstraction of water from the Tana River within the CCA	See Activity 1.7	
Activity 3.7 Support CPDs to engage with farming communities to identify and map areas used for flood recession farming within the CCA	Ministry of Agriculture and TDCN carried out recession farming assessment . These areas were subsequently mapped.	
Activity 3.8: Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA	An experienced UK hydrological consultant (Peter Nelson) conducted the hydrological survey early in 2018 and submitted a slightly-delayed report in September 2018 . This survey concluded that community-based small-scale pumped irrigation cooperatives in the Tana Delta are the future of food production; up to 1,000 ha could currently be developed using this technology among others.	
Activity 3.9: Support County governors/County Assemblies to make representations nationally on the need for revisions affecting water resources, irrigation and agriculture policies, plans, programmes and strategies	On 2 nd February 2019 during the WWD in Kipini, H.E Dr (Rtd) Maj. Godhana Dhadho, governor of Tana River County on the basis of information received from Nature Kenya field staff promised that an environmental research station would be constructed with finances from the County government. The station is to look at among other issues the implementation of the recommendations in LUP/SEA and other environmental-related findings and to commission relevant research in the area	
Activity 3.10 Support the CPDs to develop a formal application system to abstract water within the Tana Delta	Preparation of a Land and Water Register is on-going led by the Tana River County Government. Once the register is complete a system on water abstraction will be developed through stakeholder consultations	

Activity 3.11: Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA	See Activity 2.2.	
Output 4: The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 4.1: Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA	This activity was completed in Y1.	
Activity 4.2: Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)	This activity was completed in Y1	
Activity 4.3: Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the CCA this will include hiring a consultant hydrologist to assess the flow of the Tana river and set minimum recommended flow rates to support both local population and biodiversity needs.	The Ecosystem Services Assessment was completed in Y1. For Hydrological Survey see Activity 3.8.	
Activity 4.4: Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.	The Ecosystem Services Assessment report was completed in Y1. Findings were summarized into three scientific papers under review by a technical team drawn from Nature Kenya and RSPB (Annex 11).	Annex 11a & b scientific papers based on the Ecosystem Services Assessment
Activity 4.5: Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management (e.g. from carbon credits using the Plan Vivo approach http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/ and from expanding incipient ecotourism ventures.	A draft Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme for the CCA is under review by an internal technical team (Annex 12).	Annex 12: Tana PESS feasibility report.

Output 5: The poorest and most vulnerable proportion of the population living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 5.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households	The department of fisheries assessed fishponds in Ozi and recommended them for rehabilitation and stocking.	
Activity 5.2: Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring	Three fishponds in Ozi Village were rehabilitated with technical support from the Fisheries Department. The ponds were stocked with 2,400 Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) fingerlings sourced from the Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute. Staff from the institute on 7 th -8 th March 2019 trained 21 (8M, 13F) fish farmers in formulation of fish feeds. On 21 st -25 th January 2019 a business development consultant trained 34 (20M, 14F) project beneficiaries (fish farmers, crop farmers, pastoralists, beekeepers, and wildlife guides) in entrepreneurship and business development.	
Activity 5.3: Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	This activity was completed in Y1	
Activity 5.4: Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing	Beehives were delivered in Y1. In year 2, a total of 976.75 litres of honey were harvested, of which 808.5 litres were sold with 168.25 litres being consumed locally. This translated to a total income of KSh 484,000 (£3,692).	
Activity 5.5: Identify households/user groups/women to be provided with support for livestock related business (Milk and Chicken) production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.	Pastoralists were supported to purchase 92 goats using a business model of fattening and selling . Within the reporting period cumulative sales amounted to KSh 201,600 (£1,539) with a net profit of KSh 48,300 (£369). The community has since opened a new butchery to slaughter and sell the meat with an aim of improving their marketing strategy and increasing profit prospects.	
Activity 5.6: Deliver training in milk/chicken production and marketing	42 (12M, 30F) pastoralist households (direct beneficiaries) were taken through practical trainings on livestock disease identification and reporting procedures including first aid for basic livestock diseases in the field. Basic identification of genuine livestock vaccines and drugs were also covered during the field trainings.	
Activity 5.7: Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and the creation and marketing of high-value crops, and carry out a baseline survey of diet and income in these households	This activity was completed in Y1.	

Activity 5.8: Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming	Nature Kenya brokered a partnership between Equator Kenya Ltd (a private investor) and Harakisa Farmers Group (made up of 133 members – 17M, 116F) where the group is growing chillies on a 15 acre farm supported by an agronomist from the private company. The group was supported to install a second greenhouse and plant capsicum and tomato earning KSh within the reporting period.	
Activity 5.9: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding.	This activity was completed in Y1	
Activity 5.10: Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.	In January 2019, 21 guides (15 M, 6 F) were trained in tour guiding, bird identification, and hospitality among others by a professional tour guide (Annex 13). Within the reporting period tour guides earned KSh (£) from operating the boat in Ozi Village.	Annex 13: Proceedings of tour guiding training
Activity 5.11: Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use	This activity was completed in Y1.	
Activity 5.12: Implement training in energy saving technologies	Within the reporting period 850 energy saving stoves were installed in 850 households . A spot assessment indicates by using the stoves communities saved 38.74% time spent in cooking and 43.73% reduction in wood fuel usage.	
Output 6: Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including County governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 6.1: Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress and guide implementation	On 20 th March 2019 the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) was given an update on the status of the project (see Annex 4), during a meeting to provide input into the CCA management plan.	
Activity 6.2: Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year	Project activities, findings and recommendations were incorporated into the Nature Kenya annual report.	
Activity 6.3: TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household surveys to measure impact of project on the wellbeing of the target population	Annual socio economic, household wellbeing, diet and conflict surveys were conducted. Results show that farming households within the CCA on average earned KSh per annum while pastoralist households earned KSh p.a. These findings are in line with baseline surveys and the Ecosystem Services Assessment (See Annex 9).	
Activity 6.4: Present these to the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMTC), the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA	On 25 May 2019 the work in Tana Delta was presented at the Kenya Forest Working Group (KFWG) (see Annex 14). Project progress and recommendations were compiled and presented at four different meetings including two County Steering Group Meetings, the Preparation of the	Annex 14: Presentation made at KFWG meeting

and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	CIDP II, and the preparation of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Policy formulation meeting (See Annex 4).	
Activity 6.5: Monitor records of discussions within and between these bodies, and the content of policy and planning documents, to ensure that the lessons shared are taken into account	Nature Kenya participated in nearly all the important planning processes in Tana River County including the County Integrated Development Plan II formulation team ; the development of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Policy ; Annual Development Plan for 2018/19, budget development process 2019/20 financial year, County Fiscal Strategy Paper .	
Activity 6.6: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	Articles on the project were published in the Nature Kenya newsletter "Nature Net" (1 article) and Darwin newsletters (2 articles). One article was published in the Kenya Birding magazine that is distributed to NK's supporters and annually distributed at the UK Bird Fair. Broader dissemination was done through global environment related celebrations where in total 1,167 people (335M, 562F) and 270 children (141M, 129F) were reached.	
Activity 6.7: Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.	KWS co-chairs the Interim CCA Committee alongside the County Governments of Tana River and Lamu. On 18 th – 20 th April 2018 KWS trained the CCA Committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya.	
Activity 6.8: Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA	KFS is a member of the CCA Management Committee. KFS also trained the CCA Management Committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under forest conservation laws.	
Activity 6.9: Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	See 6.6	

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Project output	Measurable Indicators and adequacy of indicators	Baseline condition and Progress towards project outputs. Change recorded: April 2018-March 2019	Evidence
Output 1. A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among	1.1 By end month 6 at least 2-3 members from 6 target communities (2 fishing, 1 farming, 2 pastoralist and a minority group) are able to explain how to establish and manage a CCA as part of the LUP process.	Communities are aware about the CCA. So far 1,687 people (770M; 917F) have been reached with awareness messages by TDCN, Tana Planning Advisory Committee (TPAC) and Nature Kenya staff. Communities and their leaders from 45 villages within the CCA are supportive of CCA establishment.	

