



Call for Demonstration Projects on Community Based Integrated Ecosystem Based Management Approaches to Local Economic Activities for Sustainable Resources Management

Project Title: The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (WIO LME SAPPHIRE)

I. Background:

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. UNEP administers the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Coastal and Marine Environment of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). The Contracting Parties to the Convention are Comoros, France (Reunion), Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania. The Convention offers a legal framework and a forum for intergovernmental discussions and coordinates the efforts of its contracting parties in the protection, management and development of their coastal and marine environment.

The coastal and marine environment of the WIO region has started showing signs of degradation and biodiversity loss attributed to both climate change and anthropogenic activities such as coastal development, overfishing, sand mining, dredging and pollution from land-based sources and activities. In order to address some of these problems in the WIO region, the Nairobi Convention Secretariat is executing the GEF funded project, the “Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms (SAPPHIRE)” in collaboration with the participating countries and partners both at national and regional level. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Regional Service Centre for Africa is the implementing agency of the SAPPHIRE project and is providing oversight in the execution of the project.

The SAPPHIRE project aims to support and assist the appropriate and formally mandated government institutions and intergovernmental bodies in the region to implement activities to deliver the WIO Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and to ensure sustainability of efforts and actions toward long-term management of WIO LMEs, as well as the sustainability of associated institutional arrangements and partnerships. The project will benefit the

Governments of Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa and Tanzania.

The overall objective of the Project is to achieve effective long-term ecosystem management in the Western Indian Ocean LMEs in line with the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) as endorsed by the participating countries. It has five integrated components and each of them are intended to achieve various outcomes.

Component 1: Supporting policy harmonization and management reforms towards improved ocean governance.

Component 2: Stress reduction through community engagement and empowerment in sustainable resources management.

Component 3: Stress reduction through private sector/industry commitment to transformations in their operations and management practices.

Component 4: Delivering best practices and lessons through innovative ocean governance demonstration.

Component 5: Capacity development to realize improved ocean governance in the WIO region.

Component 2 of the SAPPHIRE project will support community engagement in LME monitoring/management and the SAP implementation process by integrating the ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach into Local Economic Development (LED) plans, especially through integrating cost-benefit analysis and valuation of ecosystem goods and services into the overall LED planning process. As part of this process, SAPPHIRE will also support community empowerment to engage in sustainable management of artisanal and subsistence fisheries by embracing EBM approaches. The project will support sensitization of fisher communities and artisanal fisheries on the values of LME goods and services in the WIO region and provide support to mainstream sustainable management of artisanal and subsistence fisheries into existing municipal, provincial and national action plans to support SAP implementation.

II. Demonstration Projects:

Demonstration projects will be designed and implemented to pilot EBM approaches for effective and long-term marine and coastal ecosystem management in the Western Indian Ocean LMEs, in line with the SAP as endorsed by the participating countries. Since most of the countries in the WIO region have already developed national strategic approaches towards the green and blue economies which are consistent with and complement the LMEs SAP, SAPPHIRE project will support countries to implement their priorities as well as deliver their national commitments. Demonstration activities at selected sites will be supported to 'pilot' best practices, with a view to support their replication or

scaling-up in cases where these activities are successful. Monitoring progress towards the achievement of the stress reduction objectives and documenting best practice and lessons learned will be an essential part of the demonstration projects to allow for wider learning, scale-up and replication at the national and regional level where appropriate. In addition, policy briefs will be prepared based on the lessons learned to inform the decision-making process, and policy and strategy formulation. Adaptive management plans will also be one of the important end-products of the demonstration projects.

III. Scope of the Proposal:

The proposal should articulate a demonstration project that will contribute to Component 2: *Stress Reduction through Community Engagement and Empowerment in Sustainable Resources Management*. The demonstration projects should serve to strengthen the engagement of communities in the LME management and SAP implementation process by integrating the EBM approach into the local communities' livelihood/economic activities for achieving stress reduction goals. They should also support the integration of cost-benefit analysis and valuation of ecosystem goods and services into the local development planning process. The demonstration projects should include the involvement of artisanal fishing communities in the design and implementation of management interventions within the overall EBM and SAP implementation approach.

Accordingly, demonstration sites (communities) will be selected from the countries of the region (through a set of criteria negotiated and agreed at the regional level) to address key issues identified through the MEDA/TDA/SAP process. These issues could include, among others, local understanding of declining catches, user conflicts (including gear-use conflicts), local and national processes that lead to over-exploitation of fish stocks such as harmful fishing methods, poorly managed coastal development, pollution, habitat destruction, foreign fleets, and small-scale/industrial fishing conflicts. In order to address these fisheries-related challenges, the demonstration projects should include local fisheries management approaches (eg. LMMAs, BMUs) that need to be integrated into the development of LED plans and processes.

During implementation of the demonstration projects there will be a need to identify the drivers that cause low living standards and health issues among artisanal fishing communities and demonstrate options for alternative livelihoods. This should be undertaken with due consideration and focus relating to alternative livelihoods that could be available to women as well as men. Capacity development that may relate to handling, processing, storage, transportation and marketing of artisanal catches as well as business management and accessing micro-financing and credit facilities could be included in the demonstration project activities. Training may also focus on

gear improvement, safety of life at sea (including navigational skills) and conflict resolution (to support existing or new local management bodies).

IV. Demonstration Community Selection Criteria

The demonstration project proponents should take the following key parameters into consideration when developing their proposals:

- One or two sites/communities per country (ideally groups involved in fisheries and other coastal livelihoods activities)
- Sites of concern for both fisheries and coastal and marine ecosystems, and with a high probability of success for an ecosystem-based approach
- Sites that have a high relevance towards sustainable fisheries and other ecosystem services for poverty reduction, food security and economic growth
- Sites that are candidates for co-management, and the participatory processes under the ecosystem-based management and similar management frameworks that enables fishers and civil societies to get involved in decision-making
- Sites with an increasing ability of women and youth to contribute to the management of coastal fisheries and other uses of the related ecosystems
- Site that are ideal for alternative livelihoods coupled with adaptive management of the use of the resource base and stress reduction in sustainable resource management
- The demonstration project should directly involve and benefit **at least 100 - 200 households**
- Clear, realistic stress reduction activities and their outcomes should be developed and agreed with the selected communities
- Community sensitization on the goods and services of coastal and marine resources and the benefits of sustainable management
- A mechanism should be proposed for ongoing and responsive dialogue with communities on the management of coastal and marine resources
- Youth and gender balance should be strived for in all project activities
- The presence of existing and effective local fisheries management bodies and/or organized community groups in other coastal or marine economic activities will be an important consideration

V. Budget: The maximum amount per grant award will be limited to **USD 80,000** based on the number of target beneficiary communities. The applicants required to provide a detailed budgetary estimate. Administrative cost (including local experts remuneration should be not more than 10% of the total budget). The Secretarial will monitor performance of the grantee and fund release will be based on result reporting.

VI. Co-finance and partnerships: These are mandatory requirements and the applicant institution, or their partners must allocate significant co-finance (either in cash or on kind) to the project.

VII. Project Period: 01 January 2020 – 31 December 2021

VIII. Eligible Applicants: Mandated government fisheries institutions, or local NGO working with communities on the ground, jointly selected by the focal points of SAPPHIRE and the Nairobi Convention with concrete justification. SAPPHIRE focal point in each country will officially notify PCU the selected institution. SAPPHIRE will closely work with other partner projects (such as the SIDA funded ocean governance and fisheries management project implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat and the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) which may lead to greater impact through collaboration and co-financing.

Please Note: although an institution is selected by the Focal Points, the demonstration project proposal must meet the minimum requirement and standard as of the outline and evaluation criteria in order to qualify for funding.

IX. Proposal review process: Technical committee will be established to review the proposals against the set criteria and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) approves the technically recommended projects.

X. Contact: For more information contact: Mrs. Sinkinesh Beyene Jimma at Email: sinikinesh.jimma@un.org; and/or Mr. Bonface Mutisya: bonface.mutisya@un.org

Completed proposals should be received (soft copy) by SAPPHIRE Project Coordination Unit (PCU) no later than **15th January 2020**.

Note: Please ensure that a project proposal and all attachments are legible. All supporting documents (attachments) should also have the name of the project on them.

Annex 1 : Proposal Outline and Content

A. Applicant

Name of Organization:	Kenya Wildlife Service-Wildlife Research and Training Institute
Established	1989
Number of members	4700
Number of similar projects implemented	5
Number of similar projects ongoing	1
Mailing Address	P.O Box 80144 -80100 Mombasa
Physical Address:	KWS, Coast Conservation Area HQ, Mama Ngina Drive, Mombasa
Telephone:	+254721277154
Fax:	
E-Mail:	jnyunja@kws.go.ke ; judithnyunja@gmail.com
Project Title	Climate-Smart Design for Diani-Chale Marine Ecosystem management and Improved Livelihoods for Coastal Communities
Principal Officer (Name and Position)	Dr. Patrick Omondi, Director, Biodiversity Research Monitoring and Planning, Ag. Director, Wildlife Research and Training Institute
Project Contact/Manager (Name and Position)	Dr. Judith Nyunja, Senior Research Scientist, Coast Conservation Area
Proposed Starting Date	2021
Expected Project Duration	2 years

