

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 2020

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	26-003
Project title	Securing the long-term future of Kenya’s largest freshwater wetland
Country/ies	Kenya
Lead organisation	Nature Kenya (The East Africa Natural History Society – EANHS)
Partner institution(s)	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), The Inter-ministerial Technical Committee for the sustainable management of Kenya Deltas (IMTC), County Government of Siaya, County Government of Busia, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Yala Ecosystem Site Support Group (YESSG), Yala Planning Advisory Committee (YPAC), Lower Nyandera Water Resource Users Association (WRUA) and Muweri WRUA
Darwin grant value	£341,972
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2019 – 31 March 2022
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019 – April 2020, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Serah Munguti
Project website/blog/social media	www.naturekenya.org ,
Report author(s) and date	Serah Munguti , Emily Mateche, 30 th April 2020

1. Project summary

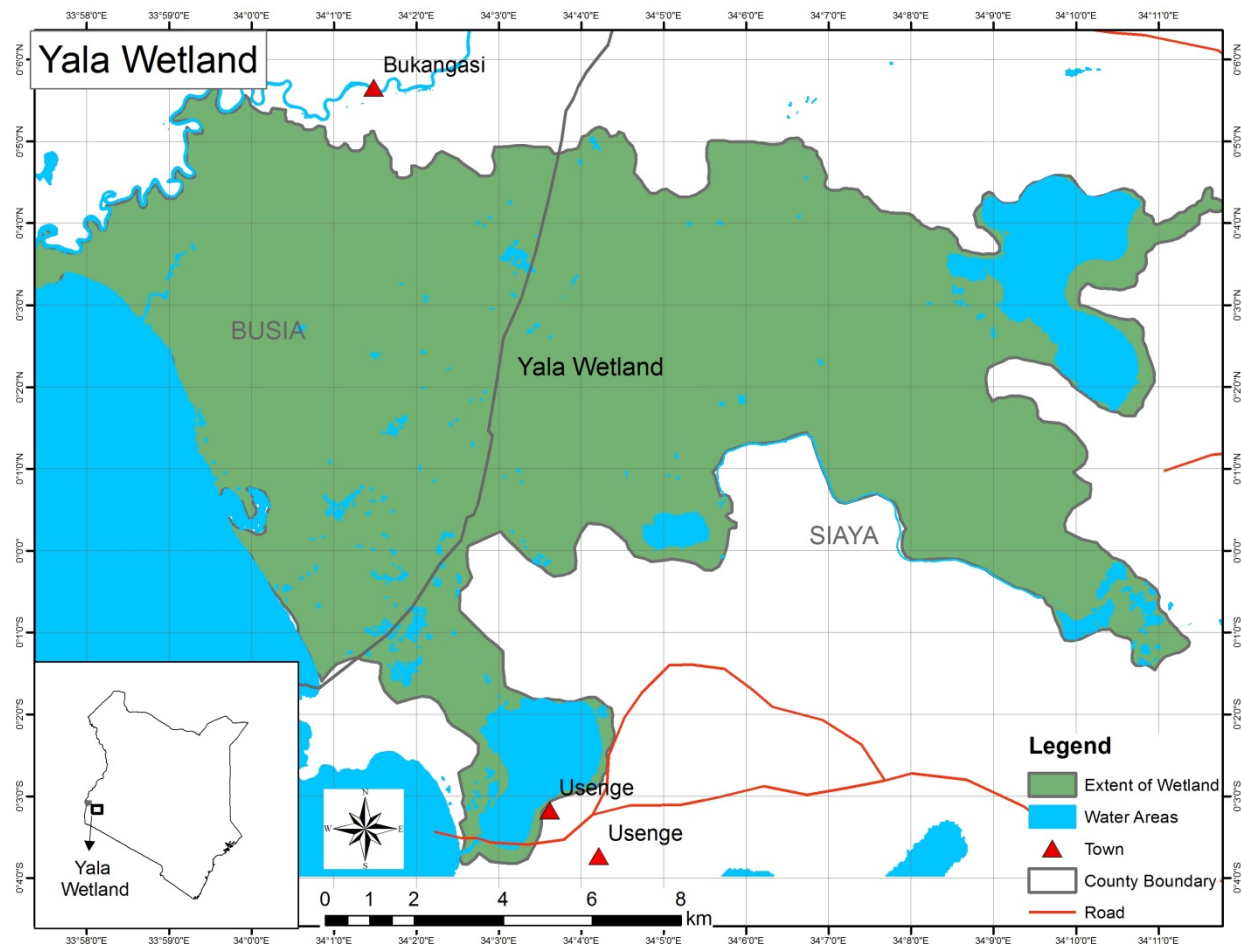


Figure 1: Map of the Yala Wetland showing project location, Source: Dickens Odeny, 2016

Yala Delta covers an area of 20,756 ha on the north-eastern shore of Lake Victoria. It is Kenya’s largest freshwater wetland, a key biodiversity area and a proposed Ramsar site. It is a stronghold for the nationally threatened Sitatunga antelope, other larger mammals, numerous wetland birds (including the vulnerable Papyrus Yellow Warbler), and cichlid fish endemic to Lake Victoria (many of which have been extirpated in the main lake by introduced Nile Perch). In addition, it provides numerous essential ecosystem services: it acts as a filter for water flowing into the lake, and provides people who live around it with vital resources such as fish, papyrus and wood. These people number approximately 250,000, and many are extremely poor. Unfortunately, Yala is threatened by the establishment of large-scale agricultural operations and by over-exploitation of its natural resources by competing local communities. The American company Dominion has already converted 1,951 ha of wetlands to rice fields, fish ponds and banana and sugarcane plantations; and communities have converted 2,101 ha to subsistence production. The agricultural conversion work carried out to date has destroyed natural habitats directly, and – together with earlier engineering schemes – caused detrimental hydrological changes over a wider area.

In response in 2014-2017 Nature Kenya worked with local communities and county governments under Darwin project 21-015 to develop a Land Use Plan to balance the various interests in the delta. This project supports adoption and implementation of the land use plan to safeguard the biodiversity of the delta and ensure that it retains its great value.

2. Project partnerships

Partner Name	Progress in partnership	Evidence
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	During the implementation of the initial Darwin project 21-015 in the Yala delta, staff from the RSPB provided technical support to Nature Kenya , including training Nature Kenya staff in ecosystem services assessment, which provided the basis for the establishment of the Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCA). RSPB continues to provide technical support to Nature Kenya.	
County government of Siaya and County government of Busia	<p>County governments of Siaya and Busia: endorsed the land use plan, attended IMTC briefing meeting on LUP/SEA (Annex 1); provided input into draft Yala swamp Indigenous and Community Conservation Area (ICCA) management plan (Annex 2). County Government of Siaya supported and provided YESSG with financial support - Ksh. 145,335 (£1,101) - during World Wetlands Day 2020.</p> <p>Fisheries Extension Officers from the 2 county governments trained fish farmers in record keeping (Annex4); Agriculture Extension Officers supported the project in profiling of farmers and selection of the most suitable crops for conservation/climate smart agriculture; hands on training in crop management practices as well as interpretation and dissemination of weather information and advisories in collaboration with Meteorology Departments (this includes timing for land preparation, planting etc) (Annex 5). Livestock officers supported the project in site selection and setting up of apiaries for beekeepers (Annex 6) as well as technical advice in the design and construction of a poultry production unit for chicken farmers.</p> <p>The partnerships with government ensure sustainability of actions, lends legitimacy to activities which makes them more acceptable to communities and provide technical support at no cost to the project.</p>	<p>Annex 1- Inter-county briefing meeting report</p> <p>Annex 2 - Draft ICCA management plan</p> <p>Annex 3- ICCA management plan validation meeting report</p> <p>Annex 4- Photograph of fish farmers during training</p> <p>Annex 5- Photograph of farmers with Agriculture Extension officer</p> <p>Annex 6- Photograph of beekeepers with Livestock officer during the setting up of an apiary</p>
Kenya Wildlife	KWS provided input into ICCA management plan (see annex 3). KWS is a	

Service (KWS)	member of the ICCA management committee. Its staff joined communities in biodiversity monitoring including monthly birdwalks, detailed monitoring, common bird monitoring and waterfowl counts. KWS was part of a multiagency team that joined YESSG and YPAC during LUP and ICCA awareness meetings in 52 villages.	
Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on Sustainable Management of Deltas in Kenya (IMTC)	<p>On 9th July 2019 IMTC held a briefing meeting with the Governor of Siaya County, H.E. Cornel Rasanga who signed off the LUP and SEA (Annex 7). H.E. Sospeter Ojaamong Governor Busia County also signed the documents after briefing meetings with county executives in Busia (Annex 8)</p> <p>On 10th July 2019 5 members of the IMTC held a briefing meeting on LUP/SEA with 48 (40M, 8F) members of the Inter-county Land Use Planning Committee which includes county executives and members of the county assemblies. On 12th July 2019 the IMTC held a briefing meeting with 58 (47M, 11F) YPAC members (Annexes 1 and 9).</p> <p>On 27th September 2019 the LUP and SEA were signed by H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga Prime Minister, Republic of Kenya (2008-2013) during a briefing meeting with IMTC (Annex 10).</p> <p>Nature Kenya and the IMTC prepared policy briefs and cabinet memos and availed these to county Executives for onward engagement with county assemblies on adoption of the finalized LUP as policy (Annex 11, 12, and 13).</p>	<p>Annex 7 – photograph of IMTC team, County Executives and Nature Kenya staff at the signing of LUP and SEA by H.E Rasanga</p> <p>Annex 8-Busia County Executives and IMTC chair holding the fully executed LUP</p> <p>Annex 9- Proceedings of the YPAC briefing meeting on LUP/SEA</p> <p>Annex 10-IMTC team with H.E. the Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga</p> <p>Annex 11-Cabinet memo</p> <p>Annex 12-Siaya county policy brief</p> <p>Annex 13-Busia county policy brief</p>
National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA),	NEMA, YESSG and the County government of Siaya jointly organized the World Wetlands Day 2020 event to create awareness on the importance of Yala Swamp biodiversity and provided input into ICCA management plan (see annex 3).	
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	KFS hosts the Nature Kenya site office in Siaya at no cost to the project. KFS provided hands on training in tree nursery establishment to 15 groups engaged in habitat restoration (Annex14). KFS also provided input into the ICCA management plan.	Annex14-Proceedings of the on-site training in tree nursery establishment
Water Resources Authority (WRA),	WRA supported WRUAs in the initial production of sub catchment management plans that will be updated in project year 2. WRA provided input into ICCA management plan.	
National	Scientists from NMK carried out baseline biodiversity surveys and water	

Museums of Kenya (NMK)	quality assessment, trained YESSG members in biodiversity monitoring and also routinely liaise with YESSG to provide monitoring data to compile Key Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) annual Status and Trends Report.	
Kenya Meteorology Department	County Meteorology Departments in Siaya and Busia provide farmers with weather/climate information on weekly and seasonal basis accompanied by advisory services from County departments of Agriculture on timing for land preparation, planting, suitable crops to plant etc. They are also providing day and night forecasts for fishermen in Lake Victoria through County Fisheries Departments and Beach Management Units.	Annex 15- Sample weekly weather forecast Annex 16-Sample L. victoria day forecast for fishermen
National government- Ministry of Interior and National Coordination	The County Commissioners of Siaya and Busia provide input to the ICCA management plan through the Inter-county Land Use Planning Committee and chair the respective County Tree Planting Committees for the national tree planting campaign. Assistant County Commissioners and Chiefs mobilized riparian land owners for tree planting; were crucial in convening community sensitization meetings in 52 villages on the LUP, ICCA and oversee elections of committee members for the Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees (VNRLUCs) (Annex 18).	Annex 17-Photo of Chief during a community meeting

<p>Community groups Yala Ecosystem Site Support Group (YESSG),</p> <p>Yala Planning Advisory Committee (YPAC),</p> <p>Lower Nyandera Water Resource Users Association (WRUA), Muwari WRUA and Bunyala Catchment Water Resource Users Association (BUCAWRUA).</p>	<p>YESSG is a key partner working closely with Nature Kenya as community champions for conservation. YESSG created awareness in 52 villages on the importance of LUP and ICCA and supported formation of VNRLUCs (Annex 18); provided input into ICCA management plan(Annex 2); organized World Wetlands, and World Migratory Bird Days to create awareness on the values of Yala swamp; submitted comments to NEMA on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report on a proposed hydroelectricity project at Ndanu falls along River Yala (Annex 19); attended county decision making fora (Annex 20); conducted biodiversity monitoring of the swamp and submitted data to NMK; carried out habitat restoration through papyrus and tree planting (Annex 21, 22); supervised and coordinated community engagement in income generating activities including identification of beneficiaries, construction of a poultry unit for chicken farmers and a bulking centre for weavers (Annex 23 and 24); monitored livelihood initiatives, trained of beekeepers, farmers through Trainer of Trainers (ToT) and wildlife guides.</p> <p>YPAC and YESSG jointly supported the formation of 25 VNRLUCs; organized meetings with 2 Members of County Assembly - Bunyala South Ward and Usonga Ward to create awareness and rally support for LUP/SEA (see Annex 18)</p> <p>Chairs of Lower Nyandera, MUWERI and BUCAWRUA area actively involved jointly with YESSG and YPAC in mobilization of community awareness meetings on importance of LUP, ICCA and formation of VNRLUCs (see Annex 18).</p> <p>YPAC and WRUAs also provided input into the Yala ICCA management plan formulation.</p>	<p>Annex18- Report on community sensitization meetings on LUP, ICCA & formation of VNRLUCs</p> <p>Annex 19-YESSG letter to NEMA</p> <p>Annex 20-YESSG response on Draft Siaya County Spatial Plan</p> <p>Annex 21-Photo of YESSG during papyrus planting</p> <p>Annex 22-Photo tree planting</p> <p>Annex 23-Photo construction of a poultry unit</p> <p>Annex 24-Photo construction of a bulking centre for papyrus products</p>
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3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: The 8,404-ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) within the Yala Delta is protected effectively and in perpetuity through formal gazettelement and development of a management plan and associated governance bodies and regulations		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence
1.1 Carry out engagement actions to raise awareness of the CCA and gain support for it in the wider community within and around the delta	YESSG and YPAC held community sensitization meetings in 52 out of 62 villages around the swamp to create awareness about ICCA and the land use plan (LUP) reaching 2,018 (1227M, 791F) people . Communities support the ICCA.	See Annex 18
1.2 Produce GIS map of CCA showing land use, land cover and extent	An updated GIS land use and land cover map of the ICCA was produced showing land use, land cover and extent (Annex 25). Other maps produced include: degraded areas (Annex 26) and human settlement in the ICCA,	Annex 25-GIS land use and land cover map of ICCA Annex 26- GIS map of degraded areas of Yala Swamp ICCA
1.3 Prepare CCA integrated management plan in consultation with stakeholders	A Yala Swamp ICCA management plan was drafted (Annex 2). On 3 rd -4 th March 2020 a Stakeholders consultative meeting was held to validate the management plan attended by 46 (40M, 6F) people drawn from county governments of Siaya and Busia, national government agencies, YESSG, YPAC and VNRLUC members among other stakeholders (Annex 3)	Annex 2-Draft management plan for Yala swamp ICCA Annex 3-Proceedings of stakeholders consultative meetings for ICCA
1.4 Form multi-stakeholder CCA management committee	During the consultative meeting in 1.3 above, stakeholders formed the Yala swamp ICCA management committee . YESSG facilitated the formation of VNRLUC in 25 villages .	See Annex3

