Darwin Initiative Main & Extra: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note": (https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes.

Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed end date.

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Scheme (Main or Extra)	Main
Project reference	29-008
Project title	Community-led conservation and fisheries development in North coast, Kenya
Country(ies)	Kenya
Lead Organisation	Fauna & Flora International (Fauna & Flora)
Project partner(s)	Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT) Pate Island Marine Community Conservancy (PMCC) Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Kenya
Darwin Initiative grant value	£567,325.00
Start/end dates of project	01 June 2022 – 30 April 2025
Project Leader name	Serah Munguti
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.fauna-flora.org/projects/securing-marine-resources-and-sustaining-fisheries-livelihoods-in-northern-kenya/
Report author(s) and date	**Fauna & Flora**: Lenice Ojwang, Jeniffer Adero, Tanguy Nicolas, Ann Komen, John Kiptum, Serah Munguti, Martin Omondi, Christine Macharia, Regina Mugambi, Gabriella Balfour-Church, Jack Murphy, Sophie Benbow, Jessica Farish, Ellen Watson, Anna McCann, Luca Mannochi, Helen Anthem, Mercedes Mills, Lydia Spilsbury. **NRT**: Hassan Yussuf, Emmanuel Dhadho, Mohammed Shali, Omar Abdirizak, Joshua Oginda, Martha Limo , Abdul Ahmed 31 July 2025

1 Project Summary

The project, implemented over a three-year period, targeted the Pate-Kiunga seascape in Lamu County, along Kenya's northern coast. This seascape is characterised by highly productive ecosystems including coral reefs, expansive seagrass beds and dense mangrove forests, with

the latter accounting for 60% of the national cover hence key carbon sinks. These habitats also support diverse species of fish, turtles and marine mammals, some of which are vulnerable, endangered or threatened, hence critical for conservation. Consequently, the region has been recognised as an Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area (EBSA), a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) hosting Kiunga Marine National Reserve and Man Biosphere, and more recently as an important Shark and Ray Area. The ecosystems also support the livelihoods and well-being of the majority of the area's coastal residents, with fish providing a vital protein source and fisheries an important economic activity, generating 70% of household income on average.

Main threats to biodiversity include destructive fishing practices in nearshore waters, overexploitation of locally important reef fish and octopus, poaching of marine turtles for eggs, meat and oil, mangrove deforestation and coastal development. These threats have been attributed to high poverty levels—affecting 27.7% of the County population —low literacy, weak governance and insecurity along the Kenya-Somali border which limits livelihood options and discourages investment and development in remote coastal areas. Climate change effects compound these pressures, intensifying the vulnerability of marine ecosystems and coastal communities.

The project considered these challenges as opportunities for more structured approaches towards biodiversity conservation and transformation of the livelihoods and well-being of the coastal fishing communities in the seascape. It sought to secure ecosystem health and function in six existing and three new Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) (covering c.1,000 ha), that are within and/or adjacent to the 25,000 ha Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) (Output 1); create livelihood opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management through market based incentives (Output 2); strengthen the co-management governance structures (Beach Management Units, Conservancies) (Output 3) and create awareness on the value of healthy marine ecosystems (Output 4). The map of the project area is provided in **Annex06a.**

2. Project Partnerships

Fauna & Flora and **The Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)** were the lead and local implementing partner respectively. Fauna & Flora was responsible for technical, operational and financial management, including oversight of activity implementation, impact monitoring, partner coordination and technical reporting. NRT through its regional (Coast) office was responsible for day-to-day planning and implementation of project activities. All project activities were co-designed and delivered with other project partners depending on mandates, shared interests, opportunities for synergies and sustainability post project. Specifically:

Pate Island Marine Community Conservancy (PMCC) and **Kiunga Community Wildlife Association** (KICOWA), and their constitutive member **Beach Management Units** (**BMUs)** were key partners integrated to build governance, fisheries management and monitoring capacity in the seascape. They supported with mobilisation of local communities to engage in various project activities.

The partnership with **Kenya Wildlife Service** ($_{KWS}$), and **Wildlife Research and Training Institute** (WRTI) primarily supported the development of a management plan and enhanced patrols for the Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR). The partnership facilitated KMNR management plan **Expert Working Group** meetings which involved additional stakeholders to draft the plan's programmes: Blue Capital, Save Lamu, Kenya Marine Mammal Research and Conservation program (KMMREC) and Kenya National Commission for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (KNATCOM-UNESCO), expanding participation in the project (Annex 16c). The KWS' main contact point presented project activities during various sessions in international workshops.

Fisheries management is a devolved function, therefore partnership with **Kenya Fisheries Service** (KeFS), and the **County Government of Lamu**, through the **County Fisheries Departments,** focused on synergies which were enhanced through the engagement of county and sub-county officers (Lamu East). KeFs and County Fisheries representatives in the Project PIC served as Chair and Vice Chair respectively. In Y2 and 3, the project contributed to the

monthly reporting on implementation of fisheries co-management, a process coordinated by KeFs regional office at the coast. These reports were compiled and submitted to the Director General, KeFS and shared with all institutions involved in the reporting.

The project also partnered with the **County Department of Tourism, Culture, Trade and Investment** to support the 21st and 22nd Lamu Cultural festivals, with a focus on the fishing competition to create awareness and promote sustainable fishing practices. Collaboration with the **County Department in charge of Gender** included sensitisation on a Gender Based Violence referral pathway, gender dialogues and commemoration of International Women's Day. The project collaborated with **The Nature Conservancy** (TNC) in upscaling and replicating activities through the provision of technical expertise. This collaboration enabled the project to leverage additional resources through joint activities co-financed through TNC's grants to NRT.

Partnership with **Kumbatia Seafood Ltd** extended to onboarding additional beneficiaries to the Fish-To-Market (FTM) programme, co-facilitating Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) workshops, providing extension services targeting improvement in fish handling and fish quality to meet market requirements, the establishment of a Council of Dealers to streamline fish sourcing processes, providing additional equipment for fish post-harvest loss reduction and markets. Kumbatia also presented the project activities during the COP 28 in Dubai.

The 14-member **Project Implementation Committee (PIC)**, comprised of all aforementioned institutions, was established during the project's inception workshop (Annex06b). The PIC met annually to provide progress recaps, guidance, oversight and technical support (Annex06 c,d,e). A project-specific WhatsApp group was used to provide the PIC with regular updates on implementation of project activities while additional WhatsApp groups at conservancy and activity-specific levels supported broader engagements with other stakeholders.

Additionally, a working partnership was established with **Coastal Oceans Research and Development – Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa** who co-led the baseline coral reef surveys with Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI). The work under the Darwin grant overlapped with their efforts, to survey key sites in Lamu County for their national coral reef surveys and contributed to the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Report and Red List of Coral Reef Ecosystems for Kenya and WIO. **Forward Consulting** provided three of its community trainers (CTs) for the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) with opportunity for mentorship and professional development under the project. The CTs led delivery of the LAMP to the six targeted BMUs.

The project had 6 instances of engagement with the British High Commission (BHC) in Kenya. Notable ones included: On **21 Mar. 2024** Fauna & Flora leads, joined Centre for Ecosystem Restoration Kenya and Conservation International to brief the British High Commissioner regarding the ongoing projects and learned of benefits of a site-based Global Biodiversity Standard Certification. On **29 Jan. 2025** the project participated in a UK-Kenya Private Sector Roundtable and networking event in Mombasa, hosted by the British High Commissioner. This provided insight on our private sector engagement in sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries with Kumbatia and informed Fauna & Flora's developing strategy on the themes; on **30 Jan. 2025** the project attended a Nature and Biodiversity working lunch in Mombasa with the British High Commissioner and other Darwin and Blue Planet Fund partners to share sectoral updates and highlight topics of collaboration in marine conservation efforts. As a result, the project established contact with Asia–Africa BlueTech Superhighway (AABS)-a seven-year project, (2023-2030), implemented by WorldFish through their project team in Kenya and prioritised areas of synergy to advance evidence-based sustainable fishing.

3. Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

1.1: Training course attendance records (Annex07a,b,c,d), along with records of subsequent surveys and data collection (Annex08) show that by EOP, a total of 26 people (7F, 19M) were trained out of which 20 people (2F, 18M) have been actively engaging and now have improved capacity for fish catch monitoring (2F,11M) and in-water monitoring/reef restoration through scuba diving (8M) in comparison to the baseline of 6 community monitors. As a result of these engagements, a more structured data management framework was developed, enabling more consistent monthly reporting through the Marine CoMMS database (Linked to 1.2).
1.2: The project was successful at enhancing the level of enforcement and partner collaboration on environment conservation and fisheries co-management, as evidenced through the increased number (14 to 32) of community patrol rangers trained and participating in daily patrols and targeted joint patrols with government agencies (KWS/KeFS). Reports of trainings delivered in March 2023 to 23 (3F, 20M) community rangers and 4 BMU patrol sub-committee members (all male) (Annex 09a), together with additional rangers recruited (4 Males) (Annex 9e) and subsequent patrol records (Annex10) evidence the increase in rangers' capacity. Additionally, the project worked to enable real-time access to monitoring data through Earth Ranger training delivered in June 2024 to 16 (5F, 11M) rangers and radio operators from Pate and Kiunga conservancies and provision of 12 smartphones procured in Y1 to support data collection. The CoC developed under the grant consolidates best practice in rangers conduct (Annex09b) and complements the community conservancy Security Standard Operating Procedures (SSOPs) for rangers (Annex09c), a summary pocket card on human rights (Annex09d) and the BMU SOP for fisheries patrol (Annex 27a.
1.3: At the project's inception, six Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), covering 661 ha, had been designated within the project area. This rose to 787.59 ha in 9 LMMAs by the project's conclusion (Annex06). This includes 126.45 ha (25% of target), of critical marine ecosystems in 3 new LMMAs that were verified, mapped and demarcated with boundary markers following a series of community consultation and awareness meetings (Annex11a-e). By laws for these sites have been developed and LMMA-specific committees established supporting enforcement efforts with successful cycles of octopus closure openings reported (Annex 12a-e). Although the 500 ha target has not been met, further expansion of the sites was discussed with the communities indicating a potential increase of 519.14 ha in Kiunga. Once the KMNR management plan is gazetted, and further consultations are held this will translate to a total of 1307 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats under effective community-led management.
1.4: The project has demonstrated significant progress towards achieving a 40% decrease in illegal activities inside LMMAs. The patrol records for 2022-2025, show illegal activities have been largely halted in LMMAs and decreased in areas immediately adjacent to LMMAs over the course of the project, together with a downward trend of arrests (Annex10). The cumulative impact of these efforts is the enhanced protection of other Endangered, Threatened and Protected species (ETPs) with sea turtles nesting records in KICOWA showing an increase over the past few years.
1.5: A key output for the project was the participatory development of the Resource Based Inventory (RBI) for KMNR which involved extensive desktop reviews, crucial field visits to Kiwayu, Mkokoni, and Kiunga, and the establishment of a Geographic Information System (GIS) database (Annex 15a,15b).
1.6: Building upon the insights from the RBI, the project successfully facilitated the consultative development and printing of the Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) Management Plan (2025-2035) (Annex 16b-f). The final management plan signed by the KWS Director General (Annex16a) incorporates key co-management provisions, including five fish replenishment zones, with fisheries management as a stand-alone programme, which is essential for enhancing the long-term effectiveness of the MPA. The implementation of the plan is underway and has informed some fundraising efforts for the MPA even as it awaits gazettement.

