

MANAGING, CONSERVING AND PROTECTING THE MALINDI-SABAKI ESTUARY

The Malindi-Sabaki estuary is a **source of life and livelihoods** for the residents who live along it.

However, the estuary is **under threat** from unregulated human activity, causing pollution and overexploitation of its resources.

The estuary has mangroves, sandbanks, mud banks, dunes and freshwater pools.



Human activities are threatening the Malindi-Sabaki estuary, including:



Excessive, unregulated sand mining



Coastal pollution and erosion



Mangrove overexploitation



Increased population along the estuary

A new demonstration project under the Nairobi Convention's WIOSAP project aims to bring stakeholders together to plan, manage, conserve and protect the Malindi-Sabaki estuary ecosystem.

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) project aims to optimize benefits from coastal resources for local communities while preventing environmental degradation and minimizing conflicts.

This project is implementing sustainable optimization and restoration of the estuary's resources. Examples of progress made includes:



Conducting mangrove rehabilitation

Promoting alternative livelihood creation such as:



- Mapping the estuary
- Improving solid waste management



Training on legal fishing gear



Mangrove forest located in the Munga Creek - Malindi
Photo by Timothy K on Unsplash

To date, the project has replanted mangroves and trained fishers at the estuary.

Number of mangrove seeds replanted:

10.5K



Number of fishers trained on best fishing practices along the estuary:

52