<p>pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks</p>	<p>1.2 By end Year 1 communities willing to engage in establishing a CCA identified.</p> <p>1.3 By end of Year 1, 45 villages have agreed to set up the CCA.</p> <p>1.4 By end of year 2, CCA is mapped and Management Plan consultatively developed.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 2 CCA management committee, 45 Village Natural Resources and 45 Land Use Committees are established.</p>	<p>An Interim CCA Management Committee is in place and was trained on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under national Wildlife and Forest laws. The Committee provided initial input into the CCA management plan (See Annex 8).</p> <p>Many maps have been produced for the CCA: on wet season extent of flooding, recession farming area, land use and land cover, homestead distribution in the flood season among others. Some of these maps are in the draft CCA Management Plan.</p> <p>Village Natural Resource Committees and Land Use Committees have been combined together as Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees. All 45 have been established.</p>	
<p>Output 2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach Management Units and Water Resource User groups) have the capacity and skills to manage access to water, crop land and fishing grounds whilst ensuring biodiversity conservation gains and is meeting quarterly.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 3, the TDCN is a credible federation of resource users in the Tana Delta, monitoring and representing the community in negotiations.</p> <p>2.3 By EOP CCA Management Committee is operating independently of the project team</p>	<p>From 11th March 2019 TDCN mobilized 45 VNRLUCs to start forming the building blocks for CCA management and governance structure. This is in anticipation of a scenario where in future the CCA management and governance will be handed over to communities. As a result, all the 45 VNRLUCs have agreed terms of reference with TDCN (see Annex 15) out of which 13 have already registered as self-help groups with TDCN's support and facilitation. The other 32 have presented documents to the County government awaiting registration. All will also register as TDCN members. VNRLUCs will form a federated system of governance for the CCA where they will hold regular nominations for delegates to represent them in Delta-wide elections for the CCA Management Committee officials.</p>	<p>Annex 15: Terms of reference for VNRLUCs</p>
<p>Output 3. County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs</p>	<p>3.1 By end month 6 meeting to brief representatives of County Assemblies of project goal in relation to LUP held.</p> <p>3.2 By end year 1 Assemblies have embedded the CCA in the County Assemblies as part of the Land Use Plan.</p>	<p>On 3rd August 2018 TDCN presented written memoranda to the Members of County Assembly (MCAs) for consideration and inclusion during the CIDPII review process (Annex 16). The memorandum contained among other demands the need for establishment and budgetary allocations of the CCA. The meeting was attended and chaired by local MCAs from Tana Delta.</p>	<p>Annex 16: TDCN memo for county planning and budgeting process</p>

	<p>3.3 By end year 2 County government staff fully engaged in process of establishing CCA and training communities to manage the CCA.</p> <p>3.4 By EOP County government staff are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.</p>	<p>The CCA is captured in the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan II and was allocated a total of Ksh. 18 million (£137,311) over the next four years. The target will be to lobby MCAs to factor this in annual budgets.</p> <p>KFS trained Community Forest Associations in Participatory Forest Planning processes taking advantage of the devolved forestry functions. As a result, 5 CFAs (Hewani & Onkolde, Mpozi, Kipini, Chara and Kilelengwani) have been registered with the National Government in the office of registrar of societies.</p> <p>The County Governments of Tana River and Lamu are chairs of the interim CCA Management Committee alongside KWS. The County Departments of Veterinary and Livestock Production supported 42 pastoralists (12 M; 30F) in goat-rearing enterprises which are Income Generating Activities (IGAs). So far 99 goats have been bought with 69 sold for Ksh 218,200 (£1,666) and a profit of KSh 50,900 (£389). 27 goats remain in stock.</p> <p>The Livestock Production Department supported 228 beekeepers (103M, 125F) by hands-on training in honey production and conducted regular monitoring visits. The Department of Fisheries supported fish farmers to prepare fish ponds, selected fingerlings and provided hands-on training on fish farming. The Department of Agriculture provided technical support to Harakisa farmers in green house vegetable production and rice farming in Ozi Village reaching 259 farmers (84M; 175F).</p> <p>KWS trained 21 wildlife guides (15M; 6F) while KFS trained 125 people (93M; 32F) from three CFAS in participatory forest management planning and the need for the forest management plans.</p>	
<p>Output 4. The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.</p>	<p>4.1 By end Year 1 Ecosystem Services Assessment (including carbon) complete.</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2 feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management complete, and best approach agreed to realise income for the stakeholders from these.</p>	<p>The Ecosystem Services Assessment was completed in Y1. Summaries of three scientific papers based on the ecosystem services are under internal review (See Annexes 11a & b).</p> <p>A draft feasibility study on using ecosystem services to generate income for the CCA management recommends sale of CO2 credits, livestock grazing PESS scheme based on creating a special livestock fattening zone; and ecotourism See Annex 12).</p>	

<p>Output 5. The poorest and most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 people living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources.</p>	<p>5.1 By end year 1 the most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 households (220 Households, ca.1,320 people, 33% pastoralist (60% men, 30% women), 33% farmers (50% men, 50% women) and 33% fisherfolk (50% men, 50% women)) are being trained in activities to develop/diversify sustainable livelihoods in line with the CCA (fish ponds, small holder chicken rearing, new/improved agricultural (leafy vegetables, fruits, rice and green grams) bee keeping and wildlife guiding.</p> <p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their livelihoods as a result of training they have received.</p> <p>5.3 By end of project: 20 individuals (10 male youth, 10 female youth) from 20 households participating in the demonstration (120 people) increase their income from wildlife guiding by 25% from baseline to end of project. 50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from honey by 25% from baseline to end of project. 50 farmers (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 fishermen (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and</p>	<p>Cumulatively a total of 727 individuals (337M; 390F) representing a total of 4,726 beneficiaries (2,008M; 2,718F) from farming, pastoralist and fishing villages, wildlife guides, Community Forest Associations, and the CCA Management Committee, were trained in various Income Generating Activities as follows:</p> <p>Hewani, Hurara and Moa Poultry keepers underwent entrepreneurship training on effective transformation of the poultry enterprise into a profitable venture. As a result, 16 individual members (11F, 5M) from Hewani, Moa and Hurara have adopted chicken rearing and/or sales. A total of 432 chickens were reared at individual level with the business earning a total of Ksh</p> <p>42 pastoralists (12M, 30F) representing 294 beneficiaries (136M, 158F) were trained in basic identification of common livestock diseases, procedures for livestock disease reporting, actions to take in case livestock is attacked by wild animals and identification of fake drugs from the market. Lamu County Government engaged and advised a total of 23 (5M, 18F) pastoralists on the benefits of goat keeping compared to other livestock.</p> <p>21 tour guides (15M, 6F) were trained in tour guiding, ecotourism, birding and bird identification among others.</p> <p>Cumulatively 227 beekeepers (108M, 119F) harvested 976.75 kilograms of honey of which 808.5 litres was sold at KSh, Out of these, 90 beneficiaries received 100 beehives from the project in Year 1.</p> <p>Using proceeds from IGAs and member subscription fees TDCN has started a micro-credit scheme (called table banking) that lends money to qualifying groups. Within the reporting period table banking money in circulation is KSh</p> <p>In Y2 the net earnings from the ecotourism boat were benefiting 21beneficiaries (15M, 6F).</p> <p>Cumulatively 727 beneficiaries (337M, 390F) have earned KSh from all IGAs since the start of the project (See Annex 1).</p>	
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	<p>their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 pastoralists (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>5.4 Lessons learnt from demonstrations shared with MCAs/wider community through visits to demonstrations, TDCN presentations, radio and other media.</p>		
<p>Output 6. Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including county governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.</p>	<p>6.1 Findings and recommendations from the project are shared with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year).</p> <p>6.2 Records of subsequent discussions within and among these target groups demonstrate that this dissemination work is effective and that the lessons and recommendations communicated are being taken into account during relevant policy formulation and decision-making processes</p>	<p>On 21st March 2019 the PIC was given an update on the status of the project, during a meeting to provide input into the CCA Management Plan. Project activities, findings and recommendations were incorporated into the Nature Kenya annual report.</p> <p>Annual socio-economic, household wellbeing, diet and conflict survey conducted (see Annex 9).</p> <p>On 25 May 2019 the work in Tana Delta was presented at the Kenya Forest Working Group (KFWG) (See Annex 14). Project progress and recommendations were compiled and presented at 4 different meetings including 2 County Steering Group Meetings, the Preparation of the CIDP II, and the preparation of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Policy formulation meeting. Nature Kenya participated in nearly all important County Planning processes including County Integrated Development Plan II formulation team; the development of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Policy; Annual Development Plan for 2018/19, budget development process 2019/20 financial year, and the County Fiscal Strategy Paper.</p> <p>Articles on the project were published in the Nature Kenya newsletter "Nature Net" (1 article) and Darwin newsletters (2 articles). One article was published in the Kenya Birding magazine that is also annually distributed at the UK Bird Fair. Broader dissemination was done through global environment related</p>	