B. Project Proposal Content

Background/ introduction	<p>Marine protected areas (MPAs) throughout the world have been established and often promoted as tools for biodiversity conservation, fisheries management, tourism and education. Kenya has been in the frontline to conserve marine resources through establishment of 6 MPAs namely: Kisite-Mpunguti, Mombasa, Watamu, Malindi parks and reserves, Diani and Kiunga marine reserves. These MPAs fall under two management categories. The marine parks are typically no- take areas whereas the marine reserves are multiple use protected areas where sustainable use of natural resources is allowed including artisanal fisheries.</p> <p>Since the establishment of MPAs in Kenya, there has been significant effort to put in place active measures to conserve and manage them to ensure that we derive the critical ecological and economic benefits associated with MPAs. Our focus area for this project is the Diani-Chale Marine National Reserve and adjacent areas. It is worth noting that, since the establishment of Diani-Chale Marine Reserve in 1995, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) attempted to actively manage the MPA. However, this did not last for long due to mistrust and conflicting interests between the local community and the government. The Diani-Chale Marine Reserve has therefore remained as a paper park for the past 25</p>
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	<p>years. Several attempts have been made to resolve the conflicts and initiate co-management with shared responsibilities and benefit sharing mechanism between the government and local community. The Diani-Chale Management Trust (DCMT) was established to act as a mediator between the government/KWS and the local communities and facilitate co-management approach. In 2016, we started the process of consultation and consensus building to fast track development of a management plan that would provide a framework for implementation of co-management of the MPA. The results of an initial community perception survey, indicated that 87% of those community members interviewed were willing to engage in a community led MPA management approach with technical assistance from the county government of Kwale and KWS as the lead government agency in MPA management.</p> <p>This lack of proper ecosystem management structures for the Diani-Chale MPA and adjacent marine ecosystem has indeed resulted in degradation of the marine resources. The primary drivers for the degradation are: the ever increasing population, rapid urbanization in nearby small coastal towns (Diani, Ukunda, Msambweni, Gazi and Kwale) that has led to rising or high demand for marine resources; overfishing; overcapacity and widespread use of unsustainable fishing gears e.g. beach seines; limited alternative source of income generating activities; unemployment and high poverty levels; land-based pollution due to poor solid and liquid disposal; climate change impacts resulting in frequent coral reef bleaching events due to rising sea surface temperatures.</p> <p>As the human population increases, the demand for fish has intensified resulting into increased fishing pressure in coastal areas and over exploitation of other marine resources. Considering that exploitation of marine resources plays a significant role in the economies and livelihood of coastal communities by providing food and income. We will focus on enhancing conservation and management of the Diani-Chale marine reserve and adjacent marine ecosystem in order to benefit from the fisheries spill-over effects of protection on adjacent fisheries.</p>
<p>Project rationale: relevance and linkage to the project principal goal as well as national priorities</p>	<p>To date, only 0.8% of Kenyan water is officially protected. In reality, this current figure is lower than 0.8% since some areas like the Diani-Chale MPA were officially gazetted as a protected area but have remained as paper parks since no active conservation interventions have been implemented. This is far lower than Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) AICHI Target 11, which requires that each contracting party/country work towards ensuring that 10% of its marine ecosystem is protected by 2020. In order for Kenya to achieve this 10% target, we need to incrementally establish new community conserved marine areas (CCAs) and enhance effective management of existing MPAs. It is on this basis that we will fast track active management of the Diani-Chale national marine reserve and adjacent ecosystem by facilitating participatory development of an acceptable co-management structure</p>

and a climate smart ecosystem based management plan which takes cognizance of the role of MPAs in supporting fisheries management.

There is compelling evidence regarding degradation and loss of marine ecosystems and their associated goods and services due to the impact of climate change and human-induced threats. This has also affected the resources in Diani-Chale marine ecosystem. It is therefore important that we integrate climate change impacts into the management planning process. This will ensure sustainable management of the already dwindling resources and enhance livelihood of local communities.

At the national level, this project seeks to support implementation of the Constitution of Kenya, Wildlife conservation and Management Act 2013, Fisheries Development and Management Act 2016, National Environment and Management Act 2015, County Government Act 2012, the Kwale County Integrated development plan (CIDP) and the draft Kwale County spatial plan (KSP), Kenya Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan, National Mangrove Ecosystem Management Plan (2017-2027), Kenya Vision 2030 among other national policies, legislations and strategies. All these development foot prints recognize the importance of expanding the marine economy while sustainably managing it for socio-economic development and well-being of the local communities. This demo project will support implementation of these national priorities and recommendations which include mapping and inventorying of existing marine resources, conservation of marine ecosystems, fisheries and tourism development, job creation and poverty reduction.

Our interventions in this demonstration project will contribute towards delivering the WIO Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and to ensure sustainability of efforts and actions toward long-term management of marine ecosystems in the WIO region in line with the SAP. Of particular interest is our delivery of SAPPHERE Component 2: *Stress Reduction through Community Engagement and Empowerment in Sustainable Resources Management*.

In addition to meeting these regional targets, this demo project seeks to facilitate Kenya meet its global commitments under the Convention of Biological Diversity, **Aichi Target 11:** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

The project will also contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

SDG 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal

	<p>ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p> <p>SDG 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.</p>
<p>Design principles and strategic considerations</p>	<p>Establishing an effectively managed MPA requires a holistic approach that integrates ecological, socio-economic and climate change considerations. In order to ensure successful implementation, six key principles will be considered: good governance, communication and awareness raising, participatory decision making, science-based management, effective adaptation planning and sustainable community nature based enterprise development.</p> <p>Good governance: A good governance system is key to achieve conflict-free, effective, and successful MPAs. Combining a top-down and bottom-up approaches will ensure that we secure support and commitment from decision-makers, local communities and allow for dialogue among a multitude of public and private stakeholders.</p> <p>In the case of Diani-Chale MPA, this process will be led by Kenya Wildlife Service which will work with a multi-stakeholder project steering committee. The steering committee has already established the MPA planning purpose and scope based on the preliminary community perception survey and stakeholder engagements. The steering committee will facilitate the dialogue and consensus building processes among all local communities and key stakeholders and mobilize resources for its implementation. Our key entry point will be engagement with the 5 Beach Management Units (BMUs) operating in the demo project site. These BMUs are community-level organizations of fishers, fish traders, boat owners, fish processors and other stakeholders who depend on fisheries-related activities for their livelihoods. The BMUs, anchored in the 2019 Fisheries (Beach Management Unit) Regulations, are expected to strengthen the management of fish-landing stations, fishery resources and the aquatic environment, in collaboration with county and national authorities.</p> <p>Another critical group to incorporate in the project will be the Community Forest Association (CFA) that co-manage mangroves within Diani-Chale together with Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Mangroves and associated blue carbon ecosystems serve as habitats for fish and other wildlife, protect our shoreline, provide harvestable resources, as well as regulating climate through carbon capture and storage. We propose to work with CFA and other agencies to promote conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable utilization of mangrove resources in the area.</p> <p>Communication and awareness raising: MPAs are an important avenue</p>

to promote environmental education, to increase the efforts of local communities to protect natural resources, and to secure ownership of management and conservation actions. We will develop a communication and information programme focused on the value of marine resources and the importance of sustainable use. As the audience is diverse (artisanal fishermen, women groups, students, and teachers), different tools will be developed including informal meetings in rural villages, camps for children, and signage. Education and awareness programmes were instrumental to engage the community in Diani – Chale to endorse further development of this MPA and to become active in designing its rules and regulations.

Participatory decision making: Multi-stakeholder participatory decision-making is an excellent tool for improving political support, ownership, responsibility, and democracy for natural resource management. Engaging stakeholders from an early stage of the planning and throughout the implementation of an MPA is the foundation for a co-management framework and regulatory compliance.

The Kenya Wildlife Service will support and facilitate participatory MPA planning by engaging resource managers, Kwale County Government, governmental institutions, private sector, NGOs, and scientists. At the local level, we will engage local communities, fishermen, tour operators, traders and BMUs to develop a common vision, climate smart management objectives, adaptation actions, monitoring and evaluation plan. This will ensure there is clear stakeholder cooperation and a benefit sharing mechanism in place.

Science based management: The proposed actions will be guided and supported by an explicit scientific rationale.

The MPA management plan will be developed with support from government and non-governmental research institutions with relevant research experience in Kwale County. We will facilitate open dialogue between the scientists, managers, local communities, private sector and other stakeholders who will be involved in the planning process.

Research data and information will be used to refine the management objectives, adaptation actions, establish user zones and monitoring plans. Socio-economic data will be used to identify suitable nature-based livelihood options. This information will also support and guide the participatory planning process described above.

Effective adaptation planning: The effects of climate on marine resources have become increasingly apparent. Therefore, integrating adaptation into existing MPA planning processes will help ensure that climate considerations are fully taken into account and acted upon. In addition, this approach will ensure that the ecosystem-based adaptation actions that will be prescribed will reduce human induced stress to the marine ecosystem and support conservation for sustainable development. Effective adaptation planning and implementation will be guided by these four guiding principles:

- Act with intentionality – During our project implementation, we will link possible actions with climate-related impacts and risks to marine resources identified during the climate risks and vulnerability assessment of Diani – Chale ecosystem.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage for change, not just persistence – During the participatory planning process, we will use scientific evidence to ensure that the proposed actions emphasize improving and maintaining ecological processes and functional values of the ecosystem, rather than attempting to maintain historical species assemblages which may continue to change over time due to climatic shifts. • Reconsider management goals, not just strategies - Changing climatic conditions make it imperative that we embrace forward-looking feasible goals and objectives that acknowledge potentially unavoidable effects of climate change. • Integrate adaptation into existing work – we will integrate the management plan into the existing Kwale County Integrated Development Plan so that it is integrated into existing planning processes.
<p>Project Objective, Outcomes and Outputs/activities</p>	<p>General objective: By 2023 the Diani-Chale marine ecosystem is sustainably managed and contributing to sustainable blue economic growth, food security, job creation and poverty reduction.</p> <p>Specific Objectives:</p> <p>SO1) Develop an effective climate smart co-management framework for Diani-Chale marine ecosystem by 2023.</p> <p>SO2) Co-create with communities, innovative fisheries management plans and nature based enterprises to support local livelihoods and enhance economic growth in Diani –Chale by 2023.</p> <p>SO3) Demonstrate the feasibility of reducing pressure on mangrove forests through promotion of alternative livelihood activities (mangrove ecotourism etc.) other than direct exploitation of mangrove wood resources.</p> <p>SO4). Establish demonstration projects on ecological mangrove restoration.</p> <p>OUTCOME 1. Diani- Chale marine ecosystem is effectively conserved and managed through climate smart ecosystem-fisheries based management framework</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.1. By 2022, Diani- Chale integrated marine ecosystem and fisheries management plan developed.</p> <p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p>1.1.1: Baseline management effectiveness assessment using the Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).</p> <p>1.1.2: Assess climate change impacts and vulnerability of local communities and Diani- Chale marine ecosystem.</p> <p>1.1.3: Comprehensive biodiversity assessment targeting fisheries, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves and shoreline.</p>

