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**Third Project Steering Committee  
Meeting for the WIOSAP Project and  
First Project Steering Committee meeting  
for the SAPPHIRE project**

*25-27 June 2019*

*Durban, South Africa*

**THIRD PSC MEETING FOR WIOSAP PROJECT: SESSION Vb -  
PROJECT PROPOSAL ON TOWARDS INTEGRATED SPATIAL  
PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL  
AND MARINE RESOURCES IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA.**

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**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
NAIROBI CONVENTION**

**WIOSAP FULL PROPOSALS TEMPLATE**

**Call title:** Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities (WIO-SAP)

**Participating countries:** Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania [and France (not project beneficiary)]

**Executing organization:** Nairobi Convention Secretariat

**Duration of demo projects:** 2 years

**Stage of the call:** Full proposals

**Submission dateline:** 5<sup>th</sup> March 2019

**INSTRUCTIONS**

<b>Organisation Name</b>	<b>World Wide Fund for Nature Kenya (WWF-Kenya)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Towards Integrated Spatial Planning For Sustainable Management Of Coastal And Marine Resources In Kilifi County, Kenya
<b>Address</b>	Postal Address: P.O Box 62440-00200, Nairobi Kenya. Physical Address: The Mvuli, on Mvuli Road, off Waiyaki way Westlands
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://www.wwfkenya.org">https://www.wwfkenya.org</a>
<b>Contact Person</b>	Name: Dr. Judith Nyunja Telephone: +254 (0)722 203 007 Mobile phone: +254 (0)721 277154/ +254 (0) 719 831075 Email: <a href="mailto:jnyunja@wwfkenya.org">jnyunja@wwfkenya.org</a> or <a href="mailto:info@wwfkenya.org">info@wwfkenya.org</a>
<b>Registration Details</b>	Type of organisation: Non-Governmental Organization Country: Kenya Registration Number: OP. 218/051/16 -194/10357 Year: 1962 presence in Kenya, registered as Kenyan NGO in 2016

**Executive Summary:** *Provide a concise description of the project in a few sentences. Please note that if funded, this may form the basis of a public profile for this project*

## I. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION<sup>1</sup>

The Kenyan coast line is approximately 600 km long extending from the Kenya-Tanzania border in the south to the Kenya-Somalia border in the north; between latitudes 1°40'S and 4°25'S and longitudes 41°34'E and 39°17'E. The landward geographical scope of coastal Kenya is determined by the administrative boundaries of coastal counties namely: Kwale, Mombasa, **Kilifi**, Tana River, Lamu and part of Taita-Taveta and Garissa counties. While, the seaward boundary is the 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) with water surface area of approximately 230,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The coastal region of Kenya occupies 14.2% of Kenya's land mass has a population estimate of 3.9 million people.

The coastal area of Kenya is endowed with variety of natural resources and biologically rich ecosystems ranging from rangelands, woodlands, terrestrial forests, mangroves, mud flats, coral reefs, seagrass beds, estuaries, beaches, sand dunes, rivers, lakes, cultural and natural heritage sites. These resources provide important ecosystem goods and services that support multiple forms of uses including tourism, agriculture, shipping, fisheries, forestry, and mining among other economic activities. This significantly contributes to production, socio-economic development at local and national level and safe guard well-being of coastal communities. Over the last decade, the coastal Kenya has experienced significant economic growth. This has led to considerable transformation of the landscape and seascape by a range of large and small scale infrastructure developments and investments that provide both much needed livelihood opportunities as well as cause negative impacts on nature and people. The main **drivers** of this change and transformation in the coastal Kenya have been related to high rate of population growth, high poverty levels, inadequate capacity to sustainably manage natural resources and weak governance. The major **pressures** include: over-exploitation of resources, habitat degradation and transformation, pollution, and climate variability and adverse weather patterns. These drivers and pressures have had great negative impact to the integrity and resilience of coastal and marine environment. Therefore, tackling these challenges require long term action plans which takes cognisance of participatory, cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approaches in planning and management of the diverse coastal resources.

