

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME  
NAIROBI CONVENTION**

## **FINAL PROJECT TECHNICAL REPORTING TEMPLATE**

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

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

**Executing Organization:** Nairobi Convention Secretariat

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

<b>Organisation Name</b>	Nature Kenya (the East Africa Natural History Society (the EANHS))
<b>Project Title</b>	Enhancing stakeholder capacity on use of ICZM as a tool for conservation of the coastal and marine environment through a demo ICZM Project in Malindi –Sabaki Estuary Area, Kenya.
<b>Address</b>	Nature Kenya, P O Box 44486, 00100, Nairobi, Kenya.
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.naturekenya.org">www.naturekenya.org</a>
<b>Contact Person</b>	Name: Dr. Paul Matiku, Executive Director Telephone: +254-20-3537568 Mobile phone: +254 771343138, +254 780149200; +254701149200 Email: office@naturekenya.org or matiku@naturekenya.org
<b>Registration Details</b>	Type of organisation: Civil Society Organisation (CSO) Country: Kenya Registration Number: <b>273225</b> Year: 2019

### Executive Summary:

The project on 'Enhancing stakeholder capacity on use of ICZM as a tool for conservation of the coastal and marine environment through a demo ICZM Project in Malindi –Sabaki Estuary Area, Kenya' was funded by the WIOSAP project with co-financing from the Kenya Government. It sought to build Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) capacity at the local level. It contributed to the achievement of WIOSAP specific outputs on sustainable management of critical habitats, addressing land-based sources and building ICZM capacity in the WIO region.

These project components were:

1. Sustainable mangrove and fisheries management in Sabaki estuary
2. Promoting community empowerment and alternative livelihoods in Sabaki estuary
3. Improving governance and management of Sabaki estuary
4. Improving solid waste management in Malindi town

The project, which ran for two years with a no cost extension of 1 year, was implemented through participatory approach involving stakeholders in Malindi-Sabaki estuary area. The beneficiaries included national government agencies; Kilifi county government; NGOs, and Sabaki estuary community. NEMA coordinated the implementation of the project with assistance from technical team comprising representatives from the project partner institutions and local community.

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

The coastal and marine environment in Kenya supports livelihoods and economic development in addition to maintaining the health and functioning of marine and coastal ecosystems. Some of the economic activities supported by the rich natural resource base include fishing (both artisanal and commercial), maritime transport, mining, tourism and agriculture among others. Socially, the coastal zone has attracted a large human population over the years due to the livelihood opportunities present in the region. According to the 2019 population and housing census, the population in the region is about 8% of the national population. About 62% of the population in the region is living below the poverty line. The rate of growth of the coastal population is higher compared to other parts of the country largely because of migration of people from upcountry to the region in search of employment and business opportunities. Population distribution in the region is highly influenced by rainfall and agro-ecological conditions, tourism activities and urbanization. Approximately 40.6% of the population in the region lives in urban areas including Mombasa, Diani, Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu. The high growth in urban population places significant pressure on the coastal environment and its resources.

The principal economic activity at the coast is tourism which contributes 45% of income to the region, followed by ports and shipping at 15%. Agricultural industries comprise 8% of the income, followed by fisheries at 6%. Mining contributes 2% of the coastal income but this is expected to rise significantly owing to the ongoing titanium mining and export as well as recent discoveries of niobium in Kwale.

The coastal and marine resources are however under threat from a variety of causes. Among the major threats facing the resources include pollution, over-exploitation, destructive fishing practices, uncontrolled development, coastal erosion and climate change among others. In addition, the failure by the sectoral efforts to recognize the relationship and interconnectedness of the coastal environment have resulted to poor planning, conflicting policies and duplication of efforts.

In an effort to address the myriad issues and challenges facing the coastal and marine environment, the government of Kenya started embracing integrated approach to management the coastal zone in early 1990s. Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) brings all stakeholders involved in the development, management and use of the coastal zone within a framework that facilitates integration and coordination.

The genesis of ICZM in the country can be traced to 1993 when the government started implementing the recommendation of a Regional Workshop and Policy Conference on ICAM for Eastern Africa held in 1993 in Arusha (Arusha Resolution), Tanzania. The key recommendation of the workshop was the

<sup>1</sup> Remember to remove all the text in grey after completing the report ensuring that it keeps to maximum 20 pages

establishment and development of ICZM as a vehicle for guiding the diverse uses and sustainable development of the coastal zones of the region. The initial efforts of ICZM entailed piloting of the concept in Nyali–Bamburi–Shanzu Area of Mombasa. The lessons learnt from the initial phase were used to design the second phase which entailed upscaling of the ICZM efforts to other parts of the coast. These efforts culminated in institutionalization of ICZM in the country through Section 55 of EMCA CAP 387, which provides for the preparation of “an Integrated National Coastal Zone Management Plan” based on detailed survey of coastal resources and uses. Efforts coordinated by NEMA culminated in production of the first State of the Coast (SOC) report in 2009 providing a situational analysis and recommendations to address the threats facing Kenya’s coastal and marine environment. To implement the SOC recommendations, NEMA jointly with stakeholders put in place a 5-year ICZM Action identifying priority activities for implementation to address the issues reported in the SOC in the period 2011-2015. The implementation period for the ICZM Action Plan elapsed in December 2015. The key achievements were:

- Development of ICZM Policy (became operational in 2016 but lacks implementation plan)
- Integration of science and management. This is evidenced by increased use of science in resource management planning processes in the coast region;
- Implementation of collaborative initiatives involving various institutions and sectors;
- Increased stakeholder (including local communities) participation in resource management planning and decision-making processes;
- Increased cross-sectoral communication; etc.

Whereas the above milestones are good indicators of the progress made in promotion of ICZM in Kenya, the uptake and practice of ICZM in the country is still relatively new to many stakeholders on the ground. This is demonstrated by failure by sectoral efforts especially at the local level to recognize the interdependence and interconnectedness of the coastal environment resulting in poor planning and duplication of efforts.

Recognising the dire need to build ICZM capacity at local level, NEMA jointly with stakeholders (government agencies, NGOs, private sector and local communities) in Malindi-Sabaki estuary area designed a demo ICZM project in 2016 for implementation in Malindi-Sabaki area with a view to building stakeholder capacity on ICZM through practice. An action plan to guide implementation of the demo ICZM project was also developed. However, implementation of the action plan has been hampered by resource constraints. It is against this background NEMA jointly with the stakeholders are seeking support from WIOSAP to implement the demo ICZM project.

The support from WIOSAP to implement the demo ICZM project went a long way in building local level capacity on ICZM through practice. Besides building ICZM capacity at the local level the project also contributed to the achievement of WIOSAP specific outputs on sustainable management of critical habitats, addressing land-based sources and building ICZM capacity in the WIO region. It further contributed to the achievement of the country’s regional and international obligations in protection of important fragile coastal ecosystems such as those espoused in the Nairobi Convention among others.