	<p>1.1.4: Participatory boundary mapping and resource use zonation in Diani-Chale marine ecosystem.</p> <p>1.1.5: Organize 2 stakeholders workshops during inception and validation to facilitate participatory development of integrated ecosystem and fisheries management plan.</p> <p>1.1.6: Organise 2 writeshops for the core planning team to compile all information from the assessment reports and stakeholder workshops; and develop the management plan.</p> <p>OUTPUT 1.2: By 2022, capacity is built to support long-term community engagement in sustainable management (conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable utilization) of Diani-Chale marine ecosystem, consisting of 5 Beach Management Units (BMUs).</p> <p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p>1.2.1: Village level Community sensitisation, education and awareness campaigns on sustainable marine resource management for socio-economic development.</p> <p>1.2.2: Capacity building through training and equipping 10 local community scouts to support community -based monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of the co-managed Diani-Chale marine ecosystem.</p> <p>1.2.3 Develop monitoring, control and surveillance (MSC), and financial sustainability plans.</p> <p>1.2.4: Procure equipment to support community based MCS.</p> <p>OUTCOME 2: Improved fisheries productivity for food security and livelihood for the vulnerable coastal fisher community.</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.1: By 2022, recover fisheries habitat and nursery areas by establishing temporary fishing closure areas (targeting high value octopus) and enhance fisheries replenishment to nearby fishing grounds in the marine reserve.</p> <p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p>2.1.1: Train Beach Management Units members on marine resource governance, sustainable fishing practices, business development, financial management, fish post-harvest technology and marketing.</p> <p>2.1.2: Build the capacity of the local fishers to undertake fishing area closures through peer-to-peer exchanges and experiential learning.</p> <p>2.1.3: Identify, map and demarcate the temporary fisheries/octopus closure areas.</p> <p>2.1.4: Procure and install demarcation buoys in selected</p>
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	<p>fisheries/octopus closure area.</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.2: By 2022, at least two high value fisheries based livelihood enterprises established (e.g within the octopus fisheries market value chain) for improved livelihood and well-being of fisher communities (target 250 direct beneficiaries and 1000 indirect beneficiaries) relying on marine resources in the project site.</p> <p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p>2.2.1: Develop business plans for identified livelihood options; and, facilitate linkages to financial services in order to support establishment of the fisheries and other nature based enterprises as prioritized by the local communities during socio-ecological assessments.</p> <p>2.2.2: Promote market linkages for community fisheries related enterprises to ensure regular uptake of products and at fair prices.</p> <p>2.2.3: Establish an octopus harvesting plan from the fisheries closure areas.</p> <p>OUTCOME 3: Demonstrated approaches of reducing pressure on mangrove forests through mangrove ecotourism and other livelihood activities</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.1: Mangrove based alternative livelihoods activities identified and initiated</p> <p>3.1.1: Identify and prioritise, through participatory appraisal surveys, appropriate mangrove based livelihood opportunities for Diani – Chale area. (linked to activity 2.2.1 above)</p> <p>3.1.2: Establish a technical working group to promote mangrove ecotourism in the project area</p> <p>OUTCOME 4: At least 5ha of degraded mangroves in Diani-Chale are restored through improved ecological approaches</p> <p>OUTPUT 4.1: Degraded mangrove forests of Diani-Chale are rehabilitated through enhanced restoration approaches</p> <p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p>4.1.1: Assess and map the ecological settings of the degraded sites requiring restoration</p> <p>4.1.2: Develop capacity on ecological mangrove restoration among community and other stakeholders.</p> <p>4.1.3: Restore degraded mangrove areas using participatory approaches.</p> <p>4.1.4: Design and establish a simple community participatory mangrove monitoring program.</p>
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	<p>OUTCOME 5: Enhanced communication, publicity and knowledge management regarding Diani-Chale ecosystem</p> <p>OUTPUT 5.1. Communication and publicity materials developed</p> <p>ACTIVITIES</p> <p>5.1.1: Design and publish and officially launch the Diani-Chale integrated ecosystem management plan (involves printing and communicating the management plan developed under outcome 1)</p> <p>5.1.2: Develop appropriate information and awareness materials (posters, brochures, short videos) to raise awareness and communicate the project interventions.</p> <p>5.1.3: Procure equipment (cameras, portable projector, screen, laptop) to support documentation and communication.</p> <p>5.1.4: Develop 2 Scientific publications and policy briefs.</p> <p>5.1.6: Develop an information repository database.</p>
<p>Key indicators, risks and assumptions</p>	<p>INDICATORS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Area (7,500 hectares) under effective management as determined by the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score II. One integrated ecosystem -fisheries management plan developed III. No. of temporary fisheries closure areas (hectares) IV. No. of fisheries business models developed and implemented V. No. of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) VI. No. of communication and awareness materials. VII. Information database developed VIII. No. of mangrove based alternative livelihoods opportunities prioritised IX. A recognizable increase in public awareness on mangrove conservations issues X. Area of mangrove restored through participatory approaches XI. Biomass of mangroves and associated resources increased XII. Mangrove monitoring program in place XIII. No. of communities trained in ecological mangrove restoration <p>RISKS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Medium risk Political interference - It is likely that there will be some diverted attention to politics during the campaign season preceding the general election in 2022. This will most likely affect stakeholder engagement and slow down the implementation of the project in 2022.

	<p>Low - medium risk</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Delay in implementation due to institutional bureaucracy. II. Restrictions regarding gatherings due to COVID 19 pandemic may hamper effective sensitization and stakeholder engagement. III. Reduced fishing ground-proposed project activities will include identifying and demarcating fishing closure areas which will be no-take fisheries replenishment zones. This management measure with long term benefits to enhance fisheries may negatively impact on fishers by reducing the fishing grounds in the short term. <p>Low risk</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Insufficient outreach and lack of uptake of the messages delivered through the communication materials developed. <p>ASSUMPTIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. There is total project acceptance and ownership. The local communities and other stakeholders are willing to fully engage in supporting the project implementation regardless of political disruptions during the campaign and election period. II. Funds will be disbursed on time to enable timely implementation of all activities. III. There will be total compliance with COVID 19 regulations regarding gatherings. IV. There will be consensus and support from all political structures V. Stakeholders will be able to access online platforms for engagement VI. The integrated ecosystem management plan will be approved and endorsed. VII. The BMUs will be willing to establish fisheries closure zones. VIII. The suitable business models identified will be successfully implemented. There will be direct improved income levels from nature-based enterprises that will be established. This will subsequently multiply to a larger number of indirect beneficiaries. IX. The communication strategy adopted will ensure we achieve a wider outreach; and, have a greater positive impact beyond the project site
Cost-effectiveness	<p>Oceans based industries have been estimated to be the 7th largest global economy when compared to national gross domestic products. This vast ocean wealth cannot be realized without healthy marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, seagrass bed and mangroves. It has been estimated also that US\$1.0 invested in mangrove restoration will return US\$3.0 back; inform of environmental, biodiversity and social benefits. It is on this basis that we feel the proposed actions to be cost-effective and value for money.</p> <p>Through proper participatory planning and implementation of this demo project. We will ensure that there is effective and efficient use of the resources (financial, human, time) in order to achieve the objectives and outcome of this project. We will utilize the direct financing, in-kind</p>

	<p>contribution, exiting technical expertise from the stakeholder groups and the community level social capital to achieve a sustainably managed Diani-Chale marine ecosystem, productive fisheries and social well-being of the local community. We expect that our interventions will help in improving the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score for the project site by at least 3% from the current baseline which will be determined during baseline assessment.</p> <p>In addition, it is worth noting that KWS has a well-established financial management system in place that will ensure prudent use of finances as provided in the work plan and budget. Our in-kind contribution in terms of technical support, staff time and logistics will ensure cost effectiveness and long term impacts of the interventions initiated by this demo project.</p>
Sustainability	<p>The project design is participatory and multi-sectoral, involving several government departments as well as local communities and civil society. The project builds and strengthens the existing institutions and no new institutions or institutional framework will be created. The guiding principle for all components is capacity building for local communities and responsible local and national agencies to sustainably implement the project. The project sustainability plan will be integrated during project implementation. This provides assurance that the project fund will have a long-term impact and will continue to provide benefits to the target community even after this project expires. We have considered financial, programmatic and institutional sustainability plans in the section below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. Financial sustainability</p> <p>The management plan will have a section on financial planning outlining the various options available for expanding the financial resource stream that will continue to support the proposed interventions. This may include ploughing back a portion of income derived from the nature based enterprises that will be established. Other available options include private sector investments, service fees, membership fees, online fundraising, in-kind contribution from stakeholders among others. We expect that revenue derived from fisheries related licensing process will trickle back to the local community in accordance with the Kenyan Natural Resource Benefit Sharing Bill, 2018. This legislation provides a framework for the establishment and enforcement of a system of benefit sharing in natural resource exploitation between resource exploiters, the National Government, affected County Governments and local communities. The Diani – Chale Local Community Benefit Sharing Forum will be expected to liaise with the Kwale County Benefit Sharing Committee to determine benefit sharing agreement on behalf of the community; and, identify local community</p>

projects to be supported by money allocated to the local community by the County Benefit Sharing Committee.

2. Programmatic sustainability

We will facilitate establishment of a management framework that will ensure sustainability of the Diani-Chale Marine conservation programme. This will be achieved through:

Community involvement: We will fully involve the community all stages of project implementation to give them ownership and therefore achieve the expected long term impacts. This participatory process will enable skills and knowledge transfer from the groups we will be working with to other groups. This is expected to enable replication and continuation of project implementation after project duration is over

Institutionalize local groups: Strengthening the local groups operating in Diani- Chale (e.g the Community Based Organizations –CBOs, Civil Society Organizations-CSOs, Beach Management Units- BMUs, Community Forest Association -CFA) and involving them during project planning and implementation will ensure sustainability of our interventions. They will play a crucial role in maintaining the project objectives during project implementation phase and after the close of this project.

