

# Innovative, resilient and sustainable coastal livelihoods in Kenya

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# **Human Population**

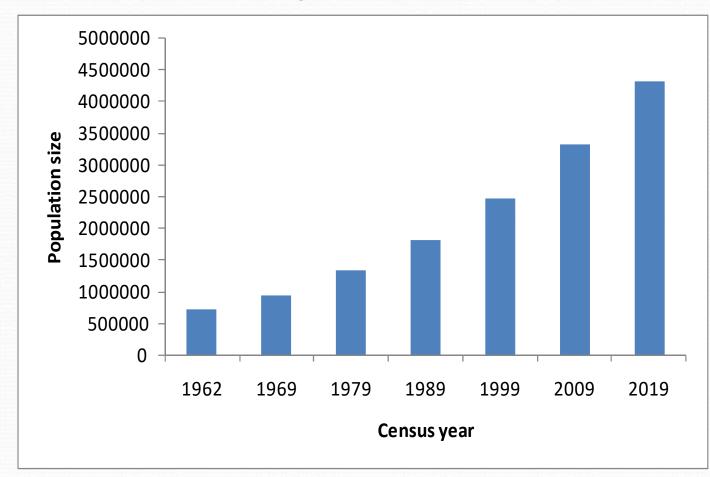


Figure 1: The coastal population growth pattern from the year 1962 to 2019 (Source: Based on data from KNBS 2019)

## **Coastal Resources**



# **Benefits**

- Livelihood & income Fisheries, tourism, mangrove harvesting
- Shore line protection
- Biodiversity
- Climate change mitigation/adaptation
- Carbon offset

# Livelihoods



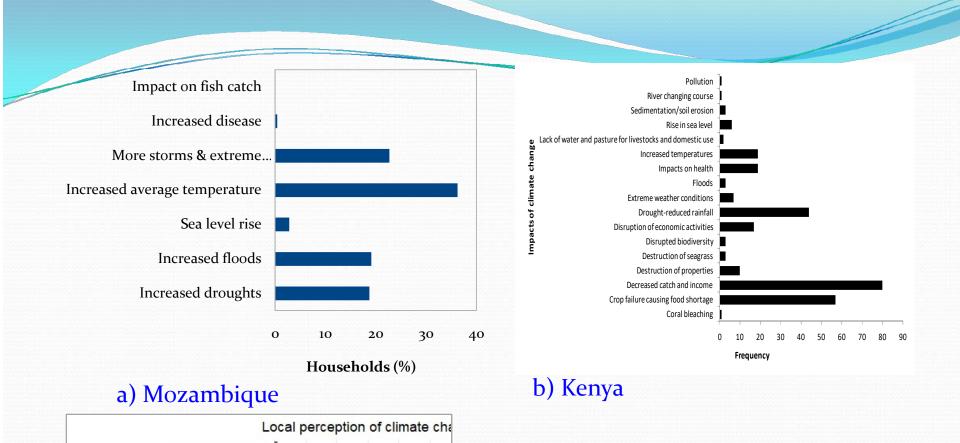


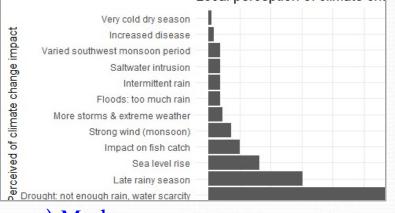


### Threats to coastal & marine resources

- Climate change
- Overexploitation
- Conversion of mangrove areas to other uses
- Settlement

- Urban development
- Pollution





c) Madagascar

Figure 2: Local perceptions of climate change impacts

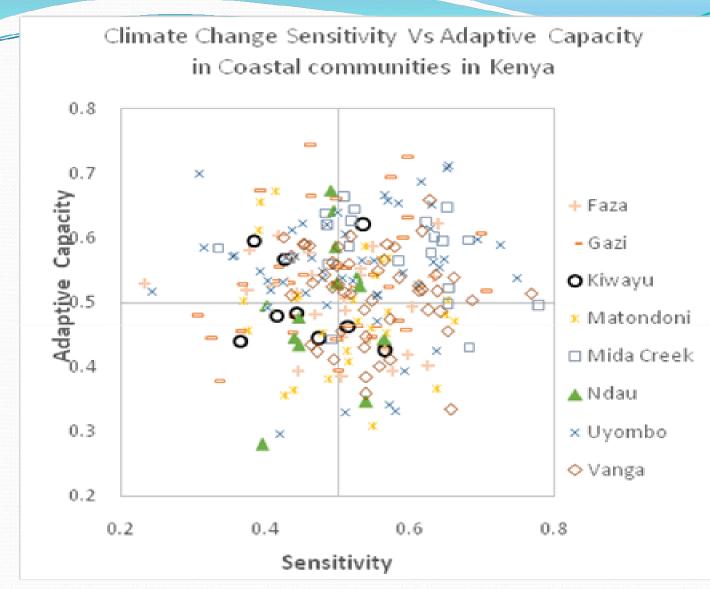


Figure 3: Sensitivity and adaptive capacity of coastal communities in Kenya to climate change impacts



# Innovative, resilient and sustainable coastal livelihoods

### Seaweed Farming - Cottage industry in south coast



Seaweed products •Soap •Shampoo •Shower gel •Lotion





#### Innovative community based mangrove conservation and ecotourism initiative at Mida Creek (Crab Shack board walk and restaurant)



Innovative community based mangrove conservation initiative at Gazi and Vanga (Mkoko Pamoja – Carbon Offset Project)

Preventing deforestation of local mangrove forests
Community based reforestation
Community development through support to education and provision of clean water

### Innovative and resilient livelihoods

 Octopus closures by Shanga-Ishakani Women Group in Lamu County

#### Recommendation

• There is reasonable level of awareness of climate change by communities that depend on coastal and marine resources but there is need for interventions to build the adaptive capacity of these coastal communities.

# **THANK YOU**