In a bid to tackle the emerging land-based sources and activities that threaten coastal landscapes, we propose to support development and completion of Kilifi County Spatial Plan to ensure it meets the required threshold of a County Spatial Plan as per the provisions of the County Government Act 2012 and guidelines from the National Land Commission. The finalized spatial plan will provide a county spatial structure that defines how the land space will be utilized to ensure optimal and sustainable use of land; support socio-economic development; ensure environmental sustainability; and provide strategies to deal with county level challenges including urbanization, rural development, agricultural expansion environmental degradation, transportation and utilization of other natural resources in the county.

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<sup>1</sup> Remember to remove all the text in grey after completing the concept ensuring that it keeps to maximum 20 pages excluding cover, budget pages and annexes.

This project will serve a demo project for implementation of priority actions in the Kenya Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Action Plan. This project will focus on implementation of ICZM objectives on integrated planning and management of coastal development; provision of infrastructure based on spatial planning; and supporting communication mechanisms among all stakeholders while facilitating full public participation in the spatial planning process. Considering the interconnectivity between land-based activities and the marine environment, this project will indeed support this call on “*Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities*’ (WIOSAP)”. This project will particularly focus on **Component A: Sustainable Management of Critical Habitats. Outcome A.1:** Appropriate tools and methodologies are used to manage critical coastal and marine habitats in order to enhance their resilience and long-term sustainability. **Output A.1.1:** National institutions undertake **participatory spatial planning** in key marine and coastal zones in selected participating countries to increase the resilience of selected key coastal ecosystems to anthropogenic impacts including the impacts of climate change and variability.

At national level, implementation of this demo project is supported by existing policies, legal frameworks and action plans that are geared towards addressing key drivers of change that have potential to significantly impact on land resources, local livelihoods and economy of Kilifi County. At the forefront is the Constitution of Kenya 2010 which recognizes the importance of land and environment and obliges the state to ensure sustainable exploitation, management and conservation of the environment and its natural resources. In particular Article 66 of the Constitution lays foundation on regulation of land uses for balanced economic development and Article 69 on the right to a clean and healthy environment among others. Other legislations like the County Government Act 2012 outlines that each of the Kenyan 47 counties should produce a spatial plan to guide land use. The amended Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA) 2015 also provides for development of environmental action plans and recognizes Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) as a tool for the management and conservation of the coastal and marine environment. In a bid to ensure sustainable management and utilization of coastal and marine resources, the Government of Kenya recognised the need to develop the ICZM action plan (2011-2015) and ICZM policy (2013). These ICZM frameworks provided for promoting integrated planning and coordination of coastal developments across the various sectors; promoting sustainable economic development to secure livelihoods of coastal communities; supporting conservation and management of coastal and marine resources and environment for sustainable development; developing capacity in research, education and enhancing stakeholder awareness and participation in sustainable resource management; and, establishing effective institutional and legal frameworks for implementation of the ICZM policy and action plan. At the regional level, this demo project responds to the Nairobi Convention whose aim is to address the accelerating degradation of the world’s oceans and coastal areas through the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment. It is aligned to WIO—Lab Strategic Action Programme (SAP) by providing a spatial plan that will facilitate planning to reduce impact of land-based sources and activities on the coastal and marine environment. At the global level, the project supports implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: sustainable cities and communities; SDG 13: climate action; SDG 14: life below water; and, SGG 17: partnerships for the goals.

Selection of Kilifi County for this ICZM demo project was based on the gap analysis on spatial plan development among the Kenyan coastal counties. Based on WWF-Kenya ongoing

conservation and policy interventions along the coastal Kenya landscape, we identified gaps in implementation of some priority natural resources management actions due to lack of a comprehensive county spatial plan in Kilifi County. WWF-Kenya officials held consultations with Kilifi County Government officials from the Department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development. During this consultation, we jointly identified the need to have the spatial plan in place as a constitutional requirement for all counties and as a tool for supporting sustainable development in Kilifi County. WWF being a member of the ICZM technical committee, we were aware of the existing gaps in the implementation of the ICZM action plan and further made confirmations through extensive consultations with National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Supporting development and finalization of Kilifi County spatial plan was prioritised as part of implementation of the ICZM action plan.