Community advocacy: There is already ongoing efforts to sensitize the opinion leaders and local communities on the benefits of sustainable management of Diani-Chale marine ecosystem under the current rapidly changing environmental, and economic development. Working together with the Kwale Natural Resource Network (KNRN), we will leverage on their ongoing policy advocacy initiatives that will ensure sustainability in the long run.

Involving local government and departments: The Kwale County Government mandated to spearhead socio-economic development in our project site is fully involved in the planning and future implementation of this demo project. Indeed, this demo project supports implementation of the Kwale County Integrated Development Plan (KCIDP) and the Kwale Spatial Plan (KSP). Working with other relevant government agencies will ensure improved access to the government initiatives in this direction while leveraging on the existing resources that will sustain the activities beyond this project period. Such agencies that Kenya Wildlife Service will work with include: Coast Development Authority (CDA), Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), National Police Service (NPS), and the Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA).

3. Institutional and Organizational Sustainability

Kenya Wildlife Service as an organization mandated to support

	<p>development of ecosystem management plans in marine protected areas, has established management structures and financial systems that will support long term management of Diani-Chale marine ecosystem. The institutional framework within the Kwale County Government and other government agencies (CDA, KeFS, KMFRI, KFS, NEMA, KMA, NPS) also provides an opportunity to leverage on institutional strengths to ensure sustainability of this project. However, we will continue to explore new opportunities, develop new partnerships and boost existing relations with other development partners, NGOs and the private sector who have an interest in supporting conservation and livelihood interventions highlighted in this demo project.</p> <p>Communication and Outreach: A good communication strategy will help us showcase and profile our milestones during project implementation and the project outputs/outcomes. We will have regular communication through our webpage, social media platforms, local radio, electronic and print media. This constant communication will facilitate outreach to a larger audience. We expect that some of the audience will be interested to support long term sustainable management of resources within Diani-Chale marine ecosystem.</p> <p>Volunteer engagement: We will establish a citizen science platform that will enable volunteers who visit Diani-Chale marine ecosystem to engage in some conservation work that supports our project objectives. The non-paid volunteers will provide a needed human resource capacity that will require minimal financial input and in most cases not require financial inputs.</p>
Replicability	<p>There is opportunity for replication of successful lessons learnt during this project implementation by “scaling out” the impacts of this project to meet the social and environmental challenges experienced by the coastal communities. Through the “scaling out” approach, this demo project has potential for replication in other co-managed marine ecosystems where communities are in the forefront in ensuring sustainable management of the resources. In such scenarios, we can provide technical support to facilitate participatory development of climate smart ecosystem management plans; and co-design development of alternative nature-based livelihood options based on existing situation.</p>
Project Results Framework (Please use the annexed standard format)	See Annex
Detailed Budget and Annual Work Plan (Please use the annexed standard format)	See Annex
Management Arrangements	<p>The project design has taken into consideration the need to strengthen the bottom-up approach during project implementation.</p> <p>Project implementation will be led by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)</p>

	<p>which is a national government agency mandated to oversee management of national marine reserves and parks. KWS will host the project secretariat responsible for overall project coordination, financial management, project monitoring and evaluation, procurement of equipment, technical support.</p> <p>A multi-stakeholder technical team with representation from key government agencies (Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Coastal Development Authority), Kwale county government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) community based organizations (CBOs), Beach Management Units, Community Forest Association, Diani Resident Association, tourism sector representatives, Hoteliers and other relevant private sector representatives (e.g Base Titanium, Kwale Sugar Company) will form the project Core Planning Team (CPT). The CPT will be responsible for providing technical advice to the oversight agency (KWS) on implementation aspects. We will also identify selected leaders from each of the villages in the project site to be co-opted members of the CPT. These leaders will also be tasked with village level community mobilization and sensitization during the project period.</p> <div data-bbox="644 987 1150 1447" data-label="Diagram"> <pre> graph TD A[UNEP-Nairobi Convention Secretariat] <--> B[Kenya Wildlife Service] B <--> C["Core Planning Team KWS, KeFS, KMFRI, CDA, KFS, KMA, KCG, WCS, CORDIO, WWF-K,"] C <--> D[Village leaders/ representatives] </pre> </div>
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	<p>The project will be subject to standard WIO-LME-SAPPHIRE Monitoring and Evaluation procedures for demonstration projects. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework will play a key role in determining progress and successful implementation of the project; and, for informing adaptive management during project life cycle. The MEL will facilitate assessment of progress and delivery of project targets as well as provide early warnings on lack of progress and the need for changes in planned approaches. The MEL plan will generate credible evidence that is based on analytical information and that will support learning, communications, reporting, adaptive management and accountability.</p> <p>As part of developing the MEL framework, the project outcomes were developed based on the preliminary consultations and assessment of the socio-ecological issues affecting the Diani-Chale marine seascape. The issues highlighted during the preliminary assessments were used to</p>

	<p>develop the objectives, indicators and associated means of verification (MOV). During inception of this demo project, we will subject the MEL framework to further refinement by the stakeholders.</p> <p>All project partners/stakeholders and specific project beneficiaries will participate in ensuring project implementation is guided by the MEL plan. Kenya Wildlife Service will provide technical assistance, coordinate monitoring, and establish a database for baseline data and subsequent monitoring data as part of the monitoring, evaluation and learning system.</p> <p>The Project Steering Committee will conduct quarterly internal project review to enable adaptive management. The project will also report on progress on outcomes through semi-annual and annual reports that will be shared widely. We will conduct an end term evaluation at the end of the project.</p> <p>Below is a summary of the monitoring and evaluation process that will be undertaken;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An inception meeting: This meeting will bring together the project implementation team to walk through the project and generate a common understanding of the deliverables. 2. Development of a MEL plan: The draft MEL plan will be subjected to further review and refinement by the project implementation team and stakeholders/partners. The project log frame will provide guidance to a detailed project performance measurement framework with key performance indicators (KPIs) 3. Establishing baseline: Baseline information will be critical in guiding the monitoring of the progress toward the achievement of the planned objectives and also during evaluation of the project. 4. Reporting: Semi-annual and annual progress reports will be done in accordance with KWS and partners requirements. Clearly set outputs, outcomes and associated indicators will form the basis for the reporting. The reports will be submitted to SAPPHIRE Project Management Unit. 5. Learning and Knowledge Management: Deliberate effort will be put to profile, document and disseminate case studies and best practices to inform quality improvement and replication. Key lessons learned through project implementation will be shared internally and externally. 6. Evaluations: There will be an internal multi-stakeholder midterm and end of project evaluation as per project requirements.
Stakeholder Involvement Plan	<p>We will work with the already established multi-stakeholder platform which includes local MPA stakeholders, Beach Management Units, community Based Organizations, Civil Society Organization such as Kwale Natural Resource Network, relevant private sector entities (e.g tourism sector players, hoteliers, travel agencies), other relevant government agencies such as the Kenya Fisheries Service, Kenya Marine</p>

	<p>Fisheries Research Institute, Coast Development Authority, Kenya Maritime Authority, National Environment Management Authority, Kwale County Government, conservation NGOs and local communities. This engagement will help us to identify gaps and define opportunities for enhancing management of the Diani-Chale marine ecosystem. Local communities will be involved in the social impact assessment of Diani-Chale ecosystem at two levels – the assessment and in the formulation of intervention. In the survey, household representatives will be asked to rate the importance of each impact as high, medium, low or zero. These assessments (METT, climate vulnerability and social assessments) will be used to develop the joint adaptation action plan to be incorporated in the management plan.</p> <p>Stakeholders will also be involved in developing the Monitoring and Evaluation framework to be used during project implementation. By building capacity and establishing strong institutional frameworks, the relevant stakeholders will be assigned roles and responsibilities which they will be expected to undertake during the project period and thereafter.</p>
<p>Compliance with UN Safeguards</p>	<p>Human rights: This demo project takes cognizance of the centrality of human rights to sustainable socio-economic development. We will apply the “Human Rights Based Approach” which will entail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensuring the project furthers the realization of human rights as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments including the Kenyan Constitution. It will safeguard and improve the livelihood strategies of the local communities and the poor people while ensuring that informed participation is guaranteed. ● Planning and monitoring how the values and principles underpinning the principles of accountability and the rule of law, participation and inclusion, equality and non-discrimination, are applied in the project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The project will promote participatory management of natural resources to promote benefit sharing and improve sustainable access to marine resources in the project site. ● Continuously engaging with duty bearers/key stakeholders to develop their capacities to protect and fulfil human rights obligations during project implementation. <p>Gender equality and women empowerment: This demo project is gender-responsive in its design and implementation framework. We take cognizant of the fact that communities in Kwale county are highly patriarchal, with traditional ideas of women’s roles shaping their participation. The project will take a ‘people centered’ approach putting emphasis on capacity building and empowerment to enable both men and women have equal opportunities to participate in the project. It will promote gender equality by empowering marginalized persons (men, women, boys, girls) within the project area to have equitable access and control over resources and the socio-economic benefits of development</p>