Output 2

2.1a: Significant progress was made under the Fish-to-Market (FTM) programme during the project (a) Market Access Secured: formalised seafood sourcing arrangements were developed with Kumbatia Seafood, offering premium pricing and improved market access to fisherfolk practicing sustainable fishing; (b) Fisherfolk Participation Expanded: a validated beneficiary selection process led to the enrolment in the sourcing process of 319 fisherfolk (81F, 238 M), up from a baseline of 40, across five BMUs (Annex 17a,b,c); (c) Contractual Frameworks and Guidelines Developed: Draft contracts and engagement terms were co-developed (Annex 20a b); (e) Flexible Engagement Framework Adopted: Although a formal MoU was drafted, supporting partners (NRT, F&F, Kumbatia, TNC) and the communities opted for a more flexible collaboration model due to the evolving nature of the programme. (d) Capacity Building Delivered: Fisherfolk, received training on sustainable fishing, fish handling, buyer requirements, and post-harvest loss reduction (Annex 23); (f) Market Analysis & System Strengthening (Annex 19a, Annexes22a-e): Key results include (1) creation of a 22-member Council of Dealers (9F, 13M) with bylaws for more efficient coordination and operations ; (2) reaching an agreement on fish species, supply quotas, prices, and gear standards under the Fish-to-Market (FTM) programme (i.e. in coordination with Kumbatia Seafood); (3) improved fish handling and post-harvest processes, reducing losses. Economic Impact: By EOY2, fishers from 3 BMUs sold 35.4 tons, earning KES 6.84 million (£36,280.72). By Y3, sales expanded to 8 BMUs, totalling 135.38 tons and generating KES 24.77 million (£140,000) for 155 fishers (of 319 registered under FTM) (Annex 24a). Additionally, octopus fishers in Kiunga and Pate earned KES 2.04 million combined during the project (Annex 24b).

2.1b: According to the annual household socio-economic surveys (Annex 18a) a 10% increase in those reporting that their income was inadequate to meet households' needs was recorded at the EOP compared to the baselines. This inadequacy was mainly driven by high cost of living and taxation experienced in Kenya for the last 2 years. Those reporting an increased income trend at EOP were 34% (n=138; % 36%M and 64%F) compared to 19% (n=61;48% M and 52%F) during baselines. Those who recognized increased income at EOP mainly attributed this to better market access 56 % (n= 77), better market prices 74% (n= 102), and micro-credit access 18% (n=48). Those who recognized increased income were mainly women.

2.2: The project made significant progress in empowering women through microfinance, entrepreneurship training (Annex25a), mentorship (Annex25b) and diversified livelihoods in Kiunga and Pate conservancies. **Loan Disbursement & Reach:** In December 2022, 238 women received loans totalling KES 8.5 million (£49,714.8). In Y2, additional 132 women joined the programme, receiving KES 3.25 million, while 61 women advanced to higher loan levels, receiving KES 2.51 million, totalling KES 5.76 million (£31,440.17) disbursed in Y2. An overall of 431 women were reached (Y1-3). **Loan Repayment & Savings:** By EOY2, 43% of full repayment had been recorded on the initial KES 8.5 million. Total savings for the conservancies reached KES 4.35 million (£25,470.56)—47% of all savings across 44 NRT conservancies. The project's microfinance loan records are available in Annex25c and a summary of progress is in Annex 25d. **Impact on Livelihoods** (Y3 Survey, 207 respondents – Annex25e)**: 80%** reported increased income (average **30%** growth); **83%** expanded their businesses (increased stock or staff); **13 jobs** were created (7 women, 6 men); **90%** felt more self-reliant; **86%** saw improved living standards. **Conservation Linkages:** Beneficiaries actively engaged in mangrove restoration, plastic recycling, temporary reef closures (for octopus) and marine turtles and coral reef conservation, reducing pressure on coastal ecosystems. **Wider Impact:** The programme catalysed the growth of women-owned enterprises, improved household incomes, and fostered a strong savings and entrepreneurial culture. (Annex26; stories of change report)

2.3: In Y1 (March 2023), stakeholder consultations on expanding the Gear Exchange Programme (GEP) in Pate Island led to consensus on the negative impacts of destructive fishing gears like beach seines. Despite development of a draft agreement, the GEP was paused due to concerns over income loss, employment, and sea safety among stakeholders. Subsequent consultations confirmed the need for a more integrated approach supporting access to boats, engines, markets, and income during off-seasons. Following an approved project change, the GEP was replaced with additional post-harvest loss (PHL) reduction support. **Equipment procured and**

distributed (Y1-3) included: 40 cooler boxes, 10 cooler bags, 4 solar freezers, 2 boat engines, and 1 motorbike for Pate BMUs. Cold chain support from Kumbatia Seafood included up to 160 cooler boxes and 65 kill bags. These assets directly supported over 180 fishers, improving cold storage capacity, reducing spoilage, and strengthening market readiness. The Household Socio-economic surveys (Annex 18a) indicated a 45% reduction of average maximum post-harvest losses for those fishing for both commercial and subsistence in the past year.

Output 3

3.1: The development of comprehensive Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and training manuals for BMUs was completed under the government funded KEMFSED project (Annex27a). By EOY2, these robust governance and management guidelines and SOPs were formally endorsed by the respective leaders of six target BMUs. As a result of a comprehensive mentorship and capacity-building program attended by **234 BMU members** (76F, 158M) from the targeted BMUs (Annex27b,c), the endorsed SOPs are now actively being implemented within these six BMUs. In addition, these six BMUs have plans to review their by-laws to incorporate the approved LMMAs management by-laws, and eight BMUs (target 6 plus Mkokoni and Chandani) have intensified their daily patrols.

3.2 The Human rights and social safeguarding trainings (Annex29a,b,c,d) culminated in the development of social safeguards training guidelines (Annex 29e) and formal endorsement of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) tools, including the Grievance Form, Log-in Register, and Serious Incident Report (Annex30a,b,c). BMUs agreed to adapt these templates to meet their specific needs, reflecting a commitment to applying the knowledge gained. Knowledge, Attitudes and Perception (KAP) survey results (Annex18a) from EOP indicated that improvement was noted in management of the LMMA at the EOP with a 29% reduction in those reporting exclusion from decision-making and a 17% reduction in inequitable benefit sharing. At baselines, members of a BMU who were happy with the BMU performance were 32% (n=102; 46% W,54%M) compared to 53% (n=110; 47% W, 53% M) at the EOP.

3.3: The annual feedback and action planning systems were successfully reactivated within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies in Y1 (Annex28c). The BMUs highly commended the reflection and action planning meetings, as one of the rare opportunities to receive research-backed feedback and gain a comprehensive understanding of conservancy activities and recommended more regular (monthly or quarterly) updates from the conservancies.

3.4: The project significantly expanded the Leadership and Management Program (LAMP) to empower women and youth in NRT-Coast Marine Conservancies with a total of 153 (76F,77M) participants from the six target BMUs in Kiunga and Pate conservancies trained (Annex31a,b,c) These champions are now actively engaged in various conservancy projects, demonstrating their growing influence within their communities. To ensure sustained engagement and continued mentorship, a dedicated WhatsApp group was established.

Output 4

4.1: The project made significant strides in raising awareness of the marine environment, relevant legislation, and community-based conservation initiatives by creating and disseminating awareness-raising messages and materials, among diverse audiences (Summary, Annex 34a, Specifics 34b-m). More community members cited LMMAs as beneficial for coastal protection and as a source of alternative livelihoods with 36% (n=144) of respondents reporting moderate increases in daily fish landings as well as improvements in fish habitats and landing sites (Annex26).

4.2: The resource base inventory for KMNR has been incorporated in the KMNR Management plan to be disseminated once it is gazetted.**4.3:** The project, recognising the importance of the Pate Community peer learning exchange with Madagascar in implementing Pate octopus closures, used the technique to support uptake of the gear exchange, expansion of LMMAs and microfinance. The draft Guidelines for implementing GEP in Pate Island, Gear selectivity report, and baseline survey report on GEP (Annex33a,b,c) complemented by the Social Safeguards

training guidelines are useful resources for other livelihood and LMMA development and governance interventions.

4.4: The project team and/or PIC members participated in and/or presented work delivered through the Darwin project in various platforms including the National Coral Reef Assessment (NCRA) and the validation workshop (11 April 2023, 27 June). Three project team members participated in the first WIOMPAN regional learning workshop (1-4 Nov 2023) and contributed to discussions and prioritisation of MPA/LMMA management and capacity needs across the WIO countries. As a result, Pate Marine Community Conservancy (LMMAs) among other national MPAs were proposed for support towards green listing, while two project team members signed up as mentors to support MPAs/LMMAs in the roadmap for green listing (Summary in Annex34a; specifics in 35a-e).

3.2 Outcome

Outcome 0.1 targeted stabilising cover of key habitats (coral, seagrass and algal) and fewer (< 10) sea urchins per 250m² as indicators of reef health. Based on the baseline and EOP coral reef survey findings (Annex36a, b), overall, hard coral cover improved (on average from around 1% in 2023 to nearly 28% in 2025), but site-level variation is notable across LMMA sites. This suggest that while some LMMAs are experiencing losses, others may be holding steady or showing signs of slow recovery. Seagrass cover in reef areas declined from about 7% in 2023 to roughly 3% in 2025, indicating potential habitat loss or competitive exclusion, possibly linked to macroalgal expansion. Sea urchin abundance, especially *Diadema savignyi,* was highest in open-access areas, indicating poor reef health. Macroalgae expanded (from 19% in 2023 to around 42% in 2025), across nearly all LMMA sites, signalling a potential shift in ecosystem state. This shift suggests that even within established management areas, coral gains are being challenged by rising algal pressure, potentially linked to reduced herbivory or nutrient inputs.

0.2 At baseline, mean total fish density and biomass from 11 families in the selected study sites differed between LMMA classification, with highest biomass recorded in the established LMMAs, followed by the potential LMMA sites. Chipopo Tengefu recorded the highest fish density and biomass at 14,253.3 ± 2,777.7 fish/ha and 2,254.6 ± 308.1 kg/ha, respectively. Mtanga wa Bandari recorded the lowest fish density of 693.3 ± 633.4 fish/ha and biomass of 158.1 ± 146.3 kg/ha. By EOP, among Established LMMAs, fish density remained relatively high. Chipopo recorded 11,600 fish per hectare, Sagafu held 10,200 fish per hectare. In new LMMAs Coral Garden had 10,800 fish per hectare, Shimo la Tewa recorded 9,400 fish per hectare. Sagafu also recorded the highest density (2,000 fish/ha) of Chaetodontidae (butterflyfish), followed by Chipopo (660 fish/ha), highlighting the relative health of some Established LMMAs.

Biomass patterns point to a herbivore-dominated system with Acanthuridae (surgeonfish), Scarinae (parrot fish) being a critical species for preventing algal overgrowth and supporting reef recovery. Carnivores (Lutjanidae (snappers), Haemulidae (grunts) are abundant but patchily distributed while Predatory biomass (Serranidae (groupers), remains relatively low, except at specific sites. Other families like Labridae, Siganidae, and Chaetodontidae showed moderate but widespread distribution, contributing to overall biodiversity. Spatial differences highlight key reef areas requiring targeted management, especially sites sustaining high predator biomass which could serve as fishery refuges or biodiversity hotspots.

Overall, established protection supported recovery, but unchecked algal growth and weak predator presence remain key concerns for long-term reef stability. The numbers suggest that fish populations at proposed LMMAs are still recovering, highlighting the need for improved protection and management interventions.