Preparation and implementation of this project was undertaken through a consultative process involving government agencies, NGOs, private sector and local communities in Malindi-sabaki estuary area which was the project site.

## II. PARTNERSHIPS

A number of organisations were identified to be partners in the project. These agencies, which also took part in preparation of the project concept, are described below:

### 1. Partner name: Nature Kenya

Mandate: Environmental conservation

Role in Project: Provided secretariat and overall coordination of the project; spearheaded development of alternative livelihoods for Sabaki estuary community and worked with other partners to implement other project activities captured in the project proposal

Resources partner provided: technical staff; office space, project vehicle, equipment and other office accessories

2. Partner name: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)  
Mandate: Coordination of environmental matter in the country  
Role in Project: Awareness and enforcement of Wetlands and Waste management regulations. NEMA was also responsible for the activities and budget related to the operations of the National Implementation Committee (NIC) and reporting of WIOSAP interventions in the country. NEMA, through the NIC had the overall oversight on all WIOSAP demo projects in Kenya including this ICZM project.  
Resources partner provided: NIC Chair and members, technical staff; vehicle used during awareness meetings
3. Partner name: Kilifi County Government  
Mandate: Implementation of devolved functions on environment  
Role in Project: spearheaded waste management activities of the project in Malindi town  
Resources partner provided: technical staff; equipment and trucks for waste collection, convening global awareness events
4. Partner name: Kenya Forest Service  
Mandate: Conservation and management of forests  
Role in Project: spearheaded rehabilitation of degraded mangrove areas in Sabaki estuary  
Resources partner will provide: technical staff
5. Partner name: Kenya Fisheries Service  
Mandate: Conservation and management of fisheries resources  
Role in Project: spearheaded fisheries community capacity and conservation activities in Sabaki estuary  
Resources partner provided: technical staff
6. Partner name: Water Resources Authority  
Mandate: Conservation and management of water resources  
Role in Project: spearheaded mapping and delineation of Sabaki estuary and riparian zones  
Resources partner provided: technical staff
7. Partner name: Kenya Wildlife Service  
Mandate: Conservation and management of wildlife resources  
Role in the project: spearheaded conservation of wildlife resources and promoted eco-tourism in the estuary  
Resources partner provided: technical staff

### **III. OBJECTIVES**

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

To enhance stakeholder capacity on use of ICZM as a tool for conservation of the coastal and marine environment through a demo ICZM Project.

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

1. *To promote sustainable mangrove and fisheries management in Sabaki estuary.* Activities under this objective resulted in: rehabilitated mangrove areas; increased mangrove cover in Sabaki estuary; improved technical capacity on best fishing practices by estuary fishermen; improved governance of Sabaki estuary Beach Management Unit (BMU) and SARICODO SSG; improved ecological integrity of Sabaki estuary, increased income generating capacity through fishery and tree nurseries, greater public awareness at community, county, national and global levels.

2. *To promote community empowerment and alternative livelihoods in Sabaki estuary.* Activities under this objective resulted into: alternative livelihoods for local community promoted; increased income for the local community; enhanced capacity of locals in alternative livelihoods; and reduced pressure on Sabaki estuary natural resources

3. *To improve governance and management of Sabaki Estuary.* The outputs under this objective included: greater public awareness on importance of Sabaki estuary; Sabaki estuary management plan developed; capacity of Sabaki River Conservation and Development Organization (SARICODO) SSG in natural resources management enhanced.

4. *To improve solid waste management in Malindi town.* Activities in this objective achieved the following: waste collection areas zoned in Malindi town; waste receptacles installed at strategic points in Malindi town; reduction in illegal dumpsites in Malindi town; and improved awareness on good waste management practices by Malindi town and surrounding neighborhood residents

5. *Project Coordination.* The expected project output was effective coordination and implementation of the demonstration project activities.

6. *To monitor WIOSAP project implementation and the state of the marine and coastal environment.* The expected outputs under this objective included: successful implementation of the WIOSAP project at national level through coordination and guidance of the National Implementation Committee/ inter-ministerial committees and regional taskforces; pilot actions to build capacity on demonstrating how ICZM can be strengthened at the local level through empowerment of communities and other actors at demonstration sites.

7. *To present regular and timely briefings of the WIOSAP project to national inter-ministerial coordination committees, ocean policy task forces, water management authorities and other national environmental and marine policy bodies.* The expected output under this objective was the coordination of stakeholder and facilitation of learning and exchange in support of WIOSAP project implementation

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

##### **A. Project results and indicators**

<This section should describe the overall results (outcomes/outputs) that the project has achieved and whether there were unintended benefits of the project. The discussion should indicate in quantitative terms, to the extent possible, what the project produce through its planned activities and budget. Indicators for such results as a measure of success>.

A number of activities were implemented to achieve the following results:

Improved mangrove and fisheries management in Sabaki estuary. 4 acres of degraded mangrove areas replanted with more than 40,000 seedlings. More than 50,000 people reached through awareness creation. Reduced use of illegal fishing gears in the estuary achieved through capacity development on best fishing practices, mangrove forest management and equipment with proper fishing gear for Kichwa cha Kati Beach Management Unit (BMU). 52 local fishermen and SARICODO members trained on Ecotourism. Recommended fishing equipment was procured for the BMU: fishing nets, hooks, fishing lines, cooler boxes, and deep freezer) to demonstrate sustainable fishing practices and income generation.

Empowered community embracing alternative livelihoods in Sabaki estuary. This was achieved through capacity building in ecotourism and development of local tourism enhancement infrastructure. Capacity was enhanced for 52 SARICODO and MIDA Creek SSG members on Ecotourism, 13 members of SARICODO SSG trained on birds' identification and equipped with 4 pairs of binoculars and 4 bird guides. Ecotourism circuit Arabuko Sokoke - MIDA Creek/Watamu - Sabaki estuary – Dakcha Woodland mapped and a 5-member committee formed to lead in implementation, and road rehabilitated improving accessibility to the Sabaki estuary. 50 seater Picnic Banda constructed at the starting point of the Board Walk and Birdhide, equipped, and supported with an ablution unit to enhance ecotourism potential at the estuary. Construction of the Boardwalk and Bird Hide is ongoing expected to be completed end of October 2023. This will be the key ecotourism infrastructure at the estuary, estimated to provide employment to community members, and earn SARICODO estimated Ksh 2,000,000 annually. 500m long running through mangroves and with a bird hide at the end to provide optimal bird watching potential.

Improved governance and management of Sabaki Estuary. Achieved through participatory Sabaki Estuary Management Plan 2022 – 2032, strengthened SARICODO SSG Constitution, and capacity enhancement for community groups on leadership and governance. 72 SARICODO and community members trained on group formation and development, leadership and governance. 33 community scouts trained on forest protection and ecotourism, equipped and integrated with relevant authorities for joint enforcement.