		<p>celebrations where in total 1,167 people (335M, 562F) and 270 children (141M, 129 F) were reached.</p> <p>KWS co-chairs the Interim CCA Committee alongside the County Governments of Tana River and Lamu. On 18th – 20th April 2018 KWS trained the CCA committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya.</p> <p>KFS is a member of the CCA Management Committee. KFS also trained the CCA Management Committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under forest conservation laws.</p>	
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3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome	Outcome indicators and adequacy of the indicators	Baseline conditions and progress to date. Project likely to achieve the Outcome by end of funding? If not, what action will you take to ensure the situation can be improved?
A 95,200 Ha Community Conservation Area in Tana Delta (73% of Delta) is being managed for multiple-use to benefit 35,000 people and globally-important biodiversity as a demonstration of Land-Use-Plan implementation	0.1 By end of project (EOP) 90% of pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250 ¹ people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in number of livestock killed/injured through conflicts.	Reports from the annual socioeconomic, household well-being and conflict survey indicate that within the reporting period 65 cattle were lost/injured as a result of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists compared to 277 cattle lost in the baseline year. This represents a 77% reduction in conflict-related cattle losses over the last year. Reductions in conflict losses were reported in other types of livestock as follows: sheep 91% reduction, goats 63% and poultry 100% (see Annex 9). 515 respondents were interviewed in the annual survey. The project is well on its way to achieve outcome indicator 0.1 buoyed by good rains in 2018 that led to widespread flooding in the Tana Delta which by default leads to less competition among the various users.
	0.2 By EOP 90% of farming households (2,625 households, 21,000 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in incidents of conflict and kilos of farm produce lost through conflict as a result of secure access to flood recession farming areas.	Crop loss declined by 76% compared to the baseline (see Annex 9).

¹Based on a household size of 8 people.

	<p>0.3 By EOP 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant increase in fish catch from natural water bodies as a result of secure access to fishing waters.</p>	<p>Between Y1 and Y2, fish losses to conflict declined from 4 to 3 tonnes representing a 25% decrease. We will measure the fish catch from natural water bodies in Y3 and Y4.</p>
	<p>0.4 By mid-term 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 are engaged in project activities.</p> <p>By EOP 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 people report significant improvements in their diet and/or increases in income in comparison to the baseline</p>	<p>Cumulatively a total of 727 individuals (337M; 390F) representing a total of 4,726 beneficiaries (2,008M; 2,718F) from farming, pastoralist and fishing villages, wildlife guides, community forest associations, CCA management committee, were trained in various Income Generating Activities</p> <p>Additionally 1,687 people (770M, 917F) in 45 villages were reached with the CCA awareness message including VNRLUCs.</p> <p>As a result of project interventions cumulatively 727 beneficiaries (337M, 390F) have earned KSh from all IGAs since the start of the project (See Annex 1). In addition, 21 fishermen are expected to earn KSh. after harvesting 1,200 kilos of fish while 126 rice farmers are expected to harvest 161.28 tons of rice valued at KSh).</p> <p>The project has made strong progress in spite of a drought in Y1 and widespread floods in Y2. Households targeted for livelihoods improvement already surpass project targets. This indicator is likely to be achieved by EOP.</p>
	<p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca.40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest) has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p>	<p>Baselines from the Ecosystem Services Assessment in Y1 indicate that the CCA has approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprises 5,700 ha dry forest, 35,300 ha riverine forest and 3,500 ha mangrove. Therefore this indicator will need to be changed via a request to Darwin. The indicator will be achieved when CCA designation is complete, with a Management Plan and functioning community-led governance structure.</p>
	<p>0.6 By EOP the populations of at least one of the key wildlife species (e.g.Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed-warbler) and 13 out of 24 of the resident IBA trigger species, in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 40,000 ha of mangrove and 15,400 ha of forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p>	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys indicated that of the 35 Important Bird Area (IBA) trigger species in Tana Delta, 11 species are migrants. Four out of the 11 migrant species were observed during the bird surveys conducted in December 2017. Overall, a total number of 137 bird species were observed. Of these 17 species were migrants and the rest were resident species. In March 2019 large congregations and nesting colonies of water birds were reported in the Delta after extended flooding. Tana River Red Colobus were sighted in Onkolde Forest. More than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vultures were recently observed in the Delta. The Delta has hitherto not been considered to be important for vulture conservation. Thousands of Madagascar Pratincoles (VU) were also observed arriving in the Delta at the start of the spring migration in 2019. These recent records may trigger a review of the conservation value of the</p>

		<p>Delta as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), since some of these species were not recorded when the Delta was designated as an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International.</p> <p>This indicator is likely to be achieved with the implementation of the interventions proposed for Outcome Indicators 0.1 – 0.5 above</p>
	<p>0.7 By EOP, the County governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.</p>	<p>County governments and the Kenya Wildlife Service continue to chair the interim CCA committee. CCA is now captured in the language of the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 with KSh allocated for management actions. TDCN continues to claim community rights from decision makers. This outcome indicator is likely to be achieved.</p>

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

We continue to monitor risks and assumptions. While all risks and assumptions remain relevant, so far they have not materialized.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project has initiated the process of creating the Tana River Delta Community Conservation Area (CCA) which includes 44,500 ha of forest habitat (comprised of 5,700 ha dry forest, 35,300 ha riverine forest and 3,500 ha of mangrove) to safeguard key wildlife species: Tana River Colobus (EN), Tana River Mangabey (EN), Basra Reed-warbler (EN) and internationally important populations of 22 water birds.

On 21st – 24th January 2019 20 TDCN members (17M, 3F) were trained in biodiversity monitoring (see Annex 7). The monitors will feed data into annual Key Biodiversity Areas Status and Trends reports.

On 10th - 11th October 2018, five Nature Kenya and KFS officials held meetings with 125 members (93M, 32F) of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in the Delta to train and support them towards registration under the Forests Conservation and Management Act (2016). As a result, the five CFAs prepared documents, travelled to Nairobi and applied for formal registration. All the five CFAs have been registered formally. The project supported the CFAs to prepare draft Participatory Forest Management Plans covering all forests in the Delta (see Annex 10). Enhanced forest management will safeguard the critical biodiversity in those forests, primarily endangered primates.

From inception overall, the project has directly benefitted 727 households (4,726 individuals – 2,008M, 2,718F) with livelihood improvement initiatives. This is from beekeeping, goat rearing, chicken farming, climate smart agriculture, ecotourism, fish farming, and rice farming. Through the project TDCN set up a micro-finance scheme which has benefitted 148 people (67M, 81F) with KSh circulated so far. Cumulatively these beneficiaries have so far earned KSh from all IGAs since the start of the project. Additionally, 126 farmers from Ozi village expect to harvest 161.28 tonnes of rice translating to KSh while 21 fish farmers expect to earn KSh from the harvest of fish from three ponds.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project contributed to the following SDGs in the April 2018 – March 2019 Financial Year:

SDG 1: End extreme poverty in all forms by 2030 - Through supporting farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, beekeepers and wildlife guides 727 beneficiary households (corresponding to 4,726 individuals) earned a total of KSh from these initiatives.