0.*3a* Data remains insufficient to measure individual weight improvements in wrasse and snapper within reef closure sites. While Lutjanidae (snappers) biomass increased at certain sites like Chipopo (801 kg/ha), further individual size data is required to assess compliance with the 30% weight increase target.
0.3b: At baseline, the average weight of octopus at the opening of the temporary closures in Pate LMMAs (Ijamba Idodi/Popo) was 1.07Kg. Subsequent openings recorded 1.19 Kg and 1.02Kg translating to an average of 1.11 Kgs in Y2 representing a 4% increase in Octopus average weight within the LMMAs. The average weight of octopus in Magulugulu/Kiunga LMMA was 0.65 Kg for the second opening used as baseline which saw an average increase of 1.11 Kgs (72%) by EOP. The findings suggest a stabilisation in the closure. However, closure in Pate remained closed in Y3 due to funding limitations for conservancy operations.
0.4: All the 3 newly established (126.45 ha) and 2 existing LMMAs (146.41 ha) have been included as fish replenishment zones within the KMNR management plan covering 25,000 ha. (OC 0.4). The plan has also accommodated the potential expansion of these LMMAs (by 519.41 ha) as indicated in output 1.
0.5: There was a 7% increase in those reporting an improving wellbeing trend at end of project compared to baselines. Overall, the most significant contributor to improving wellbeing at the end of the project was improved fish market prices, cited by 29% more respondents of those recording improved wellbeing compared to baseline. In Pate, improved post-harvest storage and reduced post-harvest losses emerged as a key contributor to improved wellbeing, with a 40.91% increase in respondents citing it, compared to baselines (Annex18a)
0.6: Improved BMU governance, increased awareness, and enhanced access to sustainable fishing gear emerged as the most influential factors driving improved community participation. By the EOP, the proportion of individuals attributing their increased participation to these factors increased by 22%, 25%, and 26% respectively, compared to baseline levels (Annex28b). Additionally, there was a 10% increase in respondents reporting improved access to marine resources by EOP compared to baseline. Conversely, there was a 21.82% decrease in those reporting reduced access to benefits from using marine resources.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

The project had 7 Outcome level assumptions and 15 Output level assumptions. Most assumptions held true for the duration of project delivery and did not pose any significant threat to the successful implementation of the project. Where there were changes, or unexpected challenges arising, these are detailed below.

Outcomes: The project kept track of bleaching alerts shared by experts (CORDIO) and reports from annual ranger reef-based surveys. Medium bleaching was observed in Y2 and a potential severe bleaching alert for the Kenya's coast was issued by CORDIO. In Y3, mid-April 2024, a fourth Global coral bleaching event was confirmed by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the International Coral Reef Initiative's (ICRI) global network of coral reef scientists (Accessible here). Local observations by fishers and rangers involved in coral reef restoration initiatives confirmed widespread coral bleaching in the project sites. Consequently, in-water surveys were conducted to assess and document the impact of this event (AS01; AS03). Although the mass bleaching affected most of the coral reefs in the Pate-Kiunga Seascape, most of the reefs have since recovered. However, the LMMA sites of Chipopo and Saggaf have been shown in the latest scientific survey to be under high sea surface temperature and low pH levels which negatively affect the coral recovery and make the coral susceptible to diseases and mass bleaching.

The project activities were relatively slowed down during and after elections (AS04), however, the project team managed to fast-track and implement all the activities that had been planned for Y1. Restrictions on travel, gathering and night fishing previously associated with the pandemic were lifted by EOY1 and were no longer an issue in the project sites with regards to demand for fish (AS05, AS06).

Outputs: Both KWS and the local communities remained supportive of the community initiatives as demonstrated by their leadership in establishment of 3 new LMMAs and their inclusion as fish replenishment zones in the KMNR management plan (AS07, AS1.2, AS1.1). The feedback and LMMA review meetings indicated the target community's appreciation of LMMAs. Continuous awareness, patrol and enforcement are however needed to support the transition of the new LMMA sites to functional conservation areas. Patrols have been effective in detecting and deterring illegal activities (mainly poaching, illegal logging) in LMMAs and KMNR (AS1.4). Despite a lag in Y2, due to availability of funds, additional resources were secured through Bloomberg Ocean Initiative which helped complete the process by EOP.

Demand for fish remained high and Kumbatia Seafood continued to expand its markets and diversify to exports. Efforts were also made to expand market opportunities and link fishers to additional buyers by organising the dealers. The prices remained stable with Kumbatia offering prices slightly above the market rates. Their need for 12 tonnes per month is yet to be met (AS2.1, AS2.2, AS2.3). Two assumptions emerged during the project and are worth consideration in future interventions. These assumptions are that fishers commit to fish sustainably and honour commitments to buyers and that a legal framework prohibiting the use of destructive fishing equipment/gears is established and actively enforced.

The project received adequate support from the government agencies and departments at the national and county level (AS3.1) demonstrated by active participation in planning for and implementation of project activities (Section 3.1). The mentorship programme enabled the BMUs to deliver broadly on their mandates and is fostering more transparency and accountability (AS3.2). Project activities identified to have the potential of causing conflicts were monitored through the BMU conflict committees and grievance mechanism structures were developed in Y2 and addressed during feedback meetings, LMMA review meetings and mentorship sessions (AS3.3).

3.4 Impact

The biodiversity information gained provided useful reference for future research. Skills acquired and equipment provided (phones, patrol boat) remain available to support long-term biodiversity monitoring and coral reef restoration efforts. The LMMA bylaws and management plan for KMNR provide comprehensive frameworks for management of the LMMAs and the MPA. Implementation of the LMMAs has reduced the area of operations for illegal and destructive/damaging fishing practices and has reduced fishing pressure in near shore areas, thereby protecting the three key habitats. Support to rangers facilitated turtle monitoring and protection efforts in critical breeding and foraging areas. The survey results and feedback from the community indicate improved habitat condition and increased fish population (including endangered species) within LMMAs.

Contributions to poverty reduction have been made through enhancing capacity for engagement in the decision-making process via a mentorship programme that has strengthened governance and gender dialogues. This is besides the targeted livelihood interventions such as PHL reduction and access to microfinance to support livelihood diversifications as detailed in section 3. Sustainable exploitation and conservation of marine resources have emerged as key drivers of poverty reduction in the project area. Project interventions have led to increased wellbeing which is reflected in improved income, participation, and decision-making. The adoption of sustainable fishing practices and the establishment of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) have significantly contributed to: Increased use of sustainable fishing gear, reduction in destructive fishing methods and a steady state of marine resources, which are vital for long-term livelihood development. Diversified livelihoods, supported by increased access to micro-credit, have played a pivotal role in women’s economic empowerment. These financial services have enabled more women to engage in small-scale trade, strengthening their role in the local economy and enhancing household resilience.

4. Contribution to Darwin Initiative Programme Objectives

4.1 Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project has contributed to poverty reduction (SDG1) and reduction of direct pressures on biodiversity (CBD goal 5) through livelihood interventions in output 2. The microfinance programme contributed to implementation of SDG 5 and Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) priority actions on gender, vulnerable groups and youth.

Fish catch training/data collection, promoting sustainable fishing gears and patrols contribute to the fisheries component of the NAP, aimed at strengthening monitoring capacity and capability to prevent overfishing. The diving training, sustainable fishing practices, establishment of LMMAs/fish replenishment zones, marine resource monitoring and awareness creation contributed to SDG 14 and the CBD goal C, D. Support towards participatory development of management plan for KMNR contributes to SDG 14 and CBD goal E. Establishment of LMMAs/fish replenishment zones also contribute to ensuring at least 30 per cent of coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved and managed (GBF, Target 3). The case study on plastic pollution was shared as input to the third session of the International Negotiating Committee (INC 3) held in Nairobi (10-19 November 2024) towards the Global Plastic Treaty.

In-country, the project contributed to implementation of the Fisheries Management and Coordination Act 2016 and associated regulations, through BMU mentorship, to deliver on their mandates, as well as supporting Monitoring Control and Surveillance.

Enhancing effectiveness of LMMAs covering 787.59 ha has contributed to SDG 14 and target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework aimed at effectively and equitably conserving at least 30% of the Earth (including coastal and marine areas) by 2030. As an output of the WIOMPAN Regional Learning Workshop, a team of partners developed and submitted recommendations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework in the Western Indian Ocean.

4.2 Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The primary beneficiaries of the project were coastal fishing communities (men, women, youth) of Kiunga-Pate seascape. The project has built the capacity needed for securing the integrity of the marine resource base, which is a critical step in improving livelihoods and well-being of the target communities. This has been achieved by supporting fishers to acquire and or access post-harvest loss reduction equipment, facilitating access to better prices for fish catch through training, provision of equipment and linkage to buyer(s) and supporting establishment of fish replenishment zones/LMMAs.

The project incorporated micro-credit activities in the form of business revolving funds aimed at promoting long-term economic empowerment of women and youth to enable them to diversify and enhance their livelihoods. In terms of impact, the projects direct contribution to the microfinance programme, excluding administration costs (total of KES 15 million; £ 87,563), has increased availability and access to micro credits to 431 beneficiaries by EOP up from 61. Additionally, the transition of disbursement from fixed amounts previously provided in 3 levels (KES 25,000; KES 50,000 and KES 100, 000) to disbursement based on amounts in savings has the potential to enhance adaptive capacity of the beneficiaries as they grow their savings. Building on the successful pilot in Kiwayu, the Fish to Market programme has been expanded to 6 additional BMUs with 319 fishers registered under the programme.

The 155 LAMP trainees now have a shared vision for their resources and have gained leadership roles within their respective Conservancy. Equipped with fundamental leadership skills, an understanding of good governance, and potential conservation risks, the communities are now better placed to amplify their voice in decision making and demand for accountability from their leaders and other stakeholders working in the seascape. Through the skills acquired for resource monitoring, conducting socioeconomic surveys, diving, reef restoration, facilitation of trainings and dialogues-LAMP/Gender, the beneficiaries of the respective trainings are now

able to get stipends as they engage in supporting conservation activities within the seascape. Furthermore, participation in data collection activities led to professional development opportunities, such as attending the African Youth Summit and earning partnerships with government agencies like KMFRI and KWS.

4.3 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	X
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project factored GESI at the project design level and in implementation of the activities to address the needs of disadvantaged groups, including women, youth and other vulnerable populations: The PIC and the project team had a good representation of both sexes (11F, 16M). The gender analysis conducted in Y1 (Annex18c) informed the engagement of all community groups—men, women, and youth—to ensure inclusion and participation. Although the one-third gender threshold has been achieved cumulatively across the six target BMUs at EOP compared to Baselines (29-33%F, 71%-67%M), executive positions remain predominantly held by men. During the BMU governance audit in Y1, only three BMUs initially met the "third gender rule" in their executive teams, which increased to four by the EOP. Initially, women primarily focused on tasks such as sanitation, record-keeping, and fish marketing. However, they began to participate in decision-making at the BMU executive committee level and in fishing activities. By the end of the project, two BMUs, Shanga Rubu and Shanga Ishakani, had elected women to the position of Treasurer. The establishment of octopus enclosures within the Pate conservancy enabled women to actively engage in octopus fishing and the management of co-managed areas, contributing to an increased confidence to take on leadership roles (Annex28b).

Project activities, including meetings and training sessions, were structured to ensure equitable participation of women, men, and youth when feasible. Attendance sheets were used to disaggregate data by sex and gender, supporting the monitoring of specific group engagement.

The livelihoods output 2 included strategies to empower both men and women. Women benefited from a microfinance program that has reached 431 beneficiaries to date, while men received access to fish preservation equipment, with 180 fishers targeted. The project, implemented in predominantly Islam communities, scheduled activities around prayer times and fasting periods to accommodate religious practices. The project also provided separate seating arrangements for men and women where needed, encouraging diverse groups to participate in

meetings and share feedback. All planned project monitoring and evaluation was sex disaggregated to inform project adaptation to address specific gender needs.

4.4 Transfer of knowledge

Knowledge generated through project activities was shared across multiple platforms including stakeholder consultation and validation workshops, presentations at national, regional and international forums such as the WIOMPAN workshops, WIO regional and national LMMA workshops, World Fisheries Congress in 2024, SWIO community of practice webinars and the upcoming Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) symposium in 2025 (see section 3.1 on output 4). The project also contributed to national and regional reporting processes including providing data for coral reef assessments/GCRMN reporting and monthly reporting to KeFS on progress in implementing fisheries co-management in Kenya. Additionally, articles were published in print and digital media (Annex 34a).

, while case studies and training manuals were made accessible through institutional and partner websites and on request (Annex 26).

4.5 Capacity building

Three project staff (2F, 1M) completed the FAO courses on identifying and recognising fisheries OECMS and are now able to facilitate assessments where required. The project staff have representation in the Watamu MPA core-planning team (1F), Watamu-Malindi JCMA planning committee (1F), Blue Carbon Ecosystems Working Group (1F) and National Taskforce to review the coral reef and seagrass strategy (2F, 1M).