Improved solid waste management in Malindi town. Achieved through sensitization meeting convened by the County Government of Kilifi and mapping of waste collection points, installation of 11 waste receptacles/bins, and 3 clean-ups with awareness creation.

Project coordination and implementation. Achieved through effective coordination of activity implementation by Nature Kenya supported by NEMA-led 6 project implementation and monitoring committee meetings from 2021 to 2023.

## **B. Project Beneficiaries**

The following were the project beneficiaries:

### **Sabaki estuary local community.**

The community included SARICODO SSG, Kichwa cha Kati Beach Management Unit (BMU), and the other community members adjacent to the estuary. They were involved in preparation of the project proposal. The benefits they realized included:

**Awareness and capacity enhancement** on sustainable use of mangrove and fisheries resources. This benefited the local fishermen and local community adjacent to the estuary. Community supported with tree nursery implements, training, planting of mangroves, and awareness creation. 4 acres of degraded mangrove areas were replanted with more than 40,000 seedlings purchased from SARICODO and women-owned tree nurseries. 50 members of SARICODO and local community were employed to plant the mangroves. More than 50,000 local community members were reached through awareness creation. Improved linkages for SARICODO and local community members with government agencies and other stakeholders. 52 members of the fisher folk benefited from training on best fishing practices, and recommended fishing equipment.

**Capacity and Income from ecotourism initiative.** This benefited members of SARICODO especially women, and the surrounding community. 13 members of SARICODO SSG among 20 trained on bird identification and monitoring; they were supported with 4 pairs of Binoculars and 4 Bird Guidebooks. Members of SARICODO SSG among 52 trained on ecotourism and hospitality services. 13 Community scouts cum tour guides trained and equipped. Ecotourism circuit in the coastal Kilifi areas: Arabuko Sokoke - MIDA Creek/Watamu - Dakatcha Woodland - Sabaki Estuary, and rehabilitation of road access to the estuary to enhance ecotourism. A Picnic Banda with a seating capacity of 50 people was constructed next to the Sabaki estuary. Construction of a Boardwalk and Bird Hide is ongoing expected to be completed end of October 2023 to spur ecotourism in the estuary. A mechanism for sharing income from the ecotourism venture under development.

### **Malindi town residents**

The residents of Malindi town benefited from improved management of waste. Waste collection points were zoned in different areas of the town. 8 plastic receptacles and 3 metallic waste bins were installed. The long-term effect is the clean better urban environment for the residents.

### **Kilifi County Governmnet**

The County Government of Kilifi benefited through the support to improve mangrove and fisheries resource management at the estuary; enhancement of local ecotourism infrastructure and local capacity the estuary, and improved waste management in Malindi town. It also benefited by gaining capacity in designing and implementation of ICZM plans which is line with WIOSAP output on promotion of ICZM.

### **National government agencies**

National government agencies engaged in the project included National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Fisheries Services, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya

Forest Service, Water Resources Authority, National Museums of Kenya, Coast Development Authority (CDA), Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA), Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KEMFRI) National Land Commission, and Technical University of Mombasa (TUM), Pwani University. They benefited by gaining capacity in designing and implementation of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plans which is line with WIOSAP output on promotion of ICZM. The project also contributed to the achievement of their respective mandates on environmental management and protection.

### **NGOs involved in the project**

Nature Kenya provided secretariat, overall project coordination, and led in spearheading implementation of alternative livelihoods during the project. Other NGOS included: COMRED, Seacology Foundation, CORDIO – EA, Bamburi/Larfage, ARocha Kenya, and WWF – Kenya. The NGOs benefited by gaining capacity in designing and implementation of ICZM plans which is in line with WIOSAP output on promotion of ICZM in the WIO region.

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

Implementation of the project embraced a participatory process involving various stakeholders. Each of the project partners identified in section II above participated in implementation of specific components on the project as envisioned in the proposal. Under each of the component the spearheading partner mobilized and involved all the relevant actors. For instance, while management of waste in Malindi town was led by Kilifi County government, other stakeholders such as NEMA, Nature Kenya and Malindi town and SARICODO and other Sabaki estuary residents, and local administration took part in implementation of this activity. Also, as Nature Kenya spearheaded the implementation of alternative livelihoods at the estuary, other stakeholders such as NEMA, KFS, KEFRI, Ministry of Interior, National Lands Commission, and County Government of Kilifi participated actively. As such, implementation of the project was a collective responsibility of the stakeholders.

In order to ensure smooth implementation of the project, Nature Kenya took a lead role in coordinating the implementation of the project. Nature Kenya discharge this function with assistance from technical committee established at the inception of implementation of the project in liaison with the other stakeholders. This committee, called ‘Project Implementation Committee (PIC)’, drew membership from the project partner agencies and SARICODO. Nature Kenya was the host for the secretariat of the committee. While working and reporting to Nature Kenya, the PIC provided a mechanism for coordination and monitoring of the project activities; and fostering partnerships that promoted overall implementation of the project.

### **V. SUSTAINABILITY AND REPLICABILITY**

The following sustainability measures will be promoted by the project:

- Sustaining efforts to conserve natural resources in the estuary: Efforts initiated by the project on rehabilitation of mangrove habitat; and promotion of sustainable fishing practices in the estuary shall be sustained by Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kilifi County Government and Kenya Fisheries Service, and SARICODO respectively by mainstreaming the activities in their regular operations at the end of the project. The mainstreaming assures continuity in conservation and management of these resources in the long term.
- Sustaining alternative community livelihood activities: The capacity imparted on the local community through training will be critical in management of the ecotourism initiative for the community in the long term. Additionally, a benefit sharing mechanism has been worked out to

ensure the community ploughs back part of the income from the ecotourism initiative for use in running its operations. Furthermore, the action to link the ecotourism initiative to the existing tourism market will continue in sustaining the initiative.

- Sustaining proper waste management in Malindi town: The zoning and maintenance of waste collection points and installation of waste receptacles at zoned points of the Malindi town will ensure proper waste management in the town in the long term. Malindi town residents were sensitised on disposing their waste in the designated waste collection points thus minimising haphazard disposal of waste in the town. The Kilifi County Government has mainstreamed activities on waste collection and disposal in its work plan while NEMA has mainstreamed enforcement of waste regulations in its operational work plans post project period. The mainstreaming will ensure continuity in maintaining a clean Malindi urban environment free from solid waste in the long term.

## **VI. CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND BEST PRACTICES**

**Opportunities.** The multi-stakeholder approach of project implementation provided opportunities for linkages and networking among all actors involved. It provided an opportunity for stakeholders to learn and experience implementation benefiting from synergies from each other, which removed unforeseen barriers ensuring success. New project concepts were developed and shared.

**Best practices.** The project implementation framework stood out as a model for scaling elsewhere. One organization taking lead on overall coordination and implementation of project activities, tapping technical support from other stakeholders through the implementation committee provided clarity on responsibility and room for addressing barriers.