Some of the main gaps identified in the draft Kilifi county spatial plan was the need to enhance public participation education and awareness regarding the plan; mainstream climate change; integrate both terrestrial and marine environment while considering issues of the blue economy; adopt comprehensive Natural Capital (NATCAP) assessment studies and Critical Ecologically Significant Area (CESA) maps; develop capital investment plan and implementation framework to guide implementation of the spatial plan; develop instruments to manage the space when the spatial plan is signed off such as manuals, regulations and guidelines; establish a Geographical Information System (GIS) laboratory; and, capacity building for county government officials in implementation and monitoring of the plan. As part of supporting this demo project, we would like to leverage on existing resources; and, technical knowledge and experience that WWF-Kenya has gathered while supporting the Lamu, Kwale, Narok and Bomet County Spatial Plans.

## **II. PARTNERSHIPS**

To ensure efficient and effective implementation this project, WWF-Ke will forge strong partnerships and mobilise additional resources. Over the years, WWF-Kenya has cultivated partnerships at community, national and international levels. The partners and stakeholders include government ministries, semi-autonomous government agencies, county governments, private sector, non-governmental organisations, civil society networks, research institutes and local resource user and community groups. Development of this concept was inclusive and strategic partners come together to establish clear set of priorities, operating principles and strategies to achieve the goals of the project. For the purpose of this project therefore, WWF Kenya will work very closely in the Project Steering Committee with strategic partners such as Kilifi County Government and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Other additional partners include government agencies (Kenya Wildlife Service, Ministry of Lands, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Forest Research Institute, National Museums of Kenya, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya Fisheries Service); universities (Pwani University, Nairobi University); civil society groups (Kilifi County Natural Resources Network (KICORNET), Kilifi Kaya Elders, Beach Management Units, Water Resource Users Associations, Community Forest Associations); non- governmental organizations (Nature Kenya, Wildlife Conservation Society, Coastal Research for Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO); and a range of private sector partners among others.

## 1. WWF – Kenya

WWF started implementing projects in Kenya in 1962 and established presence in Kenya in 1986 as WWF Eastern and Central Africa Regional Programme Office (WWF EARPO). In September 2016 WWF-Kenya was registered as a local NGO under the Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Act by the NGO Coordination Board in the Office of the Presidency. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature. This is done through conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

Role of WWF- Kenya in the project

WWF Kenya currently focuses on the following key themes in the country: Freshwater, Forests, Species, Marine, Education for Sustainable Development and Governance. WWF-Kenya developed a five year strategic Plan (2015-2020) with the following four overarching objectives:

- i. To influence key policy and legal frameworks to create an enabling environment for sustainable management of natural resources,
- ii. To influence large-scale infrastructure developments in Kenya to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts,
- iii. To promote socially and environmentally sustainable practices in agricultural and fisheries production systems and
- iv. To secure key freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems and ensure populations of flagship and priority wildlife species in target places are stable and/or increasing.

Implementation of this project and particularly supporting development of county spatial plan falls under objective (i) of this strategic plan.

WWF-Kenya has been working in partnership with County governments in various ways including supporting development of County Spatial Plans (e.g. in Lamu, Kwale, Bomet and Narok counties); review of County Integrated Development Plans; and, development of favorable policy frameworks in natural resources management (forestry, water, wildlife, fisheries and mining). Based on our long term experience in conservation work, WWF global network technical support and in-house technical expertise and skills in spatial planning, policy advocacy and lobbying, community development, research and development , we will be able to transfer knowledge and skills and ensure successful delivery of project outputs and outcome.

Resources WWF-Kenya will provide

WWF Kenya established the Coastal Kenya Program in 2013 to coordinate the implementation of WWF interventions in the coastal Kenya region with a focus on integrated coastal zone management. We therefore have already existing resources within the program that can be leveraged on to support implementation of this demo project. WWF also has programme and projects coordination expertise owing to wide-ranging experiences of its staff. This coordination is embedded in the strong convening power that WWF has exhibited in working with a wide range of partners including government, NGOs, donors, CSOs and private sector. WWF has a good track record of rapid disbursement of funds owing to efficient processing and approval mechanisms coupled with strong and secure procurement procedures and contract management. This is backed by effective outsourcing of experienced skills and knowledge for effective implementation of programmes and projects owing to availability of adequate network of contacts, databases and efficient communication.

## **2. Kilifi County Government (KCG)**

Kilifi County Government (KCG) was established under the constitution of Kenya 2010, under devolved governance, with clear functions including county planning, development and implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources, forestry and environmental conservation. WWF has initiated development of a Memorandum of Understanding with Kilifi County Government, which defines the working relationship and implementation of priority conservation projects within the county.