5. Monitoring and evaluation

Two change requests were submitted and approved during the project. The first adjustment was made in Y1, following guidance from KWS to change an Ecosystem Services Assessment to a Resource Base Inventory to inform development of the KMNR management plan, affected Outputs 1.5, 1.6 and 4.2 and their associated MoVs and activities (1.6 and 4.2). It also affected the budget with £3,412 transferred from Consultancy to Travel and Subsistence. The second adjustment was necessitated by barriers to implementation of the Gear Exchange Programme in Pate and was replaced by support to post harvest loss reduction. Consequently £12,611.11 budgeted for purchase of fishing gears/Gear Exchange under the Operating Costs was moved to Capital Equipment. The change affected Output 2, Indicator 2.3 and the MoV.

The project's M&E system proved highly useful in planning activities, tracking progress, measuring impact, and guiding adaptive management. The indicators were clear and enabled timely data collection and analysis. Regular progress reviews (monthly with implementing partners –FFI/NRT; annual PIC meetings) doubled up as learning sessions and ensured partners and stakeholders received relevant, evidence-based feedback to inform decision-making and improve implementation. here was significant partners engagement in the M&E process which included support in socioeconomic surveys, fish catch monitoring, Microfinance Impact Surveys, Gear Exchange baseline surveys, ecological surveys and Fish to Market monitoring (details in section3). Communication with partners and stakeholders was done through the PIC meetings, 1-hour monthly FTM calls, emails and social media platforms eg WhatsApp groups. In Y2, the project embarked on monthly communication of project activities to KeFS through a framework provided by the institution as a mechanism for monitoring Fisheries co-management activities in the seascape and facilitating reporting to the Director-General (KeFS).

6 Lessons learnt

The project significantly demonstrated that, with adequate support, local coastal communities can take on technical conservation roles. For instance, conservancy rangers trained in scuba diving contributed meaningfully to coral reef surveys and restoration efforts. This not only empowered communities but also reduced the costs of ecological monitoring critical for long-term monitoring efforts.

Meaningful engagement with fish dealers through Participatory Market Systems Development (PMSD) sessions enabled both fishers and dealers to understand shared risks and co-create solutions. However, it became clear that dealers, who are key links to premium markets in Mombasa and Malindi, must be intentionally integrated into formal market development processes to avoid being sidelined.

The conservancy governance model, which brought Fisheries BMUs under one structure, had far-reaching impacts beyond marine conservation. It strengthened community institutions' abilities to access diverse funding opportunities for health, water, and biodiversity, thus advancing ecological, social, and economic goals in an integrated manner.
Community contributions proved invaluable in localizing complex concepts. A standout example was the development of a Swahili mnemonic—the "6Ks"—to simplify the six steps of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC).

Digital innovations also had significant impact. The introduction of a mobile pay bill linked to NRTT-SACCO revolutionized loan repayments and savings for microfinance beneficiaries. However, challenges arose from misconceptions that the loans were grants, undermining repayment discipline. Continuous financial literacy training and mentorship are essential to shift this mindset in the long term.

Village Enterprise Volunteers emerged as a critical link in supporting loan assessments, monitoring usage, and guiding repayment. Yet, natural seasonal disruptions, like the Southeast Monsoon, posed real financial strain on borrowers' dependent on fishing. This underscores the need to design flexible loan terms that account for seasonality in livelihoods.

The beach seine gear exchange intervention revealed deeper complexities. Cultural attachments, gaps in enforcement of national regulations, and perceived threats to livelihoods hindered community buy-in. The lesson here is that fisheries management interventions must be designed at the right scale, with strong legal backing and livelihood safeguards for a just transition.

7 Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

The feedback from review of the first and second annual reports (Annex37a,b) had no issues to be addressed although the former indicated lack of clarity regarding whether the comments provided at award had been considered. Most of the comments were indeed addressed in the final logframe.

8 Risk Management

The updated risk register is provided in Annex38. Notable incidents include a **mass coral bleaching** experienced globally which affected corals in the project sites although considerable recovery was reported in subsequent surveys. Unfavourable weather conditions during the Tropical Storm Cyclone Hidaya affected the bi-annual ranger survey causing rescheduling of the activity to Q2 of Y3. An **outbreak of algal blooms** attributed to upwelling in Y1, February and March 2023, led to localised reduced visibility in some fishing grounds and survey sites. However, the event had minimal effects on the coral reef monitoring activities that were underway at the time as one site that could not be surveyed due to the reduction in visibility was replaced with another site. The ban of beach seine among other destructive gears was challenged by a court ruling, limiting the project's ability to leverage the full support of the national legal framework on Fisheries and Enforcement as a catalyst for fishers to transition to the use of more sustainable gears. The periods before and after the **presidential elections** were considered volatile therefore travel and filed activities were held off until late August 2022. Lamu county was classified as a security hotspot area with travel and safety concerns for staff

working on the project. Although no security incidents were reported in Year 1, measures undertaken to safeguard staff include Hostile Environment Awareness Training (HEAT) (3 staff involved) and development of Fauna & Flora's internal travel and safety protocol for Lamu which is implemented by staff involved in field visits. NRT and other partners collaborating in implementation of the project also implemented their own security protocols.

9 Scalability and Durability

Throughout its implementation, strategic engagement has elevated the project's profile, positioning it as a model for integrating biodiversity conservation with community livelihoods. The strengthened conservancy governance structures bringing together BMUs under a common framework, has unlocked multi-sectoral funding opportunities and established a solid foundation for long-term conservation impact. Similarly, community-led monitoring through locally trained scuba divers and fish catch data collectors has fostered ownership and reduced dependency on external technical inputs, making these practices more likely to continue. A link with the Kenya Fisheries Service's (KeFS) MCS command centre in Mombasa was established in Y2, to increase visibility of MCS efforts in the Kiunga-Pate seascape and prompt swifter responses to incident reports by the mandated government agencies. A new patrol boat (40 HP machine) procured with funding from Arcadia for the KICOWA in July 2024, will continue enhancing patrol coverage to deter illegal activities.

The establishment of a mobile-enabled microfinance system through the NRTT-SACCO has institutionalized financial inclusion and loan tracking mechanisms that will benefit communities well beyond the project period. Strengthened collaborations with the private sector partner-Kumbatia and the Council of Elders will continue enhancing access to markets for fish and providing equipment needed to support sustainable fishing. The community trainers will continue to support delivery of LAMP trainings and gender dialogues.

As Darwin Initiative funding comes to an end, project staff have retained their roles within partner institutions—including NRT, and resource mobilisation is underway to ensure continuity of core activities. Key equipment and digital tools procured under the project have been handed over to local partners and beneficiaries with training provided to maintain usage. In line with the project's Open Access Plan, key knowledge products will be made publicly available through institutional websites and national repositories and will be shared with relevant government departments. Some of these resources have also been disseminated in community-friendly formats, including Swahili translations, infographics, and radio segments.

10 Darwin Initiative identity

Darwin was acknowledged as the main funder of the project activities for the period 2022-2025 as well as one of the principal donors and partners under the larger Fauna & Flora and NRT marine programme. Presentations, banners and posters used recognised funding from the project and/or incorporated the project logos. Consequently, there is a good level of recognition of the Darwin Initiative among key stakeholders working in biodiversity conservation and at the community level. Continued visibility through co-branded communication materials, national stakeholder engagements and regional learning exchanges contributed to building recognition over the course of the project. The awareness materials (T-Shirts and Kikois - loin clothes) printed to promote sustainable fisheries management and used during opening of existing octopus closure in Kiunga as well as establishment of new LMMAs in Kiwayu had the Darwin Logo and the tagline *"Funded by the UK Government through the Darwin Initiative".* The tagline and logo were also used variably in reports, invitation letters and presentations. The participant sign sheets also include the Darwin logo and, for each activity, the communities were informed of the Darwin Initiative's role as a funding source.

11 Safeguarding

[redacted]

[redacted]

2 12 Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/2025 Total actual Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	140,891	[redacted]		

Staff employed (Name and position) Inception to End of the Project	Cost (£)
Project Manager	[redacted]
Livelihoods & Governance Technical ad-AK	
Technical Expert-Marine & Coastal-TN	
Project supervisor/country lead-SM	
Africa Administrative Support-CM	
Reporting Advisor-RC	
Finance Officer-PL/MO	
Conservation enterprise technical adv-RP	

Socioeconomic technical advisor-RS	[redacted]
Technical Specialist, Cons Policy-JK	
Project Officer (100%)	
Programme Officer (15%)-PD	
Senior Programme Manager EA-CL	
Finance Business Partner-LH	
NRT Coast Enterprise Officer	
NRT Coast Programme Director (20%)	
NRT Coast Manager (30%)	
NRT Community engagement officer	
NRT senior accountant (10%)	
NRT Grants Manager (10%)	
Kiunga Conservancy Manager	
Kiunga rangers	
Pate Conservancy Manager	
Pate rangers	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
2 laptops	[redacted]
1 printer	
GPS (10 units, 5 per conservancy)	
6 android phones for socio-economic survey	
Freezer infrastructure - NRT	
GPS units - NRT	
1 laptop - NRT	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
End of project Audit Cost Communications Costs (phone, internet)	[redacted]
TOTAL	

12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)

Arcadia (2022/23)	[redacted]
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) (2022/23)	
TOTAL	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	**Total (£)**
Bloomberg Oceaninitiative (2023/24)	[redacted]
Arcadia (2023/24)	
Arcadia (2025)	
TOTAL	

12.3 Value for Money

The project demonstrated strong value for money through cost-effective implementation, efficient resource use, and measurable impact. Most project activities were delivered on time and within budget, achieving or exceeding key performance targets. The use of local expertise (LAMP ToTs, fish catch monitors, divers), equipment and materials (community halls, conservancy boats, partners boats) enhanced sustainability and economic benefits for target communities. Overall, the project achieved significant environmental and socio-economic results relative to investment, providing excellent return on donor and stakeholder contributions while laying a solid foundation for long-term impact and scalability [redacted]

Annex 1

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
Impact: Globally-important marine ecosystems along Kenya's northern coast are sustainably managed by local communities, safeguarding carbon sinks, supporting endangered marine turtle and mammal populations, and securing fisheries livelihoods.	The project empowered coastal communities in Kenya's northern seascape to sustainably manage 32,045 ha of critical marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves. Through training in reef restoration, patrols, and LMMA governance, communities now lead biodiversity monitoring and enforcement, resulting in improved habitat conditions, increased fish biomass, and a rise in turtle nests. Strengthening governance has enhanced equitable benefit-sharing form proceedings of Octopus closures and fish to market programme. Women and youth accessed microfinance and diversified livelihoods, reducing poverty and pressure on ecosystems. These integrated efforts promote sustainable use, safeguard carbon sinks, and ensure long-term ecological and socio-economic resilience.
Outcome: Strengthened local marine governance, enforcement capacity and market-based sustainable livelihoods improve community wellbeing and ecosystem health of 1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitat across Kenya's Lamu seascape.	The project successfully demonstrated a scalable model for community-led marine conservation in Kenya's Lamu seascape. Nine LMMAs covering 787.59 ha were effectively managed, with three new areas established and integrated into the Kiunga Marine National Reserve management plan. Enforcement capacity was strengthened through ranger training and joint patrols, reducing illegal activities by over 40%. Market-based livelihoods, including the Fish-to-Market programme and microfinance for women, improved incomes and wellbeing. Community governance structures were enhanced, with inclusive participation and safeguarding mechanisms. These integrated efforts have laid a sustainable foundation for long-term ecosystem health and community resilience.
Outcome indicator 0.1 By EOP, health (measured by stable % of algal cover and less than 10 sea urchins per 250m2) and coverage of coral reefs and seagrass beds remain stable in six existing LMMAs (baselines to be established by EOY1).	Based on the 2023 baseline and 2025 EOP coral reef survey findings (Annex36a, b): Overall, hard coral cover improved on average from around 1% in 2023 to nearly 28% in 2025. Site-level variation is notable across LMMA sites suggesting that while some LMMAs are experiencing losses, others may be holding steady or showing signs of slow recovery. Seagrass cover in reef areas declined from about 7% to roughly 3%, indicating potential habitat loss or competitive exclusion, possibly linked to macroalgal expansion. Sea urchin abundance, especially *Diadema savignyi*, was highest in open-access areas, indicating poor reef health. Macroalgae expanded (from 19% to 42%), across nearly all LMMA sites with areas open to fishing, signalling a potential shift in ecosystem state. This shift