	They form a federated governance system for the ICCA representing interests of farmers, fishermen, water users, forest users and tour guide associations, handicraft artisans, medicinal gatherers, community wardens etc. Government is represented by KWS and County Agricultural, Livestock and Fisheries Extension Officers at Ward level.	
1.5 Register CCA management committee as a Community Wildlife Association, providing the name of the CCA, a constitution and a management plan and thus formalising the CCA	The management committee will be registered after it holds an inception meeting with minutes and management plan is finalized.	See Annex 3
1.6 Prepare justification for formal protection of the CCA and carry out stakeholder consultations and awareness	YESSG, YPAC county government officials, the national coordination and security agencies held meetings in 52 villages to create awareness on the ICCA . In some of these villages e.g. villages in Kadenge sub-location, communities asked for follow up meetings attended by county executives to provide additional information which was done. See annex 18 pp 2 and 5. Meetings will continue until all the 62 villages in the ICCA are reached.	See Annex 18
1.7 Prepare and publish formal CCA protection notice	Planned to take place after the ICCA management plan is finalized and committee is trained and registered.	
1.8 Support communities to form village natural resource and land use committees	A total of 25 out of 62 VNRLUC were formed made up of 125 (71M, 54F) people.	See Annex 18– annex report on formation of VNRLUC
1.9 Develop and implement regulations on water and papyrus access	Regulations on water and papyrus access are in draft pending consultations with stakeholders.	Annex 27-Draft Regulations on water and papyrus access
1.10 Restore 300 ha of degraded swamp habitat (100 ha through direct planting of papyrus and 200 ha through natural regeneration) and 300 ha of riparian habitat in the lower R. Yala (100 ha through direct planting and 200 ha through natural	A map on degraded areas of the ICCA was produced (see Annex 26). The map shows that wetland degradation has increased two fold since 2015 underscoring the need to implement the LUP and protect the ICCA. YESSG was supported to do ground truthing and identified 100 ha of	Annex 28- YESSG's action plan for restoration of degraded areas Annex 21-Photos of papyrus

regeneration)	degraded swamp to be targeted for restoration. YESSG prepared a restoration action plan (Annex 28). Restoration of degraded areas is on-going with 50ha within the swamp already restored through direct papyrus planting (Annex 21). YESSG was supported to grow 72,695 indigenous tree seedlings that will be used to restore degraded 72.70ha of riparian zone within the lower River Yala. So far 11,352 tree seedlings have been planted.	planting Annex 22-Photos of tree planting
1.11 In order to assess the developmental impacts of specific livelihood interventions under Output 4), carry out baseline and end-of-project surveys on household wellbeing, diet and socioeconomic status in communities around the CCA	Baseline socio-economic surveys were conducted on household wellbeing, diet and socioeconomic status in communities around the ICCA .78.6% of all households fall under the poor category based on community level socioeconomic characterization. (Annex 29).	Annex 29-Report on Baseline socio-economic surveys
1.12 In order to assess the environmental impacts of the project, carry out baseline, annual and end-of-project surveys on: water quality parameters including transparency, temperature, pH, conductivity and nutrient load (phosphates, nitrates and total dissolved solids); key bird species including East African ‘papyrus endemics’ such as Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Carruthers’ Cisticola, White-winged Swamp-Warbler and Papyrus Canary; Sitatunga; and key fish species, especially endemic cichlids in Lake Kanyaboli and other satellite lakes	The project supported scientists from the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) to carry out baseline surveys on water quality, key bird species, Sitatunga; and key fish species based on an agreed methodology (Annex 30). From the surveys, all Papyrus endemics were recorded with Papyrus Gonolek, White-winged Swamp Warbler and Carruthers’ Cisticola being the most common and thus quick indicators of good papyrus habitat quality in relatively undisturbed areas. Papyrus Yellow Warbler and Papyrus Canary were also recorded though less easily. Two critically endangered fish species; <i>Oreochromis esculentus</i> and <i>Labeo victorianus</i> were recorded in L. Kanyaboli and L. Nyamboyo while <i>Labeo victorianus</i> was collected in L. Bob and L. Nyamboyo. Lakes that retained connectivity with River Yala had more species than those that had been cut off by Dominion farms. In line with comments received in <i>the letter of approval for the project for funding (logframe Indicator 0.3 could also monitor the quality of the water going in and compare the ratio in/out instead of simply monitoring the quality of the water going out)</i> we monitored the quality of water going in and out of the swamp. Water clarity increased downstream due to sediment filtration by the swamp. Key biodiversity species being monitored by the	Annex 30- Methodology for biodiversity and water quality assessment Annex 11-Report on biodiversity and water quality assessment

	<p>project forms part of ICCA justification which is included in the ICCA management plan (pp28-29).</p> <p>Activities in output 1 were delivered as planned</p>	
<p>Output 2: The key ‘user groups’ in the delta are enabled to jointly manage the CCA through the provision of training and ongoing support</p>		
2.1 Prepare CCA management framework with a governance structure	On track through activities 1.3-1.9 above	
2.2 Build capacity of the YESSG to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)	<p>YESSG and YPAC held LUP and ICCA awareness meetings in 52 villages. When communities requested for repeat meetings with county government officials YESSG and YPAC got these officials to attend follow up meetings. This happened in 5 villages.</p> <p>YESSG attended county level meetings on LUP and SEA and ICCA management plan formulation. YESSG organized county level celebrations for World Wetlands Day, World Migratory Bird Day and World Environment Day (Annexes 62, 63, 65, 66).</p> <p>On 20th September 2019 YESSG convened a meeting to deliberate and generate responses on a proposed hydroelectricity project at Ndanu falls along River Yala (Annex 19). On 7th-18th October 2019 YESSG represented Yala Swamp communities in stakeholder validation workshops at Ward and County levels for the Draft Siaya County Spatial Plan. The submitted written input to the county government to incorporate land use plan and ICCA into the spatial plan (Annex 20)</p> <p>7 YESSG members (6M,1F) gained hands on experience in biodiversity monitoring when they worked with a team of scientist from NMK during biodiversity assessment, YESSG carried out monthly bird walks, common bird monitoring, detailed monitoring and waterfowl counts and submitted data to the National Museums of Kenya (Annex 32). This data will be used to produce the Annual Key Biodiversity Areas Status</p>	<p>Annex 19-YESSG letter to NEMA</p> <p>Annex 20-YESSG response on Draft Siaya County Spatial Plan</p> <p>Annex 32-Photos of YESSG members during biodiversity assessment with NMK team</p>

	and Trends report for the year 2019.	
2.3 Train and support YESSG to carry out organizational capacity assessment of WRUAs, beach management units (BMUs), farmer groups, and papyrus product weavers groups	17 YESSG members were trained as trainer of trainers (ToTs) in organizational capacity assessment (OCA) (Annex 33). The ToTs will conduct OCA for WRUAs, Beach management units (BMUs), farmer groups, and papyrus product weavers and build the capacity of these user groups in ICCA management.	Annex 33-Report on OCA
2.4 Support YESSG to train WRUAs, BMUs, farmer/livestock cooperatives, and papyrus products weavers in leadership, governance, group management and advocacy	47 members of YESSG (34M, 13F) were trained as ToTs in conservation leadership and governance (Annex 34). YESSG will in turn train WRUAs, BMUs, farmer/livestock cooperatives, and weavers in leadership, governance, group management and advocacy.	Annex 34- Report on YESSG Induction Training in leadership and governance
2.5 YESSG and WRUAs develop land and water register within the CCA detailing all land use activities that involve water abstraction	YESSG and WRUAs are represented in the ICCA management committee and will be involved in preparation of the land and water register within the ICCA during project year 2.	
2.6 WRUAs review, update and implement sub-catchment management plans taking into account the water sharing regime recommended by the LUP	Draft sub catchment management plans for WRUAs exist and will be updated with support from WRA in project year 2 (Annex 35)	Annex 35- Sub catchment management plans for WRUAs
2.7 BMUs prepare and implement fisheries management guidelines for the CCA	Fisheries management guidelines for the ICCA are in draft (Annex 99)	Annex 99- Draft Fisheries management guidelines
2.8 Train multi-stakeholder CCA management committee on legal provisions for CCAs and CCA management	Training planned in project year 2	
2.9 Support YESSG to organize communities in the CCA into management sub-committees and produce local resource use guidelines and work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.	Draft guidelines on local resource use developed as part of activity 1.3 above	See Annex 2
2.10 Support YESSG to represent community interests in county planning, budgeting and other	See activity 2.2	See Annex 19 and 20

decision making that affects their livelihoods		
2.11 Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management and agree best approach to realise income	Feasibility study was carried out and used to prepare a pre-zero draft business case to be completed in Y2 (Annex 36)	Annex 36- Draft ICCA business case
2.12 Prepare a CCA business case that includes a sustainable financing plan and promote it to private sector and county governments	ICCA business case is in draft and includes a sustainable financing plan that will be promoted to county governments and private sector (see annex 36)	
2.13 Develop and implement guidelines on the financing of CCA management with income from community businesses	The draft ICCA business case in 2.12 above includes guidelines on financing of ICCA management with income from community businesses, county governments budget lines and contributions from the private sector (see annex 36). Activities in output 2 were delivered as planned	
Output 3: The Land Use Plan (LUP) for the entire delta is adopted as official policy by the governments of Busia and Siaya counties, and capacity is established within these governments to implement the plan effectively		
3.1 Hold meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas (IMTC) to agree an advocacy strategy and prepare presentations on key elements of the LUP	On 8 th July 2019 five members of the IMTC met in Siaya to discuss and prepare presentations on the LUP and SEA to catalyse county government endorsement of the LUP and SEA (Annex 37-40).	Annexes 37-39-Presentations on the LUP and SEA Annex 40-Nature Kenya presentation
3.2 Hold initial briefing meetings with the county executives and other technical staff to make them aware of the LUP and SEA	On 10 th July 2019 5 members of the IMTC held a briefing meeting on LUP/SEA with 48 (40M, 8F) members of the Inter-county Land Use Planning Committee which includes county executives . On 12 th July 2019 the IMTC held a briefing meeting with 58 (47M, 11F) YPAC members . (See annexes 1 and 9).	
3.3 Hold workshops with the county technical teams (one workshop per county) to educate them about the contents and importance of the LUP and	One on one meetings were held with county executives for environment and land in Siaya and Busia counties. As a result the executives endorsed the LUP and SEA by signing in the	Annexes –41-42 (LUP and SEA pages with County Executives signatures)

thus secure their support	preliminary pages (Annexes 41 - 42).	
3.4 Support the county technical teams to prepare briefings for their governors to enable them to endorse the LUP	On 11 th July 2019 the IMTC held a briefing meeting with H.E. Cornel Rasanga who signed off the LUP and SEA at this meeting (See annex 7). H.E. Sospeter Ojaamong Governor Busia County also signed the documents after briefing meetings with county executives in Busia (See annex 8). On 27 th September 2019 the LUP and SEA were signed by H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga Prime Minister, Republic of Kenya (2008-2013) and African Union High Representative for Infrastructure Development (See annex 10). 1,000 copies of the LUP and SEA were published. 416 copies of the documents were to national government agencies, County governments of Siaya and Busia and communities in Yala Swamp (Annexes 43, 44 and 98)	Annex 43- Final LUP Annex44 – Final SEA Annex 98-Distribution list Yala LUP and SEA
3.5 Hold initial meetings with key county assembly members and the chairs of the counties' land and environment house committees to make them aware of the LUP	3 Members of County Assembly (MCA) attended the Inter-county Land Use Planning Committee held on 12 th July 2019. Addressing the meeting Hon. Osewe Odongo, Vice Chair Lands Committee, County Assembly of Siaya expressed support for the LUP (see Annex 1 pp.13) Nature Kenya and the IMTC prepared policy briefs and cabinet memos and availed these to county Executives for onward engagement with county assemblies on adoption of the finalized LUP as policy (See annexes11-13).	
3.6 Hold initial meetings with the chairs of the counties' land and environment house committees to make them aware of the LUP	See activities 3.5 and 3.7	
3.7 In liaison with the county assembly clerks, organise workshops to educate assembly members about the contents and importance of the LUP (one workshop per county)	Meetings with MCAs were planned to take place in March 2019 and were postponed when the Government of Kenya imposed restrictions on gatherings due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Annexes 45 and 46)	Annexes 45 and 46– Letters to clerks of Siaya and Busia county assembly on LUP adoption.

3.8 Support county assembly committees on land use to prepare motions on the adoption of the LUP for tabling in their assembly	See activities 3.5 and 3.7	
3.9 Support county executives and assemblies to advocate to national government and upstream counties on maintaining ecosystem services of the delta	Planned for project year 2 and 3	
3.10 Support county planning departments to create land and water register for the Yala Delta	Planned for project year 2	
3.11 Support YPAC to advocate to members of county assembly to adopt LUP as policy	YPAC and YESSG members reached 3 members of the county assembly during community level awareness meetings on the LUP(see Annex 18)	
3.12 Support county planning departments to prepare up-to-date GIS maps of the Delta	Planned for project year 2	
3.13 Establish the Yala Delta Sustainable Development Board and embed it into county operations	Planned for project year 2 Activities in output 3 were largely delivered as planned. Meeting with MCAs was affected by COVID-19 pandemic.	
Output 4: The poorest and most vulnerable people living in and around the Yala Delta are empowered to further enhance their livelihoods in ways that support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources		
4.1 Carry out feasibility studies on establishment of a wholesale market hub for delta products including identification of key stakeholders, roles and responsibilities and a suitable location	Feasibility studies were conducted to identify suitable a location for establishment of a wholesale market hub for delta products. Some of the key stakeholders identified are the County Departments of Trade whose roles include financial and technical support (Annex 47).	Annex 47-Draft feasibility studies report for the market hub
4.2 Based on feasibility study carry out stakeholder consultations on establishment of market hub	Stakeholder consultations was done during the feasibility study in 4.1 above (see annex 47)	

4.3 Establish hub in line with findings from feasibility study and stakeholder consultation	From the feasibility studies in 4.2 above, and initial stakeholder consultations, Siaya and Busia towns were identified as key sites, Usenge and Yala towns were also identified as having potential for the market hub (see Annex 47).	
4.4 Identify and engage external buyers of delta products	Large companies like the East African Breweries Limited (EABL) were identified to be engaged as potential buyers for grains and cereals. Some YESSG members are already in a partnership with EABL for growing sorghum varieties used in brewing beer (See Annex 47). Smaller businesses such as hotels are also potential buyers of community products.	
4.5 Develop and implement marketing strategies for delta products targeting bulk buyers	In line with comments received from the donor in the <i>letter of approval for the project for funding</i> Nature Kenya engaged a Business Enterprise Development consultant to develop value chains analysis and business plans and conduct feasibility study for the market hub for the various livelihood enterprises (Annex 48).	Annex 48- Business plans for Nature Based Enterprises
4.6 Hold meetings with private sector (for each of the products) to discuss their engagement	Planned for project year 2	
4.7 Consultatively develop and publicize a Yala Delta products brand	Planned for project year 2	
4.8 Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and carry out a baseline survey of diet and income in these households	200 crop farmers (131M, 69F) were identified and supported with seeds to grow high value drought resistant crops including legumes, sunflower, sorghum (Annexes 49, 50 and 51). Baseline survey on diet and income in these households done (see annex 29)	Annex 49-Report on profiling exercise. Annex 50-51– photos of YESSG officials distributing seeds beneficiaries
4.9 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring in conservation farming	Business plans developed for all income generating activities including conservation farming; Basics in sustainable farming covered as one of the topics during Training in Business Planning & Entrepreneurship (Annex 52)	Annex 52- Training report Business Planning & Entrepreneurship

4.10 Support farmers to form cooperatives for production, bulking and marketing	An assessment on farmers cooperatives was carried out. Farmers have existing common interest groups for production, bulking and marketing. These will be formalized into cooperatives (see annex 48).	
4.11 Establish links between crop farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
4.12 Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households	150 (100M, 50F) households were identified and supported to set up 17 fish ponds -12 ponds stocked with tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) and 5 ponds stocked with catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>) (annex 53); baseline survey of diet and income conducted in these households.	Annex 53-Photo of fish farmers at their pond
4.13 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring in fish farming	Business plans developed for fish production and marketing, initial on-site training in fish farming conducted and 44 farmers (35M, 7F) trained. The project is supporting fish farmers to set up a fish feed making machine to support production (Annex 54).	Annex 54- Report on-site training in fish farming
4.14 Support fish farmers to form cooperatives for production, bulking and marketing	Fish farmers have an existing registered umbrella group that supports members in production through ToT mentorship and marketing, this will be formalized into cooperatives (see annex 48)	
4.15 Establish links between fish farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
4.16 Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	100 (53M, 47F) households identified and supported to set up apiaries with 100 beehives; baseline survey of diet and income conducted on the households (See Annexes 29 and 49)	
4.17 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping	Business plans developed for honey production and marketing; on-site hands on training in beekeeping conducted for 44 (37M, 7F) ToTs (Annex 56)	Annex 56- Report on-site training in beekeeping

4.18 Support beekeepers to form a beekeepers association for production, bulking, packaging, branding and marketing	Beekeepers have existing common interest groups for production, bulking and marketing this will be formalized into associations (see annex 48)	
4.19 Establish links between beekeepers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
4.20 Identify households/women to be provided with support chicken production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.	Women from 50 households were identified and supported to establish a poultry production unit targeting indigenous chicken (See Annex 23). Once operational, 600 chicken will be reared over four months and supplied to beneficiary households to improve local breeds. The unit will also serve as a bulking and marketing center for beneficiary chicken farmers. baseline survey of diet and income conducted (see Annexes 49 and 29)	
4.21 Prepare business plan and carry out training/mentoring in chicken production and marketing	Business plans were developed for chicken production and marketing (see Annex 48)	
4.22 Establish links between chicken farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
4.23 Identify households to be provided with training in production of high value papyrus products and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	55 (33M, 22F) weavers households were identified and supported to construct a marketing and bulking outlet for high value papyrus products in Siaya town (See annex 24); baseline survey of diet and income was conducted on the households (See Annexes 29 and 49).	
4.24 Prepare business plan and deliver training/mentoring in creation of high value papyrus products	Business plans developed for production and marketing of high value papyrus products (See Annex 48). A papyrus products catalogue is in publishing to support marketing of products (Annex 57).	Annex 57 – text for papyrus products catalogue