### **Role of Kilifi County Government in the project**

The County Government Act 2012 section 110 stipulates that County Governments should develop GIS based County Spatial Plans which should be the framework for guiding development for a period of 10 years. Counties will not utilize resources outside a Planning framework. Kilifi county government role is therefore to ensure that this demo project work is mainstreamed into county policies and development plans; specifically to guide in the development of County Spatial plan. Spatial plan is a critical development tool, which if well-developed can ensure critical environmental areas are safeguarded against backdrop of rapid devolvement projects and increasing human population.

### **Resources Kilifi County Government will provide**

Kilifi county government will contribute resources that will compliment project funding. These will include but not limited to technical man power/staff, office space and vehicles. In addition, KCG will supply existing maps; mobilize relevant stakeholders to be engaged in Spatial Planning; taking lead in reviewing the Spatial Planning deliverables such as base maps, natural capital assessments, situational analysis reports, zoning and plan proposals, policies and strategies, capital investment framework and the monitoring framework. The County will also also lobby for resource allocation by the County assembly to support some activities.

## **3. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA):**

NEMA was established under the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act of 1999 as the principal instrument of Government for the implementation of all policies relating to environment. NEMA is also the focal point for the development of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy and Action Plan.

WWF has a solid partnership with NEMA that span over 10 years in various activities. e.g. entrenching Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) in the framework environmental law, development of SEA Guidelines, development of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Guidelines for Local Communities, development of the and development of environmental bond regulations.

### **Role of NEMA in the project**

NEMA has a role in fostering coordinated and integrated approach to resource utilization and management for sustainable development. EMCA amendment Act (2015), Sec. 55 (2) empowers NEMA, in consultation with the relevant lead agencies, to conduct a survey of the coastal zone and prepare an integrated national coastal zone management plan based on the report of such survey. The goal of the ICZM Action Plan is to conserve the coastal and marine environment and to ensure that its resources are utilised in a sustainable manner for the benefit of coastal communities and the national economy. NEMA will therefore play critical role in this project as

it envisage proper implementation of ICZM Action Plan. The outputs/outcomes of this demo project could be used to inform future review of ICZM policy and action plan.

Moreover, as per the County government Act, the County Spatial Plan should be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). NEMA will provide a lead role in development of the SEA through stakeholder led process or NEMA lead expert will ensure the plan complies with environmental and social safeguards.

#### **Resources NEMA will provide**

NEMA will be contributing resources that will support implementation of the project. This will be in form of technical staff, offices, stakeholder mobilisation and equipment such as vehicles.

### **III. OBJECTIVES**

#### **A. Overall objective**

**By 2020 Kilifi County Spatial Plan is effectively implemented for sustainable management of coastal and marine resources and enhanced socio-economic development.**

#### **B. Immediate/specific objectives**

**Objective 1: By 2021, a comprehensive Kilifi County Spatial plan is finalised and endorsed for operationalization by Kilifi County Government and stakeholders.**

Kilifi County has experienced increased growth in human population, rapid growth of human settlements, urbanization, agricultural expansion and increase in infrastructure development. This has led to changes in land use patterns, overexploitation of natural resources, degradation of critical habitats and pollution which have negatively affected environmental quality and threatening the socio-economic stability of local communities. The endorsed spatial plan will provide a framework for optimal use of land and natural resources while meeting the competing sectoral development demands. Proper spatial planning and management of natural resources will significantly reduce land-based sources that may have negative impacts on the marine environment.

**Objective 2: By 2021, there is a fully operational GIS lab in Kilifi County for integrated data management and information sharing.**

Spatial planning process requires extensive gathering of georeferenced data sets from all socio-economic and environmental sectors in the county. All this information requires organization into a database that can later be used for updating during spatial plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The GIS lab infrastructure will be utilised for ensuring this is successfully accomplished.

**Objective 3: By 2021, Critical Ecologically Significant Areas (CESA) secured in Kilifi County.**

During the natural capital assessment, the ecologically significant areas will be mapped out. Several conservation and management interventions that will be proposed will be implemented as appropriate.