	suggests that even within established management areas, coral gains are being challenged by rising algal pressure, potentially linked to reduced herbivory or nutrient inputs.
Outcome indicator 0.2, By EOP, biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs has increased by 20% against baselines established in Y1 (species to be monitored include red sea angelfish, napoleon wrasse (EN), and families of parrot fish, trigger fish, butterfly fish).	Biomass patterns point to a herbivore-dominated system with Acanthuridae (surgeonfish), Scarinae (parrot fish) being a critical species for preventing algal overgrowth and supporting reef recovery. Carnivores (Lutjanidae (snappers), Haemulidae (grunts) are abundant but patchily distributed while Predatory biomass (Serranidae (groupers), remains relatively low, except at specific sites. Other families like Labridae, Siganidae, and Chaetodontidae showed moderate but widespread distribution, contributing to overall biodiversity. • At baseline, mean total fish density and biomass from 11 families in the selected study sites differed between LMMA classification, with highest biomass recorded in the established LMMAs, followed by the potential LMMA sites. Biomass in previously existing sites was moderate with Chipopo registering the highest at 2,700 kg per hectare, followed by Sagafu at 1,900 kg per hectare indicating the presence of larger fish sizes and more mature populations within these protected areas. • Parrotfish biomass increased in established LMMAs. Carnivorous and omnivorous families such as Lutjanidae (snappers) and Haemulidae (grunts) were abundant at specific sites: Lutjanidae were notably high at Chipopo (801 kg/ha) while Haemulidae dominated at Sagafu (559 kg/ha). • Triggerfish was absent in both surveys across all sites and may be due to temporal ecological fluctuations, survey timing, or behavioral differences in this family that affect detectability. • Overall, established protection supported recovery, but unchecked algal growth and weak predator presence remain key concerns for long-term reef stability. • Spatial differences highlight key reef areas requiring targeted management, especially sites sustaining high predator biomass which could serve as fishery refuges or biodiversity hotspots.
Outcome indicator 0.3 By EOY2, 30% increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure sites, as compared to the baseline (established in Y1) at each site; by EOP a two-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught following reef closures, as compared to the average weight of octopus caught with no management intervention.	EOY2, the average weight of octopus in Pate LMMAs (Ijamba Idodi/Popo) was 1.11 Kgs for the second and third opening compared to 1.07Kg baseline in Y1. This represents a 4 % increase in Octopus weight within the LMMAs. The average weight of octopus in Magulugulu/Kiunga LMMA was 0.65 Kg for the second opening (baseline) and 0.61Kg, 1.39Kg and 1.16 kg for the third, fourth

	and fifth openings in Y2/3 translating to an average of 1.11 Kgs 72% increase from baseline. The findings suggest a stabilisation in the closure.
Outcome indicator 0.4 By EOY2, ca. 25,661 ha (25,000 ha of Kiunga Marine National Reserve; 661 ha of LMMAs in KMNR – 2 existing, 3 to be newly designated) are afforded protection under KWS's gazetted management plan.	A 10-year KMNR management plan (2025-2035) was successfully developed covering 25,000 ha with all the 3 newly established (126.45 ha) and 2 existing LMMAs (146.41 ha) included as fish replenishment zones within the plan (Annex 16a).
Outcome indicator 0.5 By EOP, 330 women and 220 men within 550 vulnerable fisher households report improved material, subjective and relational wellbeing against baselines established in Y1.	Majority of the respondents recorded medium wellbeing index both at baseline 80.87% (n=258, 53.88% W &46.12 % M) and EOP 64.41% (n=257, 54.86% W and 45.14% M). A 9% increase of those who reported high wellbeing index; and a 7 % of those reporting improving wellbeing trend at EOP compared to baselines (section 3.2.5, Annex18a)
Outcome indicator 0.6 By EOP, 1,424 fisher households from two conservancies (Pate and Kiunga) and six BMUs report improved access to and participation in local marine management decision-making.	At EOP, compared to the baselines: Overall participation in the local marine resources management improved by 2%, with a 14% reduction in individuals reporting decreased participation; a 10% increase in respondents reporting improved access to marine resources; a 21.82% decrease in those reporting reduced access to benefits from using marine resources. (section 3.2.6 and Annex18a).
Output 1 >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.	
Output indicator 1.1 18 community monitors (3 from each of the six target BMUs) are trained and implementing fisheries catch monitoring by EOY1; and are trained and implementing in-water monitoring by EOY2 (Baseline: 6 community monitors).	Capacity for fish catch and in water monitoring enhanced (see section 3) -Two trainings held on fish catch monitoring (Y1: 29–31 Mar. 2023; Y2: 16 &19 Feb. 2024) and one on diving and reef restoration (Y2: 14- 29 Jan. 2024) -Total of 26 people (7F, 19M) trained, out of which 20 people (2F, 18M) have been actively engaged strengthening capacity for fish catch monitoring (2F, 10M) and in-water monitoring /reef restoration through scuba diving (8M) in comparison to the baseline of 6 community monitors (Annex07a,b,c,d). -Y2 &3: Six (2F, 4M) trained community monitors commissioned in July 2023 conducted **daily fish catch monitoring and collected detailed data biweekly** at six sites. M**onthly stipend** (KES 6000; £40) provided as an incentive to support their engagement while BMUs work on stabilising their revenue generation.

	-Trained monitors also **supported octopus catch monitoring** during five cycles of fishery closure openings held in March & September 2023, March & September 2024, January 2025 (Annex 12a-e). -A more structured data management framework was established enabling more consistent monthly reporting through the Marine CoMMS database thereby, supporting ongoing marine resource management and collaboration among partners. -A Whatsaap platform for the data collectors established enabling coordination, learning among community monitors and ongoing technical support from the project partners. -Trained divers supported ranger and scuba-based coral reef monitoring surveys as well as ongoing restoration efforts in degraded reef areas (1 ha)
Output indicator 1.2, By EOY1, 30 community rangers covering two conservancies are trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS), operate under a Code of Conduct jointly developed with community members (inclusive of a grievance mechanism), and are conducting bi-weekly joint patrols with KWS/Fisheries Department (KeFS) Lamu, (Baseline: 14 rangers trained on CoMMS, no Code of Conduct in place).	The project successfully enhanced the level of enforcement and partner collaboration on environment conservation and fisheries co-managemet with a total of 35 (5F, 20M) trained and engaged in routine/daily monitoring and patrols, and monthly joint patrol with the mandated government agencies, antipoaching mobile teams, and BMUs patrol sub-committees to deter illegal activities. supporting patrols; Marine CoMMS database is up to date. • In Y1, 23 (3F, 20M) community rangers and 4 (Male) BMU patrol sub-committee members from PMCC and KICOWA trained over 5-day (27-31 March 2023) on Marine CoMMS, Fisheries MCS, and rangers SSOPs to enhance patrol efforts (Annex09a) • Y2, a **Draft Code of Conduct (CoC)** (Annex09b) adapted from the International Federation of Rangers developed, reviewed and approved by NRT in Y3. • Y3: 4 (Male) additional rangers recruited and oriented on MarineCoMMs; • Training on Earth Ranger conducted over 3 days (19-20 June 2024) for 12 reef rangers (1F, 11M) and 4 (all Females) radio operators. • 12 smartphones procured in Y1 distributed to support data collection across the 6 targeted BMUs and the broader conservation areas in Pate and Kiunga. • Follow up on endorsement of the CoC leveraging on good will demonstrated by the two Conservancy Boards and NRTs support.
Output indicator 1.3 By EOY2, six targeted BMUs (1,424 households) establish and demarcate three new LMMAs, with related by-laws approved and formalised, boundaries demarcated, and awareness of allowable and prohibited activities raised	EOP: Three new LMMAs successfully established consultatively. Total area of 9 LMMAs 787.59 Ha. (New 126.45 Ha; Previously existing 661.14 Ha) (Annex 6). further expansion of the sites was discussed with the communities indicating a

among community and fishery stakeholders (baseline: 6 existing LMMAs, EOP target: 9 LMMAs).	potential increase of 519.14 ha in Kiunga to align with the approved KMNR management plan. • Y1: Three new LMMAs/fish replenishment zones (85.5 Ha) established in Shimo la Tewa (28.3 ha, Temporary Octopus Closure/diving); Coral Garden (46.47 ha, No -Take zone); and Mike Inn (10.73 ha; Gear restriction, only hook & line allowed) and by laws developed; Preceded by 3 community consultation meetings. • Two LMMAs expanded in Y3; Total area of the three new LMMAs 126.45 Ha Shimo la Tewa (66.27 ha, Temporary Octopus Closure/diving); Coral Garden (46.47 ha, No -Take zone); and Mike Inn (13.71 ha; Gear restriction, only hook & line allowed). (Annex11a-e). • Both Kiunga and Pate conservancies opened their octopus closures twice in March and September 2023, March and September 2024, and once in January 2025. (Kiunga only) (Annex 12a-e)
Output indicator 1.4 By EOP, patrols register a 40% decrease in the number of illegal activities detected against the baseline (552 incidents) as a result of project interventions due to improved compliance and deterrent role of regular patrols.	Capacity for enforcement has been enhanced through trainings, additional recruitments, and leveraging BMU level patrol teams support. (see 1.2 above). The patrol records for 2022-2025, show illegal activities have been largely halted in LMMAs and decreased in areas immediately adjacent to LMMAs over the course of the project, together with the downward trend of arrests (Proportion of decrease against baseline: Poaching –68%, Logging –67%, Illegal fishing-83%, Arrests-79% at EOP)The joint patrols served as a platform to strengthen collaboration between the partners and communities in enforcement (Annex10)
Output indicator 1.5 By EOY2, resource base inventory for coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, fish, marine mammals, turtles, sharks and rays in the Kiunga seascape (including ca. 25,000ha KNMR and 661ha LMMAs) has been completed, detailing occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats.	RBI report drafted (Y1) and updated (Y2/3) during the Expert Working Group meetings with details on occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats for Corals, seagrass, mangroves, turtles and marine mammals incorporated into the KMNR management plan. (Annex 16a)
Output indicator 1.6 By EOP, a management plan for the Kiunga seascape (25,661ha) has been consultatively developed, based on the results of the resource base inventory and approved by KWS.	A 10-year KMNR management plan (2025-2035) aligned with KWS' Protected Area Planning Framework (PAPF), was consultatively developed and has been approved by KWS. The final management plan incorporates key co-management provisions, including five fish replenishment zones, with fisheries management as a stand-alone programme, which is essential for enhancing the long-term effectiveness of the MPA. The implementation of the plan is underway and has informed some fundraising efforts for the MPA.The plan is pending gazettement and uploading on KWS website. 10 copies of the plan have been printed for dissemination. (Annex 16a).