	<p>as a result of this project.</p> <p>Environmental sustainability:</p> <p>Environmental sustainability is achieved through sustainable management, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of natural habitats and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions. In this demo project, the development and further implementation of a climate smart Diani- Chale marine ecosystem management plan will ensure environmental sustainability under changing climatic conditions. Our proposed interventions in co-designing innovative fisheries management measures within the project area while enhancing local livelihoods is an adaptation measure that will have positive social and environmental impacts. The active management of fishing closures within the project area is expected to enhance fisheries productivity, while fish value addition and access to markets through cooperatives is expected to increase income and cushion communities against climate change vulnerabilities.</p>
Exit strategy	<p>Institutionalizing co-management of the Diani- Chale marine ecosystem and establishment of proper governance structures will ensure sustainability of the project interventions. Engaging the local communities in co-designing innovative nature-based enterprises, capacity building and enhancing their potential to benefit in the market value chain is a noble approach that will enhance ownership of the natural resources, transparency and accountability. This approach will ensure that communities proactively continue with implementation of the interventions initiated by this project. We expect Kenya Wildlife Service as the lead agency in MPA management to take over coordination of the long -term implementation of the co-management plan that will be developed during this project period.</p>
Legal Context	<p>The project interventions realign with the provisions of several legal instruments that advocate for protection, conservation, integrated management of marine resources by involving the public while ensuring equitable benefit sharing and sustainable socio-economic development.</p> <p>Constitution of Kenya</p> <p>The constitution of Kenya offers guiding principles on the governance of land and the environment. Article 60 (1) (e) provides for sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas while Article 69 (1) has provisions with direct relevance to environment. The State is obliged to (a) Ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure equitable sharing of the accruing benefits; (d) Encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; (g) Eliminate processes and activities that are likely to endanger the environment; and (h) Utilize the environment and natural resources for the benefit of the people of Kenya.</p> <p>County Government Act Cap 265, 2012</p> <p>This Act of Parliament elaborates on the county government powers, functions and responsibilities. The Act clarifies how the county</p>

governments shall perform their constitutional mandate, which includes the implementation of specific government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation. This includes participatory development of spatial plans indicating the areas designated for conservation and recreation. Fisheries management being one of the devolved functions calls for close co-operation between the national and county governments in the management of natural resources including fisheries.

Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013

The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 provides for the protection, conservation, sustainable use and management of wildlife in Kenya and established the Kenya Wildlife Service. The Act applies to all wildlife resources on public, community and private land, and Kenya territorial waters. The Act authorizes Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to work with stakeholders to develop Protected Area management plans that provides a framework for sustainable management of natural resources within any protected area and its adjacent environment. It recognizes the participation of local communities in the conservation and management of wildlife through several sections. Section 33 allows for participatory development of an integrated wetland management plan while sections 36 and 44 allow for the creation of marine conservation areas with defined areas for fishing, protection and other purposes through a participatory process. Sections 70 and 72 of the Act also allow for dependent communities where protected areas have been established to benefit from wildlife in those areas.

The Fisheries Management and Development Act No. 35 of 2016

Fisheries Act provides the framework for the development, management, exploitation, utilization and conservation of fisheries and other aquatic resources to enhance the livelihood of communities' dependent on fishing. Article 50 (1) and 59 of the subsidiary regulations has provisions for the protection of fish breeding areas, including mangroves.

Fisheries (BMU) Regulations, 2007

In Part 2, Section 7 of the Fisheries (BMU) Regulations 2007, all BMUs are required to develop co-management plans for their respective co-management areas (CMAs). This ultimately promotes community-led ecosystem management for improved human livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, enhanced fisheries management, and ultimately strong fisheries governance.

2.2.5 Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act (EMCA), 2015

The Act establishes an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment. Sections 54 and 55, provide for a consultative process for the development of management measures such as protection and conservation of environmental sensitive areas such as co-management areas along the coast as well as development of an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plan.

	<p>Land Act, No. 28 of 2016 The Act mandates the National Land Commission (NLC) to take appropriate action to maintain public land that has endangered or endemic species of flora and fauna, critical habitats or protected areas and to identify ecologically sensitive areas that are within public lands. It further requires the Commission to undertake an inventory of all land-based natural resources, and reserve public land for any purposes, including environmental protection and conservation. The Act provides for opportunity to secure fish landing sites with the Beach Management units as public property.</p> <p>Forest Conservation and Management Act, No. 34 of 2016 The Act provides the legal framework for collaborative management of forest resources in the country including the coastal mangrove forests which constitute important fish habitat. Community participation is encouraged through community forest associations (CFAs).</p> <p>Other Relevant National Acts These include the Coast Development Authority Act (Cap 449), Science, Technology and innovation Act No. 28 of 2013 which establishes Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Kenya Ports Authority Act Cap 391, Tourism Act Cap 383, the Maritime Zones Act Cap 371 of 1989, and the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012.</p>
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C. Proposed Budget

Requested Fund	USD 85,160
Fund from other sources including own contribution	Kenya Wildlife Service-Wildlife Research & Training Institute (in-kind contribution) - USD 35,200 Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (in-kind contribution) - USD 14,300 Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) - USD 31,100
Total project budget	USD 165,760

E. Proposed Methodology and Approach to implement the Project

To address the objectives and scope of this call, a multidisciplinary approach will be used to ensure relevant data and information are collected and collated. The following approaches are proposed:

- *Planning meetings*: in-house planning meetings will be held to validate the proposed actions and agree on the work plan.
- *Data mining*: A desktop review will be performed to collect and collate coastal and marine data relevant for the call. This will include use of archived databases on fishery and other marine resources as well as published scientific publications, technical reports, and maps held by different organizations and individuals working in the project area. This will be complemented by actual field data collection of marine resources (coral reef, seagrass, mangroves, fisheries, socio-economics). Analysis will be performed on the data gathered to review the status and conditions of the Diani – Chale marine ecosystem and its importance; current issues and challenges facing the resources; and identification of hotspot areas. The data will also be used to map the resources, zonation and for guiding implementation of priority community led management interventions.

- *Data quality control:* Workshops involving project teams will be held in order to compile and consolidate various data obtained from different data sources and perform a data gap analysis.
- *Interviews:* Key informant interviews will be conducted with community leaders and other stakeholders identified in the project area as custodians of important sources of information on coastal and marine resources within and adjacent Diani-Challe Marine Reserve.
- *Capacity building:* To save on time, community training on ecological mangrove restoration will proceed in tandem with data collection. Special attention will be given on approaches to conduct long-term mangrove monitoring.
- *Demonstration ecological mangrove restoration:* We hope to apply the newly released 'Guidelines for ecological mangrove restoration in WIO region' to establish demonstration mangrove restoration in project areas. The training will include site preparations as well as nursery establishment, transplanting, and monitoring.

D. Organizational Background and Capacity to Implement the Proposed Project (max 1 page)

Nature of the proposing institution

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is a State corporation under the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. KWS was established in 1989 by an Act of Parliament – the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act CAP 376, of 1989 now repealed and replaced by the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013. The overall mandate of KWS is to conserve and manage wildlife in Kenya and to enforce related laws and regulations. In order to execute its mandate KWS has an elaborate organizational structure (see Annex 1). KWS establishment has 4700 members of staff.

The main activities conducted by KWS include: Conserve and manage national parks, wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries under its jurisdiction; ***Coordinate the preparation and implementation of ecosystem plans; Prepare and implement national park management plans; Assist and advise in the preparation of management plans for community and private wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries; Conduct and coordinate all research activities in the field of wildlife conservation and management and ensure application of research findings in conservation planning and decision making;*** Provide security for wildlife and visitors in national parks, wildlife conservation areas and sanctuaries; Set up a county wildlife conservation committee in respect of each county; Promote or undertake commercial and other activities for the purpose of achieving sustainable wildlife conservation; Collect revenue and charges due to the national government from wildlife and as appropriate develop mechanisms for benefit sharing with communities living in wildlife areas; Advise the Cabinet Secretary on matters pertaining to wildlife policy, strategy and legislation; Undertake and conduct enforcement activities such as anti-poaching operations, wildlife protection, intelligence gathering, investigations and other enforcement activities; Advise the National Land Commission, the Lands Cabinet Secretary and the Council on the establishment of national parks, wildlife conservancies and sanctuaries; Promote and undertake extension service programmes intended to enhance wildlife conservation, education and training; Identify user rights and advise the Cabinet Secretary thereon; Grant permits; Establish forensic laboratories; and Monitor the compliance of terms and conditions of licenses.

Organizational approach (philosophy) for project implementation

KWS has a devolved system of management with 8 conservation areas covering the whole of Kenya. This demo project will be implemented at the Coast Conservation Area (CCA). The directorates in the organogram below are represented in each devolved unit. The project coordination and administration will be carried out from KWS CCA headquarters based in Mombasa. The project coordinator will be tasked with the responsibility of running the project in liaison with the

organization's Projects Manager. The project funds disbursed from UN-Nairobi Convention Secretariat will be received at the KWS Nairobi Headquarters, institutional account. The finance department will disburse the funds to the field/ regional CCA office to facilitate project implementation based on the work plan and budget. The Government of Kenya financial management and procurement procedures will be strictly adhered to.

Length of existence and project management experience

KWS has been in existence for 31 years and have a vast experience in managing conservation research, conservation planning and infrastructure projects.

Membership and affiliation to associations or umbrella organizations

Collaboration and strengthening relationships with stakeholders and partners is one of the key pillars supporting our conservation interventions. In this regard, we endeavor to enhance our engagements with communities, county governments, other government agencies, media, customers, development partners, private sector, researchers and other stakeholders; Build partnerships to support conservation and reduce human wildlife conflict and other threats; and, Engage the public, youth and communities through education and outreach. At the regional and global level, we are active members of WIOMSA, WIO Mangrove Network, ICRI, IUCN, and national focal point for several global Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Target population group (women, local communities, youth, etc.)

KWS is mandated to conserve and manage wildlife in both protected areas and outside protected areas. This therefore means that we interact with local communities occupying these areas. Our interventions affect all gender and age groups.

Previous experience relevant to the proposed project

Kenya Wildlife Service has been in the forefront in developing conservation strategies and ecosystem-based management plans by using the Protected Areas Planning Framework. These management plans provide a framework for integrated conservation and management of coastal and marine natural resources for sustainable development. Some of the plans and strategies targeting coastal and marine resources that have been directly supported through development and implementation include: Kisite- Mpunguti marine ecosystem management plan, Malindi marine park management plan, - Watamu marine management plan, Kiunga- Boni- Dodori management plan, Shimoni-Vanga joint co-management area management plan, National mangrove management plan, Coral reefs and seagrass conservation strategy, sea turtles conservation and management strategy, the national lobster management plan, Shimba hills ecosystem management plan, Witu forest ecosystem management plan, Tana River wetlands management plan.