#### **IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (See definitions in Annex 3)**

##### **A. Expected project results and indicators**

The expected results and indicators are described in the table (see Annex 3)

**Project overall result:** A comprehensive and robust Kilifi County Spatial Plan developed and implemented as a tool to support sustainable management of coastal and marine environment and improve socio-economic development

The Kilifi county government will spearhead participatory development and implementation of county spatial plan that will contribute to increased resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems to anthropogenic impacts, and climate change and variability. Mainstreaming climate change in the planning process will be an added advantage since it will enable stakeholders to identify opportunities for climate change adaptation.

##### **B. Project activities and work plan**

Project activities and work plan and budget are detailed in Annex 1

##### **C. Project beneficiaries**

The project will benefit array of people at different levels. Gender inclusivity and respect to human rights will be considered at all stages during the project implementation. Since, the spatial plan will cover the entire Kilifi County; we expect that the total estimated population of 1498647 people will benefit either directly or indirectly. Of particular interest are communities living adjacent to key ecosystems that will be identified and mapped as critical ecologically sensitive areas. Their conservation efforts and livelihood improvement activities will be more secured and guaranteed once the areas are captured in the county spatial plan. These will includes members and family members of Community Forest Associations, communities living around the designated Kaya forests, Beach Management Units, fishermen, livestock keepers, farmers and all people involved in nature based social- enterprises. The aspirations and needs of all these potential beneficiaries will be captured in the County spatial plan during scoping exercises and stakeholder engagements.

At county level, Kilifi County Natural Resources Network (KICORNET), with vast membership derived from various interest groups including the private sector will be another beneficiary. The group formed in 2014 aims at advocating for sustainable management of natural resources in Kilifi, and ensure community voice and aspirations are included in development plans strategies and policies. Inclusion of the critical conservation areas in the county spatial plan will be a big win for the group.

Local and national NGOs such as Nature Kenya and AROCHA Kenya have been advocating for proper management of biodiversity hotspots in Kilifi for a long time. By identifying these conservation areas and including them in the spatial plans they will have achieved big milestone in their conservation work, hence they will shift their focus to actual conservation deliverables.

WWF-Kenya will work closely with various partners including national agencies and the Kilifi County Government to effectively implement the project. Government agencies will receive support and capacity building to improve the effective implementation of policies, plans and laws. The project will target Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) on mapping of coastal ecosystems. Kenya Forest Service (KFS) will partner in forest sector,

National Museums of Kenya on Kaya forest mapping and identification. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), at national and local level, will be supported in the implementation of ICZM as well as help in future review of EMCA.

#### **D. Implementing agency management of project**

WWF-Kenya will be the lead executing partner of the project. As the lead partner, we will be expected to lead coordination while implementing all project activities with the different stakeholders (governmental authorities, private sector and communities). We will also be responsible for the administration and financial management of the project funds, procurement and reporting of technical and financial information to Nairobi Convention Secretariat and WIOSAP Project Management Unit.

WWF –Kenya will lead project management, using WWF network programme management standards to ensure high quality implementation and results. A project steering committee (PSC) will be established to further guide implementation/monitoring/reporting; ensure beneficiary accountability; and promote local ownership/sustainability. This committee will comprise project partners, community representatives and private sector stakeholders. To ensure better coordination of the project, the steering committee will be chaired by the County government of Kilifi while WWF will be the secretariat. The precise Terms of Reference for the PSC will be agreed in consultation between the PSC and WWF-Kenya. Project activities will be undertaken by relevant governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental agencies, civil society groups and where appropriate, by the private sector.

With guidance from Nairobi Convention secretariat, WWF-Kenya will implement communication of project activities and produce communication products as well as ensure their adequate dissemination. WWF-Kenya will establish and regularly meet with project partners to update them on project progress.

WWF-Kenya has established presence in Kilifi County, with competent field project officers who will ensure successful implementation.

## **V. SUSTAINABILITY AND REPLICABILITY**

### **V. SUSTAINABILITY**

Sustainability of the achievements and benefits arising out of this project will be secured beyond end of project funding by putting in place a number of measures in participating institutions such as national government, county government, natural resource network, and community-based institutions and at varying levels of impact (policy and practice).

At policy level the outcome of the project will hugely inform future development plans of Kilifi County. The spatial plan will lay ground for future environment management by ensuring critical environmental areas are clearly identified, mapped and declared. This will provide permanent safeguards against future development and human activities.