	Key milestones and level of engagement ((Annex 16b-f): • Y1: Inception and plan Scoping workshop (6 March 2023); 29 people (6F, 23M) • Y2, KMNR Management Plan Core Planning Team (CPT) 3-day meeting (July 2023 to draft the Plan's foundations (15 participants); A 2-day consultation workshop for stakeholders to provide input into the document (38 participants (13F; 25M); An Expert Working Group (EWG) meeting to support in enriching the management programmes for the plan (16-19 December 2023 24 participants (8F; 16M); 6 village level community consultation meetings to enrich the plan (6&7 September 2024) ; Stakeholder validation workshop (58 participants, 20F, 38M) 12 September 2024, Consolidation of plan by CPT (10 & 11 September 2024) • Y3: Approval and signing by KWS & Printing of plan.
Output 2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).	
Output indicator 2.1a By EOY2, offtake agreements with seafood companies under the Fish-to-Market programme are implemented, securing new access to markets for ≥300 fisherfolk (120 women, 180 men) practicing sustainable fishing. (baseline: 40 fisherfolk; EOP target: 340).	Formalised seafood sourcing arrangements developed with Kumbatia Seafood, offering premium pricing and improved market access to fisherfolk practicing sustainable fishing. A council of dealers established streamlining sourcing of catch with **12 (2F, 10M**) dealers overseeing fair pricing, conflict resolution, boats sourcing, and sustainability strategy and benefit from commissions per Kg of fish sold to Kumbatia . Fisherfolk participation has been expanded to 319 fisherfolk (81 F, 238 M) across 5 BMUs (Section 3.1.2) • Expansion of Fish to Market (FTM) programme progressed through a series of engagements and **319 fishers (81F, 238 M)** registered and onboarded into the program (Annex 17a,b,c) • Contractual frameworks and guidelines co-developed, however more flexible engagement framework was adopted by the partners due to the evolving nature of the programme (Annex 20a b) • Series of trainings conducted on sustainable fishing, fish handling, buyer requirements, and post-harvest loss reduction (Annex 23); • Market Analysis conducted (Annex19a) and system strengthening facilitated through series of PMSD workshops (Annexes22a-e) : Key results include (1) creation of a 22-member Council of Dealers (9F, 13M) with bylaws for more efficient coordination and operations (Annexes 27a-d); (2) reaching an agreement on fish species, supply quotas, prices, and gear standards under the Fish-to-Market (FTM) programme (i.e. in coordination with Kumbatia

	Seafood); (3) improved fish handling and post-harvest processes, reducing losses. • Economic Impact: By EOY2, fishers from 3 BMUs sold 35.4 tons, earning KES 6.84 million (£36,280.72). By Y3, sales expanded to 8 BMUs, totalling 135.38 tons and generating KES 24.77 million (£140,000) for 155 fishers (of 319 registered under FTM) (Annex 24a). Additionally, octopus fishers in Kiunga and Pate earned KES 2.04 million combined during the project (Annex 24b).
Output indicator 2.1b By EOP, the households of 150 of these 300 fisherfolk (60 women, 90 men) report increased incomes (baseline established in Y1) as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses	The market-driven interventions implemnetd significantly improved fisher incomes, market linkages, and value chain efficiency while supporting progress in fisheries sustainability. Household socioeconomic baseline surveys were conducted in Y1, with repeat surveys in Y2 &3 (Annex 18a, b); (section 3.1.2) • 34% (n=138; % 36%M and 64%F) reported increased income trend at EOP compared to 19% (n=61;48% M and 52%F) during baselines; an increase of 8% of those reporting increasing income in the past year at EOP compared to baseline. • The increased income mainly attributed to better market access 56 % (n= 77), better market prices 74% (n= 102), and micro -credit access 18% (n=48) as per Y3 household Socio-Economic surveys. • By EOY2, fishers from 3 BMUs sold 35.4 tons, earning KES 6.84 million (£36,280.72). By Y3, sales expanded to 8 BMUs, totalling 135.38 tons and generating KES 24.77 million (£140,000) for 155 fishers (of 319 registered under FTM) (Annex 24a). Additionally, octopus fishers in Kiunga and Pate earned KES 2.04 million combined during the project (Annex 24b).
Output indicator 2.2 By EOY2, 250 people (175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men, non-overlapping]) have increased their incomes compared to Y1 baseline, and by 20% EOP, as a result of diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings.	The project's input into the microfinance programme in Y1 & 2 (total of KES 14.26 million/£ 80,247.77) has increased access to micro-loans for 431 women (Annex 25c). Entrepreneurship training & mentorship provided to the beneficiaries has enhanced their skills in management of enterprises (Annex 25a and 25b). Assessment of impact of microfinance on Livelihoods was conducted inY3, 207 respondents (Annex 25e)**: 80%** (166) reported increased income (average **30%** growth); **83%** expanded their businesses (increased stock or staff); **13 jobs** were created (7F, 6 M); **90%** felt more self-reliant; **86%** saw improved living standards.

	The programme catalyzed the growth of women-owned enterprises, improved household incomes, and fostered a strong savings and entrepreneurial culture. (Annex 26; stories of change report)
Output indicator 2.3 By EOP, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.	**Equipment procured and distributed <u>(Y1-3)</u> included**: 40 cooler boxes, 10 cooler bags ,4 solar freezers, 2 boat engines, and 1 motorbike for Pate BMUs. Additional cold chain support from Kumbatia Seafood included up to 160 cooler boxes and 65 kill bags. The project assets supported over 180 fishers and dealers, while Kumbatia support benefitted additional fishers improving cold storage capacity, reducing spoilage, and strengthening market readiness Significant reduction of post-harvest losses reported by those fishing for commercial/ both commercial and subsistence: • 3% reduction in the Average post-harvest losses, 45% reduction in the maximum post-harvest losses and majority recorded no post-harvest losses in Y3 compared to Y2 where the majority recorded 5% post-harvest losses which is clear evidence on the impact of post-harvest loss support (Annex 26)
Output 3. Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks.	
Output indicator 3.1 By EOY2, governance and management guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for six BMUs (associated with Pate and Kiunga community conservancies and representing 1,424 households/6,265 people) are endorsed by their respective leaders and being implemented.	Substantial progress made in strengthening the governance and management frameworks of BMUs within the Pate and Kiunga community conservancies. • BMU SOPs developed under KEMFSED project (Y1) were endorsed and implemented by the BMUs (Kiunga, Kiwayu, Ishakani, Shanga Rubu, Shanga Ishakani, and Pate) following a two-phased mentorship programme supported by the project in Y2, involving 234 (76F, 158M) participants. The mentorship empowered BMUs to perform tasks critical for improving their governance and management including development of their annual workplans and budgets for 2024; convening meetings more regularly -BMU assembly meetings &Executive Committee meetings; annual membership renewal; licensing of fishers and vessels, and reporting co-management activities to Fisheries Department monthly • By EOY2, 1249 members were registered in their BMUs of which 783 fishers were registered with KeFS through the E-citizen platform and acquired the Fisherman's licence while 205 local fishing vessels were registered in support of safeguarding marine resources and meeting regulatory processes Progress by year: Y1: BMU SOPs developed under government funded project (KEMFSED) (Annex 27a)

	Y2: Project supported rolling out of the SOPs developed under KEMFSED project through a BMU training and mentorship programme in two phases facilitated by KeFs/County staff. The first phase held in December 2023/January 2024 involved 113 participants (40F, 73M,). The second mentorship phase held in February/March 2024 with 121 participants (36F,85M) (Annex27b & 22c) and SOPS endorsed by the BMUs. Significant improvement reported on number of members registered with their BMUs, number of fishers and vessels licenced with KeFS attributed to project's support for on-site registration during trainings. Y3 Follow ups conducted to ensure compliance
Output indicator 3.2 By EOP, 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen from the six BMUs representing 1,424 households/6,265 people report improved governance function and representation (including of women and marginalised groups) and effective safeguarding (compared with Y1 baseline).	4 trainings held on Human rights and social safeguarding (Annex29a,b,c,d) culminating to formal endorsement of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) tools, including the Grievance Form, Log-in Register, and Serious Incident Report (Annex 30a,b,c) EOP: Knowledge, Attitudes and Perception (KAP) survey results (Annex 18a) Overall, 53% (n=110; 53% M & 47% W) of BMU members were happy with the BMU performance at EOP compared to 32% (n=102; 54% M & 46% W) at baselines. 86.47% (n=96; 45%F, 55%M) 'agreed a bit' or 'strongly agreed' that they can influence BMU decision making compared to 96.15% (n=100; 61%F,36%M) at baseline. This was a 10% overall decline; Significant improvements reported for specific BMUs. For example, Ishakani recorded a 50% increase and Kiwayu recorded a 77% increase in the number of people who felt the community can influence BMU decision making at the end of the project compared to baselines. Additionally, improvement was noted in management of the LMMA at the end of the project with a 29% reduction in those reporting exclusion from decision-making and a 17% reduction in inequitable benefit sharing.
Output indicator 3.3 By EOY1, annual feedback and action planning systems are in place within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies, enabling six BMUs (1,424 households/6,265 people) to track and present their respective progress and set upcoming priorities.	The annual feedback and action planning systems successfully reactivated within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies in Y1 (Annex28c . Y2: six community feedback meetings conducted in September 2023, which involved at least 150 participants (33 F; 117M). These sessions served as a vital platform where discussions focused on conservancy progress, challenges, and future plans were held. Results of various project baselines, including governance assessments, socioeconomic assessments, gender analysis, coral reef and seagrass surveys, and market analysis, were presented highlighting areas for

	improvement. Conservancies continued with quarterly board meetings in Y2, 3 (PMCC: 14 meetings; KICOWA: 14 meetings held)
Output indicator 3.4 By EOP, 40 men, 40 women and 70 youth <26 y.o (35 women, 35 men) [a subset of the 6,265 people in indicator 3.3 above] are trained in the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP), contributing to a 20% increase in participation of women and youth in BMU executive committees and Conservancy boards (Baseline: Kiunga Conservancy board: 4 women, 8 men, 0 youth; Pate Conservancy board: 5 women, 8 men, 0 youth); 6 BMUs (Patte, Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu, Kiwayu, Kiunga, Ishakani): (19 women, 46 men)	A total of 153 (76F,77M) Trained under the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) (Annex31a,b,c): • 42 (21F, 21M) local youths from fishing communities trained from July-September 2023; training delivered through a consultant assisted by 6 LAMP Community Trainers; • Additional **111 (55F, 56M) youths** from the six target BMUs in Kiunga and Pate conservancies trained; training led by the Community Trainers with oversight from the consultant. **Representation (**Annex 32) • KICOWA board: EOP 13 (6F, 7M, 0Y); Baseline 12 (4F, 8M; 0Y) • KICOWA elected a female/youth as chairperson of the board for the first time. • PMCC board: EOP: 15 (4F, 11M, 0Y); Baseline 13 (5F, 8M; 0Y) • Executive committees of 6 BMUs (Patte, Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu, Kiwayu, Kiunga, Ishakani): • EOP: 70 (23F, 47M); Baseline 76 (23F, 53M): Despite Women being the same number, they represent 3% increase considering the total number of BMU leaders at EOP
Output 4. Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher communities and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast, including decision-makers.	
Output indicator 4.1 By EOP, awareness of the marine environment, Fisheries and Wildlife Act, LMMAs, demarcation, bylaws, and community environment is raised among non-specialist audiences through a range of targeted dissemination activities.	At the EOP, there was a notable increase in community awareness and recognition of key marine governance and conservation mechanisms compared to baseline data: A 21% increase in respondents acknowledging that Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) enhance community participation in marine resource management; 23% of respondents agreed that LMMAs contribute to the sustainability of marine resources for future generations; a 9% increase in those who recognized LMMA contribution to recognition of community role in marine resource governance; More community members cited LMMAs as beneficial for coastal protection and as a source of alternative livelihoods; LMMAs rules, particularly those related to restricted access and gear use, were the most commonly cited; 36% (n=144) of respondents reported moderate increases in daily fish landings and the same proportion observed moderate improvements in fish habitats and landing sites(Annex 26).