**Challenges.** Five main challenges stood out. The COVID-19 Pandemic whose containment measures delayed implementation. This was addressed through adhering to government of Kenya guidelines. August 2022 General Election in Kenya affected the ability of stakeholders to engage effectively, implementation improved post-elections. Slow nature of management plan process delayed completion within initial project timelines. Additional funding to SSFA/2020/3227 was provided to allow partners to complete the delayed activities. Land ownership confusion at the project site. Unexpected investor turned up claiming ownership of land including project area. This stalled all activities as verification processes started. Management planning and construction of the boardwalk and bird hide stalled. The matter was mitigated through a series of multi-stakeholder meetings lead by NEMA. KFS issues a special use license to allow project activities to proceed. Overdependence on estuary natural resources by the local community. Capacity building, awareness creation, and the investments on ecotourism infrastructure slowly changing the attitudes of community and promoting adoption of alternative livelihoods.



**Annex 1: Results Based Matrix (More rows for Outcomes can be inserted below)**

<b>Project title:</b>	Enhancing stakeholder capacity on use of ICZM as a tool for conservation of the coastal and marine environment through a demo ICZM Project in Malindi –Sabaki Estuary Area, Kenya		
<b>Project overall objective:</b>	To enhance the practice and uptake of ICZM as a tool for management of coastal and marine environment in Kenya		
<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved mangrove and fisheries management in Sabaki estuary through awareness creation and training	IND.1.1 Awareness events planned and executed in Sabaki estuary	O.1.1: Awareness on estuary biodiversity conservation and sustainable management reaching more than 50,000 people locally through Radio, print and digital social media, Awareness materials: T-shirts and banners, Global Environmental Awareness Days marked and promoting mangroves restoration	<p>This output was achieved through awareness events planned and executed in Sabaki estuary (Annex 1c-1g)</p> <p>A.1.1.1: Awareness creation through mass media: 17/01/2021 Awareness creation was done on sustainable management of Sabaki estuary through Milele FM Radio station which had national coverage locally reaching more than 50,000 people</p> <p>A.1.1.2: World Environmental Awareness Days: World Wetlands Day (WWD) on 2nd February 2021 at Sabaki estuary, led by NEMA, where about 300 people physically present were reached with awareness creation messages on wetlands management. Through the WWD celebrations, the following were achieved in Sabaki estuary: Co-financing of additional 10,000 mangrove trees in the estuary by 7 stakeholders: County Government of Kilifi, KFS, KEFRI, Kenya Water Towers Agency (KWTA), Base Titanium, Eden, and Progressive Welfare Association of Malindi. Support by project included: 200 printed Round-Neck T-shirts bearing message on conservation of Sabaki estuary. 4 banners bearing themes on wetlands management. Nature Kenya and SARICODO SSG, among others, were awarded trophies for “Best Practice in Wetlands Conservation”. SARICODO SSG was among exhibitors during the WWD on 2nd February 2021. June 5th 2022, SARICODO SSG collaborated with Kilifi County Government to mark World Environment Day at Sabaki estuary. More than 600 people were reached. Activities comprised of bird walk, drama, speeches and</p>

	<p>IND.1.2 Mangrove planting events organized and executed in Sabaki estuary</p>	<p>O.1.2: 4 acres of degraded mangrove areas replanted with more than 40,000 seedlings, community nursery capacity enhanced, participatory mangrove planting promoted</p>	<p>planting of 550 mangrove seedlings.</p> <p>This output was achieved through community support for tree nursery, community mobilization and training, and planting of mangroves (Annex 1a, 1b)</p> <p>A.1.2.1: January 2021 Planted 10,500 mangrove trees covering 1 Ha. The mangrove species were mainly <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>, <i>Ceriops tagal</i> and <i>Sonneratia alba</i> in 80%, 18% and 2% respectively.</p> <p>In April 2021, monitoring of the earlier planted 10,500 mangrove trees was done. The survival rate was found to be 95%. Beating up dead mangrove trees, covering 650 propagules August 2021.</p> <p>May 2021 SARICODO SSG was supported with tree nursery implements for establishment of tree nursery at the estuary. The following were purchased: Watering cans; Rakes; Jembes; Shovels; Wheelbarrows; Pangas; Horse-pipes; Nozzle for horse-pipe; Water storage tank and fencing materials.</p> <p>November 2022 Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI) from Gede Station were engaged to train the community SARICODO SSG on the selection of suitable mangrove restoration areas around the estuary and the suitable mangrove species to plant. The training was prompted by the perception that the past mangrove planting has been in error as far as the species and special locations were concerned. Twenty-one community members were trained (14F; 7M). During the training, the community together with KEFRI officers identified one (1) acre of land suitable for restoration based on the mangrove species (<i>Rhiphora mucronate</i> &amp; <i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>; <i>Ceriops tagal</i>) at the community tree nursery. Ten thousand (10,000) mangrove seedlings were planted in an area of 1 acre for three days (01/11/2022 – 03/11/2022); adding onto over 30,000 planted in 2021. The planting exercise was participatory, seedlings were purchased from a women group and community members planted all the trees. Fourteen people (10F; 4M) were directly engaged in the planting. The majority of mangroves planted was <i>Rhiphora</i></p>
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			<p><i>mucronata</i>, (over 4000 seedlings) then <i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i> (4500) and <i>Ceriops tagal</i> (about 1500). Eighty thousand seedlings (8000) were purchased by the project money. Two thousand (2000) donated by the mangrove nursery members.</p>
	<p>IND.1.3 Training for Sabaki estuary Beach Management Unit (BMU) on governance and sustainable fishing practices</p>	<p>O.1.3 Capacity developed for Kichwa cha Kati BMU on best fishing practices, mangrove forest management and equipped with recommended fishing gear</p>	<p>This output was achieved through capacity building on best fishing practices and equipping BMU with relevant fishing gear.</p> <p><b>A 1.3.1</b> Conducted Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) for Kichwa cha Kati Beach Management Unit (BBMU) and SARICODO SSG where capacity needs were identified (Annex 1h)</p> <p><b>A 1.3.2</b> Developed Capacity building plan and Training notes on the following topical areas as guided by the capacity assessment report: Brief of GEF-UNEP WIOSAP Project; Brief of Fisheries Management &amp; Development Act 2016; Forest Conservation &amp; Management Act 2016; Biodiversity monitoring; Group Formation and Development; Leadership and Governance; Ecotourism (tour guiding, birding and hospitality services); Policy and Advocacy; Record Keeping and Management; Financial management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (Annex 1i).</p> <p><b>A 1.3.3.</b> Fifty two (52) participants were trained in February 2021 on best fishing practices and management of mangrove forests (Annex 1i). The following were the deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Clear roles of Beach Management Unit (BMU)</li> <li>o Shared best fishing practices</li> <li>o Clear roles of communities in management of wetlands/ estuary, fish and other marine life</li> </ul> <p><b>A1.3.4</b> Recommended fishing equipment was procured for the BMU: fishing nets, hooks, fishing lines, cooler boxes, and deep freezer) to demonstrate sustainable fishing practices and income generation (Annex 1j).</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.0</b> Empowered community embracing</p>	<p>IND.2.1. Meetings developing Sabaki estuary</p>	<p>O.2.1 February 2021 capacity was built for 52</p>	<p>This output was achieved through capacity building in tour guiding and biodiversity monitoring</p>