KWS also led the component of Natural Resource Management of a **World Bank/GEF/UNDP** - Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP). Through this project, KWS spearheaded the initial process of community sensitizations, stakeholder consultations and bilateral government level discussions geared towards establishing the proposed Transboundary Marine Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania. The Diani-Chale marine ecosystem falls within the geographical scope of this TBCA. This demo project will be contributing towards providing ecosystem management interventions and improving community livelihoods within this important TBCA ecosystem.

Our main partner in this project, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) is a national research institution in Kenya that is mandated to undertake research and advise the government on the wise use of aquatic resources, including mangroves. KMFRI has successfully completed several national, regional, and international projects of direct relevance to this call. These include:

- UNEP-Nairobi Convention/GEF WIOSAP Project- Through this project KMFRI developed 'Guidelines on Ecological Mangrove Restoration for the Western Indian Ocean region'. The Guidelines will be handy in the implementation of the current call.
- **Pew Charitable trust** – Mangroves and climate change: incorporating mangroves in the Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions to the Paris Agreement.
- **World Bank/GEF/UNDP** - Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP). Through this project, KMFRI coordinated development of the 'Management Plan for the Mangrove Ecosystem in Kenya' for the 2017-2027 period. The current project will be responding to the fishery management program of the Plan.
- **UNEP/Nairobi Convention contract** to prepare **state of the coast report for Kenya**. The work included state of mangroves in the country

E. Quality of Personnel and suitability for the implementation of the Project -CVs

The project will be implemented by high caliber and professional staff from KWS and KMFRI with varied expertise in marine conservation science and park management (refer to Annex 1). The staff have vast cross cutting knowledge and experience in conservation project development and implementation (See attached CV for details)

The project coordination unit will be composed of the following

1. Project Coordinator – Dr. Judith Nyunja (Marine conservation expert)

Responsible for leading and managing the project team; assigning tasks to project team members; managing the deliverables according to the work plan; establishing a project implementation schedule; reporting (technical and financial) to UNEP- NCS and providing regular updates to top management

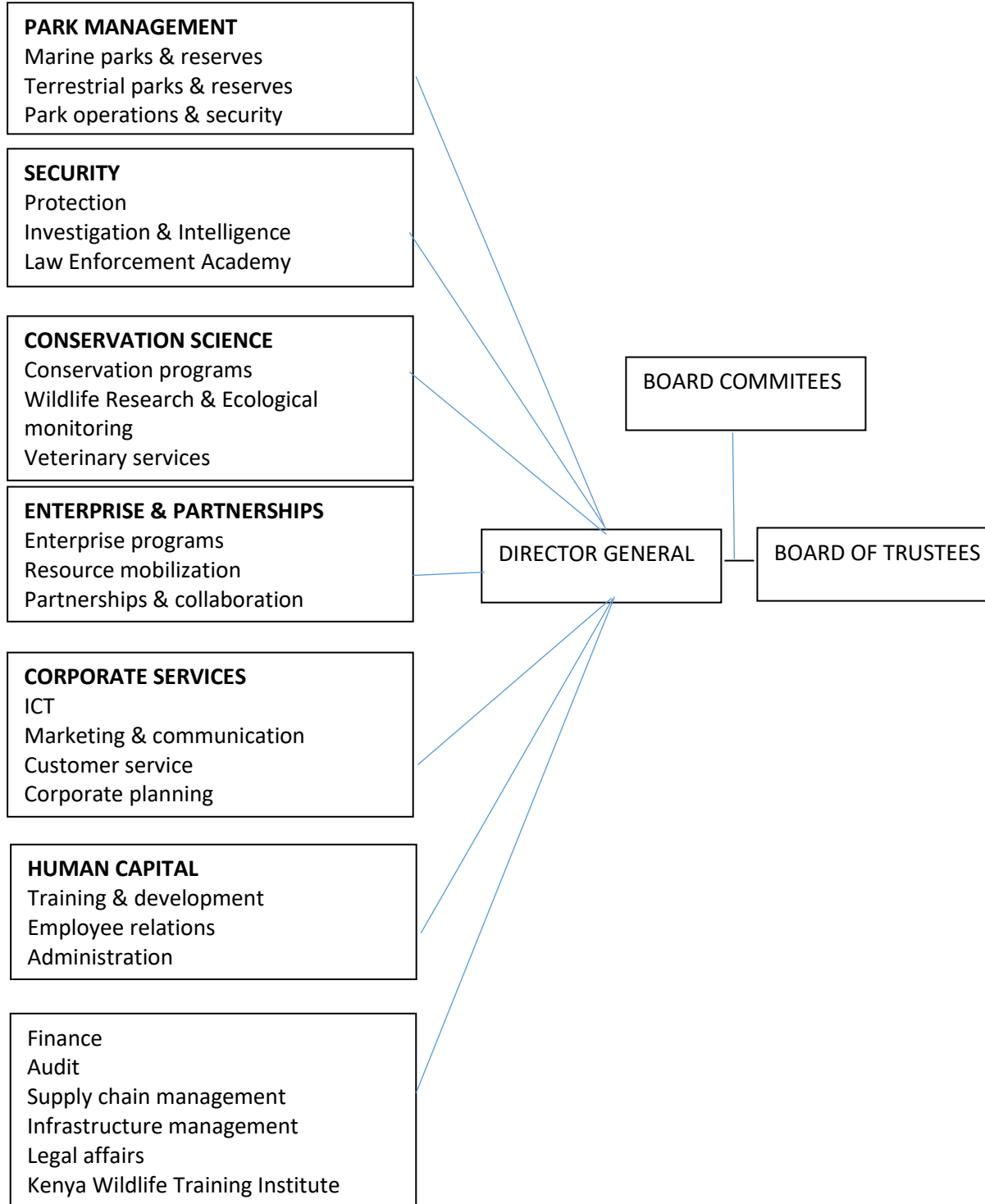
2. Project Team members – Dr. Mohammed Omar (marine conservation expert, KWS), Anastasia Mwaura (resource planning), (Peter Hongo (GIS expert, KWS), Dr James Kairo (Mangrove management, KMFRI), Amina Juma (Natural resources management, KMFRI) and Fred Mungai (GIS Expert, KMFRI).

Responsible for providing their expertise and completing specific deliverables in line with the project objectives and documentation.

F. Additional information

Additional information about KWS can be obtained from the following website www.kws.go.ke

Annex 1: KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Annex 2. Project Logical Framework

Project Goal/ principal Objective	By 2023 the Diani-Chale marine ecosystem is sustainably managed and contributing to sustainable blue economic growth, food security, job creation and poverty reduction.
Outcome1.	Diani- Chale marine ecosystem is effectively conserved and managed through climate smart ecosystem-based management framework
Output 1.1	By 2022, Diani- Chale integrated marine ecosystem and fisheries management plan developed.
Activity 1.1.1	Baseline management effectiveness assessment using the Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) and socio ecological assessment of protected areas (SAPA)
Activity 1.1.2	Assess climate change impacts and vulnerability of local communities and Diani- Chale marine ecosystem
Activity 1.1.3	Comprehensive biodiversity assessment targeting fisheries, coral reefs, seagrass beds, a mangroves and shoreline.
Activity 1.1.4	Participatory boundary mapping and resource use zonation in Diani-Chale marine ecosystem.
Activity 1.1.5	Organize 2 stakeholders workshops during inception and validation to facilitate participatory development of integrated ecosystem and fisheries management plan.
Activity 1.1.6	Organise 2 writeshops for the core planning team to compile all information from the assessment reports and stakeholder workshops; and develop the management plan
Output 1.2	By 2022, capacity is built to support long-term community engagement in sustainable management (conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable utilization) of Diani-Chale marine ecosystem, consisting of 5 Beach Management Units (BMUs).
Activity 1.2.1	Village level Community sensitisation, education and awareness campaigns on sustainable marine resource management for socio-economic development.
Activity 1.2.2	Capacity building through training and equipping 10 local community scouts to support community based monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of the co-managed Diani-Chale marine ecosystem.
Activity 1.2.3	Develop monitoring control and surveillance (MSC) and financial sustainability plan
Activity 1.2.4	Procure equipment to support community based MCS
OUTCOME 2	Improved fisheries productivity for food security and livelihood for the vulnerable coastal fisher community.
OUTPUT 2.1	By 2022, recover fisheries habitat and nursery areas by establishing temporary fishing closure areas (targeting high value octopus) and enhance fisheries replenishment to nearby fishing grounds in the marine reserve.
Activity 2.1.1	Train Beach Management Units members on marine resource governance, sustainable fishing

	practices, business development, financial management, fish post-harvest technology and marketing.
Activity 2.1.2	Build the capacity of the local fishers to undertake fishing area closures through peer-to-peer exchanges and experiential learning
Activity 2.1.3	Identify, map and demarcate the fisheries /octopus closure area
Activity 2.1.4	Procure and install demarcation buoys in selected fisheries/octopus closure area
OUTPUT 2.2	By 2022, at least two high value fisheries based livelihood enterprises established (e.g. within the octopus fisheries market value chain) for improved livelihood and well-being of fisher communities (target 250 fishers) relying on marine resources in the project site.
Activity 2.2.1	Develop business plans for identified livelihood options; and, facilitate linkages to financial services in order to support establishment of the fisheries and other nature based enterprises as prioritized by communities.
Activity 2.2.2	Promote market linkages for community fisheries related enterprises to ensure regular uptake of products and at fair prices
Activity 2.2.3	Establish an octopus harvesting plan for the fisheries closure areas
OUTCOME 3.	Demonstrated approaches of reducing pressure on mangrove forests through creation of alternative livelihood activities
OUTPUT 3.1.	Mangrove based alternative livelihoods activities identified and initiated
Activities 3.1.1.	Identify and prioritise, through participatory appraisal surveys, appropriate mangrove based livelihood opportunities for Diani – Chale area.(linked to activity 2.2.1 above)
Activities 3.1.2.	Establish a technical working group to promote mangrove ecotourism in the project area
OUTCOME 4.	At least 5 ha of degraded mangroves in Diani-Chale are restored through improved ecological approaches
OUTPUT 4.1.	Degraded mangrove forests of Diani-Chale are rehabilitated through enhanced restoration approaches
Activity: 4.1.1.	Map and assess the ecological settings of the degraded sites identified requiring restoration
Activity: 4.1.2.	Develop capacity on ecological mangrove restoration among community and other stakeholders
Activity: 4.1.3.	Restore degraded mangrove areas using participatory approaches
Activity: 4.1.4	Design and establish a simple community participatory mangrove <i>monitoring</i> program.
OUTCOME 5:	Enhanced communication, publicity and knowledge management regarding Diani-Chale ecosystem