	Various awareness resources generated: 500 calendars with environmental days and themes aligned with project outputs, seagrass posters, articles and blogs in social media posts; **100** T-Shirts and **52** *Kikois – loin clothes*) to promote sustainable fisheries management. A 3-minute video produced in collaboration with other partners to promote awareness on efforts to reduce destructive fishing based on the TNC/NRT-led Beach seine Gear Exchange Programme conducted in Kiunga Organised and or participated in commemoration of relevant environmental events, conferences and webinars (A4.1; A4.4). -The seagrass science cafe, annual fishing competition, World Fisheries Congress and social media posts supported in raising awareness to actors outside the project area (A4.1) -Supported first commemoration of the **world seagrass day** in Lamu to raise awareness on the importance and threats to this ecosystem, attended by120 participants (30F; 90M) (2023); and In mombasa 2024.
Output indicator 4.2 By EOY2 the resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to Government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape	The resource base inventory for KMNR drafted in Y1 and updated in Y2 and 3, has been incorporated in the KMNR Management plan to be disseminated once it is gazetted.
Output indicator 4.3 By EOY2, best practice guidelines related to LMMA development, BMU governance and co-management are developed to facilitate coordination and peer learning among key stakeholders, including government, along the Kenyan coast.	Useful resources for other livelihood and LMMA development and governance interventions: Baseline survey report on GEP; Gear selectivity report; Guidelines for implementing GEP in Pate Island; Social safeguards training guidelines; Fisheries Market Intervention Learning Document (provided input to a seperate Darwin Innovation funded project).
Output indicator 4.4 By EOP, lessons learnt and potential policy implications are documented and shared with KWS, KFeS, other counties and stakeholders working on marine conservation in Kenya and made publicly available.	Projects stories of change highlighting impact of the project activities. The project team and/or PIC members participated in and/or presented work delivered through Darwin project in various platforms: -the National Coral Reef Assessment (NCRA) Workshop for Kenya (11th April 2023) (Annex 28a), and the validation workshop (27th June). The coral reef surveys supported in Y1 fed into this process. The first WIOMPAN regional learning workshop (1-4 Nov 2023)- contributed to discussions and prioritisation of MPA/LMMA management and capacity needs across the WIO countries. As a result, Pate Marine Community Conservancy (LMMAs) among other national MPAs were proposed for green listing. Two project team members signed up as mentors to support MPAs/LMMAs in the roadmap for green listing to support government stakeholders to deliver this process which will highlight the impactful work of the project and share learning more broadly.

	One team member from Fauna & Flora attended the World Fisheries Congress in Seattle from 3-7 March 2024 and presented in two sessions- a just transition from destructive fishing reflecting the gear exchange work in Kiunga and pilot in Pate; identification of potential fisheries OECMs.

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

Project Summary	**SMART Indicators**	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Globally important marine ecosystems along Kenya's northern coast are sustainably managed by local communities, safeguarding carbon sinks, supporting endangered marine turtle and mammal populations, and securing fisheries livelihoods.			
Outcome: Strengthened local marine governance, enforcement capacity and market-based sustainable livelihoods improve community wellbeing and ecosystem health of 1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitat across Kenya's Lamu seascape.	0.1 By EOP, health (measured by stable % of algal cover and less than 10 sea urchins per 250m2) and coverage of coral reefs and seagrass beds remain stable in six existing LMMAs (baselines to be established by EOY1). 0.2 By EOP, biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs has increased by 20% against baselines established in Y1 (species to be monitored include red sea angelfish, napoleon wrasse (EN), and families of parrot fish, trigger fish, butterfly fish). 0.3 By EOY2, 30% increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure sites, as compared to the baseline (established in Y1) at each site; by EOP a two-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught following reef closures, as compared to the average weight of octopus caught with no management intervention.	0.1 Annual community in-water survey reports 0.2. Community in-water coral reef habitat survey reports 0.3 Annual fisheries catch assessment survey reports per community/BMU landing site (n = 6 sites)	Climate change does not affect communities, sea temperatures, and/or sea level rise drastically in the next three years. No unforeseen, environmental externalities negatively impact the status of indicator species (e.g., pollution event, arrival of new commercial fishing operations, etc.). Coral reef recovery and seagrass growth are slow processes. As such, we are unlikely to establish and confirm recovery trends within the project period. Political situation around 2022 elections does not unduly delay project implementation.

	0.4 By EOY2, ca. 25,661 ha (25,000 ha of Kiunga Marine National Reserve; 661 ha of LMMAs in KMNR – 2 existing, 3 to be newly designated) are afforded protection under KWS's gazetted management plan. 0.5 By EOP, 330 women and 220 men within 550 vulnerable fisher households report improved material, subjective and relational wellbeing against baselines established in Y1. 0.6 By EOP, 1,424 fisher households from two conservancies (Pate and Kiunga) and six BMUs report improved access to and participation in local marine management decision-making.	0.4 KWS-approved management plan for Kiunga Marine National Reserve and draft operational plan 0.5 Annual household socio-economic surveys 0.6 Knowledge and perception (KAP) surveys and annual good governance assessments	Seasonal shocks, including Covid-19, do not affect market demand for fish. Covid-19-related assembly and travel restrictions do not limit field work. and/or community meetings/trainings and workshops. KWS continues to prioritise the inclusion of LMMAs in the Kiunga Marine National Reserve management plan and as an opportunity to set important precedence for future co-management of marine areas.
Outputs: **1**. >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.	1.1 18 community monitors (3 from each of the six target BMUs) are trained and implementing fisheries catch monitoring by EOY1; and are trained and implementing in-water monitoring by EOY2 (Baseline: 6 community monitors). 1.2 By EOY1, 30 community rangers covering two conservancies are trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS), operate under a Code of Conduct jointly developed with community members (inclusive of a grievance mechanism), and are conducting bi-weekly joint patrols with KWS/Fisheries Department (KeFS) Lamu, (Baseline: 14 rangers trained on CoMMS, no Code of Conduct in place).	1.1 Training reports/records, monitoring datasets and survey reports 1.2 Training records, pre-/post-testing, joint patrols records, patrol reports validated by cooperating authorities, Code of Conduct in place	Communities continue to support the creation of LMMAs. KWS engagement stays positive and continues to recognise community measures of protection. Lamu Port operations maintain a similar footprint over the project period, and do not cause any new, negative environmental impacts on target habitats and indicator species. Increased patrolling and risk of detection, apprehension, and/or legal and financial consequences

	1.3 By EOY2, six targeted BMUs (1,424 households) establish and demarcate three new LMMAs, with related by-laws approved and formalised, boundaries demarcated, and awareness of allowable and prohibited activities raised among community and fishery stakeholders (baseline: 6 existing LMMAs, EOP target: 9 LMMAs).	1.3 By-laws validated by the mandated authorities, map of the demarcated areas, no. of people attending awareness raising meetings on new LMMAs, KAP surveys	serve to deter individuals from undertaking illegal activities in LMMAs and KMNR. KWS' review process of the revised management plan is conducted on a timely basis and concludes prior to the end of the project period.
	1.4 By EOP, patrols register a 40% decrease in the number of illegal activities detected against the baseline (552 incidents) as a result of project interventions due to improved compliance and deterrent role of regular patrols.	1.4 Analysis of monthly patrol records	
	1.5 By EOY2, resource base inventory for coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, fish, marine mammals, turtles, sharks and rays in the Kiunga seascape (including ca. 25,000ha KNMR and 661ha LMMAs) has been completed, detailing occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats.	1.5 **Resource** base inventory report	
	1.6 By EOP, a management plan for the Kiunga seascape (25,661ha) has been consultatively developed, based on the results of the resource base inventory and approved by KWS.	1.6 KMNR's updated management plan drafted, incorporating co-management provisions for nine LMMAs	

2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).	2.1a By EOY2, offtake agreements with seafood companies under the Fish-to-Market programme are implemented, securing new access to markets for ≥300 fisherfolk (120 women, 180 men) practicing sustainable fishing (baseline: 40 fisherfolk; EOP target: 340). 2.1b By EOP, the households of 150 of these 300 fisherfolk (60 women, 90 men) report increased incomes (baseline established in Y1) as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses. 2.2 By EOY2, 250 people (175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men, non-overlapping]) have increased their incomes compared to Y1 baseline, and by 20% EOP, as a result of diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings. 2.3 By EOP, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.	2.1 Seafood/fish sourcing agreements between company/ies and community groups (BMUs) for sustainably caught fish, annual household socio-economic surveys reports, fish market contract(s) and sales records 2.2 Micro-loan records, enterprise development training reports, annual socio-economic survey reports (detailing change in income of community members benefiting from microlending and enterprise development trainings), case studies on impact of micro loans 2.3 Cold storage equipment access and use annual survey and reports	Market demand for fish remains high and/or expands. Improved market access and livelihoods incentivises ongoing sustainable fisheries practices. Continued commitment by Kumbatia Seafood, a national seafood company, to link communities to fish markets.
3. Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks.	3.1 By EOY2, governance and management guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for six BMUs (associated with Pate and Kiunga community conservancies and representing 1,424 households/6,265	3.1 Meeting minutes, participants logs, endorsed guidelines and SOPs documents, annual governance audit report, stakeholder feedback meeting minutes, annual plans of action	Continued support from national and local government for Lamu County.

	people) are endorsed by their respective leaders and being implemented. 3.2 By EOP, 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen from the six BMUs representing 1,424 households/6,265 people report improved governance function and representation (including of women and marginalised groups) and effective safeguarding (compared with Y1 baseline). 3.3 By EOY1, annual feedback and action planning systems are in place within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies, enabling six BMUs (1,424 households/6,265 people) to track and present their respective progress and set upcoming priorities. 3.4 By EOP, 40 men, 40 women and 70 youth <26 y.o (35 women, 35 men) [a subset of the 6,265 people in indicator 3.3 above] are trained in the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP), contributing to a 20% increase in participation of women and youth in BMU executive committees and Conservancy boards (Baseline: Kiunga Conservancy board: 4 women, 8 men, 0 youth; Pate Conservancy board: 5 women, 8 men, 0 youth).	3.2 Annual governance audit reports, lists of BMU committees' members, grievance feedback mechanism (detailing how community concerns were addressed), safeguarding guidelines and training report, knowledge and perception assessments 3.3 Annual participatory data analysis, stakeholder feedback meeting minutes 3.4 BMU and Conservancy board members lists, LAMP training pre- and post-surveys	BMU governance structures and officers operate transparently, in accordance with their by-laws, and in the best interests of their membership. Any conflicts arising within or among BMUs are successfully managed.
4. Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher communities and stakeholders at	4.1 By EOP, awareness of the marine environment, Fisheries and Wildlife Act, LMMAs, demarcation, bylaws, and community environment is raised among	4.1 KAP surveys of LMMAs, estimated reach of radio announcements, social media posts, local news stories, dissemination of reports, project	Community members perceive value of contributing to health marine ecosystems.

multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast, including decision-makers.	non-specialist audiences through a range of targeted dissemination activities. 4.2 By EOY2 the resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to Government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape. 4.3 By EOY2, best practice guidelines related to LMMA development, BMU governance and co-management are developed to facilitate coordination and peer learning among key stakeholders, including government, along the Kenyan coast. 4.4 By EOP, lessons learnt and potential policy implications are documented and shared with KWS, KeFS, other counties and stakeholders working on marine conservation in Kenya and made publicly available.	summaries, t-shirts, posters among target audiences. 4.2 Publicy accessible report on websites of partnering institutions including KWS, NRT, FFI 4.3 Best practice guidelines developed with BMUs, fisheries and KWS, record of dissemination among other counties, NGOs and BMUs along the coast 4.4 Number of presentations, case studies and/or reports on lesson learnt shared with other NGOS, stakeholders, etc.	The learning and experiences generated by the project are broadly applicable and of interest to other counties and BMUs in high-value coastal and marine areas in Kenya.
Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1) **Output 1: >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.**			

1.1 In Y1, identify and train members of six targeted BMUs to conduct regular fishing catches monitoring at main landing sites across all years.

1.2 Conduct annual in-water surveys (habitats and marine wildlife) with community members and conservancies' rangers once a year across all years.

1.3 In Y1, facilitate the development of an enforcement Code of Conduct with NRT, Pate and Kiunga boards, and representatives from their constituting BMUs.

1.4 In Y1, train community rangers on patrol data collection, monitoring and security operations (conducted by NRT security team, aligned with Code of Conduct).

1.5 Organise community and BMU consultations in targeted BMUs to facilitate the design and establishment of 3 new LMMAs over the three years.

1.6 With partners carry out a resource base inventory for Kiunga Marine National Reserve in Y1.

1.7 Facilitate consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders to input into the Kiunga Marine National Reserve management plan; submit draft to KWS for formal approval by Y3.