<p>alternative livelihoods in Sabaki estuary</p>	<p>ecotourism product, training of SARICODO on ecotourism and biodiversity monitoring</p>	<p>SARICODO and MIDA Creek SSG members on Ecotourism (bird identification, tour guiding, and hospitality services). March 2021 20 members of SARICODO and MIDA Creek SSGs were trained on biodiversity monitoring and setting of transects</p>	<p><b>A 2.1.1</b> as guided by the Capacity Assessment report, 52 participants were trained in February 2021 on Ecotourism (tour guiding, birding and hospitality services); Basics of Biodiversity monitoring; Group Formation and Development; Leadership and Governance; Policy and Advocacy; Record Keeping and Management; Financial management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (Annex 2a).</p> <p><b>A 2.1.2</b> Trained 20 members of SARICODO SSG and Mida Creek SSG on Important Birds/ Biodiversity (IBA) monitoring, that included practical on birds identification and setting up of monitoring transects in March 2021. Set up of 2 Common birds monitoring transects in Sabaki estuary. SARICODO was equipped with 4 pairs of binoculars and 4 bird guide books (Annex 2b).</p>
	<p>IND.2.2. Establishment of ecotourism venture in Sabaki estuary</p>	<p>O.2.2: Picnic Banda, Boardwalk and Birdhide</p>	<p>The output was achieved through construction of a Picnic Banda, Boardwalk and Birdhide to enhance ecotourism potential at the estuary</p> <p><b>A 2.2.1</b> A Picnic Banda with a seating capacity of 50 people was constructed next to the Sabaki estuary (Annex 2f).</p> <p>The location of the Picnic Banda is at the starting point of the proposed boardwalk and bird hide. This point is earmarked for the landing site for the local BMU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The seating capacity of 50 people corresponds to a full school bus -schools are the main expected source of tourists</li> <li>• An attendant ablution block was constructed for hygiene</li> <li>• There is an extension for storage units each for SARICODO and BMU</li> <li>• Few shade trees were planted</li> </ul> <p>The Picnic Banda is expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a stopover for visitors to the estuary during adverse weather conditions</li> <li>• Be converted to a restaurant for evening guests and sun-downers</li> </ul>

			<p><b>A 2.2.2</b> The construction of the Boardwalk and Bird Hide in Sabaki estuary is ongoing at c.95% completion, progress slowed by heavy rains and unexpected lengthy high tide periods, and expected to be finished end of December 2023. Implementation is as detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site identification. October 2022 most suitable site for the board walk was identified. The walkway will be 500m long running through mangroves and with a bird hide at the opening of the mangrove forest into open mud flats where birds frequently forage and potential for optimal bird watching is high.</li> <li>• Structural description and design. The walkway will be much as possible be under mangrove trees and winding through. The boardwalk will be elevated at least 1m from the ground level to avoid being underwater during spring tides (Highest tide level). The columns will be reinforced by steel bars and raise to 1m above ground shaped by 8inches waste pipes. This will give a cylindrical and smooth shape. On top of the columns, horizontal poles will be laid to hold the walk way at interval of 5-10 meters based on the strength of the poles. Rafters will be nailed on the twin horizontal poles to make the walkway. The cheapest and most permanent material to use is concrete and wooden rafters. The structure will be built in a wetland.</li> <li>• A design was agreed upon (Annex 2g) and approved by the County Government of Kilifi Physical planning department. The cost of constructing the boardwalk was estimated to be Ksh 2.4million. The procurement process for materials and construction commenced, an open call for potential contractors placed, and a contractor identified and awarded the job December 2022.</li> <li>• Unforeseen Barriers. The long rain season (March – May) started in many areas across Kenya. With heavy rains upstream of River Sabaki, the estuary and project area were flooded, which could not permit construction of the structure in the mangroves area to</li> </ul>
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			<p>continue. December 2022 a major barrier prevented activity implementation. An unexpected private company claimed ownership of most of the project area (estimated 60Acres) including the area restored with mangroves (Annex 2h). The investor installed beacons and cut-lines felling mangroves, which triggered attention of SARICODO SSG and Nature Kenya. This caused unforeseen confusion. This stalled all activities as verification processes started. Management planning and construction of the Boardwalk and Bird Hide stalled. Mitigation. Multi-stakeholder mitigation. Nature Kenya shared an email to inform all stakeholders of the onset of the land ownership confusion upon learning of it from the community and on-the ground confirmation of beacons installed and a clearing of border line through the mangroves (Annex 2i). SARICODO and Nature Kenya started a verification agenda involving other stakeholders (NLC, NEMA, County Government of Kilifi, KFS, local administration and community) with a goal of understanding the official status of the estuary ownership and possibility of completing the community livelihood improvement project. SARICODO and Nature Kenya wrote letters to National Lands Commission (NLC) at Kilifi (Annex 2j), inquiring about the authenticity of the investor’s claim on the land. The lands commission officers reacted by convening an on-site meeting, held at the Picnic Banda, Sabaki estuary on 31/01/2023 (Annexes 2k and 2l). The NLC is continuing with its due diligence and verification process. NEMA reacted to the letter of complaint by convening an on-the ground multi-stakeholder meeting on 28/02/2023 (Annex 2m). This meeting provided guidance for allowing activities to progress. This activity is continuing following a multi-stakeholder NEMA-led resolutions. The multi-stakeholder team guided that SARICODO: 1) Carries out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). An open call for experts to express interest was placed, one expert was identified and awarded and a contract</p>
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			<p>signed (Annex 2n and 2o). EIA license issued by NEMA (Annex 2r). 2).Writes a letter to KFS requesting permission to undertake the eco-tourism project at the mangroves area. Special use license was awarded (Annex 2p and 2q), and 3) Have the design approved by the County physical planning department. Construction started 22/09/2023 (Annex 2s), the construction work was phased into phase 1(concrete works) and phase 2 (wood work and completion). Phase 1 was completed by 20<sup>th</sup> October 2023 (Annex 2t), and Phase 2 started immediately under progress (Annex 2u) expected to be completed in December 2023.</p>
	<p>IND.2.3. Meetings and actions on linkage of Sabaki ecotourism to Malindi tourism circuit</p>	<p>O.2.3 Ecotourism circuit roadmap developed and a 5-member committee formed to lead in implementation, and Road rehabilitated improving accessibility to the Sabaki estuary</p>	<p>The output was achieved through a multi-stakeholder participatory planning of an ecotourism circuit in the coastal Kilifi areas (Arabuko Sokoke, MIDA Creek/Watamu, Dakatcha woodland and Sabaki Estuary, and rehabilitation of road access to the estuary</p> <p><b>A 2.3.1</b> Eco-tourism circuit roadmap was established and 5-member Committee formed to lead the process in May 2021 (Annex 2c). The action plan included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of access roads in tourism attraction sites</li> <li>• Marketing and documentation of ecotourism products</li> <li>• Networking and linkages</li> <li>• Coordination of visitor handling</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Harmonization and documentation of visitor rates</li> <li>• Harmonization of uniforms among tour guides in the circuit</li> <li>• Regulation of land use systems, especially in neighbouring Dakatcha woodland where there was unregulated sale of land and degradation</li> <li>• Establishment of conservation kitty(ies)</li> <li>• Development and implementation of benefit sharing mechanisms</li> </ul> <p><b>A 2.3.2</b> Improved accessibility of road measuring 1.5 km long and 6 meter wide, to Sabaki estuary August and Sept 2021</p>