The project will seek to ensure ownership through active participation and involvement of stakeholders from defining activities and priorities through implementation to evaluation and exit. There is also dedicated capacity building for local communities, CBOs, county level institutions and others to enable them to continue environmental conservation and management work beyond the support from the project. Building civil society capacity to hold government

and private sector to account is one of the cornerstones of this project. The project will also improve information sharing and coordination between various involved parties.

With respect to financial sustainability, the project will as far as possible establish sustainable funding models that are also environmentally responsible. The involvement of various stakeholders and government agencies will ensure the areas identified are prioritised for future funding to improve their management. For example WWF Kenya has identified Kilifi County as a priority landscape for future conservation investments. This project will therefore present strong grounds for fund raising. The county government in particular will ensure future development is guided by the County Spatial plan, further strengthening and securing the critical ecologically significant areas identified. The results will also provide information that will guide in the revision of current ICZM, further providing platform that raises local and international conservation interests.

## **VI. PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system will be established to facilitate assessment of progress and delivery of project outcomes and outputs as well as to provide early warnings on lack of progress and the need for changes in planned approaches. The MEL system will also generate credible evidence that is based on analytical information and that will support learning, communications, reporting, adaptive management and accountability.

Day-to-day monitoring of the project will be the responsibility WWF- Kenya MEL officer under the supervision of WWF-Kenya Coast Kenya Programme Manager. Monitoring and evaluation periodic progress reports will be shared with the PSC and adaptive management interventions adopted as need arises. We will expect also to have independent reviewers appointed by Nairobi Convention Secretariat to undertake mid-term and end-of-project evaluations. WWF-Kenya will prepare and submit periodic and annual project performance progress and evaluation reports, as required.

**VII. BUDGET** (Total budget for the Output applied for MUST NEVER exceed the ceiling given in the background document)

The detailed budget and work plan is provided in **Annex 4** below.

**Annex1: Example of work plan (to be expanded as appropriate)**

Tasks	Responsible	YEAR 1				YEAR 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Specific Objective 1:By 2021, Capacity of Kilifi county government and key stakeholders to deliver and implement the Kilifi county spatial plan improved									
Outcome 1.1: Capacity for implementation of Kilifi county spatial plan enhanced									
Output 1.1: Kilifi County Spatial Plan developed incorporating local, national and global conservation priorities.									
Activity 1.1.1 Development and signing of a bilateral agreement/MoU for the finalization of Kilifi County Spatial Plan	KCG and WWF								
Activity 1.1.2 Influence/facilitate formation of a core technical committee to guide in the review and finalization of Kilifi CSP	KCG and WWF								
Activity 1.1.3 Kilifi County Executive & Members of County Assembly (MCAs) sensitized on the Spatial plan progress and agreed on SP finalisation Road map	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Activity 1.1.4 Support expert meetings to identify and close gaps in the zero draft County Spatial Plan	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Activity 1.1.5 Support stakeholder engagement/public participation for Kilifi CSP	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Activity 1.1.6 Support drafting and incorporating stakeholder views/comments to the County Spatial Plan by the experts	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Output 1.2: Marine Spatial Planning framework influenced									
Activity: 1.2.1 Conduct a desktop mapping for critical biodiversity hotspots and Marine 'land' uses within 12 nautical miles	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Objective 2: By 2021, GIS lab in Kilifi County for integrated data management and information sharing fully operational.									
Outcome 2.1: Effective continuous data collection, analysis and dissemination for programmes and functions within Kilifi County									
Output: 2.1.1: Digital data management systems strengthened									
Activity: 2.1.1.1: Support setting up and operationalization of Kilifi GIS lab	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Activity: 2.1.1.2 Capacity building on geo-spatial data collection/reconstruction, monitoring and evaluation for Kilifi	KCG, NEMA, WWF								

county spatial plan									
Objective 3: By 2021, Critical Ecologically Significant Areas (CESA) secured by the Kilifi County Spatial Plan									
Outcome 3.1: Critical ecosystems and natural resources secured.									
Output: 3.1.1: Approved Land use zonation and CESA maps.									
Activity: 3.1.1.1: Conduct a preliminary natural capital assessment	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Activity: 3.1.1.2: Develop a geo-referenced CESA map for Kilifi	KCG, NEMA, WWF								
Activity: 3.1.1.3: Conduct advocacy and lobbying for Gazettment and approval of Kilifi County Spatial Plan	KCG, NEMA, WWF								