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture—162 kilos of green leafy vegetables and 168.25 kilos of honey were consumed by beneficiary households. Cumulatively, 727 people were trained in sustainable production of crops, livestock and fish, greenhouse farming and poultry keeping. This translates to a total of 4,726 (2,008M; 2,718F) beneficiaries.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages- Incomes generated from livelihoods activities promote household well-being. 850 households were installed with energy saving stoves known as jikos that promote well-being by reducing smoke inhalation and freeing some of the time spent collecting fuel wood. This is as per the reporting period with an additional 400 jikos set to be installed in April 2019.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all—Overall 1,975 people (987M, 988F) were trained in a number of topics including policy and legislation governing CCAs, biodiversity monitoring, entrepreneurship, wildlife guiding and the CFA approach to forest conservation.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls – Overall the project directly reached 4,726 beneficiaries (2,008M; 2,718F) with CCA awareness message; WWD and other environmental day events, training, hands on demonstrations, engagement with

policy makers, Income Generating Activities and various trainings. Women made up 58% of all beneficiaries.

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all– 850 households were installed with energy saving stoves within the reporting period.

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts – All the activities under the project are geared towards enhancing the ability of communities and natural ecosystems in the Tana Delta to cope with climate change and its impacts. In particular, we conducted feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management, and determine the best approaches to realise income for the stakeholders.

SDG 15: Life on land – The thrust of the Tana Delta CCA, which is under establishment through the project, is to safeguard forest habitat, and other habitats for key biodiversity species, while at the same time improving human welfare sustainably through implementation of LUP.

SDG 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions – The annual socio-economic survey indicates a steep decline in conflicts and loss of livestock, crops and fish to inter-ethnic conflict. We formed VNRLUCs to engage in CCA governance and management at community level strengthening the CCA through a strong community network supported by TDCN.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals – RSPB and Nature Kenya have partnered with local communities, NGOs, the County Governments of Tana River and Lamu, and national government agencies to deliver the project.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

CBD:

- (i) *Conservation of biological diversity*: Tana Delta CCA promotes the conservation of 44,500ha of forest habitat to safeguard key wildlife species: Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed-warbler (all Endangered) and 35 Key Biodiversity Area trigger bird species. More than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vultures and thousands of Vulnerable Madagascar Pratincoles were recently sighted in the Delta. Nature Kenya facilitated a national meeting to prepare the country position to the CBD and Dr Paul Matiku the Nature Kenya CEO attended CBD COP 14 as part of the Kenyan government delegation where he shared wide ranging experiences including the work in Tana Delta. In March 2019 the government nominated Dr Matiku to represent Kenya on the CBD's informal Advisory Group on mainstreaming where if accepted he will continue to share expertise some of which is based on the Tana Delta work.
- (ii) *The sustainable use of its components* All income-generating activities supported by the project are based on wise use according to the provisions of the land use plan. All community segments are involved in project activities and are benefiting at various levels. (See SDG5 above for numbers of people involved). **CMS**: Of the 35 Important Bird Area trigger species in Tana Delta, 11 species are migrants. The Delta is an important wintering site for the Endangered Basra Reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus griseldis*). Four out of the 11 migrant species were observed during the bird surveys conducted in December 2017. Overall, a total number of 137 bird species were observed. Of these 17 species were migrants and the rest were resident species. Follow up bird surveys are planned to take place in April 2019.

Ramsar Convention: Tana Delta is a Ramsar site and Nature Kenya played a critical role in advocating for this designation. The Darwin Initiative project is based on wise use of the Delta in line with the Convention, the Land Use Plan and CCA.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project has initiated livelihood activities that have so far directly benefited 727 individuals (337M, 390F) and generated overall income of KSh 1,360,365 (£10,338). Beneficiaries are 259 farmers (84M, 175F), 42 pastoralists (12M, 30F), 21 wildlife guides (15M, 6F), 21 fisherfolk (8M, 13F), 227 beekeepers (108M, 119F) and 57 poultry farmers (10M, 47F) A notable achievement this year is that Nature Kenya brokered a partnership between private sector (Equator Kenya) and Harakisa Farmers Group to grow chillies on 15 acres. The company has provided all inputs

and an agronomist to work with the community. The company has also assured the farmers of a ready market for their produce at the competitive price of KSh 60 per kilo of chilli. Potentially the farmers stand to earn KSh from the first crop. Further 126 rice farmers and 21 fish farming households expect to collectively earn KSh within the next few months.

7. Project support to gender equality issues

The project includes women in all aspects. Overall women make up 54% of all direct beneficiaries and 58% of indirect beneficiaries.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The outputs and activities contribute to the project outcome. We are using Outcome and Output indicators to track project progress. When we were informed that the application for Darwin Initiative funding was successful, we were advised to review most outcome and output indicators to make them SMART. We have done this with advice from LTS consultants and are currently using a revised logframe that was approved by LTS and Darwin in May 2018.

Nature Kenya keeps records of all activities and field staff submit weekly updates to the In-country Project Leader with numbers for all activities e.g. number of people reached with awareness, meetings held with decision makers and key outcomes, meetings/events held and disaggregated participants data etc. (see sample weekly report Annex 1). Field staff submit monthly scorecards capturing data for the whole month. Some activities have their own monitoring frameworks e.g. beekeeping has a hive monitoring framework (see Annex 17). Nature Kenya conducted a baseline socioeconomic and household wellbeing survey, and at the end of Y2 conducted a socioeconomic, diet, household wellbeing, awareness and resource conflicts in the CCA. We have effected changes based on monitoring. Feasibility studies showed that it would be expensive to initiate fish ponds in Moa village as initially planned. However, we engaged the Fisheries Department in discussions and resultant site visits to Ozi indicated that the soils there are silt and clay and that fish ponds would not need expensive polythene liners. We have since supported the Ozi community to establish three fish ponds. The Ozi community now wants support to establish additional ponds since they can dig the ponds themselves, and have been trained to make fish feed from locally available materials which has drastically brought down the cost of production.

Initial surveys at the end of Y1 indicated low levels of awareness about the CCA among the community. To address this and overall community involvement in CCA management and governance we supported TDCN to draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) and engage VNRLUCs in all 45 villages within the CCA. VNRLUCs adopted the ToRs, registered formally and will now form community level units for CCA management and governance. They are affiliated to TDCN.

Initially rice farming was supposed to happen in Hewani village. However, water became a problem in that village due to the poor condition of state-owned irrigation infrastructure. In response and with the support of the Ministry of Agriculture we engaged farmers in Ozi Village who we supported to start forming a cooperative. The Ministry of Agriculture provided technical advice on rice varieties that are suitable in Ozi village where water is brackish but available year-round. As a result, 126 farmers were supported with 2,571 kg of seeds that will be transplanted in April 2019. Rice farmers expect to harvest 161.28 tonnes of rice in six months, corresponding to KSh 9,676,800 (£73,850). Because Ozi is the last village before the river enters the Indian Ocean, water will never be a limitation to crop and fish farming. Ozi village is at the core of the CCA and nearest to the largest swathe of mangrove forest providing opportunities to showcase both conservation and development.

9. Lessons learnt

Adaptive management is necessary for the success of a project implemented in difficult political climatic and socio economic context. The project is implemented in a community with a history of tribal conflict, a Delta that extensively floods occasionally (in March – June 2018 about 70% of the Delta was flooded) and wider security concerns. All project activities are

carried out with openness, transparency and inclusiveness. We go to great lengths to ensure that all segments of the community are included in consultations and actions. We work together with government departments on a daily basis. This is key to the project's success.

Success draws more success – Some of the groups that we are working with e.g. the Harakisa Community Development Project had failed to engage properly in previous farming projects prior to the Darwin Initiative project. With the support of Nature Kenya and a team of staff and government officers on the ground supported by TDCN, the group's 15 acre farm has become a model for community learning. The area Member of Parliament, government leaders, communities and other NGOs have been visiting the group to learn about climate smart agriculture which is supported by the Darwin Initiative project. There were reports that tomatoes from the group were displayed at the Tana River County stand during the National Agricultural Society of Kenya show in Nairobi in 2018. An NGO supported the group by constructing a food store. The private sector has now partnered with the group to grow high value chilli. On learning about the fish farming venture in Ozi village the Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (which supplied fingerlings) offered to train the community on fish feed production, with only minimal support. This is because support towards fish farming is one of the institute's key priorities and a main national government priority towards national food security. The Ozi fish ponds were an opportunity for the institute.