4.25 Support papyrus products weavers to form cooperatives for production, bulking, branding and marketing	Weavers have existing common interest groups for production, bulking and marketing, this will be formalized into associations (See annex 48)	
4.26 Establish links between papyrus products weavers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
4.27 Identify households/women to be provided with training on climate smart agriculture and production and marketing of highly nutritious, fast maturing high-value crops and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	50 (25M, 25F) farmers households were identified and supported with seeds to engage in climate smart production 17 (4M, 13F) members of Kanyibok Youth Group (part of the 50 farmers) were identified to produce fast maturing high value horticultural crops using soil and water conservation methods including ridging, organic manure, drip irrigation using solar powered water pump among others (Annex 58). Baseline survey of diet and income was conducted on these households	Annex 58– photo of Kanyibok farmers in their farm
4.28 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring on climate smart agriculture	Business plans were developed for climate smart production and marketing (see Annex 48)	
4.29 Establish links between climate smart farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
4.30 Identify households to be trained in wildlife guiding and ecotourism and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	30 (26M, 4F) wildlife guides) identified and trained in basics of tour guiding and bird identification; baseline survey of diet and income was conducted on the households (See Annexes 29 and 49)	
4.31 Prepare business plans and train/mentor guides in wildlife guiding and visitor etiquette	Business plans were developed for ecotourism/tour guiding; Trained ToTs from YESSG and Nature Kenya staff conducted on site training in basics of tour guiding and bird identification for 38 (27M,11F) individuals (Annex 59).	Annex 59- Report on-site training in bird identification and basics in tour guiding
4.32 Prepare ecotourism products booklet for marketing Yala Swamp to external markets	Bird checklists of Yala Swamp and lower River Yala and sample tour guide itineraries have been developed (Annexes	Annex 60 - Bird checklists Annex 61 - sample tour guide

	60 - 61). This will be incorporated into an existing draft description for tourist attractions for Yala swamp and subsequently developed into an ecotourism booklet for marketing Yala Swamp.	itineraries
4.33 Carry out end-of-project studies of all beneficiary households to match the baseline studies described above	Planned for project year 3 Activities in output 4 were delivered as planned.	
Output 5: Application of lessons learned from the project at other large wetland sites in Kenya and beyond is encouraged through communication actions reaching all key stakeholders		
5.1 Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress and guide implementation	A presentation on the project and Nature Kenya work in Yala Swamp was made to the members of the Yala Planning Advisory Committee and the Inter-county land use planning Committee (See Annex 1 and 9)	
5.2 Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year and disseminate widely	Annual Project Year 1 report completed; project findings and recommendations to be disseminated in project year 2	
5.3 Present project findings to the Inter-Ministerial Committee, the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	Expected project outcome and outputs were presented to Inter-County LUP Advisory Committee and Yala Planning Advisory Committee on 10 th and 12 th July 2019 respectively (See Annex 40)	
5.4 Create awareness on the values of Yala Delta through WWD, WMBD, WED and other events	Awareness creation is on-going collaboratively led by YESSG, County governments, NEMA, KFS through global events (WED, WMBD, World Clean Up Day, WWD). 677 (420M, 257F) adults and 341 (176 boys, 165 girls) school children were reached (Annexes 62 – 66).	Annex 62-Report WED 2019, Annex 63-Report WMBD May 2019, Annex 64-World Clean Up Day, Annex 65-Report WMBD October 2019, Annex 66-Report WWD 2020
5.5 Make presentations to county governments, the National Assembly, Council of Governors and	IMTC members briefed H.E. Cornel Rasanga Governor Siaya County and H.E. the Rt. Hon Raila Odinga on project outcome	Annex 67-Photo of IMTC, Nature Kenya staff meeting

other fora on the CCA model	and outputs (Annex 67).	with H.E Rasanga
5.6 Make presentations to National Liaison Committee, Kenya Wetlands Forum and other national fora on project activities, results and outcomes	Planned for project year 2	
5.7 Support KWS to make presentations to a broad range of stakeholders on the CCA model	Planned for project year 2	
5.8 Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	In September 2019, YESSG was represented by two officials in the annual SSGs workshop (Annex 92).The workshop provided a forum for lesson sharing on ICCA, LUP and SEA approach with 22 other site support groups. This included Tana Delta and Dakatcha Woodland where ICCA approach is also under implementation. Other dissemination activities are on-going through policy briefs, publications (Nature Kenya monthly newsletter, Darwin Newsletter, Kenya Birding Magazine). Annexes 68 – 74 and Annex 92.	Annex 68-Darwin Newsletter August 2019 Issue Annex 69-Nature Kenya Newsletter November 2019 Issue Annex 70-Darwin Newsletter December 2019 Issue Annex 71-Nature Kenya Newsletter February 2020 Issue Annex 72-Darwin Newsletter March 2020 Issue Annex 73- Kenya Birding Issue No. 14 Annex 74- Kenya Birding Issue No. 14 Annex 92-Proceedings of the Annual National SSGs workshop
5.9 Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Yala Swamp CCA	Planned for project year 2	

5.10 Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	Articles published in Nature Kenya monthly newsletter, Darwin Newsletter, and Kenya Birding Magazine (See Annexes 68-74)	
5.11 Advocate to KWS and county governments to list the Yala Delta as a Ramsar site	Planned for project year 2 and 3 Activities in output 5 were delivered as planned.	

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Project output	Measurable Indicators and adequacy of indicators	Baseline condition and Progress towards project outputs. Change recorded: April 2019-April 2020	Evidence
Output 1: The 8,404-ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) within the Yala Delta is protected effectively and in perpetuity through formal gazettement and development of a management plan and associated governance bodies and regulations	<p>1.1. The CCA (established under Darwin project 21-015) is added to the official list of protected areas maintained by the Kenyan government by EOP</p> <p>1.2. An integrated management plan for the CCA is developed in close consultation with local communities by the end of Year 1 (EOY1), taking account of both conservation and resource use needs</p> <p>1.3. A multi-stakeholder Management Committee is set up for the CCA by EOY1, together with village-level Natural Resource & Land Use Committees and a Water Resource User Association</p> <p>1.4. Regulations are developed by</p>	<p>Baseline condition: Yala LUP was completed as a technical document and included recommendation to set up ICCA. ICCA did not exist.</p> <p>Progress: 1,000 copies each of LUP and SEA were published with the endorsement of two counties and high level political support, and distributed to stakeholders. 416 copies of the documents were distributed to stakeholders.</p> <p>A stakeholders consultative meeting was held on 3rd-4th March 2020 to provide input to the draft management plan for Yala swamp ICCA. The draft ICCA management plan will be finalized in Y2. 50 ha of degraded wetland were restored through direct planting of papyrus.</p> <p>178 (68M, 110F) households made up of 890 (418M, 472F) individuals were supported to grow 72,695 indigenous tree seedlings for use in restoration of the lower River Yala Riparian zone. So</p>	

	<p>EOY2 to guide access to water and papyrus and ensure the protection of the CCA</p>	<p>far 11,352 tree seedlings have been planted. Baseline biodiversity and water quality assessments were conducted.</p> <p>YESSG, YPAC, KWS, Nature Kenya, Chiefs, County Ward & Village Administrators, held in 52 villages to create awareness on Yala swamp ICCA and the LUP with 2018 (1227M, 791F) people reached. The ICCA model is gradually gaining community support with a total of 25 VNRLUCs formed.</p> <p>Yala swamp ICCA management committee was formed comprising Water Resource Users Associations, Community Forest Associations, Beach Management Units, farmers, wildlife guides, community wildlife wardens, papyrus products weavers, medicinal gatherers, VNRLUCs, representatives of the county and national government, civil society and private sector. Stakeholder consultations and awareness is on-going to prepare a justification for formal protection of the ICCA and will form part of training for the ICCA management committee. Regulations on water and papyrus access are in draft.</p>	
<p>Output 2: The key 'user groups' in the delta are enabled to jointly manage the CCA through the provision of training and ongoing support</p>	<p>2.1. The capacity of 40 members of the Yala Ecosystem Site Support Group (YESSG) (60% male; 40% female) to provide training on CCA management to 200 crop farmers (50% male; 50% female), 100 livestock herders and 150 (60% male; 40% female) fishers, and to represent these groups in county decision-making processes, is built by EOY1</p>	<p>Baseline: Yala LUP was completed as a technical document and included recommendation to set up ICCA. ICCA did not exist. Feasibility studies had not been done.</p> <p>Progress:</p> <p>After consultations YESSG devolved its functions into four autonomous clusters. These are Upper Yala, Yimbo, Kanyaboli and Bunyala. The overall YESSG committee remains functional as a</p>	

	<p>2.2. Training and representation is provided by YESSG thereafter, with support from Nature Kenya as needed</p> <p>2.3. The capacity of 60 members of the multi-stakeholder Management Committee (60% male; 40% female) to oversee management of the CCA is built by EOY2</p> <p>2.4. All three user groups are making major contributions to the sustainable management of the CCA by EOP, coordinated by the Management Committee</p> <p>2.5 By EOP community production cooperatives are contributing 10% of all proceeds from sales of produce towards CCA management</p> <p>2.6 By EOY1, feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management are complete, and the best approach to realising income in this way is agreed</p> <p>2.7 Informed by these feasibility studies, a CCA business case that includes a sustainable financing plan has been developed, applied and promoted to the private sector and county governments by EOY2</p>	<p>governance structure. Devolving YESSG has made it more efficient and in touch with the surrounding communities. It is this strategy that made YESSG so successful in creating awareness on LUP and ICCA, VNRLUC formation, biodiversity monitoring and habitat restoration. Capacity-building for YESSG clusters is on-going with good results.</p> <p>YESSG wrote to NEMA on a proposed hydroelectricity project at Ndanu falls along River Yala (see annex19); participated in meetings and provided input into the draft Siaya County Spatial Plan (see annex 20)</p> <p>YESSG gained hands on experience in biodiversity monitoring when they worked with a team of scientist from NMK during biodiversity and water quality assessment. YESSG carried out monthly bird walks, common bird monitoring, detailed monitoring and waterfowl counts and submitted data to the National Museums of Kenya (Annex 90). This data will be used to produce the Annual Key Biodiversity Areas Status and Trends report for the year 2019.</p> <p>262 (132M, 130F) YESSG members were trained as trainers of trainers (ToT) in organizational capacity assessment, biodiversity monitoring, habitat restoration, conservation leadership and governance, community business planning and entrepreneurship. The ToT are drawn from the four YESSG clusters and will build the capacity of user groups in ICCA management. Crop farmers, livestock herders, fishermen, wildlife guides and other user groups who constitute YESSG form the ICCA governance structure in partnership with</p>	<p>Annex 75-Sample YESSG MOU</p> <p>Annex 90-Water fowl count January 2020</p> <p>Annex 91- sample WWD budget showing YESSG contribution.</p>
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		<p>county and national government agencies.</p> <p>YESSG has put in place measures to ensure user groups are making some contribution to the sustainable financing of the ICCA. YESSG has developed a benefit sharing strategy where 10% of all proceeds from livelihood enterprises goes to a conservation kitty to support simple but critical conservation actions including ICCA management, biodiversity monitoring, awareness and advocacy. Within the reporting period beneficiaries of livelihoods activities remitted Ksh. to the conservation kitty. Within the reporting period YESSG contributed Ksh. from the conservation kitty towards organizing events to celebrate World Wetlands Day (see budget in Annex 91)</p> <p>A draft ICCA business case has been developed based on feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for ICCA management. It provides guidelines on sustainable financing plan with income from community enterprises, county government's budget lines and support from the private sector (see annex 36)</p>	
<p>Output 3: The Land Use Plan (LUP) for the entire delta is adopted as official policy by the governments of Busia and Siaya counties, and capacity is established within these governments to implement the plan effectively</p>	<p>3.1. The LUP (developed under Darwin project 21-015) is adopted as policy by EOY1</p> <p>3.2. The County Planning Departments (CPDs) are supported to create a detailed, up-to-date map of the delta by EOY2, using satellite</p>	<p>Baseline: LUP was completed as a technical document with no endorsement.</p> <p>Progress:</p> <p>County Governments of Siaya and Busia endorsed the LUP and SEA (See annex 43 and 44). The LUP and SEA further received high level endorsement by H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga. On 29th October 2019 The IMTC chair held a meeting with three members of county assembly (MCA) committee on land from Siaya County. The MCAs were joined by the County Executive and Chief Officer for Land.</p>	<p>Annex 76-Map showing LULC in a balanced scenario</p> <p>Annex 77-Map showing</p>

	<p>imaging with ground-truthing</p> <p>3.3. The CPDs are supported to create and populate a register recording all land- and water-use activities in the delta by EOY2</p> <p>3.4. A cross-county Yala Sustainable Development Board is established by EOY1 to oversee land and water use in the delta, and regulations and procedures are developed to ensure that these resources are utilised sustainably and equitably</p> <p>3.5. County governors and assemblies are supported throughout the project to advocate for beneficial changes in national policy</p>	<p>The meeting discussed adoption of the LUP and SEA as policy documents. Meetings with MCAs from the two counties are planned.</p> <p>ICCA GIS maps were produced on land use and land cover, degraded areas, and human settlement in the ICCA (annex 76 - 78), Ground truthing was done by YESSG.</p> <p>CPDs together with the ICCA management committee will be supported to generate a register of all land and water use activities in the delta during project year 2.</p> <p>Modalities of establishing a cross-county Yala Sustainable Development Board will be discussed during meetings planned in activity 3.3 and 3.19 above in Y2.</p> <p>The IMTC team supported the County Executives for Lands in Siaya & Busia counties to prepare policy briefs and cabinet memos in readiness for submission of the LUP and SEA to the respective county assemblies for adoption (see annex11-13).</p>	<p>areas with agricultural potential;</p> <p>Annex 78-Mapshowing sensitive and vulnerable areas</p>
<p>Output 4: The poorest and most vulnerable people living in and around the Yala Delta are empowered to further enhance their livelihoods in ways that support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>4.1. By EOY1 a wholesale market has been established at a suitable site to act as a 'hub' for the sale of delta products to large external purchasers</p> <p>4.2a. By EOY1 200 existing crop farming households made up of 1,000 people (direct beneficiaries being approximately 50% female, 50% male) have been helped to form</p>	<p>Baseline: Community production was disorganized using unsustainable methods.</p> <p>Progress:</p> <p>Between December 2019 - January 2020 feasibility studies were conducted and identified Siaya and Busia towns as key suitable sites for the establishment of a wholesale market hub for delta products. Usege and Yala towns were also identified as having potential for the market hub.</p>	