OUTPUT 5.1	Communication and publicity materials developed					
Activity 5.1.1	Design and publish the Diani-Chale integrated ecosystem management plan					
Activity 5.1.2	Develop appropriate information and awareness materials (posters, brochures, short videos) to raise awareness and communicate the project interventions.					
Activity 5.1.2	Procure equipment (cameras, portable projector, screen, laptop) to support documentation and communication					
Activity 5.1.3	Official launch of the Diani-Chale integrated marine ecosystem management plan					
Activity 5.1.4	Develop 2 Scientific publications and policy briefs.					
Activity 5.1.5	Develop an information repository database					
	Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of Verification	Risks	Assumptions
Project Objective By 2022, the Diani-Chale marine ecosystem is sustainably managed and contributing to sustainable blue economic growth, food security, job creation and poverty reduction.	Area (7500 hectares) under effective management as determined by the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score	% METT score to be determined	4% increase in METT score from baseline	METT scores at the beginning of the project and at project completion.	Medium risk Political interference - It is likely that there will be some diverted attention to politics during the campaign season presiding the general election in 2022. This will most likely affect stakeholder engagement and slow down the implementation of the project in 2022.	There is total project acceptance and ownership. The local communities and other stakeholders are willing to fully engage in supporting the project implementation regardless of political disruptions.
Outcome 1 Diani- Chale marine ecosystem (65km ²) is effectively conserved and	Integrated ecosystem and fisheries management plan developed	0	1	GIS maps, Field data collection reports, Workshop	Low - medium risk Delay in implementation due to institutional bureaucracy	Funds will be disbursed on time to enable timely implementation of all activities.

<p>managed through climate smart ecosystem-fisheries based management framework</p>				<p>proceedings, Validated integrated ecosystem management plan;</p>	<p>Restrictions regarding gatherings due to COVID 19 pandemic may hamper effective sensitization and stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>There will be total compliance with COVID 19 regulations regarding gatherings. There will be consensus and support from all the political class Stakeholders will be able to access online platforms for engagement The integrated ecosystem management plan will be approved and endorsed.</p>
<p>Outcome 2 Improved fisheries productivity for food security and livelihood for the vulnerable coastal community</p>	<p>No. of temporary fisheries closure area (hectare)) No. of fisheries business models developed No. of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender)</p>	<p>0 0 150 (baseline)</p>	<p>1 hectare 2 600 (target)</p>	<p>Reports, Validated business plans,</p>	<p>Low – medium risk Reduced fishing ground-proposed project activities will include identifying and demarcating fishing closure areas which will be no-take fisheries replenishment zones. This management measure with long term benefits to enhance fisheries may negatively impact on fishers by</p>	<p>The BMUs will be willing to establish fisheries closure zones. The suitable business models identified will be successfully implemented. There will be direct improved income levels from nature based enterprises that will be established. This will subsequently multiply to larger number of indirect</p>

					reducing the fishing grounds in the short term.	beneficiaries.
<p>Outcome 3: Demonstrated approaches of reducing pressure on mangrove forests through creation of alternative livelihood activities</p>	<p>Technical working group in place</p> <p>Mangrove based alternative livelihood identified and prioritised</p> <p>Increased mangrove cover</p> <p>Productivity of coastal fisheries increased</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Baseline to be established</p> <p>498 households</p>	<p>1 technical working group initiated and operationalized</p> <p>5% reduction in mangrove deforestation activities</p> <p>10% Increase in number of households engaged in mangrove conservation activities</p>	<p>Performance reports</p> <p>Field visits to determine number of households engaged in the alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Mangrove cover maps</p> <p>Interviews with community involved in mangrove conservation</p>	<p>Change in attitude</p>	<p>Availability of resources</p> <p>Willingness of communities to participate in the demonstration programmes</p>
<p>Outcome 4: At least 3 ha of degraded mangroves in Diani-Chale are restored through improved ecological approaches</p>	<p>Biomass of mangroves increased</p> <p>Increased biodiversity of mangrove forest ecosystem</p> <p>A mangrove monitoring program in place</p> <p>Training on mangrove resource management completed.</p>	<p>Baseline to be established</p>	<p>3 ha restored</p> <p>2 mangrove nurseries established</p>	<p>Expert reports</p> <p>Field assessment of the exercise-site visits and interviews</p> <p>Minutes of committee formation</p> <p>Training manual</p> <p>List of trainees</p> <p>Field reports</p>	<p>Restorative, protective, and preservative efforts</p>	<p>Government support to community forestry in mangroves</p> <p>Community members willing to participate</p> <p>Relevant new skills can be transferred</p>

	Trainees impart skills to other community members					
Outcome 5: Enhanced communication, publicity and knowledge management	No. of communication and awareness materials.	0	5	Print/audio/visual assets e.g Documentary, Posters, brochures, policy brief, case studies, scientific publication, database	Low risk Insufficient outreach and lack of uptake of the messages delivered through the communication materials developed.	The communication strategy adopted will ensure we achieve a wider outreach; and, have a greater positive impact beyond the project site
	Information database	0	1			

Annex 3. Annual Work Plan (AWP) Format



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Annual Work Plan

Institution	Kenya Wildlife Service - Wildlife Research and Training Institute		
Country	Kenya		
Project Title	Climate-Smart Design for Diani-Chale Marine Ecosystem Management and Improved Livelihoods for Coastal Communities		
Project Brief Description			
Outcome 1:	Diani- Chale marine ecosystem is effectively conserved and managed through climate smart integrated ecosystem - fisheries based management framework.		
Outcome 2:	Improved fisheries productivity for food security and livelihood of the vulnerable coastal communities.		
Outcome 3:	Demonstrated approaches of reducing pressure on mangrove forests through creation of alternative livelihood activities		
Outcome 4:	At least 3 ha of degraded mangroves in Diani-Chale are restored through improved ecological approaches		
Outcome 5:	Enhanced communication, publicity and knowledge management		
Project Period	2 years	Total resources required	USD 165,760
Start date	2021	Total allocated resources	
		NCS/UNEP	USD 85,160
		Kenya Wildlife Service (In-kind)	USD 35,200
		Other- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	USD 31,100
		Other -Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) in-kind	USD 14,300
End Date	2023		

Agreed by Institution: Kenya Wildlife Service _____

Agreed by National Focal Institution (Point): _____

Agreed by Nairobi Convention Secretariat/UN Environment

Annual Work plan 2021 (Year 1)

EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOMES	PLANNED ACTIVITIES					FUND SOURCE	UNEP/NC	KWS	KMFRI	WCS
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
OUTCOME 1: Diani-Chale marine ecosystem is effectively conserved and managed through climate smart ecosystem-fisheries based management framework	Output 1.1. By 2022, Diani-Chale integrated marine ecosystem - fisheries management plan developed									
Baseline: 0 Management plan	Activity 1.1.1: Baseline management effectiveness assessment using the Protected Area Management (METT) and socio-ecological assessment of protected areas (SAPA)	3000				UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat		3000		
Target: 1 Management plan	Activity 1.1.2: Assess climate change impacts and vulnerability of local communities and Diani-Chale marine ecosystem	2250				UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	2250			

	Activity 1.1.3: Comprehensive biodiversity assessment targeting fisheries, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves and shoreline.	7500				UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	7500				
	Activity 1.1.4: Participatory boundary mapping and resource use zonation in Diani-Chale marine ecosystem	3500				UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	3500				
	Activity 1.1.5: Organize 2 stakeholders workshops during inception and validation to facilitate participatory development of intergrated ecosystem and fisheries management plan	3750		3750		UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	7500				
	Activity 1.1.6: Organise 2 writeshops for the core planning team.	2630		2630		UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	5260				

	<p>Output 1.2. By 2022, capacity is built to support long-term community engagement in sustainable management (conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable utilization) of Diani-Chale marine ecosystem, consisting of 5 Beach Management Units (BMUs) and 1 Community Forest Association (CFA).</p>								
	<p>Activity 1.2.1: Village level Community sensitisation, education and awareness campaigns on sustainable marine resource management for socioeconomic development.</p>	4500			<p>UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat</p>	2500	2000		
	<p>Activity 1.2.2 Capacity building through training and equipping 10 local community scouts to support community based monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of the comanaged Diani-Chale marine ecosystem.</p>			6000	<p>UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat</p>	6000			

	Activity 1.2.3. Procure equipment to support community based MCS				5000	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)				5000
	Activity 1.2.4 Consultancies (monitoring control and surveillance, financial sustainability)		15000			Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)				15000
OUTCOME 2: Improved fisheries productivity for food security and livelihood of the vulnerable coastal	Output 2.1: By 2022, recover fisheries habitat and nursery areas by establishing temporary fishing closure areas (targeting high value octopus) and enhance fisheries replenishment to nearby fishing grounds in the marine reserve.									
Baseline: 0 No. of temporary fisheries closure areas (hectares). Target: 1	Activity 2.1.1: Train Beach Management Units members on marine resource governance, sustainable fishing practices, business development, financial management, fish post-harvest technology and marketing.					UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat				

Baseline: 0 No. of fisheries business models developed. Target: 2	Activity 2.1.2: Build the capacity of the local fishers to undertake fishing area closures through peer-to-peer exchanges and experiential learning					UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat				
Baseline: 250 No. of beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender). Target: 1000	Activity 2.1.3: Identify, map and demarcate the fisheries /octopus closure area					UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat				
	Activity 2.1.4: Procure and install demarcation bouys in selected fisheries/octopus closure area					UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat				
	Output2.2: By 2022, at least two high value nature based livelihood enterprises established (e.g within the octopus fisheries market value chain and blue carbon credit) for improved livelihood and well-being of fisher communities (target 150 direct beneficiaries and 600 indirect beneficiaries) relying on marine resources in the project site.									