			(Annex 2d and 2e). SARICODO SSG approached and secured support from the Magarini Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in form of Grader machine to grade the section of the road. However, the CDF office required fuel and facilitation costs of the Grader operators. The GEF-WIOSAP project supported the requested costs to have the road graded. The road accessibility was improved, to allow buses and other tour vehicles to access the estuary. More support is required to marram the road to make it more accessible especially during rainy seasons.
<b>Outcome 3.0</b> Improved governance and management of Sabaki Estuary	IND.3.1 Participatory mapping and Management Planning for Sabaki estuary	O.3.1 River Sabaki Estuary Participatory Management Plan 2022 – 2032 and strengthened SARICODO SSG Constitution	<p>This output was achieved through participatory mapping and management planning involving key stakeholders (government agencies, community, and civil organizations), and strengthened SARICODO SSG Constitution</p> <p><b>A 3.1.1</b> The planning was initiated after community sensitization. July 2021, an initial stakeholder planning meeting was held at SARICODO SSG resource centre at the Sabaki Estuary (Annex 3a). The site-level meeting developed an action plan outlining the roadmap towards the management plan development.</p> <p><b>A 3.1.2</b> Zonation was done and First draft of Management plan for Sabaki River estuary produced in July, August 2021. Between July and June 2022, a series of consultative meetings were convened by the technical committee with main agenda of reviewing the management plan. Several drafts were developed (Annex 3a-3f). A final draft of the management plan was reviewed in August 2023 (Annex 3g). Management plan was finalized (Annex 3h).</p> <p><b>A 3.1.3:</b> The SARICODO SSG constitution was reviewed to strengthen group commitment to protection and sustainable use of natural resources in the estuary (Annex 3h)</p>
	IND 3.2 Training of SARICODO SSG on natural resources and wetlands management	O.3.2 72 trained SARICODO SSG and community members, 33 community scouts	<p>This output was achieved through training of SARICODO SSG members and community forest scouts and their pass out parade (Annex)</p> <p><b>A 3.2.1</b> Trained 20 members of SARICODO SSG and Mida Creek SSGs on Group Formation and Development; Leadership and Governance; Ecotourism (tour guiding,</p>



			<p>birding and hospitality services); Policy and Advocacy; Record Keeping and Management; Financial management, and Monitoring and Evaluation (Annex 2a &amp; 2b).</p> <p><b>A 3.2.2</b> Kenya Forest Station Manager at Jilore in Kilifi is in charge of Sabaki Estuary Mangrove forest. KFS, was supported to train 33 community forest scouts drawn from Jilore Community Forest Association (CFA), Sokoke CFA in Arabuko Sokoke forest, and SARICODO SSG.13 Community scouts cum Tour guides for Sabaki estuary were trained in May 2021 (Annex 3i). The following outputs were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The scouts were equipped with requisite knowledge, skills and attitude necessary to enhance forest protection in the Sabaki estuary</li> <li>○ Good working relationship was established between the scouts and Forest rangers, and by extension, other forest stakeholders towards protection of the Sabaki estuary.</li> </ul>
	IND 3.3 No. of joint inspections and enforcement operations carried out by scouts, KFS and KWS in Sabaki estuary	O.3.3 Volunteering by SARICODO SSG members and joint patrols with Kenya wildlife service and KFS	<p>This output was achieved through supporting the trained scouts with relevant patrol gear (uniforms and boots), and pass out parade that validated their involvement in forest and biodiversity protection jointly with KWS and KFS</p> <p><b>A 3.3.1</b> The 13 scouts were uniformed and began voluntary and regular forest patrols as from July 2021, leading to a reduction on the destruction of the mangrove forests (Annex 1g).</p> <p><b>A 3.3.2</b> A pass out parade ceremony was held to officially introduce scouts to the community and local administration including the enforcement agencies (Annex 3j). They have been conducting patrols at the estuary together with KFS and KWS contributing to significant reduction of illegal felling of mangroves and poaching of Hippopotamuses.</p>
<b>Outcome 4.0</b> Improved solid waste management in Malindi town	IND.4.1 Mapping of solid waste collection points	O.4.1 11 waste collection points mapped in Malindi town and environs	<p>This output was achieved through sensitization meeting convened by the County Government of Kilifi about waste management and mapping of waste collection points</p> <p><b>A 4.1.1</b> Meeting was held with Malindi Municipality to create awareness and buy in of the project, waste collection points were mapped.</p>

	<p>IND.4.2 Installation of waste receptacles at designated waste collection points</p>	<p>O.4.2 <b>11</b> waste receptacles installed at designated waste collection points</p>	<p>This output was achieved through installation of 8 plastic receptacles and 3 metallic waste bins in Malindi town</p> <p><b>A 4.2.1</b> 8 waste receptacles procured and installed in Malindi town for enhanced waste management in August 2021 (Annex 4d). The procurement for supply of three metallic waste bins was awarded to Prelance Co. Ltd on 14/10/2022. The bins were fabricated, supplied and installed in three locations (Musabaha Market, next to Malindi airport and Modern Bus Park) in Malindi town (Annex 4e and 4f), Kilifi county in December 2022.</p>
	<p>IND 4.3 Bi-monthly clean-ups organized and conducted in Malindi town reducing illegal waste disposal</p>	<p>O.4.3 Local community in Malindi town and Sabaki estuary sensitized about waste disposal and management, <b>6</b> clean-ups organized and carried led by Kilifi County government, NEMA and SARICODO</p>	<p>This output was achieved through awareness creation and clean activities.</p> <p><b>A 4.3.1</b> Clean-up of Malindi Town and Sabaki was undertaken during World Wetlands Day in February 2021 (Annex 4a).</p> <p><b>A 4.3.2</b> Clean-up exercise was conducted by the Department of Environment, County Government of Kilifi, at Maweni village, within Malindi Municipality on 29th January 2022 (Annex 4b). Planning and community mobilization was a multi-stakeholder including: Malindi municipal manager, Ward administrator, Area Chief, Village elder, Officer in Charge of Police station (OCS), Local community representatives, representative of Human Rights Forum and 5 media houses (Citizen TV, NTV, KTN, K24 and freelance media persons). Major areas that were cleaned included storm water drainage areas, within undesignated collection areas, and abandoned houses that were still under construction. Quantity of waste that was collected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 20% of plastic waste (plastic bottles)</li> <li>○ 64% of diapers</li> <li>○ 1% of metals</li> <li>○ 5% of organic waste</li> <li>○ 10% of other waste (paper, wrappings)</li> </ul> <p><b>A 4.3.3</b> Clean-up exercise was conducted on 25th June 2022 (Annex 4c). The exercise was graced by the Chief Officer from the Department of Environment and those in attendance included the local administration, SARICODO SSG members, students from Majenjeni secondary school accompanied by</p>