Collaboration with government and communities is built on trust – The collaboration between Nature Kenya and County governments and national government agencies has grown. In one meeting attended by the In-Country Project Leader the Tana River County Executives requested Mr George Odera (the Project Manager based in the Delta) to introduce himself as a County Government official because they see him as one of them. The County government takes Nature Kenya seriously because of constant engagement and partnership with all the relevant arms of the government and programmes that fit government priorities and address the greatest community and environmental needs.

The handover of CCA to be truly community-driven has to start early and includes building capacity of the community to effectively engage. Nature Kenya is building the capacity of TDCN to take the lead in managing the CCA. TDCN is now in the process of forming VNRLUCs in all 45 villages to give the CCA legitimacy and provide a mechanism for community involvement in management and governance.

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

The following comment was made on the last annual report: *"The report was incredibly thorough and detailed, but this did mean that it was significantly longer than requested and in 10 point font. It was accompanied by 71 annexes. For the next report, it would be worth aiming for a shorter report to match the level of effort required and to provide key annexes to support the report, rather than such a large number."* This concern has been addressed in the current report which without Annexes is around 26 pages long in 11 point font.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The exit strategy has not changed. Sustainability is inbuilt in project delivery from the start. We work with mandated government agencies in all activities e.g. the CCA Management Plan, Participatory Forest Management Plans, Land and Water Register, livelihood activities, and the CCA Management Committee. Government will continue these actions post-project.

We have positioned TDCN to start taking the lead in many community actions including forming a CCA governance structure, training community groups, microfinance and income generating activities. TDCN will therefore be able to carry on post-project.

13. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo was used in the presentation to the Kenya Forests Working Group (see Annex 14), the February 2019 issue of Nature Kenya’s newsletter “Nature Net” and all the presentations and briefs to the Tana River County Executive and the Assembly that featured the project had the Darwin Initiative logo (see Annex 4).

Nature Kenya is active on Twitter, Instagram and YouTube. Nature Kenya is following the Darwin Initiative on Twitter and Instagram and has subscribed to their YouTube channel.

- Twitter - https://twitter.com/Nature_Kenya
- Instagram - https://www.instagram.com/nature_kenya/
- YouTube - <https://www.youtube.com/user/NatureKenya1>

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2018/19 Grant (£)	2018/19 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
TOTAL				

*Please note that the above figures are indicative based on the latest financial report from our Nature Kenya partner. The financial figures are not finalized and may change upon submission of the financial report, which is due on 31/05/2019.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Communities and County governments demonstrate how to balance natural resource governance to reduce conflict amongst the 120,000 people of the Tana Delta (and 1.2 million people of 5 other deltas) and conserve biodiversity</p>		<p>The Tana CCA boundaries are agreed by communities and county governments. Awareness on CCA is on-going. Governance structure for the CCA is in place. CCA management plan is in draft. Communities are demonstrating sustainable production through various IGAs. Communities are getting organized through registered VNRLUCs to lead in CCA governance and management. Feasibility studies on sustainable financing for the CCA through a PES scheme is ongoing, informed by ecosystem services assessment. Conflict between delta communities has reduced.</p>	<p>Strengthen community involvement in CCA management and governance</p> <p>Complete CCA management plan and get it adopted by county governments</p> <p>Prepare land and water use register and put in place formal system for water abstraction</p> <p>Identify and formalize livestock access routes</p> <p>Consolidate income generating activities</p> <p>Build the capacity of communities to engage in CCA management</p> <p>Create awareness on CCA targeting members of county assembly</p>
<p>Outcome A 95,200 Ha Community Conservation Area in Tana Delta (73% of Delta) is being managed for multiple-use to benefit 35,000 people and globally-important biodiversity as a demonstration of Land-Use-Plan implementation</p>	<p>0.1 By end of project (EOP) 90% of pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in number of livestock killed/injured through conflicts.</p> <p>0.2 By EOP 90% of farming households (2,625 households, 21,000 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in incidents of conflict and kilos of farm produce lost through conflict as a result of secure access to flood recession farming areas.</p> <p>0.3 By EOP 90% of fishing households</p>	<p>Conflict has drastically reduced across all delta communities (see Annexes)</p> <p>TDCN is organizing communities to play a central role in CCA governance and management</p> <p>1,687 individuals (770M, 917F) were reached with CCA awareness message.</p> <p>727 households are direct beneficiaries of IGAs earning KSh 1,360,365 (£10,338) to date.</p>	<p>Complete land and water register and draft formal system for application for water abstraction</p> <p>Register VNRLUCs in target 45 villages and carry out elections for delegates to represent them in CCA management</p> <p>Continue to create awareness on the CCA in all 45 villages</p> <p>Continue to build capacity of CCA management plan</p> <p>Prepare CCA Management plan</p>

	<p>(218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women)) report significant increase in fish catch from natural water bodies as a result of secure access to fishing waters.</p> <p>0.4 By mid-term 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 are engaged in project activities.</p> <p>By EOP 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 people report significant improvements in their diet and/or increases in income in comparison to the baseline</p> <p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca. 40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest) has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p> <p>0.6 By EOP the populations of at least one of the key wildlife species (e.g. Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed-warbler) and 13 out of 24 of the resident IBA trigger species, in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 40,000 ha of mangrove and 15,400 ha of forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p> <p>0.7 By EOP, the County governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.</p>	<p>A community micro-credit scheme was initiated disbursing KSh 387,000 (£2,952) to date.</p> <p>727 households are engaged in project activities</p> <p>Baselines on forest cover and key wildlife were collected through within the ecosystem services assessment.</p> <p>County governments recognize the CCA in the County Integrated Plan. County Governments of Tana River and Lamu jointly chair the interim CCA management committee alongside Kenya Wildlife Service</p> <p>Communities have started advocating for CCA recognition in county planning and budgeting</p>	<p>Build TDCN's capacity to advocate to county executives and Members of County Assembly</p> <p>Continue to demonstrate model community-private sector partnership</p> <p>Continue to implement business plans</p> <p>Continue to advocate for budgetary allocations in support of the CCA</p> <p>Monitor key wildlife species, habitats and livelihoods activities</p>
<p>Output 1. A 95,200ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building</p>	<p>1.1 By end month 6 at least 2-3 members from 6 target communities (2 fishing, 1 farming, 2 pastoralist and a minority group) are able to explain how</p>	<p>CCA boundaries are agreed in consultation with county governments, national government agencies, farmers, pastoralists, fishermen and minority groups.</p>	

among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks	<p>to establish and manage a CCA as part of the LUP process.</p> <p>1.2 By end Year 1 communities willing to engage in establishing a CCA identified.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 45 villages have agreed to set up the CCA.</p> <p>1.4 By end of year 2, CCA is mapped and Management Plan consultatively developed.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 2 CCA management committee, 45Village Natural Resources and 45Land Use Committees are established.</p> <p>1.6 By end of Year 3, CCA is declared.</p>	<p>1,687 people (770M, 917F) from 45 villages have been reached with the CCA awareness message. 13 VNRLUCs have formally registered with 32 others undergoing vetting from social services, as the community level structure for CCA governance and management. VNRLUCs from all the 45villages within the CCA will be supported to register formally.</p> <p>CCA management Committee was trained on legal provisions for CCAs in the country. The committee provided preliminary input into CCA management plan.</p>
Activity 1.1 Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA		So far sensitization on the CCA has reached 1,687 people (770M, 917F) from 45 villages.
Activity 1.2 Map the CCA using GIS		Completed
Activity 1.3: Consultatively develop an agreed integrated management plan for the CCA		Drafting of a Management Plan has started. On 20 th March 2019 people attended the initial meeting to agree on plan structure, objectives
Activity 1.4: Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee		Completed
Activity 1.5: CCA committee registration with the name of the CCA and a constitution		Planned: Once the Management Plan is finalized the CCA management Committee will be registered as per existing legal provisions
Activity 1.6: Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees		Ongoing.45 VNRLUCs have been formed out of which 13 have been formally registered.
Activity 1.7 Develop regulations to guide access to water and grazing land and protection of crops from livestock		
Activity 1.8: Carry out PRAs for communities around the CCA		Completed in Y1
Activity 1.9: Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat and key species of the two habitats.		Completed in Y1