	Activity 2.2.1: Develop business plans for identified livelihood options; and, facilitate linkages to financial services in order to support establishment of the fisheries and other nature based enterprises as prioritized by communities.				6500	UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	6500				
	Activity 2.2.2: Promote market linkages for community fisheries related enterprises to ensure regular uptake of products and at fair prices				2500	UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	2500				
	Activity 2.2.3: Establish an octopus harvesting plan from the fisheries closure areas					UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat					
Outcome 3: Demonstrated approaches of reducing pressure on mangrove forests through creation of alternative livelihood activities	Output 3.1: Alternative livelihoods activities identified and initiated										

Baseline: 2. Target: 4 livelihood options established	Activities 3.1.1: Identify and agree, through participatory appraisal surveys, appropriate livelihood systems for Diani – Chale area (linked to activity 2.2.1 above)					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat			2000	
	Activities 3.1.2: Establish and operationalize a technical working group to develop and support implementation of integrated livelihood work plans for each of the livelihood project identified.				4800	UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	2300		2500	
Outcome 4: At least 5 ha of degraded mangroves in Diani-Challe are restored through improved ecological approaches	Output 4.1: Degraded mangrove forests of Diani-Chale are rehabilitated through community participation									
Baseline: 0. Target: 5 ha	Activity 4.1.1: Map and assess the ecological settings of the degraded sites identified (linked to activity 1.1.3)				2000	UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	2000			

	Activity 4.1.2: Develop capacity on ecological mangrove restoration among community and other stakeholders					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	3500				
	Activity 4.1.3: Restore degraded mangrove areas using enhanced restoration technique					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat	5500				
	Activity 4.1.4: Design and establish a simple community participatory mangrove monitoring program.				4300	KMFRI/KWS				4300	
OUTCOME 5: Enhanced communication, publicity, knowledge management and project management	Output 5.1. Communication and publicity materials developed										
Baseline: 0 No. of communication and awareness materials. Target: 5	Activity 5.1.1: Design and publish the Diani-Chale integrated marine ecosystem-fisheries management plan (linked to output 1.1)					UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	3000			1000	

Baseline: 0 Information database Target: 1	Activity 5.1.2: Develop and distribute appropriate information and awareness materials (posters, brochures, short videos) to raise awareness and communicate the project interventions.		6500			KWS/WCS		2000		4500
Target: 5	Activity 5.1.3: Procure equipment (camera, laptop, GPS, TV, projector) to support documentation and communication		4500			UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	4500			
	Activity 5.1.4: Develop 2 Scientific publications and policy briefs.					KWS/KMFRI/WCS				
	Activity 5.1.5: Develop an information repository database	3400				Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)/KMFRI		3400		
	Output 5.2: Project management									
	Activity 5.2.1 Monitoring and evaluation				2000	KWS/KMFRI		2000		

	Activity 5.2.2 Project Administration	800	800	800	800	KWS				
TOTAL	TOTAL	31330	33750	20480	24600		62310	15600	8800	24500

Annual Work plan 2022 (Year 2)

EXPECTED PROJECT OUTCOMES	PLANNED ACTIVITIES					FUND SOURCE	UNEP/NC	KWS	KMFRI	WCS
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
OUTCOME 1: Diani- Chale marine ecosystem is effectively conserved and managed through climate smart ecosystem-fisheries based management framework	Output 1.1. By 2022, Diani- Chale integrated marine ecosystem - fisheries management plan developed									
Baseline: 0 Management plan	Activity 1.1.1: Baseline management effectiveness assessment using the Protected Area Management					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat				
Target: 1 Management plan	Activity 1.1.2: Assess climate change impacts and vulnerability of Diani-Chale marine ecosystem					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat				

Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)	Activity 1.1.3: Comprehensive marine resource assessment targeting fisheries, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves.					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat				
	Activity 1.1.4: Participatory boundary mapping and resource use zonation in Diani-Chale marine ecosystem					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat				
	Activity 1.1.5: Organize 2 stakeholders workshops during inception and validation to facilitate participatory development of intergrated ecosystem and fisheries management plan					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat				
	Activity 1.1.6: Organise 2 writeshops for the core planning team.					UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat				

	<p>Output 1.2. By 2022, capacity is built to support long-term community engagement in sustainable management (conservation, protection, restoration and sustainable utilization) of Diani-Chale marine ecosystem, consisting of 5 Beach Management Units (BMUs) and 1 Community Forest Association (CFA).</p>									
	<p>Activity 1.2.1: Village level Community sensitisation, education and awareness campaigns on sustainable marine resource management for socioeconomic development.</p>	3500				<p>UNEP-Nairobi convention Secretariat</p>	1500	2000		
	<p>Activity 1.2.2 Capacity building through training and equipping 15 local community scouts to support community based monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of the comanged Diani-Chale marine ecosystem.</p>					<p>UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat</p>				

	Activity 1.2.3. Procure equipment to support community based MCS					Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)				
	Activity 1.2.4 Consultancies (monitoring control and surveillance, financial sustainability)					Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)				
OUTCOME 2: Improved fisheries productivity for food security and livelihood of the vulnerable coastal	Output 2.1: By 2022, recover fisheries habitat and nursery areas by establishing temporary fishing closure areas (targeting high value octopus) and enhance fisheries replenishment to nearby fishing grounds in the marine reserve.									
Baseline: 0 No. of temporary fisheries closure areas (hectares) Target:1	Activity 2.1.1: Train Beach Management Units members on marine resource governance, sustainable fishing practices,business development, financial management, fish post-harvest technology and marketing.	3000				UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	3000			

	Activity 2.1.2: Build the capacity of the local fishers to undertake fishing area closures through peer-to-peer exchanges and experiential learning	2400				UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	2400			
Baseline: 0 No. of fisheries	Activity 2.1.3: Identify, map and demarcate the fisheries /octopus closure area	3250				UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	3250			
business models developed Target: 2	Activity 2.1.4: Procure and install demarcation bouys in selected fisheries/octopus closure area	7700				UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	7700			
Baseline: 250 No. of beneficiaries										
(disaggregated by gender)										
Target: 1000										

	<p>Output2.2: By 2022, at least two high value nature based livelihood enterprises established (e.g within the octopus fisheries market value chain and blue carbon credit) for improved livelihood and well-being of fisher communities (target 250 direct beneficiaries and 1000 indirect beneficiaries) relying on marine resources in the project site.</p>									
	<p>Activity 2.2.1: Develop business plans for identified livelihood options; and, facilitate linkages to financial services in order to support establishment of the fisheries and other nature based enterprises as prioritized by communities.</p>					<p>UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat</p>				
	<p>Activity 2.2.2: Promote market linkages for community fisheries related enterprises to ensure regular uptake of products and at fair prices</p>				<p>2500</p>	<p>UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat</p>	<p>2500</p>			

	Activity 2.2.3: Establish an octopus harvesting plan from the fisheries closure areas	2500				UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat	2500			
Outcome 3: Demonstrated approaches of reducing pressure on mangrove forests through creation of alternative livelihood activities	Output 3.1: Alternative livelihoods activities identified and initiated									
	Activities 3.1.1: Identify and agree, through participatory appraisal surveys, appropriate livelihood systems for Diani – Chale area (linked to activity 2.2.1 above)					KMFRI				
	Activities 3.1.2: Establish and operationalize a technical working group to develop and support implementation of integrated livelihood work plans for each of the livelihood project identified.		3000			KMFRI		3000		
Outcome 4: At least 5 ha of degraded	Output 4.1: Degraded mangrove forests of Diani-Chale are rehabilitated									

mangroves in Diani-Challe are restored through improved ecological approaches	through community participation									
	Activity 4.1.3: Restore degraded mangrove areas in using enhanced restoration technique		3500			UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat			3500	
	Activity 4.1.4: Design and establish a simple community participatory mangrove monitoring program.					KMFRI				
OUTCOME 5: Enhanced communication, publicity, knowledge management and project management	Output 5.1. Communication and publicity materials developed									
Baseline: 0 No. of communication and awareness materials. Target: 5	Activity 5.1.2: Develop and distribute appropriate information and awareness materials (posters, brochures, short videos) to raise awareness and communicate the project interventions.			6600		KWS/WCS				6600

Baseline: 0 Information database Target: 1	Activity 5.1.3: Procure equipment (cameras, laptop) to support documentation and communication					UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat				
Target: 5	5.1.4: Official launch of the Diani-Chale integrated marine ecosystem management plan	7400				Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)/KMFRI		7400		
	Activity 5.1.5: Develop 2 Scientific publications and policy briefs.			4000		KWS/KMFRI/WCS		2000	2000	
	Activity 5.1.6: Develop an information repository database					Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)/KMFRI				
						Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)/KMFRI				
	Output 3.2: Project management									
	Activity 5.1.7 Monitoring and evaluation				2000	KWS		2000		
	Activity 5.1.7 Project Administration (10%)	800	800	800	800	UNEP- Nairobi Convention Secretariat		3200		
TOTAL		30550	7300	11400	5300	54550	22850	19600	5500	6600

Source of funds	YR 1	YR2	Total (USD)
UNEP/NC	62,310	22,850	85,160
KWS	15,600	19,600	35,200
KMFRI	8,800	5,500	14,300
WCS	24,500	6,600	31,100
Total	USD 165,760		