	<p>cooperatives and given training and support in wholesale marketing</p> <p>4.2b. By EOP these crop farmers are selling at least 50% of their produce to large external purchasers through the market hub</p> <p>4.2c. By EOP the incomes of these households has increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.3a. By EOY1 150 households made up of 750 people have been provided with fishponds and associated training and support (with the <u>direct</u> beneficiaries of training etc being approximately 40% female and 60% male)</p> <p>4.3b. By EOY2 participating fish farmers have been supported to form cooperatives for fish production and marketing</p> <p>4.3c. By EOP participating fish farmers are selling fish and fish products to local people and at least one large-scale buyer and household incomes have increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.4a. By EOY1 100 households made up of 500 people have been provided</p>	<p>200 (131M, 69F) crop farming households made up of 1,000 (470M, 530F) individuals were identified and supported with seeds to initiate conservation farming in 177 hectares (see annex 50). Farmers and ToTs from YESSG clusters will receive hands on training in the field by agricultural extension officers. During the government imposed restrictions due to COVID-19 extension officers have formed an online mobile platform (“plant clinic”) which they use to provide extension services-e.g. in pests and diseases management, a farmer can take a picture of the crop and send to the officer (plus a description of the issue) who liaises with other experts on the platform to diagnose and advice farmers on appropriate measures. Farmers will be supported to form cooperatives in Y2.</p> <p>The feasibility study established that Siaya Town would host the main market hub for delta products with smaller hubs in Usenge, and Busia and Yala Market (see annex 48 pp.8). In Y2 farmers will be supported to market their produce at market hubs, mainly Siaya, to local and external purchasers. During the feasibility study we found out that some YESSG members are committee members at the existing wholesale fresh farm produce market in Siaya town. This is an opportunity that we will use to support farmers to market their produce.</p> <p>150 (100M, 50F) households made up of 750 (353M, 397F) people were supported to set up 17 fish ponds. 12 ponds stocked with tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) and 5 ponds stocked with catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>). Fish farmers received hands on training from the Fisheries Department on basics in fish farming, record keeping, fish feeding</p>	
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	<p>with beehives and associated training and support (direct beneficiaries 50% female and 50% male)</p> <p>4.4b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.5a. By EOY1 50 households made up of 250 people have been trained and supported to initiate chicken-rearing as a business (direct beneficiaries 75% female and 25% male)</p> <p>4.5b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.6a. By EOY1 55 households made up of 275 people that are already producing papyrus products such as baskets have been trained and supported to form a marketing cooperative (direct beneficiaries 40% female and 60% male)</p> <p>4.6b. By EOP these households are selling their products through the market hub and their incomes have increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.7a. By EOY1 50 households made up of 250 people have been</p>	<p>and predator control.</p> <p>The fish farmers have an existing registered umbrella group made up of 12 different CBOs. The umbrella group currently supports farmers in fish production through TOT mentorship. This will be formalized into a fish farmer’s cooperative.</p> <p>Fish farmers harvested 3,111 kilos of fish. 500 kilos were eaten by beneficiary households while 2,611kilos were sold for Ksh.).</p> <p>100 (53M, 47F) households made up of 500 people (235M, 265F) were supported to set up three apiaries with a total of 100 beehives. 44 (37M, 7F) beekeepers were trained through on site demonstrations in beekeeping. Training covered basics in beekeeping, setting up an apiary, stocking beehives, management of bees (feeding, inspection of hives, predator/pests control), honey harvesting and processing, basics in marketing.</p> <p>Within the reporting period 24 beehives yielded 51.5 litres of honey. 4 litres were consumed by beneficiary households while the remaining 47.5 litres were sold for Ksh. Yields per beehive are expected to improve after hands on training in hive management.</p> <p>Women from 50 households made up of 250 (118M, 132F) people were supported to establish a poultry production unit targeting improved breeds of indigenous chicken. The unit has a capacity to produce 600chicken per four months. These chicken will be supplied to farmers to improve local breeds. The unit will also serve as a bulking and marketing center for beneficiary chicken farmers targeting local</p>	
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	<p>supported to develop businesses based on the sustainable, climate-smart production of high-value vegetable crops (direct beneficiaries 50% female and 50% male)</p> <p>4.7b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.8. By EOP 30 people (50% male and 50% female) have been trained to be wildlife guides and their annual income has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.9a. By EOY1 meetings have been held with the private sector to discuss their engagement</p> <p>4.9b By EOP at least one private sector player is actively engaged in each of the production chains (farming, fish, beekeeping, poultry and papyrus products)</p>	<p>and external buyers (See annex 23).</p> <p>55 (33M, 22F) weavers households made up of 275 (130M, 145F) people were supported to produce of high value papyrus and palm fronds products. Papyrus product weavers were supported to construct a marketing and bulking outlet Siaya town (see annex 24). A papyrus products catalogue is in publishing to support marketing of products (see annex 57). Weavers sold their products at the Nature Kenya offices in Siaya and Nairobi and various trade exhibitions. Weavers will be trained and supported to form a marketing cooperative in project year 2.</p> <p>Within the reporting period benefiting households sold 1,629 assorted high value papyrus and palm frond products worth Ksh.</p> <p>50 (25M, 25F) crop farming households made up of 250 (118M, 132F) people were supported to initiate climate smart agriculture in 22 hectares. 17 (4M, 13F) out of the 50 farmers are growing fast maturing high value horticultural crops including kales, capsicum, coriander, in 8 hectares using soil and water conservation methods including ridging, organic manure, drip irrigation using solar powered water pump among others. The rest of the climate smart agriculture farmers are growing indigenous vegetables (Spider plant, African black night shade, slenderleaf, jews mallow, cow peas), soya beans in 14 hectares.</p> <p>30 (26M, 4F) wildlife guides were identified and trained in basics of tour guiding and bird identification by professional guides within YESSG. 17 out of the 30 guides earned a combined income of Ksh. from guiding tourists visiting the Yala</p>	
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		<p>Swamp and lower River Yala.</p> <p>From the feasibility report, the private sector including large companies like the East African Breweries Limited (EABL) was identified to be engaged as potential buyers for grains and cereals. High end curio markets were identified for papyrus products; institutions, hotels and restaurants in Siaya and Busia were identified as potential buyers for fish and vegetables; mini markets were identified as potential buyers for honey; while wholesale and retail outlets were identified as potential buyers for eggs and chicken. Meetings will be set up in project year 2 to discuss their engagement.</p> <p>Informal meetings were held with large hotels in Siaya Town on the possibility of supplying them with fish from fish farmers. Other meetings with private sector will be held in Y2.</p>	
<p>Output 5: Application of lessons learned from the project at other large wetland sites in Kenya and beyond is encouraged through communication actions reaching all key stakeholders</p>	<p>5.1. Project outcomes are presented at meetings and conferences attended by relevant policy-makers, such as those associated with World Environment Day</p> <p>5.2. County governments throughout Kenya are lobbied to support the creation and management of additional CCAs</p> <p>5.3. The Kenya Wildlife Service is lobbied to provide wildlife</p>	<p>Baseline: low levels of awareness on LUP among stakeholders</p> <p>Progress:</p> <p>The project outcome and outputs were presented to Inter-County LUP Advisory Committee, YPAC, H.E. Cornel Rasanga Governor Siaya County and H.E. the Rt. Hon Raila Odinga.</p> <p>The county governments are in support of the LUP and its implementation. During events held to mark WWD on 4th February 2020 at Usalu Village, the speech by the Governor Siaya County (delivered by County Executive for Water, Environment & Natural Resources) emphasized the importance of the balanced approach in the LUP as key in safeguarding the unique biodiversity found within</p>	<p>Annex 92- Proceedings of</p>

	<p>management support in other CCAs, including that in the Tana Delta on the Kenyan coast</p> <p>5.4. Awareness of wetlands and the need to manage them sustainably is raised among non-specialist audiences through a range of broader dissemination activities</p> <p>5.5. Technical articles about the project are written and disseminated widely through Nature Kenya and RSPB communication channels and at events such as CBD meetings</p>	<p>Yala swamp. Set up of the Yala ICCA is modelled after the Tana Delta process where ICCA set up is almost complete. ICCA are also being set up in Dakatcha Woodland Key Biodiversity Area.</p> <p>KWS is committed to provide wildlife management in Yala swamp the same way they have done in the Tana Delta through trainings on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya and co-chairing of the ICCA Committee with County governments of Tana River and Lamu.</p> <p>In September 2019 YESSG was represented in the annual SSGs workshop (Annex 92). The workshop provided a forum for lesson sharing on ICCA, LUP and SEA approach with 22 other site support groups including Tana Delta and Dakatcha Woodland where ICCA approach is also under implementation.</p> <p>YESSG, County governments of Siaya and Busia, NEMA, KFS led awareness creation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Wetlands Day celebrations held at Usalu village on 4th February 2020 where 274(191M, 83F) people attended. • World Migratory Bird Day held at Rawalo on 12th October 2019 where 28 (21M, 7F) people and 94(56boys, 38girls) school children attended • World Environment Day held at the Siaya Scouts Centre on 5th June 2019 where 308(158M, 150F) people and 210(100 boys, 110 girls) school children attended <p>2 articles about the project have been published in the Nature Kenya monthly newsletter (see annex 69 and 71), 3 articles were published in the</p>	<p>Annual SSGs workshop</p>
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Darwin Newsletter (see annexes 68, 70 and 72), Two articles was published in Kenya Birding Magazine which is annually disseminated in the UK Bird Fair (see annex73).

Three **YESSG Executive Committee members gave a hour long talk on Radio Mikayi** (a local vernacular radio station) on use of illegal fishing gear around Lake Kanyaboli and the importance of the Yala swamp LUP.

On 11th November 2019, **Ibrahim Onyango a trained guide and member of YESSG was featured on Nation Media TV (NTV)** segment “My Job” as an experienced tour guide and a conservation champion around L. Kanyaboli.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Das1hhil-qk>

The **contents of the LUP and SEA** were disseminated through policy briefs and cabinet memos.

1000 copies each of LUP and SEA were printed with 416 copies distributed to national government agencies, county governments of Siaya and Busia and local communities.

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?
<p>The future of Kenya's globally important Yala Delta is secured for the long term, benefiting both the rich biodiversity of this site and 250,000 people, and replication elsewhere is encouraged</p>	<p>0.1. By the end of the project (EOP) 8,404 ha of papyrus swamp have been protected through gazettement of a Community Conservation Area (CCA); 200 ha of this swamp have undergone natural regeneration; 100 ha have been actively restored; and 300 ha of riparian habitats upstream of the CCA have been protected through implementation of the Land Use Plan (LUP) for the delta</p> <p>0.2. By EOP populations of key bird species, Sitatunga and key fish species have stopped declining in areas protected by the project. (Bird species monitored will include East African 'papyrus endemics' such as Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Carruthers' Cisticola, White-winged Swamp-Warbler and Papyrus Canary; and fish monitoring will focus on endemic cichlids in Lake Kanyaboli.)</p> <p>0.3. The quality of water flowing from the Yala Delta into Lake Victoria increases measurably between baseline and EOP, in terms of pollutant and sediment loads, due to improved filtration by better protected papyrus swamp</p> <p>0.4. By EOP a total of at least 3,055 very</p>	<p>1,000 copies each of LUP and SEA were published with endorsement of two counties and high level political support, and 416 copies distributed to stakeholders. Two county governments, national government agencies and 62 villages have agreed to set up a 8,404ha ICCA with a draft management plan, and a management committee formed. 25 VNRLUC were formed to provide a vehicle for community involvement in ICCA governance and implementation of management actions on the ground. GIS maps for the ICCA have been produced including maps of degraded areas. 50ha is already restored through direct papyrus planting and indigenous tree seedlings grown for restoration of 72.70ha of riparian zone in the lower River Yala</p> <p>Baseline biodiversity and water quality surveys were conducted. From the surveys, all Papyrus endemics were recorded with Papyrus Gonolek, White-winged Swamp Warbler and Carruther's Cisticola being the most common and thus quick indicators of good papyrus habitat quality in relatively undisturbed areas. Papyrus Yellow Warbler and Papyrus Canary were also recorded though less easily. Two critically endangered fish species; <i>Oreochromis esculentus</i> and <i>Labeo victorianus</i> were recorded in L. Kanyaboli and L. Nyamboyo while <i>Labeo victorianus</i> was collected in L. Bob and L. Nyamboyo. Lakes that retained connectivity with River Yala had more species than those that had been cut off by Dominion farms.</p> <p>Water quality assessment was done with samples drawn from water flowing into and out of the swamp. Water clarity increased downstream due to sediment filtration by the swamp. Key biodiversity species being monitored by the project forms part of ICCA justification. Water quality will be added into</p>

	<p>poor people are benefiting directly from the livelihood interventions detailed under Output 4, and some 250,000 other people are benefiting indirectly from the improved management of the Yala Delta</p> <p>0.5. By EOP, the governments of Busia and Siaya counties have committed to creating permanent new budget lines to support the implementation of the LUP in the long term</p> <p>0.6 By EOP, lessons learned from the project have informed regional plans created by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, and are demonstrably being applied in at least one other large wetland in Kenya</p>	<p>the ICCA justification criteria.</p> <p>In the first year of the project 605 (342M, 263) households made up of 3,025 (1,424M, 1,601F) people directly received support to initiate income generating activities using sustainable methods. These are as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 (131M, 69F) crop farming households made up of 1,000 (470M, 530F) individuals supported with seeds to initiate conservation farming. • 150 (100M, 50F) households made up of 750 (353M, 397F) people were supported to set up 17 fish ponds. • 100 (53M, 47F) households made up of 500 people (235M, 265F) were supported to set up three apiaries with 100 beehives. • Women from 50 households made up of 250 (118M, 132F) people were supported to establish a poultry production unit. • 55 (33M, 22F) weavers households made up of 275 (130M, 145F) people were supported to produce of high value papyrus and palm fronds products. • 50 (25M, 25F) crop farming households made up of 250 (118M, 132F) people were supported to initiate climate smart agriculture. <p>Additionally 30 (26M, 4F) wildlife guides were identified and trained in basics of tour guiding and bird identification by professional guides within YESSG. This brings total direct beneficiaries of income generating activities to 3,055 (1,450 M, 1,605F).</p> <p>178 (68M, 110F) households made up of 890 (418M, 472F) individuals were supported to grow 72,695 indigenous tree seedlings for use in restoration of the lower River Yala Riparian zone.</p> <p>381 households sold fish, honey, papyrus/palm leaves products, tree seedlings and tour guiding, worth Ksh.</p> <p>2,811 (1,701M, 1,110) households made up of 14,055 (6,038M, 8,017F) people and 341 children (176 boys, 165 girls) were reached with awareness messages on LUP/SEA, ICCA and biodiversity values of the Yala</p>
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Swamp. Awareness was done through village meetings; world environmental awareness days (WWD, WMBD, WED); and various stakeholders meetings. The number of people reached through awareness and outreach is higher when we factor people reached through radio and TV broadcast.

Overall, in the first year the project directly reached 4,004 (2,398M, 1,606F) households made up of 20,790 (9,213M, 11,577F) people and 341 children (176boys, 165 girls). This includes livelihoods support and training, trainings in livelihoods support without direct investment, awareness and outreach and tree growing (Annex 96)

By EOP Improved management of Yala Swamp will indirectly benefit the 250,000 people who live within the swamp's 5km buffer zone and who are dependent on swamp ecosystem Services including food (fish), water, fuel, fodder, thatching material, herbal medicine, papyrus for handicrafts industry, purification of water, flood regulation, climate regulation, promotion of cultural heritage/religious values, creation of ecotourism opportunities etc. This is as per the Ecosystem Services Assessment carried out in 2015 with funding from Darwin Initiative project 21-015 (Annex 95)

The land use plan has ownership of the county governments and high level political support at the national level. MCAs have already expressed support for the LUP and are eager to adopt it as policy (see annex 1 pp 13). **Communities support the LUP and requested its inclusion into Siaya County Physical Plan.**

In august 2019 the **Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 became law in Kenya** with **sections on land use planning borrowing heavily from the Tana LUP** development process. The **Yala LUP, SEA and ICCA approach is modelled around the Tana Delta process.**

http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2019/PhysicalandLandUsePlanningAct_No13of2019.pdf

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 impact in our original application form was: Balanced, sustainable management regimes are established for large wetlands throughout Kenya, supported by all relevant stakeholders and ensuring that the needs of both biodiversity and people are met indefinitely

The project is supporting **expansion of protected areas network in Kenya** through set up of a 8,404ha ICCA, with community and political support. **Prevention of species extinctions**-the ICCA promotes conservation of Papyrus endemic birds, Critically Endangered fish *Oreochromis esculentis* and *O. variabilis*; formation of the Yala swamp ICCA management committee that is inclusive of multi users promotes traditional practices of indigenous communities for the conservation of biodiversity; restoration of habitats within the swamp and riparian zones is on-going to promote protection of biodiversity and of ecosystem services (water, food, firewood, medicine etc).

The project is **demonstrating to county and national level decision makers and communities that conservation and development is possible through sustainable land management practices**. Through the implementation of various sustainable livelihoods, improvement of the wellbeing of Yala Swamp communities is on course. **2,811 (1,701M, 1,110) households made up of 14,055 (6,038M, 8,017F) people and 341 children (176 boys, 165 girls) were reached with awareness messages** on balancing conservation and development through implementation of the LUP by setting up the ICCA.

In the first year of the project **605 (342M, 263) households made up of 3,025 (1,424M, 1,601F) people directly received support to initiate income generating activities**. 30 (26M, 4F) wildlife guides were identified and trained in basics of tour guiding and bird identification by professional guides within YESSG. This brings **total direct beneficiaries of income generating activities to 3,055 (1,450 M, 1,605F)**. **381 households sold fish, honey, papyrus/palm leaves products**, tree seedlings and tour guiding, worth Ksh.

In six months' time, 250 farmers translating into 1,250 individuals are expected to benefit from production of high value fast maturing and drought resistant crops. 50 chicken farmers are also expected to benefit from production of eggs and chicken from the established poultry unit.

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

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

The selection criteria (see Annexes 79-85) for livelihoods beneficiaries included selection of poor and vulnerable households. Through sustainable livelihood interventions over the last 12 months, a total of 381 households sold fish, honey, papyrus/palm fronds products, tree seedlings and tour guiding, cumulatively earning Ksh. Consumption of 500 Kg of fish-a high quality protein – is contributing to nutritional improvement at household level. In six months' time, 250 households (1,250 individuals) are expected to benefit from production and consumption of high value vegetables, legumes and cereals (contributing to nutritional improvement). 50 households (250 individuals) are also expected to benefit from production/consumption of high quality protein from eggs and chicken.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

All Nature Kenya project implementation work conforms to the one third gender rule as per the Kenya constitutional requirements. The selection criteria for livelihoods beneficiaries (Annex 79-85) included gender representation. During the baseline socio-economic survey, data collection tools (questionnaires, FGDs schedules) took account of gender differences and captured disaggregated data. Community sensitization meetings about the land use plan and ICCA were scheduled in the late afternoon hours to allow for the participation of women, (2018 people reached 1227M, 791F). 54 female and 71 male form the leadership of 25 VNRLUCs. During identification of direct beneficiaries for livelihoods activities we noticed that women generally shy away from wildlife guiding. Traditionally this is a male dominated field even at national scale. To offset the deficit created for female beneficiaries the project is working with women only in chicken rearing. Traditionally more women engage in chicken rearing compared to men. Women form 62% of tree growing households. Women formed 46% of direct beneficiaries of livelihoods activities and 40% of all project beneficiaries.

Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The project has planted So far 11,352 indigenous tree seedlings. Planting is on-going with 72.70ha targeted. 50ha of papyrus was planted and is already absorbing carbon. To support communities to adapt to climate change the project has initiated fish farming to provide alternative source of protein for households while easing pressure on wild populations. Production of high value fast maturing and drought resistant crops forms constitutes ecosystem based adaptation to climate change. Other livelihood enterprises (chicken farming, beekeeping, value addition on papyrus, ecotourism) provide additional incomes to households and enhancing resilience for communities. Some of the papyrus and palm frond products produced by weavers are baskets that keep food warm, eliminating the need for lighting a fire to warm food later, significantly reducing consumption of fuel wood thus conserving trees.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The project is supporting expansion of national protected areas network through set up of 8,404ha ICCA. The ICCA is promoting conservation of large areas of the Yala swamp, protecting biodiversity, and preventing the extinction of threatened species. Restoration of degraded areas within the ICCA (papyrus planting-50ha, indigenous tree planting-72.70ha) is a significant action towards reducing degradation of natural habitats, protection of riparian areas, while absorbing carbon. The balanced approach advocated in the LUP ensures the integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, thus sustainability in development. High level endorsement and adoption of LUP directly contributes to sustainable land management.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): The project is contributing to the achievement of a number of CBD objectives including;

6b – integrating conservation and sustainable use -advocating for the adoption/implementation of the LUP ensures development overall is sustainable and compatible with biodiversity protection, sustainable livelihood options-sustainable farming, climate smart production, fish farming and production of high value papyrus products.