Activity 1.10: Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association	Three CFAs made up of 125 people (93M, 32F) were supported to write constitutions and formally register in Nairobi. Nature Kenya and Kenya Forest Service supported the CFAs to draft participatory forest management plans that are under review.
Activity 1.11 Develop Participatory Forest Management Plans implemented by CFAs at gazetted forests in the CCA	
<p>Output 2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach Management Units and Water Resource User groups) have reduced the number of incidents of cattle trampling crops, use of illegal fishing gear and methods, and charcoal production compared to baseline.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 3, two members of each of the user groups and county governments are able to explain the role of TDCN in the Delta and how it monitors and represents the community in negotiations with county government</p> <p>2.3 By EOP CCA management committee is operating independently of the project team.</p> <p>Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees, Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Beach Management Units (BMUs) and Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs) are represented in the interim CCA Management Committee. In the next reporting period they will be involved in the preparation of a County level Land and Water Register, preparation of a CCA management plan, preparation of a formal system of application for water abstraction, and mapping livestock routes.</p> <p>TDCN is coordinating a system for community driven CCA governance and management. TDCN has been crucial in building capacity of WRUAs, CFAs and BMUs and oversees delivery of IGAs supported by the project across the Delta.</p>
Activity 2.1. Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA	In April 2018 KWS and KFS senior staff trained the Interim CCA Management Committee on legal provisions for CCA set up in Kenya under the Wildlife and Forests Acts.
Activity 2.2. Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)	On 21 st - 24 th January 2019 scientists from the National Museums of Kenya and Nature Kenya trained 20 TDCN members (17M, 3F) in biodiversity monitoring. On 21 st to 25 th January 2019, a business and community development consultant trained 34 TDCN members (20M, 14F) in entrepreneurship. On 27 th to 31 st

		January 2019 a professional tour guide trained 21 members of TDCN (15M, 6F) in wildlife guiding.
Activity 2.3: TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce management plans for the CCAs, work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.		VNRLUCs are the CCA management and governance units at community level. TDCN engaged with county executives and members of county assembly and presented a memorandum that included recognition and budgetary allocation for the CCA.
Activity 2.4: Support TDCN to continue to represent the interests of all communities within the target areas in county decision making that affects their livelihoods		TDCN represented the community in three county level meetings (The Annual Development Budget review meeting where it presented a memorandum; the County Fiscal Strategy Paper review meeting and the County Integrated Development Plan Community Consultation meeting). TDCN linked with the County government to organize county-level awareness events on World Wetlands Day, World Migratory Bird Day and World Environment Day reaching a total of 897 adults (335M, 562F) and 270 children (141 boys, 129 girls)
Output 3. County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs	<p>3.1 By end month 6 meeting to brief representatives of County Assemblies of project goal in relation to LUP held.</p> <p>3.2 By end year 1 Assemblies have embedded the CCA in the County Assemblies as part of the Land Use Plan.</p> <p>3.3 By end year 2 County government staff fully engaged in process of establishing CCA and training communities to manage the CCA.</p> <p>3.4 By EOP County government staff are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.</p>	<p>Meetings were held with members of the County assembly as indicated in Section 3 of the report.</p> <p>LUP was included in the County Integrated Development Plan as indicated in Section 3 of the report.</p> <p>Tana River and Lamu County Governments are supportive of CCA and jointly chair interim CCA management committee alongside KWS as indicated in section 3 of the report.</p> <p>The Acting Director of Tourism in Tana River County attended the wildlife guides training workshop held in January 2019. TDCN requested for support towards their ecotourism ventures. This request has since been presented to the county and feedback is awaited.</p> <p>County government staff are supporting farmers, pastoralists, fisher folk, community forest associations with extension services and technical support as indicated in section 3</p>
Activity 3.1: Hold County Assembly briefing meeting		Meetings were held with Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) as indicated in Section 3 of the report.
Activity 3.2: Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development their needs		TDCN is actively engaged with MCAs as indicated in Section 3 of the report. Engagement with MCAs will continue.
Activity 3.3: Support the county planning departments (CPDs) to create a land and water register		A first meeting was held with the County Planning Department and relevant county departments and a roadmap for the development of a land and water

		register agreed as per Annex 2. Meetings for the actual register development are planned to take place in April and May 2019.
Activity 3.4: Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams		An assessment was done and it was agreed that the county will need support with a computer and the GIS software. These will be availed in Year 3 of the project.
Activity 3.5: Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA		Survey of the CCA will be conducted alongside on-going development of a CCA Management Plan.
Activity 3.6 Support the CPDs to help communities register all land use activities involving abstraction of water from the Tana River within the CCA		This will be conducted during the development of the Land and Water Register planned for April and May 2019 as provided in the roadmap (See Annex 2)
Activity 3.7 Support CPDs to engage with farming communities to identify and map areas used for flood recession farming within the CCA		The Ministry of Agriculture and TDCN carried out recession farming assessment.
Activity 3.8: Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA		Topographic and hydrological survey was done and a final report submitted as indicated in Section 3 and evidence in Annex 18
Activity 3.9: Support County governors/County Assemblies to make representations nationally on the need for revisions affecting water resources, irrigation and agriculture policies, plans, programmes and strategies		
Activity 3.10 Support the CPDs to develop a formal application system to abstract water within the Tana Delta		Planned to take place in Y3 after the Land and Water Register is completed.
Activity 3.11: Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA		County is supporting CCA through technical support and leading on some activities e.g. development of the Land and Water Register. Engagement is on-going for direct budgetary support as indicated in Section 3.
Output 4. The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.	<p>4.1 By end Year 1 ecosystem services assessment (including carbon) complete.</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2 feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management complete, and best approach agreed to realise income for the stakeholders from these.</p>	<p>The Ecosystem Services Assessment was completed in Year 1.</p> <p>The Feasibility Study for generating income from ecosystem services is on-going as per Annex 12</p>
Activity 4.1: Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA		Completed

Activity 4.2: Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)	Completed
Activity 4.3: Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the CCA this will include hiring a consultant hydrologist to assess the flow of the Tana river and set minimum recommended flow rates to support both local population and biodiversity needs.	Completed
Activity 4.4: Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.	The Ecosystem Services Assessment report was summarized into three papers under internal review to be published in a journal (See Annexes 11a & 11b).
Activity 4.5: Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management (e.g. from carbon credits using the plan vivo approach http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/ and from expanding incipient ecotourism ventures.	The Feasibility Study is ongoing as indicated in section 3 and evidenced in Annex 12.
<p>Output 5. The poorest and most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 people living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the Delta's natural resources</p>	<p>5.1 By end year 1 the most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 households (220 Households, ca.1,320 people, 33% pastoralist (60% men, 30% women), 33% farmers (50% men, 50% women) and 33% fisherfolk (50% men, 50% women)) are being trained in activities to develop/diversify sustainable livelihoods in line with the CCA (fish ponds, small holder chicken rearing, new/improved agricultural (leafy vegetables, fruits, rice and green grams) bee keeping and wildlife guiding.</p> <p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their livelihoods as a result of training they have received.</p> <p>5.3 By end of project: 20 individuals (10 male youth, 10 female youth) from 20</p> <p>Beneficiaries for livelihoods activities (farmers, pastoralists, fishermen, poultry production, wildlife guides and beekeepers) were identified in Year 1.</p> <p>727 households representing 4,726 individuals (2,008M, 2,718F) are engaged in IGAs. These include crop farming (climate smart agriculture, chilli and rice), goat rearing, fish farming, wildlife guiding, beekeeping, chicken and ecotourism. Cumulatively since the project start these beneficiaries have earned a combined income of KSh1,360,365 (£10,338). In the reporting period (Y2) the beneficiaries cumulatively have earned KSh 970,605 (£7,403).</p> <p>21 individuals earned KSh 67,420 (£515) from the ecotourism boat.</p>