## Annex 2: Logical Framework

<b>Project title: TOWARDS INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA</b>			
<b>Project overall objective:</b> By 2021 Kilifi County Spatial Plan is effectively implemented for sustainable management of coastal and marine resources and enhanced socio-economic development.			
<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Costs /output (US\$)</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Capacity for implementation of Kilifi county spatial plan enhanced	O.1.1: Kilifi County Spatial Plan developed incorporating local, national and global conservation priorities	<p>A.1.1.1 Development and signing of a bilateral agreement/MoU for the finalization of Kilifi County Spatial Plan</p> <p>A.1.1.2 Influence/facilitate formation of a core technical committee to guide in the review and finalization of Kilifi CSP</p> <p>A.1.1.3 Kilifi County Executive &amp; Members of County Assembly (MCAs) sensitized on the Spatial plan progress and agreed on SP finalisation Road map</p> <p>A.1.1.4 Support expert meetings to identify and close gaps in the zero draft County Spatial Plan</p> <p>A.1.1.5 Support stakeholder engagement/public participation for Kilifi CSP</p> <p>A. 1.1.6 Support drafting and incorporating stakeholder views/comments to the County Spatial Plan by the experts</p>	<b>Sub - total</b> <b>38,220.28</b>
	O.1.2: Marine Spatial Planning framework influenced	A 1.2.1 Conduct a desktop mapping for critical biodiversity hotspots and Marine 'land' uses within 12 nautical miles	<b>Sub - total</b> -

<p><b>Outcome 2.0</b> Effective continuous data collection, analysis and dissemination for programmes and functions within Kilifi County</p>	<p>O.2.1: Digital data management systems strengthened</p>	<p>A 2.1.1: Support setting up and operationalization of Kilifi GIS lab</p> <p>A 2.1.2: Capacity building on geo-spatial data collection/reconstruction, monitoring and evaluation for Kilifi county spatial plan</p> <p>A.2.1.3</p> <p>A 2.1.4</p> <p>A 2.1.5</p>	<p><b>28,404.53</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.0:</b> Critical ecosystems and natural resources secured.</p>	<p>O.3.1: Approved Land use zonation and CESA maps.</p> <p>O.3.2: Preliminary Natural Capital Assessment report</p>	<p>A.3.1.1: Conduct a preliminary natural capital assessment</p> <p>A.3.1.2: Develop a geo-referenced CESA map for Kilifi</p> <p>A.3.1.3: Conduct advocacy and lobbying for Gazettment and approval of Kilifi County Spatial Plan</p> <p>A.3.1.4: Support launch and dissemination of Kilifi County Spatial Plan.</p>	<p><b>7,806.48</b></p>

### Annex 3: Project Monitoring Plan

<b>Project Title: TOWARDS INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA</b>			
<b>Project overall objective:</b> By 2021 Kilifi County Spatial Plan is effectively implemented for sustainable management of coastal and marine resources and enhanced socio-economic development.			
<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target/baseline</b>	<b>Method</b>
<b>Outcome 1.0:</b> Capacity for implementation of Kilifi county spatial plan enhanced	IND.1.1.1: # of MoU with KCG signed	Target: MoU with Kilifi County government in place	Round table meeting with County Government leadership and WWF – Kenya.
		Baseline: 0 (2019)	
	IND. 1.1.2: # of county staff sensitized on spatial plan	Target: Key county staff and stakeholders sensitized on spatial plan	Training workshop for county staff
		Baseline: 0 (2019)	
<b>Outcome 2.0</b> Effective continuous data collection, analysis and dissemination for programmes and functions within Kilifi County	IND.2.1.1: # of GIS Lab fully functional	Target: At least one GIS Lab in place	Procurement of equipment for the GIS Lab
		Baseline: 0 (2019)	
	IND.2.1.2. # of county personnel trained	Target: Capacity for all focal personnel in county planning unit enhanced	Training workshop
		Baseline: 0 (2019)	