7b/7c/7d – Identifying/monitoring: set up of 8,404ha the Yala Swamp ICCA for biodiversity protection is on track.

8a/8e/8j – The project is promoting in-situ conservation of globally threatened and other biodiversity within the ICCA including papyrus endemic birds, critically endangered fish *Oreochromis esculentis* and *O. variabilis*, nationally endangered sitatunga antelope.

10b – Sustainable use: the project is promoting beekeeping, eco-tourism, chicken, sustainable farming (fish, crops), climate smart production, and sustainable papyrus harvesting.

13a – Public education/awareness: global events/community sensitization was done within the project area reaching 2,695 people (1647M, 1048F) and 341 school children (176boys, 165girls)

18 – Cooperation. Through the project partnerships between civil society, national and county governments, and local communities were strengthened.

The project is also contributing to the attainment of several Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including 2 (LUP ensures the integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning), 11 (increasing terrestrial and inland water protected areas by gazetting the ICCA-8404 ha and **progressing Ramsar listing for Yala Swamp as a Ramsar site**),¹² (prevention of species extinctions – ICCA is promoting conservation of critically endangered *Oreochromis esculentis* and *O. variabilis*), 14 (restoration of ecosystems for water and livelihoods- 50ha through papyrus planting and 72.70ha-indigenous tree planting), 15 (promoting ecosystem resilience to climate change-papyrus and tree planting, production of high value fast maturing and drought resistant crops),¹⁸ (promoting traditional practices of indigenous communities for the conservation of biodiversity-through Yala ICCA management plan and ICCA committee).

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): The Yala Delta, the project site, is believed to support the near-threatened Great Snipe (*Gallinago media*), has been recorded at L. Kanyaboli in the past. This is a migratory member of the family *Scolopidae*, and is included in Appendix 2 of the CMS. Yala Swamp is a critical feeding ground for them as other areas become converted to agriculture.

Nature Kenya plays significantly contributes to the implementation of the CBD in Kenya, and is usually included in Government Delegations during Conferences of the Parties meetings. Nature Kenya is also included in the CBD National Reporting Committee for Kenya, and has been tasked by the CBD secondary focal point to lead on reporting on mainstreaming biodiversity into production sectors of the economy. Additionally, it has been tasked by NEMA to lead on reporting on biodiversity monitoring and indicators. Nature Kenya is therefore ideally positioned to share the findings and lessons from this project with the national CBD programme and also during CBD COPs.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project is expected to directly benefit at least 3,055 poor people from livelihood interventions and 250,000 people indirectly from sustainable management of Yala swamp. Through sustainable livelihood interventions over the last 12 months, 381 households sold fish, honey, papyrus/palm fronds products, tree seedlings and tour guiding, cumulatively earning Ksh. Consumption of fish-a high quality protein (500kg) is contributing to nutritional improvement at household level. Climate smart agriculture, chicken, honey and conservation farming and indeed all income generating will promote food security either directly through food availability for households, or generation of additional income for households to purchase food items.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

See Goal 5 in *Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)* (see annex96)

8. Monitoring and evaluation

As demonstrated in Section 3 of the report activities and outputs contribute to the project outcome. Indicators are measured through continuous tracking of activities to ensure that each action is contributing to set targets in the manner envisaged in the project proposal. Nature Kenya keeps track of all activities and field staff submit weekly updates with records for all activities e.g. number of fish ponds stocked, type of fingerlings, kilos of fish harvested by group, amount consumed by households, quantities sold and earnings; types, numbers of papyrus products produced and sold, earnings; numbers of seedlings/ha planted with trees and papyrus; numbers of number of visitors for tour guides and earnings; meetings/events held and disaggregated participants data etc (see sample weekly report (Annex 86). Field staff also submit monthly scorecards capturing data for the whole month (Annex 87). The beekeeping monitoring tool (see Annex 88) also captures monthly data on beekeeping. Nature Kenya Programme Support unit tracks project activity delivery and expenditure and provides quarterly feedback to managers (Annex97)

See section 3 of the report on progress towards output and outcome indicators

9. Lessons learnt

Partnerships with governments at national and county level enhance project outcomes:

During the LUP/SEA awareness meeting held in July 2019 stakeholders recommended a change of tact in creating awareness on LUP and SEA. They recommended the use of a multiagency team with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to convene meetings. Previously awareness was done through YESSG and YPAC. The Deputy County Commander volunteered to formally communicate to chiefs and other local administrators to convene meetings. Government has clout and convening power, communities and other stakeholders attend and listen. The presence of government agencies lends credibility to meetings and protects them (especially meetings on land) from being overtaken by politics. The result is that within a short time 52 villages were reached with awareness on LUP and ICCA. Because communities and other stakeholders were already aware of the LUP and SEA, YESSG easily constituted VNRLUC in follow up meetings in the villages. Technical government agencies provided free extension services to tree planting and income generating activities support thus saving the project money. Linkages with the lowest on-the-ground government officers in field operations constitute sustainability for continuity of project initiatives after project completion.

The IMTC is a game changer in formulation and implementation of the Yala Swamp LUP and SEA - led by its chair Peter Odhengo who is from the National Treasury IMTC produced spectacular and unexpected results for the project when the LUP and SEA were endorsed by H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga. This is the closest we could come short of getting the documents signed by the President of the Republic of Kenya. Due to this, there is solid political backing from members of county assembly to adopt the documents as policy in Siaya and Busia Counties.

YESSG has gained ground as conservation champions. Nature Kenya was able to channel resources for a number of activities through the YESSG account (LUP/ICCA sensitization meetings, World Environment Day event, habitat restoration, onsite trainings, establishment of poultry unit, etc). YESSG provide the first line of supervision, monitoring and reporting of project activities, increasing ownership. This is also enhancing their skills in procurement, financial planning and management. YESSG advocated to the county government of Siaya to support county level World Wetlands Day 2020 celebrations with the county government meeting more than half of the costs of the events to the tune of Ksh. 145,335.

The on-site/mentorship training strategy is a very cost-effective way of transferring skills and knowledge as evident in tree nursery establishment, fish farming, beekeeping, tour guiding training, among others. The practical demonstrations served to enhance the understanding of the trainees while the “do as you learn” approach made it easier for learners to remember and were consequently able to share skills with others. The contact time between technical officers/facilitators/trainers/mentors and trainees is longer as compared to the classroom type of training thus accommodating even the slow learners.

Continuous tracking of livelihoods is key in ensuring early success of the enterprises.

During monitoring, challenges are identified and addressed as they arise enhancing chances of productivity of the enterprises. For instance during monitoring we noticed low yields of beehives brought about by beekeepers harvesting honey either too early or too late. Bees had absconded in many hives. We addressed this by engaging Abbas Shariff, a highly skilled ToT from the Nature Kenya Site Support Group in Arabuko Sokoke. Since then, the ToTs among beekeepers are supporting the rest of the group whenever issues arise. Hive colonization has improved.

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

We received the following feedback when our project was funded: *Comment: it was not clear that there are sufficient safeguards in place to ensure the project will not be undermined by any incoming agricultural company and there is no reference to this in the assumptions. A short comment on this point would provide reassurance.*

Response: The endorsed LUP and its adoption as policy form the safeguard for protection of 8,404ha ICCA of the Yala Swamp.

Comment: you may wish to consider reinforcing business development expertise amongst the partnerships to support the livelihood strategies;

Response: Nature Kenya engaged a Business Enterprise Development consultant (CODIT) to develop value chains analysis and business plans and conduct feasibility study for the market hub for the various livelihood enterprises. This consultant will continue to provide business advisory services to the community and Nature Kenya throughout the life of the project.

Comment: The logframe could be improved:

0.2 should mention or include the underlying condition necessary for this to happen (as explained in the response to Stage 1)

0.3 could also monitor the quality of the water going in and compare the ratio in/out instead of simply monitoring the quality of the water going out

the assumption linked to 0.4, that 250,000 people would benefit indirectly, was not justified

Response: Nature Kenya has noted this comment and will review and submit a change request form for indicators 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4 in the coming weeks. In the meantime:

- the project is already monitoring water going in and out of the swamp as indicated in section 3 of the report
- We have provided a justification linked to outcome indicator 0.4 under subsection 3.3 of this report: By EOP Improved management of Yala Swamp will indirectly benefit the 250,000 people who live within the swamp's 5km buffer zone and who are dependent on swamp ecosystem Services including food (fish), water, fuel, fodder, thatching material, herbal medicine, papyrus for handicrafts industry, purification of water, flood regulation, climate regulation, promotion of cultural heritage/religious values, creation of ecotourism opportunities etc. This is as per the Ecosystem Services Assessment carried out in 2015 with funding from Darwin Initiative project 21-015 (Annex 95)

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The first case of CoVid-19 in Kenya was reported in mid-March 2020. Immediately life changed; social distancing, wearing of facial masks, ban on community gathering, and imposed lockdowns. Fortunately, Q1 2020 was not seriously affected. Going forward, in April 2020, field activities have slowed down but conservation agriculture, fish farming, climate smart agriculture, tree planting, construction of market outlet for papyrus products and poultry unit continues. Activities that require gathering e.g. workshops, meetings, seminars, etc. may not proceed until CoVid-19 partial lockdown is lifted. Current curfew restriction is running until mid-May 2020. However, with 2 staff in the field, work continues. Significant loss of impact on the project is not expected unless CoVid-19 continues beyond July 2020.

12. Sustainability and legacy

Our sustainability strategy has not changed. The Yala ICCA will expand the protected areas network in Kenya with the support of all stakeholders. Adoption of the LUP and SEA as policy documents will enable the county governments of Siaya and Busia to allocate budgets for their implementation.

YESSG constitute the project legacy (SSG) for its members are drawn from the community and they are heavily involved in the implementation of the project. Capacity building of YESSG is on course to enable them effectively engage community producers and governments in sustainable financing of ICCA management. YESSG is already effectively engaged with communities in restoration, ICCA governance, and production. YESSG is increasingly engaged with county governments claiming its space as an equal partner in conservation of the Yala Swamp. For instance YESSG received significant financial support from Siaya County to organize events to celebrate World Wetlands Day 2020. Partnerships formed with governments at the national and county level constitute security for continuity of project initiatives during and after project completion.

13. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo has been used in all publicity materials, and reports presented to stakeholders. Apiary sites (hives) also bear the Darwin logo (Annex 89).

Nature Kenya newsletter Nature Net

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1owzjRoFb_aW1K5VZqtSV0ZmxTk7GISMf/view?usp=sharing
and Kenya Birding Magazine.

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>

Awareness has been created in all meetings on the Darwin Initiative's funding.

14. Safeguarding

Nature Kenya guidelines for administrative, accounting and financial management contains sections on safeguarding. These include Conflict of Interest Policy; Whistleblower Policy; Anti-Bribery; Anti-money Laundering; Anti-slavery and human trafficking; Safeguarding; Child labour and Gender Policy (Annex 97).

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 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)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact: Balanced, sustainable management regimes are established for large wetlands throughout Kenya, supported by all relevant stakeholders and ensuring that the needs of both biodiversity and people are met indefinitely</p>		<p>1,000 copies each of LUP and SEA were published with the endorsement of two counties and high level political support and distributed to stakeholders. Two county governments, national government agencies and 62 villages have agreed to set up a 8,404 ha ICCA with a management committee, a management plan is in draft, 25 VNRLUC were formed, 3,055 people received direct support to engage in production using sustainable methods, 381 households sold various products and services earning Ksh. 1,909,550 (£14,466). Habitat restoration is going with 11ha planted with indigenous tree species and 50ha planted with papyrus. Biodiversity is being monitored by capacitated communities and data submitted to National Museums of Kenya for inclusion into annual Key Biodiversity Areas Status and Trends Reports, YESSG is engaged with county and national decision makers and claiming space as an equal partner for the conservation of Yala Swamp, lessons are being shared and informing national policy processes.</p>	<p>Secure LUP adoption as policy Finalize ICCA set up Finalize ICCA management plan Train ICCA management Committee Continue restoration of papyrus wetland and lower R. Yala to reach project targets Consolidate community production, bulking and marketing Link communities to local and external markets Prepare formal gazettement of ICCA and listing as a Ramsar site Monitor biodiversity and water quality Create awareness on Yala Swamp and share lessons</p>

<p>Outcome The future of Kenya’s globally important Yala Delta is secured for the long term, benefiting both the rich biodiversity of this site and 250,000 people, and replication elsewhere is encouraged</p>	<p>0.1. By the end of the project (EOP) 8,404 ha of papyrus swamp have been protected through gazettement of a Community Conservation Area (CCA); 200 ha of this swamp have undergone natural regeneration; 100 ha have been actively restored; and 300 ha of riparian habitats upstream of the CCA have been protected through implementation of the Land Use Plan (LUP) for the delta</p>	<p>LUP and SEA were published with county and national political support.</p> <p>Two county governments, national government agencies and 62 villages agreed to set up 8,404ha ICCA, ICCA management plan in draft, and a management committee formed. GIS maps were produced and 50ha of papyrus swamp and 11ha of riparian zone along R.Yala restored through direct planting.</p>	<p>Secure LUP adoption as policy</p> <p>Finalize ICCA set up</p> <p>Finalize ICCA management plan</p> <p>Train ICCA management Committee</p> <p>Continue restoration of papyrus wetland and lower R. Yala to reach project targets</p> <p>Consolidate community production, bulking and marketing</p> <p>Link communities to local and external markets</p> <p>Prepare formal gazettement of ICCA and listing as a Ramsar site</p> <p>Monitor biodiversity and water quality</p> <p>Create awareness on Yala Swamp and share lessons</p>
	<p>0.2. By EOP populations of key bird species, Sitatunga and key fish species have stopped declining in areas protected by the project. (Bird species monitored will include East African ‘papyrus endemics’ such as Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Carruthers’ Cisticola, White-winged Swamp-Warbler and Papyrus Canary; and fish monitoring will focus on endemic cichlids in Lake Kanyaboli.)</p>	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys and water quality assessments were conducted on water getting into and out of the swamp</p> <p>3,055 people received support to initiate, various livelihood interventions. Communities made Ksh. from income generating activities. By EOP 250,000 other people will benefit indirectly from the improved management of the Yala Delta. .</p>	
	<p>0.3. The quality of water flowing from the Yala Delta into Lake Victoria increases measurably between baseline and EOP, in terms of pollutant and sediment loads, due to improved filtration by better protected</p>	<p>In august 2019 the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 became law in Kenya with sections on land use planning borrowing heavily from the Tana LUP development process. The Yala LUP, SEA and ICCA approach is modelled around the Tana Delta process.</p> <p>http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2019/PhysicalandLandUsePlanningAct_No13of2019.pdf</p>	

	<p>papyrus swamp</p> <p>0.4. By EOP a total of at least 3,055 very poor people are benefiting directly from the livelihood interventions detailed under Output 4, and some 250,000 other people are benefiting indirectly from the improved management of the Yala Delta</p> <p>0.5. By EOP, the governments of Busia and Siaya counties have committed to creating permanent new budget lines to support the implementation of the LUP in the long term</p> <p>0.6. By EOP, lessons learned from the project have informed regional plans created by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, and are demonstrably being applied in at least one other large wetland in Kenya</p>	<p>In Y1 the project directly and indirectly reached 4,004 (2,398M, 1,606F) households made up of 20,790 (9,213M, 11,577F) people and 341 children (176boys, 165 girls).</p> <p>The project has made a strong start.</p>	
<p>Output 1. The 8,404-ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) within the Yala Delta is protected effectively and in perpetuity through formal gazettement and development of a management plan and associated governance bodies and regulations</p>	<p>1.1. The CCA (established under Darwin project 21-015) is added to the official list of protected areas maintained by the Kenyan government by EOP</p> <p>1.2. An integrated management plan for the CCA is developed in close consultation with local communities by the end of Year 1 (EOY1), taking account of both conservation and resource use</p>	<p>Two county governments, national government agencies and 62 villages have agreed to set up a 8,404ha Yala Swamp ICCA.</p> <p>Yala ICCA management plan is in draft with the consultation and support of stakeholders.</p> <p>A Yala swamp ICCA management committee was formed with all key stakeholders represented. 25 VNRLUC were formed to support ICCA governance and implementation of management actions on the ground.</p> <p>Multi-agency community sensitization meetings were held in 52 villages on Yala swamp ICCA and the LUP</p>	