	<p>households participating in the demonstration (120 people) increase their income from wildlife guiding by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from honey by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 farmers (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 fishermen (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 pastoralists (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>5.4 Lessons learnt from demonstrations shared with MCAs/wider community</p>	<p>227 households representing 1,476 indirect beneficiaries (632M, 844F) harvested 976.75 kilos of honey and sold 808.5 kilos earning KSh 484,000 (£3,692). 168.25 kilos were consumed by households.</p> <p>25 crop farming households comprising 163 individuals (52M, 111F) were supported to produce tomato and sweet peppers using shade net and drip irrigation technology. The farmers harvested 507 kilos of tomatoes and 72 kilos of capsicum earning KSh 23,885. All the 133 farmers have planted 15 acres of chilli in partnership with Equator Kenya - a private company.</p> <p>21 fishermen (8M, 13F) were supported to establish three fishponds. Each pond was stocked with 800 fingerlings. It is expected that the fish farmers will harvest 1,200 kilos of fish potentially earning KSh 360,000. Some of the fish is expected to be consumed at household level.</p> <p>42 pastoralists (12M, 30F) were supported to start a goat rearing and trading business. With an initial capital of 62 goats the pastoralists have cumulatively traded 68 goats earning KSh 201,600. 22 goats are in stock as capital. Pastoralists in Hurara have started a small butchery with supervision from the vet and animal health department where they will make more money through value addition.</p> <p>Lessons learned were shared as indicated in Section 3 of the report.</p>
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	through visits to demonstrations, TDCN presentations, radio and other media	
Activity 5.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households		Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.2: Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring		Three fishponds were created and each stocked with 800 fingerlings. On 7 th -8 th March 2019, Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute staff trained 21 members of Ozi BMU (8M, 13F) on fish feed formulation. Fisheries department provides technical expertise on routine pond management. Fishermen were trained in entrepreneurship.
Activity 5.3: Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income		Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.4: Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing		Beekeepers within TDCN were supported to mentor other beekeepers in hive placement, hive management, and honey harvesting. 227 beekeepers (108M, 119F) harvested 976.75 kilos of honey and sold 808.5 kilos for KSh 484,000 (£3,692). Beekeepers were trained in entrepreneurship.
Activity 5.5: Identify households/user groups/women to be provided with support for livestock related business (Milk and Chicken) production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.		Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.6: Deliver training in milk/chicken production and marketing		Of the 34 trained community members trained in entrepreneurship, 21 (6M, 15F) were poultry farmers. As a result, 16 individuals have adopted the private business of both rearing and buying and selling chickens. A total of 432 chickens are with individual farmers with a total of KSh 46, 750 (£357) having been earned with a net profit of KSh 14,010 (£107).
Activity 5.7: Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and the creation and marketing of high-value crops, and carry out a baseline survey of diet and income in these households		126 households representing 819 people (481M, 338F) were identified for rice farming in Ozi village. Baseline surveys had already been completed in the village in Year 1.
Activity 5.8: Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming		The department of agriculture supported Ozi farmers in the identification of the right seed varieties, land preparation and rice propagation. 25 Farmers from Harakisa community development group harvested 507 kilos of tomato and 53 kilos of sweet paper earning KSh 23,885 from this produce. The group has planted chilli in partnership with Equator Kenya. Farmers were trained in entrepreneurship and green house crop production.
Activity 5.9: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding.		Completed in Year 1

Activity 5.10: Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.	21 guides (15M, 6F) were trained in wildlife guiding and entrepreneurship. The guides earned KSh 67,420/- from the Ozi boat.
Activity 5.11: Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use	Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.12: Implement training in energy saving technologies	850 energy saving stoves (jikos) were installed in 850 households in 15 villages. A spot assessment indicates the stoves saved the communities 38.74% time spent in cooking. It also indicated a 43.73% reduction in wood fuel use.
<p>Output 6. Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including county governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.</p>	<p>6.1 Findings and recommendations from the project are shared at with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p> <p>6.2 Records of subsequent discussions within and among these target groups demonstrate that this dissemination work is effective and that the lessons and recommendations communicated are being taken into account during relevant policy formulation and decision-making processes</p>
Activity 6.1: Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress and guide implementation	This was done as indicated in Section 3 and Annex 4.
Activity 6.2: Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year	TDCN conducted end of Year 2 surveys. Findings are as indicated in Section 3 and Annex 9.
Activity 6.3: TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household surveys to measure impact of project on the wellbeing of the target population	Baselines were completed in Year 1
Activity 6.4: Present these to the Interministerial Committee (IMTC), the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	Findings were shared as indicated in Section 3 of the report and Annexes 4 and 14.

Activity 6.5: Monitor records of discussions within and between these bodies, and the content of policy and planning documents, to ensure that the lessons shared are taken into account	Lessons were shared as indicated in Section 3 of the report.
Activity 6.6: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	See Section 3 of the report.
Activity 6.7: Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.	See Section 3 of the report.
Activity 6.8: Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA	See Section 3 of the report.
Activity 6.9: Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	See Section 3 of the report.

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe with agreed changes

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Communities and County governments demonstrate how to balance natural resource governance to reduce conflict amongst the 120,000 people of the Tana Delta (and 1.2 million people of 5 other deltas) and conserve biodiversity (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: A 95,200 Ha Community Conservation Area in Tana Delta (73% of Delta) is being managed for multiple-use to benefit 35,000 people and globally-important biodiversity as a demonstration of Land-Use-Plan implementation (Max 30 words)	<p>0.1 By end of project (EOP) 90% of pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250² people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in number of livestock killed/injured through conflicts.</p> <p>0.2 By EOP 90% of farming households (2,625 households, 21,000 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in incidents of conflict and kilos of farm produce lost through conflict as a result of secure access to flood recession farming areas.</p> <p>0.3 By EOP 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women)) report significant increase in fish catch from natural water bodies as a result of secure access to fishing waters.</p>	<p>0.1-0.3 Baseline and end of project representative household wellbeing³survey reports (10% of the 4,373 households surveyed by TDCN). Annual interviews with all 45 Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs).</p> <p>0.4 Business plans for enhanced/diversified Income Generating Activities (IGAs); Demonstration Review annual reports</p>	<p>Prevailing peaceful atmosphere will continue.</p> <p>Over the past few years violence has flared in the Tana Delta, fuelled by competition for water and other natural resources.</p> <p>Despite these problems the project team based in the Delta has successfully delivered work in the Delta over the last five years to schedule and are confident they can continue to do so.</p> <p>County governments adopt and enforce the Land Use Plan and as part of this the CCA.</p> <p>This project aims to increase ownership of the LUP and CCA by county governments and communities.</p>

² Based on a household size of 8 people.