<b>Outcome 3.0:</b> Critical ecosystems and natural resources secured.	IND.3.1.1: # Natural capital assessment approved	Target: Kilifi County Natural capital assessment developed and approved	Stakeholder led natural capital forums involving players in natural resource management in Kilifi.		
		Baseline: 0 (2019)			
	IND.3.1.2: # CESA map approved	Target: Kilifi County CESA map developed and approved		Participatory exercise with county officials and stakeholders in identifying key ecological sensitive areas in the county.	
		Baseline: 0 (2019)			
	IND.3.1.3: # County spatial plan approved	Target: Kilifi County Spatial plan approved			Drafting of gazetment notices and county assesmbly sessions to deliberate on the final
		Baseline: Draft county spatial plan			

### Definitions

- **Indicator:** Specific information that provides evidence about the achievement of planned results and activities e.g. percentage of, number of, proportion of, ratio of etc. They can either be quantitative or qualitative.
- **Outcome:** Outcomes are the benefits or other long-term changes that are sought from undertaking the project. They are achieved from the utilisation of the project's outputs. Outcomes are linked with objectives, in that if the outcomes are achieved then the project's objective(s) have been met e.g. reduced pollution, improved management of an ecosystem, enhanced stakeholder engagement etc.
- **Objective:** A project objective is a statement of the overarching rationale for why the project is being conducted. It focuses on what the project is going to achieve, rather than what is produced.
- **Output:** Outputs are those results which are achieved immediately after implementing an activity e.g. meeting reports, management plans, knowledge gained etc.
- **Activities:** Activities are tasks that need to be done to produce the outputs for the project e.g. meetings, trainings, taking transects, etc.

- **Targets:** Targets are the desired level of performance you want to see, as measured by indicators, that represents success at achieving your outcome e.g. number of ha to be restored, population of species to be achieved, pollution levels to be achieved etc.
- **Baseline:** A minimum or starting point used for comparisons determined at the beginning of the project.

**Annex 4: Budget** (Total budget for the Output applied for MUST NEVER exceed the ceiling given in the background document)

	Category	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Total Cost (US\$)	WIOSAP Support	Co-financing
1.	Personnel(Total staff costs)	7	6,257.23	43,800.60	21,900.30	21,900.30
2.	Equipment	Varied	Varied	102,933.61		102,933.61
3.	Operating costs	Varied	Varied	15,440.04	3,668.41	11,771.63
4.	Contract Services	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Travel	Varied	Varied	41,173.44	3,668.41	37,505.03

**Definitions**

- **Personnel:** This will be critical personnel required for the successful implementation of the project e.g. a Project Coordinator. Such a role can also be cost-shared with another ongoing project, which has complementary interventions to the proposed WIOSAP project. This category will also include required consultants who may be required for critical technical expertise in the project.
- **Equipment:** This will include a computer, printer, any required office furniture, critical water quality measuring instruments of a reasonable and cost-effective budget etc.
- **Operating costs:** Will include internet, mailing and where very necessary, telephone charges. Will include stationary, fuel and other necessary inputs without a recurring value.
- **Contract services:** Where external services will be required to bring in critical expertise e.g. contractors for construction works etc. This category also includes meetings/workshops e.g. contracted conference package.
- **Travel:** To include ticket costs, local transport and daily subsistence allowance.

#### Annex 4.1: Budget justification

	<b>Category</b>	<b>Justification</b>
1.	<b>Personnel</b>	The proposed personnel will be responsible for liaising with the County Government of Kilifi and undertaking various studies to feed into finalization of the CSP.
2.	<b>Equipment</b>	WWF – Ke has adequate equipment for delivery of this work which include vehicles, laptops, furniture including GIS equipment and soft wares for production of maps required in this process.
3.	<b>Operating costs</b>	Delivery of the Spatial plan will include field visits, stakeholder engagement, and purchase of stationary during engagements and also fuel for the vehicles.
4.	<b>Contract Services</b>	The grant will not involve any contracts and sub-grants.
5.	<b>Travel</b>	The spatial planning core team will require to travel to collect data including key technical personnel who will be required to travel from Nairobi for this work.

**The total budget requested is 100,000 USD broken down as follows:-**

- **Activity budget** **74,431.29**
- **Operational and staff costs** **25,568.71**

**The other additional costs in the budget will be charged from the co-financing grants for full implementation of this project.**