	<p>needs</p> <p>1.3. A multi-stakeholder Management Committee is set up for the CCA by EOY1, together with village-level Natural Resource & Land Use Committees and a Water Resource User Association</p> <p>1.4. Regulations are developed by EOY2 to guide access to water and papyrus and ensure the protection of the CCA</p>	See section 3 of the report for details	
Activity 1.1 Carry out community mobilization in villages around and within the swamp to agree on CCA	Multi-agency community sensitization meetings held in 52 villages on Yala swamp ICCA and the LUP, 2018 people (1227M, 791F) reached	Community sensitization meetings in 25 villages	
Activity 1.2 Produce GIS map of CCA showing land use, land cover and extent	Preliminary GIS land use and land cover map of ICCA was produced showing land use, land cover and extent (Annex 25 above)		
Activity 1.3 Prepare CCA management plan in consultation with stakeholders	Draft management plan for ICCA consultatively developed (Annex 2)	Stakeholders validation meeting of the ICCA management plan	
Activity 1.4 Form multi-stakeholder CCA management committee	Yala swamp ICCA management committee comprising of all user groups formed by stakeholders	Inaugural meeting of the ICCA management committee	
Activity 1.5 Register CCA management committee as a Community Wildlife Association, providing the name of the CCA, a constitution and a management plan and thus formalising the CCA	Yala swamp ICCA Management Plan is in draft in preparation for registration ; draft TOR for ICCA management committee done	Register ICCA management committee as a Community Wildlife Association	
Activity 1.6 Prepare justification for formal protection of the CCA and carry out stakeholder consultations and awareness	See activity see 1.1, 1,3	Prepare justification for formal protection of the ICCA	
Activity 1.7 Prepare and publish formal CCA protection notice	Same as 1.6 above	Publish formal ICCA protection notice	
Activity 1.8 Support communities to form village natural resource and land	25 out of 62 VNRLUCs formed.	Form VNRLUCs in the remaining	

use committees (VNRLUCs)	(Annex 18).	37 villages
Activity 1.9 Develop and implement regulations on water and papyrus access	Regulations on water and papyrus access are in draft (Annex 27).	Finalize and implement regulations
Activity 1.10 Restore 300 ha of degraded swamp habitat (100 ha through direct planting of papyrus and 200 ha through natural regeneration) and 300 ha of riparian habitat in the lower R. Yala (100 ha through direct planting and 200 ha through natural regeneration)	50ha of degraded swamp planted with papyrus, 72,625 indigenous tree seedlings grown for planting on lower R. Yala area	Restore 250 ha of degraded swamp habitat (50 ha through direct planting of papyrus and 200 ha through natural regeneration) and 227.3 ha of riparian habitat in the lower R. Yala (27.3 ha through direct planting and 200 ha through natural regeneration)
Activity 1.11 In order to assess the developmental impacts of specific livelihood interventions under Output 4), carry out baseline and end-of-project surveys on household wellbeing, diet and socioeconomic status in communities around the CCA	Baseline surveys on household wellbeing, diet and socioeconomic status in communities around the ICCA conducted (Annex 29)	
Activity 1.12 In order to assess the environmental impacts of the project, carry out baseline, annual and end-of-project surveys on: water quality parameters including transparency, temperature, pH, conductivity and nutrient load (phosphates, nitrates and total dissolved solids); key bird species including East African 'papyrus endemics' such as Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Carruthers' Cisticola, White-winged Swamp-Warbler and Papyrus Canary; Sitatunga; and key fish species, especially endemic cichlids in Lake Kanyaboli and other satellite lakes	Baseline surveys on water quality, key bird species and key fish species conducted (Annex 31)	Conduct annual biodiversity surveys on water quality, key bird species and key fish species
<p>Output 2. The key 'user groups' in the delta are enabled to jointly manage the CCA through the provision of training and on-going support</p>	<p>2.1. The capacity of 40 members of the Yala Ecosystem Site Support Group (YESSG) (60% male; 40% female) to provide training on CCA management to 200 crop farmers (50% male; 50% female), 100 livestock herders and 150 (60% male; 40% female) fishers, and to represent these groups in county decision-making processes, is built by EOY1</p> <p>2.2. Training and representation is provided by YESSG thereafter, with</p>	<p>Capacity-building for YESSG is on-going. YESSG is at the forefront in championing the interests of swamp user groups and the wider community in county planning and other decision making, urging the county government to incorporate land use plan and ICCA into the spatial plan (Annex 19 and 20 above). A total of 262 (132M, 130F) YESSG members were trained as ToT in organizational capacity assessment, biodiversity monitoring, habitat restoration, conservation leadership and governance, community business planning and entrepreneurship. The ToT will build the capacity of the user groups in ICCA management. Crop farmers, livestock herders, fishermen, wildlife guides and other user groups who constitute YESSG form the ICCA governance structure in partnership with county and national government agencies. (see Annexes2-3)</p>

	<p>support from Nature Kenya as needed</p> <p>2.3. The capacity of 60 members of the multi-stakeholder Management Committee (60% male; 40% female) to oversee management of the CCA is built by EOY2</p> <p>2.4. All three user groups are making major contributions to the sustainable management of the CCA by EOP, coordinated by the Management Committee</p> <p>2.5 By EOP community production cooperatives are contributing 10% of all proceeds from sales of produce towards CCA management</p> <p>2.6 By EOY1, feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management are complete, and the best approach to realising income in this way is agreed</p> <p>2.7 Informed by these feasibility studies, a CCA business case that includes a sustainable financing plan has been developed, applied and promoted to the private sector and county governments by EOY2</p>	<p>With support from Nature Kenya, capacity-building for YESSG is on-going. YESSG is leading advocacy initiatives to ensure the interests of crop farmers, livestock herders, fishermen, wildlife guides and weavers are taken into account in county planning and other decision making. (Annex 19 and20)</p> <p>Initial measures have been put in place by YESSG to ensure user groups are making some contribution to the sustainable management of the ICCA. YESSG has developed a benefit sharing strategy where 10% of all proceeds from livelihood enterprises go to a conservation kitty to support simple but critical conservation actions including CCA management, monitoring, awareness and advocacy.</p> <p>A pre-zero draft ICCA business case has been developed based on feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for ICCA management (see annex 36).</p> <p>See detailed reporting in section 3 of the report</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1. Prepare CCA management framework with a governance structure</p>		<p>See activity 1.3-1.9 above</p>	
<p>Activity 2.2. Build capacity of the YESSG to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)</p>		<p>7 YESSG members (6M, 1F) trained in biodiversity monitoring (birds, fish, mammals, water), YESSG management committee</p>	<p>Build capacity of the YESSG to provide training on ICCA management</p>

	leading advocacy initiatives –Annex 19 and 20.	
Activity 2.3 Support YESSG to carry out organizational capacity assessment of WRUAs, Beach management units (BMUs), farmer groups, and papyrus product weavers groups	OCA conducted for YESSG, 17 YESSG members trained as TOTS in organizational capacity assessment	Support YESSG to carry out organizational capacity assessment of WRUAs, Beach management units (BMUs), farmer groups, and papyrus product weavers groups
Activity 2.4 Support YESSG to train WRUAs, BMUs, farmer/livestock cooperatives, and papyrus products weavers in leadership, governance, group management and advocacy	47 YESSG members (34M, 13F) trained in leadership and governance (Annex34) YESSG to train other groups in leadership, governance, group management and advocacy.	Support YESSG to train WRUAs, BMUs, farmer/livestock cooperatives, and papyrus products weavers in leadership, governance, group management and advocacy
Activity 2.5 YESSG and WRUAs develop land and water register within the CCA detailing all land use activities that involve water abstraction	YESSG and WRUAs are represented in the ICCA management committee and will be involved in preparation of the land and water register within the ICCA during project year 2.	YESSG and WRUAs develop land and water register within the ICCA detailing all land use activities that involve water abstraction
Activity 2.6 WRUAs review, update and implement sub-catchment management plans	Sub catchment management plan for one WRUAs updated Sub catchment management plans WRUAs to be updated with support from WRA in project year 2.	WRUAs review, update and implement sub-catchment management plans
Activity 2.7 BMUs prepare and implement fisheries management guidelines for the CCA	Fisheries management guidelines for the ICCA in draft (see annex99)	Finalize draft and implement fisheries management guidelines for the ICCA with BMUs
Activity 2.8 Train multi-stakeholder CCA management committee on legal provisions for CCAs and CCA management	To be done in project year 2	Train multi-stakeholder ICCA management committee on legal provisions for ICCA and ICCA management
Activity 2.9 Support YESSG to organize communities in the CCA into management sub-committees and produce local resource use guidelines and work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.	Draft guidelines on local resource use developed as part of activity 1.3 above (see Annex3)	Support YESSG to organize communities in the ICCA into management sub-committees and produce local resource use guidelines and work with County

		staff to agree responsibilities/resources for ICCA management.
Activity 2.10 Support YESSG to represent community interests in county planning, budgeting and other decision making that affects their livelihoods	YESSG empowered to champion community interests in county planning, and other decision making affecting livelihoods (see Annex 19 and 20)	Support YESSG to represent community interests in county planning, budgeting and other decision making that affects their livelihoods on an on-going basis
Activity 2.11 Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management and agree on the best approach to realise income	See pre zero draft of business case (Annex 36)	Agree on the best approach to realise income
Activity 2.12 Prepare a CCA business case that includes a sustainable financing plan and promote it to private sector and county governments	See business case (Annex 36)	Promote ICCA business case to the private sector and county governments
Activity 2.13 Develop and implement guidelines on financing of CCA management with income from community businesses	See Annex36	Implement guidelines on financing of ICCA management with income from diverse sources
<p>Output 3. The Land Use Plan (LUP) for the entire delta is adopted as official policy by the governments of Busia and Siaya counties, and capacity is established within these governments to implement the plan effectively</p>	<p>3.1. The LUP (developed under Darwin project 21-015) is adopted as policy by EOY1</p> <p>3.2. The County Planning Departments (CPDs) are supported to create a detailed, up-to-date map of the delta by EOY2, using satellite imaging with ground-truthing</p> <p>3.3. The CPDs are supported to create and populate a register recording all land- and water-use activities in the delta by EOY2</p> <p>3.4. A cross-county Yala Sustainable Development Board is established by EOY1 to oversee land and water use in the delta, and regulations and procedures are developed to ensure that these resources are utilised sustainably and equitably</p>	<p>1,000 copies of LUP and SEA were published and 416 copies distributed with endorsement of governments of Siaya and Busia and The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga. County Assemblies support adoption of LUP and SEA as policy documents (annexes 37 – 46; 98)</p> <p>GIS maps were produced showing various aspects including land use, land use and land cover in a balanced scenario; agricultural potential areas; sensitive and vulnerable areas etc (Annexes 76 – 78). These maps will provide a basis for CPDs to create a detailed and updated map of the delta by the end of second project year.</p> <p>The IMTC supported the County Executives for Lands in Siaya & Busia counties to prepare policy briefs and cabinet memos in readiness for submission of the LUP and SEA to the respective county assemblies for adoption (Annexes 11 – 13).</p>

	3.5. County governors and assemblies are supported throughout the project to advocate for beneficial changes in national policy		
Activity 3.1 Hold meetings of the Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas (IMTC) to agree an advocacy strategy and prepare presentations on key elements of the LUP		IMTC meetings held in Siaya, presentations made	
Activity 3.2 Hold initial briefing meetings with the county executives and other technical staff to make them aware of the LUP and SEA		IMTC briefing meetings on the LUP/SEA held on 10th and 12th July 2019, county executives, Inter-county LUP Committee and YPAC briefed Yala (Annex1 and 9)	
Activity 3.3 Hold workshops with the county technical teams (one workshop per county) to educate them about the contents and importance of the LUP and thus secure their support		Lobbying ongoing, 3 members of Siaya and Busia County assemblies sensitized in the meetings in 3.2 above. Workshops with the county technical teams to be held in project year 2	Hold workshops with the county technical teams (one workshop per county) to educate them about the contents and importance of the LUP and thus secure their support
Activity 3.4 Support the county technical teams to prepare briefings for their governors to enable them to endorse the LUP		Policy briefs prepared (Annex 12 and13)	Support the county technical teams in the interpretation of LUP
Activity 3.5 Hold initial meetings with key county assembly members to make them aware of the LUP		On 29th October 2019 The IMTC chair held a meeting with three members of county assembly (MCA) committee on land from Siaya County. The MCAs were joined by the County Executive and Chief Officer for Land. The meeting discussed adoption of the LUP and SEA as policy documents. Meetings with MCAs from the two counties are planned.	Hold meetings with MCAs
Activity 3.6 Hold initial meetings with the chairs of the counties' land and environment house committees to make them aware of the LUP		Meetings with MCAs were planned to take place in March 2019 and were postponed when the Government of Kenya imposed restrictions on gatherings due to the	Planned In Y2

		COVID-19 pandemic (Annexes 45 and 46)	
Activity 3.7 In liaison with the county assembly clerks, organise workshops to educate assembly members about the contents and importance of the LUP (one workshop per county)		See activity 3.6	
Activity 3.8 Support county assembly committees on land to prepare motions on the adoption of the LUP for tabling in their assembly		See activity 3.6	
Activity 3.9 Support county executives and assemblies to advocate to national government and upstream counties on maintaining ecosystem services of the delta		Meetings planned in project year 2 and 3	
Activity 3.10 Support county planning departments to create land and water register for the Yala Delta		Planned in project year 2	
Activity 3.11 Support YPAC to advocate to members of county assembly to adopt LUP as policy		YPAC and YESSG members reached 3 members of the county assembly during county level awareness meetings on the LUP (see Annex18)	
Activity 3.12 Support county planning departments to prepare up-to-date GIS maps of the Delta		Initial GIS maps of ICCA were produced showing land use, land cover and extent (Annex 25).	
Activity 3.13 Establish Yala Delta Sustainable Development Board and embed it into county operations		Planned in project year 2	
<p>Output 4. The poorest and most vulnerable people living in and around the Yala Delta are empowered to further enhance their livelihoods in ways that support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>4.1. By EOY1 a wholesale market has been established at a suitable site to act as a 'hub' for the sale of delta products to large external purchasers</p> <p>4.2a. By EOY1 200 existing crop farming households made up of 1,000 people (direct beneficiaries being approximately 50% female, 50% male) have been helped to form cooperatives and given training and support in wholesale</p>	<p>Feasibility studies were conducted and identified Siaya and Busia towns as key suitable sites for the establishment of wholesale market hubs for delta products. Usenge and Yala towns were also identified as having potential for the market hub.</p> <p>200 (131M, 69F) crop farming households made up of 1,000 (470M, 530F) individuals were identified and supported with seeds to initiate conservation farming in 177 hectares (see annex 50).</p> <p>In Y2 farmers will be supported to market their produce at market hubs, mainly Siaya, to local and external purchasers. During the feasibility study we found out that some YESSG members are committee members at the existing wholesale fresh farm produce market in Siaya town. This is an opportunity that we will use to support farmers to market their</p>	