Output 2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 Households (390 women and 220 men)

2.1 In Y1, define selection criteria and identify 300 new households for the Fish-to-Market programme; establish baselines on fishing practices, household income and wellbeing.

2.2 Facilitate meetings between buyers and three BMUs to agree on contracts for sustainably-caught seafood, including prices, quality standard (i.e., size, fishing method), and compliance requirements.

2.3 Conduct participatory market mapping workshops with identified key market actors of fisheries and marine products in Y2.

2.4 Provide extension training services and support on small-scale value addition and sustainable fishing practices to meet agreed market standards and environmental regulations.

2.5 Establish baselines (Y1) and repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) on income and household wellbeing for people receiving livelihoods/market access support to monitor impact of project interventions.

2.6 Conduct gender analysis to increase understanding of dynamics affecting participation, identify and monitor actions to increase female participation.

2.7 Identify and train 250 women and youth to join microlending scheme; deliver enterprise training and launch and monitor microlending scheme.

2.8 Conduct baseline study on use, ownership, coverage and economic model of beach seines in Pate; identify and facilitate 10 boats/crews to engage in gear exchange.

Revised: Identify and facilitate access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.

Output 3. Local governance structures for 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks

3.1 Develop community management and governance training guidelines for six BMUs within Pate and Kiunga Conservancies to foster inclusive, transparent and accountable governance (Y2).

3.2 Facilitate development of standard operating procedures (including safeguarding and adherence to human rights frameworks) and best practice guidelines for BMUs, Conservancies and project partners (Y1-2).

3.3 Train six targeted BMUs and Pate and Kiunga Conservancies on the SOPs and Best Practice Guidelines and secure endorsement of local leaders (Y2).

3.4 Develop safeguarding training guidelines; train key project partner staff, 2 conservancy staff and 6 BMU leaders (Y1-2).

3.5 Establish community governance and management effectiveness baselines in six BMUs and two conservancies (Y1); carry out governance audits to measure progress (Y1, Y3).

3.6 Establish Knowledge and Perception (KAP) baselines (Y1); repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) to monitor changes in community perceptions of BMUs/Conservancies' ability to represent community voices/interests.

3.7 Conduct Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) training for 40 men, 40 Women and 70 youth (<26y.o.), bolstering capacity for conservancy/BMU committee participation.

Output 4: Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher community and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast.

4.1 Create awareness raising messaging and materials, and disseminate via social media, radio, posters and signage, etc. (Y2, Y3).

4.2 Draft paper based on A resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape in Y2.

4.3 Document project learning related to community-led governance, coastal management and market-based incentives on an ongoing basis; synthesise and disseminate learning in Y3.

4.4 Attend conferences and/or webinars to share project information and lessons learnt with other NGOs/KeFS/KWS and to influence policy and decision-makers on marine management (Y2, Y3).

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator Guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation. N.B. The annual total is not cumulative. For each year, only include the results achieved in that year. The total achieved should be the sum of the annual totals.

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
E.g. DI-A01	E.g. Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	1.2	People	Men	20	10	30	60	60
E.g. DI-A01	E.g. Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	1.2	People	Women	30	0	10	40	30
E.g. DI-B01	E.g. Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	0.3	Number	New	1	0	1	2	2
E.g. DI-B01	E.g. Number of new or improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	0.3	Number	Improved	1	0	2	3	3

DI Indicator number	Project indicator	Name of Indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total Achieved	Total planned
DI-D04	0.1 By EOP, health (measured by stable % of algal cover and less than 10 sea urchins per 250m2) and coverage of coral reefs and seagrass	Stabilised/ improved coral reefs and seagrass cover within six existing LMMAs		Area (ha)		0	0	787.59 Ha	787.59 Ha	1000 Ha

	beds remain stable in six existing LMMAs (baselines to be established by EOY1).									
DI-D04	0.2 By EOP, biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs has increased by 20% against baselines established in Y1 (species to be monitored include red sea angelfish, napoleon wrasse (EN), and families of parrot fish, trigger fish, butterfly fish).	Increase in biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs		% Increase;		0				20%
DI-D04	0.3 By EOY2, 30% increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure sites, as compared to the baseline (established in Y1) at each site; by EOP a two-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught following reef closures, as compared to the average weight of	Increase in average individual weight of octopus caught in following reef closure within 6 existing LMMAs		% Increase		0	4.1% (Ijamba Idodi/Chi popo)			Two-fold increase

	octopus caught with no management intervention.									
DI-D16	0.5 By EOP, 330 women and 220 men within 550 vulnerable fisher households report improved material, subjective and relational wellbeing against baselines established in Y1.	Number of households reporting improved material, subjective and relational well being		Households	330 women and 220 men	0				550
DI-B05	0.6 By EOP, 1,424 fisher households from two conservancies (Pate and Kiunga) and six BMUs report improved access to and participation in local marine management decision-making.	Number of people reporting increased participation in local marine management decision-making in the six target BMUs BMU and Pate and Kiunga conservancies.		People	Gender; Age Group; Typology of community/ management organisations.					
DI-A01	1.1 18 community monitors (3 from each of the six target BMUs) are trained and implementing fisheries catch monitoring by EOY1; and are trained and implementing in-water monitoring by EOY2 (Baseline: 6 community monitors).	Number of community monitors from six target BMUs trained on marine resource monitoring (fisheries catch monitoring)	1.1	People	Women Men	7 11	7 11	0 0	7 11	30

		Number of community monitors from six target BMUs trained on marine resource monitoring (in-water monitoring)	1.1	People	Women Men	0 0	0 8	0 0	0 8	
DI-A01	1.2 By EOY1, 30 community rangers covering two conservancies are trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS), operate under a Code of Conduct jointly developed with community members (inclusive of a grievance mechanism), and are conducting bi-weekly joint patrols with KWS/Fisheries Department (KeFS) Lamu, (Baseline: 14 rangers trained on CoMMS, no Code of Conduct in place).	Number of community rangers from PMCC and KICOWA trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS) and engaging in patrols	1.2	People	Women Men	3 27	0 0	5 11	5 27	30
DI-A01	3.4 By EOP, 40 men, 40 women and 70 youth <26 y.o (35 women, 35 men) [a subset of the 6,265 people in indicator 3.3 above] are trained in the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP),	Number of community members who have undertaken the Leadership and Management Programme	3.4	People	Men, women, youths	0	153		153	150

	contributing to a 20% increase in participation of women and youth in BMU executive committees and Conservancy boards (Baseline: Kiunga Conservancy board: 4 women, 8 men, 0 youth; Pate Conservancy board: 5 women, 8 men, 0 youth).									
DI-D01	1.3 By EOY2, six targeted BMUs (1,424 households) establish and demarcate three new LMMAs, with related by-laws approved and formalised, boundaries demarcated, and awareness of allowable and prohibited activities raised among community and fishery stakeholders (baseline: 6 existing LMMAs, EOP target: 9 LMMAs).	Area of nearshore waters under sustainable management through establishment of new LMMAs .		Area, hectares	LMMAs/community-controlled	85.5ha	0		85.5ha	500 ha
DI-C19	1.5 By EOY2, resource base inventory for coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, fish, marine mammals,	Number of other publications produced		Number	Report	1	0		1	1

	turtles, sharks and rays in the Kiunga seascape (including ca. 25,000ha KNMR and 661ha LMMAs) has been completed, detailing occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats. 4.2 By EOY2 the resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to Government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape.									
DI-B01	1.6 By EOP, a management plan for the Kiunga seascape (25,661ha) has been consultatively developed, based on the results of the resource base inventory and approved by KWS. 0.4 By EOY2, ca. 25,661 ha (25,000 ha of Kiunga Marine National Reserve; 661 ha of LMMAs in KMNR – 2 existing,	Number of new/improved MPA management plans available and endorsed		Number	Plan	0	0	1 KMNR plan	1	1

	3 to be newly designated) are afforded protection under KWS's gazetted management plan.									
DI-A06	2.1a By EOY2, offtake agreements with seafood companies under the Fish-to-Market programme are implemented, securing new access to markets for ≥300 fisherfolk (120 women, 180 men) practicing sustainable fishing (baseline: 40 fisherfolk; EOP target: 340).	Number of fisherfolk with offtake agreements with seafood companies reporting improved access to markets under the Fish-to-Market programme		People	120 women 180 men	0 0	224M (56 boat, 4 per boat) 9 dealers (3F; 6M) from Kiunga, Kiwayu, Faza 81W (octopus fishers0		314	300
DI-D16	2.1b By EOP, the households of 150 of these 300 fisherfolk (60 women, 90 men) report increased incomes (baseline established in Y1) as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses.	Number of households reporting increased income as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses		Households	60 women 90 men	0		64% (88) F 36% (50) M +105 M under FTM	88 W 155 M	88 W 155 M
DI-D16	2.2 By EOY2, 250 people (175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men, non-overlapping]) have increased their	Number of households reporting increased income as a result of access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings.		Households	175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men)	238 women accessed microloans	193 women accessed microloans	431 Had accessed micro loans by the end	431 women have accessed loans	250 W

	incomes compared to Y1 baseline, and by 20% EOP, as a result of diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings.							of the project	through the grant; 47% (202) reported increased income	
DI-B09	2.3 By EOP, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.. 1.4 By EOP, patrols register a 40% decrease in the number of illegal activities detected against the baseline (552 incidents) as a result of project interventions due to improved compliance and deterrent role of regular patrols.	Number of fishers with enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.		People	170 men		16 F 4 M	0F 180 M	16F 184M	16F 184M
DI-B05	3.2 By EOP, 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen from the six BMUs representing 1,424	Proportion of households reporting improved governance function and representation in		People	50% of women 50% of rmen	0	Majority 44 %; n=105; 43 w & 62M)	53% (n=110; 53% M & 47% W) of BMU		50% of fisherwomen and men

	households/6,265 people report improved governance function and representation (including of women and marginalised groups) and effective safeguarding (compared with Y1 baseline). 3.3 By EOY1, annual feedback and action planning systems are in place within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies, enabling six BMUs (1,424 households/6,265 people) to track and present their respective progress and set upcoming priorities.	conservancies and/or BMUs.					happy with the way BMU was delivering its roles compared to 32% (n=102; 54% M & 46% W) at baseline	members were happy with the BMU performance at EOP compared to 32% (n=102; 54% M & 46% W) at baselines.		
DI-C15	4.1 By EOP, awareness of the marine environment, Fisheries and Wildlife Act, LMMAs, demarcation, bylaws, and community environment is raised among non-specialist audiences	Number of Media related activities to create awareness on marine conservation activities in the Pate-Kiunga Seascape.		Number	Radio announcements, social media posts, local news stories, dissemination of reports, project summaries, t-shirts, posters	3	3 (Calendars, Posters, video on gear exchange)		3	9

	through a range of targeted dissemination activities.									
DI-C01	4.3 By EOY2, best practice guidelines related to LMMA development, BMU governance and co-management are developed to facilitate coordination and peer learning among key stakeholders, including government, along the Kenyan coast. 3.1 By EOY2, governance and management guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for six BMUs (associated with Pate and Kiunga community conservancies and representing 1,424 households/6,265 people) are endorsed by their respective leaders and being implemented.	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed		Number	Product typology.	0	1 Social safeguards training guidelines	1 Fisheries Market Intervention Learning Document *(led by a different Darwin Darwin innovation grant)*		3
DI-C19	4.4 By EOP, lessons learnt and potential policy implications are documented and	Number of other publications produced detailing lessons learnt from the project and		Number	Case studies and report on lesson learnt	1	1	2 Stories of change based on	4	3

	shared with KWS, KFeS, other counties and stakeholders working on marine conservation in Kenya and made publicly available.	potential policy implications				(Market analysis Report) Gear selectivity report Gender analysis report Beach seine perceptions report	(case study on plastics)	project interventions Microfinance impact assessment report		

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements** (see section 14)?	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	Yes
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	