			<p>their teachers and Local community members. The activity lasted for 2.30 hours. 98 people participated in the clean-up exercise. 158 Kgs of waste was collected as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 89% of plastic bottles</li> <li>○ 9% of flip-flops</li> <li>○ 1% of other waste (paper, wrappings)</li> </ul> <p>The clean-up was conducted at the estuary and along the sea shore, covering a stretch of about 2km. It was noted that trans-boundary marine pollution was on the rise. It was advisable that the implementation of the National Sustainable Waste Management Policy 2022, Marine Litter Action Plan and the EPR Regulation was key in reducing marine pollution, and domestication of the National plans into the County level.</p> <p>Malindi Municipality, with the guidance of the County Department of Environment committed to sustain the clean-up exercises in all other areas of the Municipality beyond life of the project.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 5.0:</b> Enhanced project coordination and implementation demonstrating the utility of ICZM as a tool for conservation and management</p>	<p>IND.5.1 Reports on biannual project coordination meetings and field project monitoring visits</p>	<p>O.5.1 6 Reports project implementation and progress monitoring</p>	<p>The output was achieved through coordination and implementation of the project led by NEMA with assistance of a technical committees</p> <p><b>A 5.1.1</b> Project Implementation Committee meeting held on 5th May 2021 (Annex 5a). Twelve (12) members participated and outlined progress made and challenges encountered. Institutions represented were: NEMA, Nature Kenya, WWF-Kenya, KEMFRI, the County Government of Kilifi and Shimo la Tewa Prisons.</p> <p><b>A 5.1.2</b> A National Implementing Committee (NIC) meeting was held in Malindi as from 29th November to 1st December 2021 (Annex 5b). Monitored progress of the following 3 WIOSAP demo projects and also received their project concepts for additional funding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shimo La Tewa Constructed Wetland System by KMFRI</li> <li>• Sabaki Estuary ICZM as a conservation tool by Nature Kenya and NEMA</li> </ul> <p>Received 5 new project concepts for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pwani University (Constructed wetland) by Pwani</li> </ul>

			<p>University</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lamu Mangrove Management Plan by Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)</li> <li>• Lake Kenyatta rehabilitation by KEFRI</li> <li>• Tana River Delta by Nature Kenya</li> <li>• Mikindani Constructed wetland by KMFRI</li> </ul> <p>Addressed challenges in project implementation Made recommendations for fast-tracking of the projects.</p> <p>Meeting was attended by 14 representatives from 10 organizations: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Nature Kenya, WWF Kenya, Kenya Fisheries Service, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Technical University of Mombasa, Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Seacology and County Government of Kilifi.</p> <p><b>A 5.1.3</b> A high-level visit by the UNEP Ecosystems Division Director on 23rd June 2022 at the Sabaki estuary to monitor and familiarize herself with the ICZM demo project. (Annex 5c).</p> <p>In attendance were 54 people (29 men and 25 females). Organizations that were represented were: Nature Kenya, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), and County Government of Kilifi, SARICODO SSG, Kichwa cha Kati BMU, Local leadership, and Local community members.</p> <p>Feedback from the UNEP Ecosystem Director was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reception by stakeholders while visiting the project was exemplary</li> <li>• The director was pleased with from project beneficiaries on what had been done and the challenges thereto</li> <li>• She was pleased that the agenda of the project would address to some degree, the issues of both community and the environment</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That search for local sources of funds needed to progress the work of the project had begun.</li> <li>• That the responsible institutions had mainstreamed into their programs the activities that the project had put in place</li> </ul> <p>During this project visit, Commitments were made by Project partners to sustain the ICZM project as provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KFS made a commitment to work with other stakeholders to make the estuary a good forest by rehabilitation and enhanced protection.</li> <li>• The Tourism department of Kilifi County Government would help in skills and material support to develop the tourism resources and services on the site and ensure the benefits were increased, sustained and equitably shared. They would also monitor how the tourism enterprise was run and managed through a committee that was already established.</li> <li>• Fisheries department gave a feedback that the department appreciated the support to the local community group that was part of Kichwa cha Kati BMU with fishing equipment which would help reduce illegal gear use and improve the fish catch and income to the members.</li> <li>• Nature Kenya would continue mentoring the SARICODO SSG even after end of the project.</li> </ul> <p><b>A 5.1.4</b> A meeting of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) steering committee (Annex 5d). attended by 13 organizations/ partners was held with the aim of tracking the effectiveness of the committee in undertaking its mandate in the Coastal region, as well as tracking any new environmental developments in the region. Members present were: NEMA, Nature Kenya, National Museums of Kenya, COMRED, KAHC, Seacology Foundation, Coast Development Authority (CDA), Technical University of Mombasa (TUM), CORDIO – EA, Kenya Maritime Authority (KMA), Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), and Bamburi/Larfage, State Department of Fisheries. The following agenda were deliberated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed progress made in the implementation of the ICZM Action Plan 2019 – 2020</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rolling out of the National Marine Litter Management Action Plan</li> <li>• Reviewed strength and effectiveness of ICZM steering committee/ WhatsApp forum</li> </ul> <p>During the meeting, members present gave updates of what their organizations, being part of the ICZM committee, had done, and were still doing towards the implementation of the ICZM action plan as summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building of a wall around Fort Jesus to handle issues of erosion that had affected the Jumba and Shimoni Ruins</li> <li>• Creation of awareness on the use and conservation of the coastal forests</li> <li>• Restoration of degraded habitats, through planting of mangroves trees</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of coral reef and sea-bed</li> <li>• Waste management</li> <li>• Capacity building of Beach Management Units (BMUs).</li> <li>• Training BMUs on sustainable fishing methods.</li> <li>• County policy formulation</li> <li>• Development of management plans</li> <li>• Conducting research</li> <li>• Developed a framework for marine spills and prevention</li> </ul> <p>Rehabilitation of abandoned quarries in the coastal region by Cement Company.</p> <p><b>A 5.1.5</b> The Sixth Project Steering Committee meeting July 2022 (Annex 5e):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed and adopted the Mid-term evaluation report</li> <li>• Approved work plan, expenditure and revised budget presented to guide project implementation</li> <li>• Listened to and gave comments and guidance on progress reports of individual grantees</li> </ul> <p>During the meeting, a feedback was given from the Mid-term evaluation Report, mainly on Lessons learnt and Recommendation from the Report.</p>
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			<p>Reactions from members on the presentation made on the Sabaki estuary ICZM demo project included that, Government agencies take up the duty and responsibility to ensure the Entire basin of the Sabaki River was well taken care of; e.g. Chyulu Hills and Ondiri swamp in Kiambu County where the river originates, the mangrove forest protection by the community scouts in Sabaki was cited as a very good example of how to control destructive resource extraction. However, clear sustainability measures of such an initiative needed to be in place.</p> <p>Eight (8) other projects of interest were identified as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mangrove Restoration and Livelihood Support through Community Participation in Limpopo River Estuary, Mozambique</li> <li>• Developing Collaborative Management Plan and Sustainable Mangrove Restoration Model in Rufiji Delta, Tanzania</li> <li>• Assessment of Blue Carbon Ecosystem (Seagrass) around the island of Mauritius</li> <li>• Community-based ecological coastal rehabilitation using an ecosystem approach, Seychelles</li> <li>• Economic valuation and identifying potential investment opportunities for the Trans-Boundary Conservation Area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania</li> <li>• Sustainable Port Management in the WIO Region</li> <li>• Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in Selected Coastal Communities in the WIO Region</li> </ul> <p><b>A 5.1.6</b> NEMA NIC team visited the Sabaki estuary project for monitoring of progress from 20th to 24th February 2023 (Annex 5f). Main agenda discussed covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final Review of Sabaki Estuary Management Plan 2022 – 2032</li> <li>• Removing barriers to completion of Sabaki Estuary ecotourism infrastructure</li> </ul>
	IND.5.2 Recruitment of	O.5.2 1 national project	This output was achieved through recruitment of a project