³Using a community-developed wellbeing-index. Nature Kenya staff have experience of developing and using these indices to measure non-income related livelihood benefits communities receive from natural resource management, e.g. at South Nandi forest.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>0.4 By mid-term 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 are engaged in project activities.</p> <p>By EOP 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 people report significant improvements in their diet and/or increases in income in comparison to the baseline</p> <p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca.40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest)has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p> <p>0.6 By EOP the populations of at least one of the key wildlife species (e.g.Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed Warbler) and 13 out of 24 of the resident IBA trigger species, in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 40,000 ha of mangrove and 15,400 ha of forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p> <p>0.7 By EOP, the County governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.</p>	<p>0.5 Comparison of baseline and EOP Landsat surveys of extent of two key biodiversity habitats (mangrove and forest).</p> <p>0.6 Comparison of baseline and EOP surveys of key species of the two habitats (birds for mangrove, birds and primates for forest).</p> <p>0.7 County budget / reports of county funding being received for CCA activities and/or written public declarations. Minutes of meetings with county representatives.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Outputs: 1. A 95,200ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks</p>	<p>1.1 By end month 6 at least 2-3 members from 6 target communities (2 fishing, 1 farming, 2 pastoralist and a minority group) are able to explain how to establish and manage a CCA as part of the LUP process.</p> <p>1.2 By end Year 1 communities willing to engage in establishing a CCA identified.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 45 villages have agreed to set up the CCA.</p> <p>1.4 By end of year 2, CCA is mapped and Management Plan consultatively developed.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 2 CCA Management Committee, 45 Village Natural Resources and 45 Land Use Committees are established.</p> <p>1.6 By end of Year 3, CCA is declared.</p>	<p>1.1 -1.3 Reports of community meetings and interviews with members of the communities.</p> <p>1.4 CCA maps</p> <p>1.5 Terms of Reference and Minutes of CCA management committee</p> <p>1.6 Copy of CCA declaration</p>	<p>Communities want to engage in the CCA process.</p> <p>We have worked with the Delta for the past 5 years and know that the communities are keen to resolve conflict and gain their rights to manage natural resources through implementation of the LUP.</p> <p>NatureKenya is respected and trusted by the Tana communities, and we are confident that communities will look favourably on the suggestion that they develop a CCA.</p> <p>County governments and communities approve and enforce access routes agreed within this project as part of the LUP.</p> <p>The participatory process we will undertake to agree the access routes should ensure ownership of the routes by the governments and the communities.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach Management Units and Water Resource User groups) have reduced the number of incidents of cattle trampling crops, use of illegal fishing gear and methods, and charcoal production compared to baseline.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 3, two members of each of the user groups and county governments are able to explain the role of TDCN in the Delta and how it monitors and represents the community in negotiations with county government.</p> <p>2.3 By EOP CCA management committee is operating independently of the project team.</p>	<p>2.1, 2.3 Training manuals and training reports, minutes of quarterly meetings.</p> <p>2.2 Interviews with members of user groups / county government.</p> <p>2.2 - 2.3 Minutes of County meetings/consultation show that the TDCN/CCA management committee are successfully making interventions on behalf of the communities and the CCA</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>3. County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs</p>	<p>3.1 By end month 6 meeting to brief representatives of County Assemblies of project goal in relation to LUP held.</p> <p>3.2 By end year 1 Assemblies have embedded the CCA in the County Assemblies as part of the Land Use Plan.</p> <p>3.3 By end year 2 County government staff fully engaged in process of establishing CCA and training communities to manage the CCA.</p> <p>3.4 By EOP County government staff are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes of briefing meeting.</p> <p>3.2 County Assemblies agenda and motions, minutes of County Assembly Committees.</p> <p>3.3 Minutes of County planning meetings and public declarations.</p> <p>3.4 Written communication/or public declaration/announcement/maps for CCA support e.g. notification to register land use activities. Maps of proposed land use within the CCA.</p>	<p>MCA's willing to embed the LUP/CCA in County governance structures and processes.</p> <p>We think this will hold true because the LUP has been approved by the County Governors, the issue is that the Members of the County Assemblies have not read and considered how to implement the plan.</p>
<p>4. The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.</p>	<p>4.1 By end Year 1 ecosystem services assessment (including carbon) complete.</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2 feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management complete, and best approach agreed to realise income for the stakeholders from these.</p>	<p>4.1 Report on ecosystem services assessment, peer reviewed paper.</p> <p>4.2 Copies of stakeholder agreed proposals to generate revenue from carbon credits and ecotourism.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>5. The poorest and most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 people living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>5.1 By end year 1 the most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 households (220 Households, ca.1,320⁴ people, 33% pastoralist (60% men, 30% women), 33% farmers (50% men, 50% women) and 33% fisherfolk (50% men, 50% women)) are being trained in activities to develop/diversify sustainable livelihoods in line with the CCA (fish ponds, small holder chicken rearing, new/improved agricultural (leafy vegetables, fruits, rice and green grams) bee keeping and wildlife guiding.</p> <p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their livelihoods as a result of training they have received.</p> <p>5.3 By end of project: 20 individuals (10 male youth, 10 female youth) from 20 households participating in the demonstration</p>	<p>5.1 Reports from training workshops, including maps and photographs documenting e.g. fishpond creation</p> <p>5.2 Livelihood development/ diversification report based on discussions with beneficiaries and village natural resource committees, documenting case studies.</p> <p>5.3 Baseline and EOP livelihood surveys⁶ of the 220 households participating in the 'livelihoods demonstration'. The baseline surveys will explicitly ask people about their skill levels, and the EOP survey will ask how the project has improved these and how they have benefitted through this.</p> <p>5.4 Photographs of visits, copies of presentations, media articles.</p>	<p>Communities take up offer of training.</p> <p>We are confident communities will engage in the training offered as we have already trailed training in these livelihood activities in the Delta (through a DFID funded Civil Society Challenge Fund project 557 2011-2015)</p>

⁴ Based on a household size of six. i.e. if 1 person from each of 20 households improves their income, all members of the households (220x6 =1,320 people) will benefit

⁶As well as measuring diversity of diets and income household surveys will measure how much produce is consumed at household level and how much is sold as surplus to meet household needs (basic, secondary, tertiary) to help inform how to increase benefits in the future.

	<p>(120⁵ people) increase their income from wildlife guiding by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from honey by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 farmers (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 fishermen (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 pastoralists (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>5.4 Lessons learnt from demonstrations shared with MCAs/wider community through</p>		
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⁵ Based on a household size of 6, i.e. 20 people, 1 from each household means that 20x6 = 120 people benefit.

	visits to demonstrations, TDCN presentations, radio and other media.		
6. Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including county governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.	<p>6.1 Findings and recommendations from the project are shared at with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p> <p>6.2 Records of subsequent discussions within and among these target groups demonstrate that this dissemination work is effective and that the lessons and recommendations communicated are being taken into account during relevant policy formulation and decision-making processes.</p>	<p>6.1 Project progress reports, Media articles, Letters to authorities</p> <p>6.2 Minutes of meetings</p>	

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
Established codes								
6A	No of people trained in questionnaire administration, biodiversity monitoring, CCA legal framework, entrepreneurship, crop, fish, livestock and poultry production	205 Male; 291 Female	Kenyans	474	494		968	1,320
6A	No of people involved in collection of annual socio economic, household wellbeing and conflict data	12Male; 9 Female	Kenyans	49	21		70	49
7	ToR for VNRLUCs,			1	1		2	5
9	1 CCA management plan, 5 Participatory Forest Management plans			0	6		6	7
11A	3 papers to be published in peer reviewed journals summarized from the ecosystem services assessment			0	3		3	3
14A	Number of stakeholder consultative meetings and/or workshops held (legal frameworks for establishment of CCAs, biodiversity monitoring, 45 Community consultative meetings formation of VNRLUCs, management planning development, 14 village meetings for annual socioeconomic survey, consultative meetings with the county executives and members of county assembly)			51	78		129	150
14B	Number of meetings held with decision makers (1 meeting with Governor Tana River, meetings with county executives, 1			11	6		17	20

	meeting with planners,), meetings with MCAs)							
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)							
23	Value of resources raised from RSPB and Tusk Trust (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Commemorating World Wetlands Day	Newsletter	John Kiptum, Serah Munguti and George Odera February 2019	M	Kenyan	Nature Kenya Nairobi	Will be posted on the Nature Kenya website
Collaborations in the conservation and development of Tana Delta	Newsletter	Serah Munguti and George Odera, February 2019	F	Kenyan	Darwin Initiative	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-February-19-Collaborations-in-Conservation-FINAL.pdf
Unexpected achievements in the Tana River Delta	Newsletter	Serah Munguti and George Odera, November 2018	F	Kenyan	Darwin Initiative	http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-November-18-Unexpected-Achievements-FINAL.pdf
Summary of the Chairman's report for 2017-2018 special AGM edition	Newsletter	Nature Kenya, June 2018			Nature Kenya	https://issuu.com/nature_kenya/docs/june_2018_nature_net_final_web
Working to safeguard Nature	Newsletter	Nature Kenya, August 2018			Nature Kenya	https://issuu.com/nature_kenya/docs/nature_net_august_web_final

Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	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
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	