	<p>marketing</p> <p>4.2b. By EOP these crop farmers are selling at least 50% of their produce to large external purchasers through the market hub</p> <p>4.2c. By EOP the incomes of these households has increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.3a. By EOY1 150 households made up of 750 people have been provided with fishponds and associated training and support (with the <u>direct</u> beneficiaries of training etc being approximately 40% female and 60% male)</p> <p>4.3b. By EOY2 participating fish farmers have been supported to form cooperatives for fish production and marketing</p> <p>4.3c. By EOP participating fish farmers are selling fish and fish products to local people and at least one large-scale buyer and household incomes have increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.4a. By EOY1 100 households made up of 500 people have been provided with beehives and associated training and support (direct beneficiaries 50% female and 50% male)</p> <p>4.4b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an</p>	<p>produce.</p> <p>150 (100M, 50F) households made up of 750 (353M, 397F) people were supported to set up 17 fish ponds. 12 ponds stocked with tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) and 5 ponds stocked with catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>). Fish farmers received hands on training from the Fisheries Department on basics in fish farming, record keeping in fish farming, best practices in fish feeding, predator control</p> <p>The fish farmers have an existing registered umbrella group made up of 12 different CBOs. The umbrella group currently supports farmers in fish production through ToT mentorship. This will be formalized into a fish farmers cooperative.</p> <p>Fish farmers harvested 3,111 kilos of fish. 500 kilos were eaten by beneficiary households while 2,611kilos were sold for Ksh.</p> <p>100 (53M, 47F) households made up of 500 people (235M, 265F) were supported to set up three apiaries with 100 beehives. 44 (37M, 7F) beekeepers were trained through on site demonstrations in beekeeping.</p> <p>Within the reporting period 24 beehives yielded 51.5 litres of honey. 4 litres were consumed by beneficiary households while the remaining 47.5 litres were sold for Ksh. Yields per beehive are expected to improve after hands on training in hive management.</p> <p>Women from 50 households made up of 250 (118M, 132F) people were supported to establish a poultry production unit targeting improved breeds of indigenous chicken. The unit has a capacity to produce 600chicken per four months. These chicken will be supplied to farmers to improve local breeds. The unit will also serve as a bulking and marketing center for beneficiary chicken farmers targeting local and external buyers (See annex 23).</p> <p>55 (33M, 22F) weavers households made up of 275 (130M, 145F) people were supported to produce of high value papyrus and palm fronds products. Papyrus product weavers were supported to construct a marketing and bulking outlet Siaya town (see annex 24). A papyrus products catalogue is in publishing to support marketing of products (see annex 57). Weavers sold their products at the Nature</p>
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	<p>average of 25%</p> <p>4.5a. By EOY1 50 households made up of 250 people have been trained and supported to initiate chicken-rearing as a business (direct beneficiaries 75% female and 25% male)</p> <p>4.5b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.6a. By EOY1 55 households made up of 275 people that are already producing papyrus products such as baskets have been trained and supported to form a marketing cooperative (direct beneficiaries 40% female and 60% male)</p> <p>4.6b. By EOP these households are selling their products through the market hub and their incomes have increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.7a. By EOY1 50 households made up of 250 people have been supported to develop businesses based on the sustainable, climate-smart production of high-value vegetable crops (direct beneficiaries 50% female and 50% male)</p> <p>4.7b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.8. By EOP 30 people (50% male</p>	<p>Kenya offices in Siaya and Nairobi and various trade exhibitions. Weavers will be trained and supported to form a marketing cooperative in project year 2.</p> <p>Within the reporting period benefiting households sold 1,629 assorted high value papyrus and palm frond products worth Ksh.</p> <p>50 (25M, 25F) crop farming households made up of 250 (118M, 132F) people were supported to initiate climate smart agriculture in 22 hectares. 17 (4M, 13F) out of the 50 farmers are growing fast maturing high value horticultural crops including kales, capsicum, coriander, in 8 hectares using soil and water conservation methods including ridging, organic manure, drip irrigation using solar powered water pump among others. The rest of the climate smart agriculture farmers are growing indigenous vegetables (Spider plant, African black night shade, slenderleaf, jews mallow, cow peas), soya beans in 14 hectares.</p> <p>30 (26M, 4F) wildlife guides were identified and trained in basics of tour guiding and bird identification by professional guides within YESSG. 17 out of the 30 guides earned a combined income of Ksh. from guiding tourists visiting the Yala Swamp and lower River Yala.</p> <p>From the feasibility report, the private sector including large companies like the East African Breweries Limited (EABL) was identified to be engaged as potential buyers for grains and cereals. High end curio markets were identified for papyrus products; institutions, hotels and restaurants in Siaya and Busia were identified as potential buyers for fish and vegetables; mini markets were identified as potential buyers for honey; while wholesale and retail outlets were identified as potential buyers for eggs and chicken. Meetings will be set up in project year 2 to discuss their engagement.</p> <p>Informal meetings were held with large hotels in Siaya Town on the possibility of supplying them with fish from fish farmers. Other meetings with private sector will be held in Y2.</p>
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	<p>and 50% female) have been trained to be wildlife guides and their annual income has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.9a. By EOY1 meetings have been held with the private sector to discuss their engagement</p> <p>4.9b By EOP at least one private sector player is actively engaged in each of the production chains (farming, fish, beekeeping, poultry and papyrus products)</p>	
Activity 4.1 Carry out feasibility studies on establishment of a wholesale market hub for delta products including identification of key stakeholders, roles and responsibilities and a suitable location	Feasibility studies conducted, Siaya and Busia towns identified as suitable locations for market hub (See Annex47)	
Activity 4.2 Based on feasibility study carry out stakeholders consultations on establishment of market hub	See 4.1	Carry out stakeholders consultations on operation of market hub
Activity 4.3 Establish hub in line with findings from feasibility study and stakeholder consultation	See activity 4.1	Establish market hub for delta products
Activity 4.4 Identify and engage external buyers of delta products	Large companies e.g. EABL identified in activity 4.1	Engage external buyers of delta products
Activity 4.5 Develop and implement marketing strategies for delta products targeting bulk buyers	Business plans for the various livelihood enterprises outlines marketing strategies for delta products (see Annex 48)	Implement marketing strategies for delta products targeting bulk buyers
Activity 4.6 Hold meetings with private sector (for each of the products) to discuss their engagement	Potential private sector buyers identified in the market hub feasibility study report (See Annex47)	Hold meetings with private sector (for each of the products) to discuss their engagement
Activity 4.7 Consultatively develop and publicize a Yala Delta products brand	Planned for project year 2	Consultatively develop and publicize a Yala Delta products

		brand
Activity 4.8 Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and carry out a baseline survey of diet and income in these households	200 (131M, 69F) households identified and supported to grow high value drought resistant crops such as legumes, sunflower, sorghum Baseline survey done	
Activity 4.9 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring in conservation farming	See Annex 48 and 52	Conduct on-site training/mentoring in conservation farming
Activity 4.10 Support farmers to form cooperatives for production, bulking and marketing	Through their Umbrella group, Fish farmers have existing common interest groups for production, bulking and marketing, this will be formalized into cooperatives	Support farmers to form cooperatives
Activity 4.11 Establish links between crop farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 4.12 Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households	150 (100M, 50F) households identified and supported to set up 17 fish ponds. Baseline survey conducted	
Activity 4.13 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring in fish farming	See Annex 48	Conduct on-site training/mentoring in fish farming
Activity 4.14 Support fish farmers to form cooperatives for production, bulking and marketing	Fish farmers have existing common interest groups for production, bulking and marketing	Support fish farmers to form cooperatives
Activity 4.15 Establish links between fish farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	Establish links between fish farmers and external buyers through the market hub
Activity 4.16 Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	100 (53M, 47F) households identified and supported to set up three apiaries with 100 beehives; baseline survey done	
Activity 4.17 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring in	See Annex 48	Conduct mentoring in beekeeping

beekeeping		
Activity 4.18 Support beekeepers to form a beekeepers association for production, bulking, packaging, branding and marketing	Beekeepers have existing common interest groups for production, bulking and marketing; this will be formalized into associations	Support beekeepers to form cooperatives
Activity 4.19 Establish links between crop farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 4.20 Identify households/women to be provided with support chicken production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	Women from 50 households made up of 250 (118M, 132F) people were supported to establish a poultry production unit.; baseline survey of diet and income conducted	
Activity 4.21 Prepare business plan and carry out training/mentoring in chicken production and marketing	See Annex 48	Conduct on-site training/mentoring in chicken production and marketing
Activity 4.22 Establish links between chicken farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 4.23 Identify households to be provided with training in production of high value papyrus products and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	55 (33M, 22F) weavers households made up of 275 (130M, 145F) people were supported to produce of high value papyrus and palm fronds products; baseline survey done	
Activity 4.24 Prepare business plan and deliver training/mentoring in creation of high value papyrus products	See Annex 48	Conduct on-site training/mentoring of papyrus products weavers
Activity 4.25 Support papyrus products weavers to form cooperatives for production, bulking, branding and marketing	Weavers have existing common interest groups for production, bulking and marketing, this will be formalized into associations	Support papyrus products weavers to form cooperatives
Activity 4.26 Establish links between papyrus products weavers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 4.27 Identify households/women to be provided with training on climate smart agriculture and production and marketing of highly	50 (25M, 25F) crop farming households made up of 250 (118M,	Mentor/train crop farmers

nutritious, fast maturing high-value crops and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	132F) people were supported to initiate climate smart agriculture	
Activity 4.28 Prepare business plans and deliver training/mentoring on climate smart agriculture	See Annex 48	Conduct on-site training/mentoring on climate smart agriculture
Activity 4.29 Establish links between climate smart farmers and external buyers through the market hub	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 4.30 Identify households to be trained in wildlife guiding and ecotourism and carry out baseline survey of diet and income	30 (26M, 4F) wildlife guides were identified and trained in basics of tour guiding and bird identification	Continue training guides
Activity 4.31 Prepare business plans and train/mentor guides in wildlife guiding and visitor etiquette	See activity 4.30 and Annex 48	Train in wildlife guiding and visitor etiquette
Activity 4.32 Prepare ecotourism products booklet for marketing Yala Swamp to external markets	Bird checklists and sample tour guide itineraries developed	Incorporate bird checklists and sample tour guide itineraries into an existing draft description for tourist attractions for Yala swamp and develop an ecotourism booklet for marketing Yala Swamp.
Activity 4.33 Carry out end-of-project studies of all beneficiary households to match the baseline studies described above	Planned for project year 3	
<p>Output 5. Application of lessons learned from the project at other large wetland sites in Kenya and beyond is encouraged through communication actions reaching all key stakeholders</p>	<p>5.1. Project outcomes are presented at meetings and conferences attended by relevant policy-makers, such as those associated with World Environment Day</p> <p>5.2. County governments throughout Kenya are lobbied to support the creation and management of additional CCAs</p> <p>5.3. The Kenya Wildlife Service is lobbied to provide wildlife management support in other CCAs, including that in the Tana Delta on the Kenyan coast</p>	<p>The project outcome and outputs were presented to Inter-County LUP Advisory Committee, YPAC, H.E. Cornel Rasanga Governor Siaya County and H.E. the Rt. Hon Raila Odinga.</p> <p>During events held to mark WWD on 4th February 2020 at Usalu Village the speech by the Governor Siaya County (delivered by County Executive for Water, Environment & Natural Resources emphasized the importance of the balanced approach in the LUP as key in safeguarding the unique biodiversity found within Yala swamp. Set up of the Yala ICCA is modelled after the Tana Delta process where ICCA set up is almost complete. ICCAs are also being set up in Dakatcha Woodland Key Biodiversity Area.</p> <p>KWS is committed to provide wildlife management in Yala swamp the same way they have done in the Tana Delta through trainings on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya and co-chairing of the ICCA Committee with County governments of Tana River and Lamu.</p> <p>In September 2019 YESSG was represented in the annual SSGs</p>

	<p>5.4. Awareness of wetlands and the need to manage them sustainably is raised among non-specialist audiences through a range of broader dissemination activities</p> <p>5.5. Technical articles about the project are written and disseminated widely through Nature Kenya and RSPB communication channels and at events such as CBD meetings</p>	<p>workshop (See Annex 92). The workshop provided a forum for lesson sharing on ICCA, LUP and SEA approach with 22 other site support groups including Tana Delta and Dakatcha Woodland where ICCA approach is also under implementation.</p> <p>YESSG, County governments of Siaya and Busia, NEMA, KFS led awareness creation through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Wetlands Day celebrations held at Usalu village on 4th February 2020 where 274(191M, 83F) people attended. • World Migratory Bird Day held at Rawalo on 12th October 2019 where 28 (21M, 7F) people and 94(56boys, 38girls) school children attended • World Environment Day held at the Siaya Scouts Centre on 5th June 2019where 308(158M, 150F) people and 210(100 boys,110 girls) school children attended <p>2 articles about the project have been published in the Nature Kenya monthly newsletter (see annexes 69 and 71), 3 articles were published in the Darwin Newsletter (see annexes 68, 70 and 72), Two articles was published in Kenya Birding Magazine which is annually disseminated in the UK Bird Fair (see annex 73).</p> <p>Three YESSG Executive Committee members gave an hour long talk on Radio Mikayi (a local vernacular radio station) on use of illegal fishing gear around Lake Kanyaboli and the importance of the Yala swamp LUP.</p> <p>On 11th November 2019, Ibrahim Onyango a trained guide and member of YESSG was featured on Nation Media TV (NTV) segment “My Job” as an experienced tour guide and a conservation champion around L. Kanyaboli. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Das1hhil-gk</p> <p>The contents of the LUP and SEA were disseminated through policy briefs and cabinet memos.</p> <p>416 copies of LUP and SEA were distributed to national government agencies, county governments of Siaya and Busia and local communities</p>
<p>Activity 5.1 Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress and guide implementation</p>		<p>Project was presented to stakeholders during LUP awareness meetings held in July 2019 (see annexes 1, 9, and 40)</p>

Activity 5.2 Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year and disseminate widely	Annual Project Year 1 report completed; project findings and recommendations to be disseminated in project year 2	
Activity 5.3 Present project findings to the Inter-ministerial Committee, the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	The project outcome and outputs were presented to Inter-County LUP Advisory Committee and Yala Planning Advisory Committee on 10 th and 12 th July 2019 respectively (See Annex 1, 9 and 40).	Present project findings to IMTC and other stakeholders
Activity 5.4 Create awareness on the values of Yala Delta through WWD, WMBD, WED and other events	2,811 (1,701M, 1,110) households made up of 14,055 (6,038M, 8,017F) people and 341 children (176 boys, 165 girls) were reached with awareness messages	Create awareness on the values of Yala Delta through WMBD, WED and other events
Activity 5.5 Make presentations to county governments, the National Assembly, Council of Governors and other fora on the CCA model	IMTC members briefed H.E. Cornel Rasanga Governor Siaya County and H.E. the Rt. Hon Raila Odinga on project outcome and outputs.	Make presentations to county governments, the National Assembly, Council of Governors and other fora on the ICCA model
Activity 5.6 Make presentations to National Liaison Committee, Kenya Wetlands Forum and other national fora on project activities, results and outcomes	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 5.7 Support KWS to make presentations to a broad range of stakeholders on the CCA model	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 5.8 Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	Dissemination activities on-going through distribution of LUP policy briefs, publications (Nature Kenya monthly newsletter, Darwin Newsletter, Kenya Birding Magazine), and media	
Activity 5.9 Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Yala Swamp CCA	Planned for project year 2	
Activity 5.10 Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	Articles published in Nature Kenya monthly newsletter, Darwin Newsletter, and Kenya Birding	Continue dissemination

	Magazine (Annexes See Annexes 68-74)	
Activity 5.11 Advocate to KWS and county governments to list the Yala Delta as a Ramsar site	Planned for project year 2 and 3	

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>Balanced, sustainable management regimes are established for large wetlands throughout Kenya, supported by all relevant stakeholders and ensuring that the needs of both biodiversity and people are met indefinitely</p>			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>The future of Kenya's globally important Yala Delta is secured for the long term, benefiting both the rich biodiversity of this site and 250,000 people, and replication elsewhere is encouraged</p>	<p>0.1. By the end of the project (EOP) 8,404 ha of papyrus swamp have been protected through gazettement of a Community Conservation Area (CCA); 200 ha of this swamp have undergone natural regeneration; 100 ha have been actively restored; and 300 ha of riparian habitats upstream of the CCA have been protected through implementation of the Land Use Plan (LUP) for the delta</p> <p>0.2. By EOP populations of key bird species, Sitatunga and key fish species have stopped declining in areas protected by the project. (Bird species monitored will include East African 'papyrus endemics' such as Papyrus Yellow Warbler, Carruthers' Cisticola, White-winged Swamp-Warbler and Papyrus Canary; and fish monitoring will focus on endemic cichlids in Lake Kanyaboli.)</p> <p>0.3. The quality of water flowing from the Yala Delta into Lake Victoria increases measurably between baseline and EOP, in terms of pollutant and sediment loads, due to improved filtration by better protected papyrus swamp</p> <p>0.4. By EOP a total of at least 3,055 very poor people are benefiting directly from the livelihood interventions detailed under Output 4, and some 250,000 other people are benefiting indirectly from the improved management of the Yala Delta</p>	<p>0.1. Report on the CCA, including maps and dated photographs</p> <p>0.2. Reports from 'before and after' surveys of target species</p> <p>0.3. Reports from 'before and after' assessments of water quality</p> <p>0.4. Baseline and EOP household surveys and progress reports</p> <p>0.5. County budgets; reports of county</p>	<p>Kenya remains politically stable throughout and beyond the project period</p> <p>County and national governments remain supportive of a balanced and sustainable approach to delta management</p>

	<p>0.5. By EOP, the governments of Busia and Siaya counties have committed to creating permanent new budget lines to support the implementation of the LUP in the long term</p> <p>0.6 By EOP, lessons learned from the project have informed regional plans created by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, and are demonstrably being applied in at least one other large wetland in Kenya</p>	<p>funding being received for CCA activities and/or written public declarations; minutes of meetings with county representatives</p> <p>0.6. Policy and plan documents</p>	
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Add more outputs as necessary</p> <p>The 8,404-ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) within the Yala Delta is protected effectively and in perpetuity through formal gazettement and development of a management plan and associated governance bodies and regulations</p>	<p>1.1. The CCA (established under Darwin project 21-015) is added to the official list of protected areas maintained by the Kenyan government by EOP</p> <p>1.2. An integrated management plan for the CCA is developed in close consultation with local communities by the end of Year 1 (EOY1), taking account of both conservation and resource use needs</p> <p>1.3. A multi-stakeholder Management Committee is set up for the CCA by EOY1, together with village-level Natural Resource & Land Use Committees and a Water Resource User Association</p> <p>1.4. Regulations are developed by EOY2 to guide access to water and papyrus and ensure the protection of the CCA</p>	<p>1.1. Protected area gazette</p> <p>1.2. Management plan</p> <p>1.3. Records of establishment for these governance bodies, plus minutes from subsequent meetings</p> <p>1.4. Regulations</p>	<p>No significant shift of policy or attitude occurs during the project in county or central government</p> <p>(This assumption is likely to hold as Kenya's constitution requires sustainable land management and recognizes that a healthy and clean environment is a basic human right.</p>
<p>Output 2:</p> <p>The key 'user groups' in the delta are enabled to jointly manage the CCA through the provision of training and ongoing support</p>	<p>2.1. The capacity of 40 members of the Yala Ecosystem Site Support Group (YESSG) (60% male; 40% female) to provide training on CCA management to 200 crop farmers (50% male; 50% female), 100 livestock herders and 150 (60% male; 40% female) fishers, and to represent these groups in county decision-making processes, is built by</p>	<p>2.1. Records of capacity-building activities aimed at YESSG</p>	<p>Communities and County Governments are willing to engage in CCA management</p> <p>(We are confident that these stakeholders will engage in management of the CCA, and that they</p>