	national project officer	officer seconded by NEMA	officer to manage national level implementation <b>A 5.2.1: NEMA seconded a staff member to manage national level implementation (Annexes 5g,5h)</b>
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**Definitions**

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



### List of attached documents

*(for example, publications, meeting reports, participants list, reports of workshops, etc.)*

Annex 1a\_Report mangrove training and planting area selection Sabaki River Estuary.doc  
Annex 1b- Brief REPORT- Mangrove Survival Rates- April 2021.docx  
Annex 1c- Photos showing awareness creation during world wetland day at Sabaki Estuary Feb 2023.doc  
Annex 1d- REPORT-World Day to Combat Drought and Desertification 2022.docx  
Annex 1e- SABAKI RIVER MOUTH\_NATURENET\_February 2023.docx  
Annex 1f- REPORT- National SSG Workshop Dec 2021.docx  
Annex 1g- NATURENET- August 2021 (Last page).pdf  
Annex 1h-OCA REPORT SABAKI 2021.docx  
Annex 1i-REPORT- Training SARICODO SSG & BMU on Forestry & Fisheries Regulations.docx  
Annex 1j- BRIEF REPORT - Procurement of Fishing Equipment.docx  
Annex 2a-REPORT- Bird monitoring and Tour Guiding Report- FINAL.doc  
Annex 2b\_Photos of birds monitoring and issuance of binoculars-SARICODO.doc  
Annex 2c- REPORT- Ecotourism circuit development meeting.docx  
Annex 2d- BRIEF REPORT - Sabaki Estuary Road accessibility.docx  
Annex 2e- BRIEF REPORT - Sabaki Estuary Road accessibility.docx  
Annex 2f- REPORT- Picnic Banda at Sabaki Estuary.docx  
Annex 2g\_REPORT on progress of construction of a boardwalk at Sabaki estuary.doc  
Annex 2h - Map of claimed project area and beacons installed by an investor.doc  
Annex 2i- A screen grab of emails by Francis Kagema Nature Kenya flagging the land ownership matter Dec 2022.doc  
Annex 2j- NLC letter on Sabaki land allocations.pdf  
Annex 2k- Report\_NLC VISIT TO SABAKI ESTUARY TO DISCUSS LAND MATTERS.pdf  
Annex 2l- NLC Sabaki Visit Participants list.pdf  
Annex 2m-Report on Sabaki Estuary Complaint.pdf  
Annex 2n- Minutes of Procurement Committee Boardwalk EIA.pdf  
Annex 2o- EIA\_ToR for Sabaki Boardwalk\_.pdf  
Annex 2p- APPLICATION FORM FOR ECOTOURISM & RECREATION SITES IN PUBLIC FORESTS.pdf  
Annex 2q\_KFS Special use License\_Boardwalk20230901.pdf  
Annex 2r\_NEMA Approval of project EIA Sabaki Boardwalk.pdf  
Annex 2s\_Photos showing ongoing construction of Boardwalk Sabaki Estuary.doc  
Annex 3a- REPORT- SABAKI ESTUARY MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW.docx  
Annex 3b- REPORT- Sabaki River Estuary Management plan review.docx  
Annex 3c- Sabaki Estuary Management Plan- 1st Darft- REVISED- 24-10-2021.docx  
Annex 3d- REPORT- Sabaki Mgt Plan review meeting- May 2022.docx  
Annex 3e- Final Sabaki Management Plan- May 2022.docx  
Annex 3f\_Report on progress of management planning Sabaki Estuary.doc  
Annex 3g-Sabaki Estuary Management Plan Final draft August 2023.docx  
Annex 3h- THE CONSTITUTION SABAKI amended.docx  
Annex 3i- Community Scouts Training Report at Jamii Villas.docx  
Annex 3j- REPORT- Sabaki Scouts Pass out ceremony report.docx  
Annex 4a -Report for World Wetlands Day- 02-02-2021.pdf  
Annex 4b- REPORT- Clean up Exercise Report- Feb 2022.pdf

Annex 4c- SABAKI ESTUARY Clean up Exercise- June 2022.pdf  
Annex 4d- REPORT- WIOSAP waste bins handover.docx  
Annex 4e- REPORT- WIOSAP Provision of three metallic waste bins.doc  
Annex 4f- Photos showing 3 metallic waste bins installed at 3 locations in Malindi Town.doc  
Annex 5a- REPORT- PIC WIOSAP Implementation progress meeting.docx  
Annex 5b- REPORT- WIOSAP NIC meeting in Malindi.docx  
Annex 5c- BRIEF REPORT- High level UNEP visit.docx  
Annex 5d- ICZM Committee Meeting Report- March 2022.docx  
Annex 5e- WIOSAP PSC meeting, Nosy Be, Madagascar.docx  
Annex 5f- NEMA\_Report on Sabaki Estuary Complaint.pdf  
Annex 5g- Appointment letter- Mercy Emojong.pdf  
Annex 5h- Appointment letter- Dan Ashitiva.pdf