	<p>EOY1</p> <p>2.2. Training and representation is provided by YESSG thereafter, with support from Nature Kenya as needed</p> <p>2.3. The capacity of 60 members of the multi-stakeholder Management Committee (60% male; 40% female) to oversee management of the CCA is built by EOY2</p> <p>2.4. All three user groups are making major contributions to the sustainable management of the CCA by EOP, coordinated by the Management Committee</p> <p>2.5 By EOP community production cooperatives are contributing 10% of all proceeds from sales of produce towards CCA management</p> <p>2.6 By EOY1, feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management are complete, and the best approach to realising income in this way is agreed</p> <p>2.7 Informed by these feasibility studies, a CCA business case that includes a sustainable financing plan has been developed, applied and promoted to the private sector and county governments by EOY2</p>	<p>2.2. Records of training and representation activities carried out by YESSG</p> <p>2.3. Records of capacity-building activities aimed at the Management Committee</p> <p>2.4. Reports prepared by Nature Kenya on the management of the CCA; minutes from Management Committee meetings</p> <p>2.5 Records of community contribution towards CCA management</p> <p>2.6 Copies of stakeholder-agreed proposals to generate revenue from ecosystem services – e.g. through carbon credit sales and ecotourism</p> <p>2.7 Business case and meeting reports</p>	<p>will not object to its gazettelement, as they were heavily involved in its formulation within the land use planning process.)</p>
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<p>Output 3</p> <p>The Land Use Plan (LUP) for the entire delta is adopted as official policy by the governments of Busia and Siaya counties, and capacity is established within these governments to implement the plan effectively</p>	<p>3.1. The LUP (developed under Darwin project 21-015) is adopted as policy by EOY1</p> <p>3.2. The County Planning Departments (CPDs) are supported to create a detailed, up-to-date map of the delta by EOY2, using satellite imaging with ground-truthing</p> <p>3.3. The CPDs are supported to create and populate a register recording all land- and water-use activities in the delta by EOY2</p> <p>3.4. A cross-county Yala Sustainable Development Board is established by EOY1 to oversee land and water use in the delta, and regulations and procedures are developed to ensure that these resources are utilised sustainably and equitably</p> <p>3.5. County governors and assemblies are supported throughout the project to advocate for beneficial changes in national policy</p>	<p>3.1. Policy documents</p> <p>3.2. Map</p> <p>3.3. Register</p> <p>3.4. Record of establishment of this board; minutes from subsequent meetings; regulations; procedure documentation</p> <p>3.5. Written records of advocacy activities</p>	<p>Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) are willing to embed the LUP in county governance structures and processes</p> <p>We believe this assumption will hold true because the LUP has already been approved in principle by the County Governors.</p>
<p>4. The poorest and most vulnerable people living in and around the Yala Delta are empowered to further enhance their livelihoods in ways that support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>4.1. By EOY1 a wholesale market has been established at a suitable site to act as a 'hub' for the sale of delta products to large external purchasers</p> <p>4.2a. By EOY1 200 existing crop farming households made up of 1,000 people (direct beneficiaries being approximately 50% female, 50% male) have been helped to form cooperatives and given training and support in wholesale marketing</p> <p>4.2b. By EOP these crop farmers are selling at least 50% of their produce to large external purchasers through the market hub</p> <p>4.2c. By EOP the incomes of these</p>	<p>4.1. Report on market establishment, including maps and photographs</p> <p>4.2a. Cooperative records, including list of people involved; reports on training events etc</p> <p>4.2b. Report from farmer questionnaire/survey</p>	<p>Communities take up business development</p> <p>We are confident that communities will engage in the business opportunities offered, as it is government policy to promote local enterprise and we have already set up successful pilots under Darwin project 21-015.</p> <p>Private sector will be willing to engage</p> <p>We believe this assumption will hold true because the community cooperatives will be supported to produce good</p>

	<p>households has increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.3a. By EOY1 150 households made up of 750 people have been provided with fishponds and associated training and support (with the direct beneficiaries of training etc being approximately 40% female and 60% male)</p> <p>4.3b. By EOY2 participating fish farmers have been supported to form cooperatives for fish production and marketing</p> <p>4.3c. By EOP participating fish farmers are selling fish and fish products to local people and at least one large-scale buyer and household incomes have increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.4a. By EOY1 100 households made up of 500 people have been provided with beehives and associated training and support (direct beneficiaries 50% female and 50% male)</p> <p>4.4b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.5a. By EOY1 50 households made up of 250 people have been trained and supported to initiate chicken-rearing as a business (direct beneficiaries 75% female and 25% male)</p> <p>4.5b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 30%</p> <p>4.6a. By EOY1 55 households made up of 275 people that are already producing papyrus products such as baskets have been trained and supported to form a marketing cooperative (direct beneficiaries 40% female and 60%</p>	<p>4.3a. Report on fishpond provision, including list of people/households reached, photographs, records of training events, etc</p> <p>4.3b. Cooperative records, including list of people involved</p> <p>4.3c. Report from fish farmer questionnaire/survey</p> <p>4.4a. Report on beehive provision, including list of people/households reached, photographs, records of training events, etc</p> <p>4.4b. Report from beekeeper questionnaire/survey</p> <p>4.5a. Report on chicken rearing, including list of people/households reached, photographs, records of training events, etc</p> <p>4.5b. Report from chicken-rearer questionnaire/survey</p> <p>4.6a. Cooperative records, including lists of people/households involved</p>	<p>quality products in viable quantities (through bulking produce from several producers)</p>
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	<p>male)</p> <p>4.6b. By EOP these households are selling their products through the market hub and their incomes have increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.7a. By EOY1 50 households made up of 250 people have been supported to develop businesses based on the sustainable, climate-smart production of high-value vegetable crops (direct beneficiaries 50% female and 50% male)</p> <p>4.7b. By EOP the income of these households has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.8. By EOP 30 people (50% male and 50% female) have been trained to be wildlife guides and their annual income has increased by an average of 25%</p> <p>4.9a. By EOY1 meetings have been held with the private sector to discuss their engagement</p> <p>4.9b By EOP at least one private sector player is actively engaged in each of the production chains (farming, fish, beekeeping, poultry and papyrus products)</p>	<p>4.6b. Report from papyrus artisan questionnaire/survey</p> <p>4.7a. Report on vegetable production, including list of people/households reached, photographs, records of training events, etc</p> <p>4.7b. Report from vegetable grower questionnaire/survey</p> <p>4.8. Report on guide training, including list of people reached, etc; report from guide questionnaire/survey</p> <p>4.9a. Reports from meetings with the private sector</p> <p>4.9b. Report on quantities of community produce sold to private sector</p>	
<p>5. Application of lessons learned from the project at other large wetland sites in Kenya and beyond is encouraged through communication actions reaching all key stakeholders</p>	<p>5.1. Project outcomes are presented at meetings and conferences attended by relevant policy-makers, such as those associated with World Environment Day</p> <p>5.2. County governments throughout Kenya are lobbied to support the creation and management of additional CCAs</p> <p>5.3. The Kenya Wildlife Service is lobbied to provide wildlife management support in other CCAs, including that in</p>	<p>5.1. Print-outs of presentations; meeting minutes and conference proceedings</p> <p>5.2. Records of lobbying activities and responses by county governments</p> <p>5.3. Records of lobbying activities and KWS responses</p>	

	<p>the Tana Delta on the Kenyan coast</p> <p>5.4. Awareness of wetlands and the need to manage them sustainably is raised among non-specialist audiences through a range of broader dissemination activities</p> <p>5.5. Technical articles about the project are written and disseminated widely through Nature Kenya and RSPB communication channels and at events such as CBD meetings</p>	<p>5.4. Records of dissemination activities - e.g. articles in newspapers and magazines, radio broadcasts, talks to schoolchildren and other members of the public, etc</p> <p>5.5. Articles</p>	
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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 tree nursery establishment, biodiversity monitoring, organizational capacity assessment, fish farming, beekeeping, business planning & entrepreneurship, bird identification, leadership & governance, questionnaire administration	261 Male, 119 Female	Kenyans	380			380	535
7	ToR for VNRLUCs, ToR for Yala ICCA management committee			2			2	4
9	Yala ICCA management plan			1			1	4
10	Birds Checklists for Yala swamp			1			1	3
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings (Briefing meeting with County Executives, Briefing meeting with Inter-county Steering Committee on Yala LUP, Briefing meeting with YPAC, Stakeholders consultative meeting to develop Yala ICCA management plan)		Kenyans	4			4	11
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work was presented/disseminated. (Presentation during the Siaya County		Kenyans	2			2	6

	Tourism Stakeholders Meeting, held on 23 rd October 2019; during the Clean Water Conference-Lake Basin Region, on 6-9 th November 2019, Nature Kenya's Project Leader highlighted project work as one of the panellists on the theme "Environmental Conservation as a catalyst for water resource generation"							
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies) 9 pieces of binoculars and 4 pieces of GPS for YESSG, and 3 laptops			£4,202			£4,202	4,600
23	Value of resources raised from RSPB (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work			£31,368			£31,368	£87,585

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)
Earning a living from papyrus stems and palm leaves	Newsletter	Emily Mateche & Serah Munguti August 2019	Female	Kenyan	Darwin Initiative	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-August-2019-Planet-Plastic-FINAL.pdf
A future for Kenya's largest freshwater wetland – Yala Swamp	Newsletter	Emily Mateche and Serah Munguti October 2019	Female	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	https://naturekenya.org/2019/11/13/a-future-for-kenyas-largest-freshwater-wetland-yala-swamp/
The Bird Custodians: tracking the conservation journey in Yala Swamp with birders	Newsletter	December 2019	Female	Kenyan	Darwin Initiative	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-December-2019-Traditional-Culture-Conservation-FINAL.pdf
Wetlands & biodiversity	Newsletter	George Odera, Emily Mateche and Serah Munguti, February	Male	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	

		2020				
Women and youth making big strides in conservation of natural resources in the Yala Ecosystem	Newsletter	Emily Mateche and Serah Munguti, March 2020	Female	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-March-2020-Gender-Equality-Empowerment-FINAL.pdf
The Yala Bird Ambassadors	Magazine	Emily Mateche and Serah Munguti	Female	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	Nature Kenya
Birding Beyond Yala Swamp	Magazine	Emily Mateche and Serah Munguti	Female	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	Nature Kenya

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

List of Annexes Darwin Initiative Post Project Annual Report April 2020

- 26-003 Annex 1 Proceedings of the Inter-county briefing meeting on LUP/SEA
- 26-003 Annex 2 Draft management plan for Yala swamp ICCAs
- 26-003 Annex 3 Proceedings of stakeholders consultative meetings for ICCA management plan
- 26-003 Annex 4 Photograph of fish farmers during training
- 26-003 Annex 5 Photograph of farmers with Agriculture Extension officer
- 26-003 Annex 6 Photograph of beekeepers with Livestock officer during the setting up of an apiary
- 26-003 Annex 7 Photograph of IMTC team, County Executives and Nature Kenya staff at the signing of LUP and SEA by H.E Rasanga
- 26-003 Annex 8 Busia County Executives and IMTC chair holding the fully executed LUP
- 26-003 Annex 9 Proceedings of the YPAC briefing meeting on LUP/SEA
- 26-003 Annex 10 Photo of IMTC team with H.E. the Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga during LUP/SEA signing
- 26-003 Annex 11 Cabinet memo
- 26-003 Annex 12 Siaya county policy brief
- 26-003 Annex 13 Busia county policy brief
- 26-003 Annex 14 Proceedings of the on-site training in tree nursery establishment
- 26-003 Annex 15 Sample weekly weather forecast
- 26-003 Annex 16 Sample L. Victoria day forecast for fishermen
- 26-003 Annex 17 Photo of Chief during a community meeting
- 26-003 Annex 18 Report on community sensitization meetings on LUP, ICCA & formation of VNRLUCs
- 26-003 Annex 19 YESSG letter to NEMA
- 26-003 Annex 20 YESSG response on Draft Siaya County Spatial Plan

26-003 Annex 21 Photo of YESSG during papyrus planting

26-003 Annex 22 Photo tree planting

26-003 Annex 23 Photo construction of a poultry unit

26-003 Annex 24 Photo construction of a bulking centre for papyrus products

26-003 Annex 25 GIS land use and land cover map of CCAs

26-003 Annex 26 GIS map of degraded areas of Yala Swamp CCAs

26-003 Annex 27 Draft Regulations on water and papyrus access

26-003 Annex 28 YESSG's action plan for restoration of degraded areas

26-003 Annex 29 Report on Baseline socio-economic surveys

26-003 Annex 30 Methodology for biodiversity and water quality assessment

26-003 Annex 31 Report on biodiversity and water quality assessment

26-003 Annex 32 Photos of YESSG members during biodiversity assessment with NMK team

26-003 Annex 33 Report on YESSG OCA

26-003 Annex 34 Report on YESSG Induction Training in leadership and governance

26-003 Annex 35 Sub catchment management plans for WRUAs

26-003 Annex 36 Business Case for Sustainable management of Yala Delta ICCA using Payment for Ecosystem Services Finance

26-003 Annex 37 Presentation Yala swamp SEA Siaya July 2019

26-003 Annex 38 Presentation Yala swamp LUP Siaya July 2019

26-003 Annex 39 IMTC Presentation Planning process Siaya July 2019

26-003 Annex 40 Nature Kenya presentation

26-003 Annex 41 Yala Swamp LUP pages with County Executives signatures

26-003 Annex 42 Yala Swamp SEA pages with County Executives signatures

26-003 Annex 43 Final Yala swamp LUP

26-003 Annex 44 Final Yala swamp SEA

26-003 Annex 45 Letter to the clerk of Siaya county assembly on LUP adoption

26-003 Annex 46 Letter to the clerk of Busia county assembly on LUP adoption

26-003 Annex 47 Feasibility Study Report-establishment of a wholesale market hub

26-003 Annex 48 Business plans for Nature Based Enterprises

26-003 Annex 49 Report on profiling exercise

26-003 Annex 50 Photo of YESSG officials distributing seeds to beneficiary farming households in Upper Yala

26-003 Annex 51 Photos of YESSG officials distributing seeds to a beneficiary farming household in Kanyaboli

26-003 Annex 52 Training Proceedings-Business Planning & Entrepreneurship

26-003 Annex 53 Photo of fish farmers at their pond

26-003 Annex 54 Report on-site training in fish farming

26-003 Annex 55 Photo of ToT farmer inspecting beehives at an apiary site

26-003 Annex 56 Report on-site training in beekeeping

26-003 Annex 57 Papyrus products catalogue

26-003 Annex 58 Photo of Kanyibok Youth farmers in their farm

26-003 Annex 59 Report on-site training in bird identification and basics in tour guiding

26-003 Annex 60 Bird checklists and

26-003 Annex 61 Yala swamp tour guide itineraries

26-003 Annex 62 Report WED 2019,

26-003 Annex 63 Report WMBD May 2019,

26-003 Annex 64 World Clean Up Day,

26-003 Annex 65 Report WMBD October 2019,

26-003 Annex 66 Report WWD 2020

26-003 Annex 67 Photo of IMTC, Nature Kenya staff meeting with H.E Rasanga

26-003 Annex 68 Darwin Newsletter article-Earning a living from papyrus stems and palm leaves

26-003 Annex 69 Nature Kenya Newsletter Article, A future for Kenya's largest freshwater wetland – Yala Swamp

26-003 Annex 70 Darwin Newsletter article- The Bird Custodians: tracking the conservation journey in Yala Swamp with birders

26-003 Annex 71 Nature Kenya Newsletter Article, Wetlands & biodiversity

26-003 Annex 72 Darwin Newsletter article-Women and youth making big strides in conservation of natural resources in the Yala Ecosystem

26-003 Annex 73 Kenya Birding Magazine Article-The Yala Bird Ambassadors (in publication)

26-003 Annex 74 Kenya Birding Magazine Article-Birding Beyond Yala Swamp (in publication)

26-003 Annex 75 Sample YESSG MOU

26-003 Annex 76 GIS Map showing land use, and land cover in a balanced scenario

26-003 Annex 77 GIS Map showing agricultural potential areas

26-003 Annex 78 GIS Map showing sensitive and vulnerable areas

26-003 Annex 79 Criteria for selection of fish farmers

26-003 Annex 80 Criteria for selection of beekeepers

26-003 Annex 81 Criteria for selection of crop farmers

26-003 Annex 82 Criteria for selection of farmers for climate smart agriculture

26-003 Annex 83 Criteria for selection of chicken farmers

26-003 Annex 84 Criteria for selection of weavers

26-003 Annex 85 Criteria for selection of wildlife guides

26-003 Annex 86 Sample weekly report

26-003 Annex 87 Monthly scorecard

26-003 Annex 88 Beekeeping monitoring tool

26-003 Annex 89 Photo of an apiary site with beehives bearing the Darwin logo

26-003 Annex 90 Water fowl count data

26-003 Annex 91 Sample WWD Budget with YESSG contribution

26-003 Annex 92 Proceedings of the Annual National SSG Workshop 2019

26-003 Annex 93 Photo of weavers during production

26-003 Annex 94 Photo of tour guides with visitors

26-003 Annex 95 Report on Ecosystems Services Assessment

26-003 Annex 96 Summary of project beneficiaries, livelihoods, trainings and awareness

26-003 Annex 97 Nature Kenya guidelines on administrative, accounting and financial management

26-003 Annex 98 LUP/SEA distribution list

26-003 Annex 99 Draft fisheries management guidelines

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.	X
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.	
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.	X
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.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	