

Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

Important note: *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:*

It is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes

Submission Deadline: 30 April

Darwin Project Information

Project Reference	21-015
Project Title	Balancing development and conservation in Kenya's largest freshwater wetland
Host Country/ies	Kenya
Contract Holder Institution	Nature Kenya
Partner institutions	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) The Inter-ministerial Technical Committee for the sustainable management of Kenya Deltas (IMTC) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) The Yala Wetland Environmental Volunteers (YAWEV)
Darwin Grant Value	£280,000
Funder (DFID/Defra)	DFID
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2014 to 31 March 2017
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2015 – Mar 2016) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2014 – Mar 2015, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Serah Munguti
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Serah Munguti, April 30 2015

1. Project Rationale

The Yala Delta covers an area of 17,500 ha on the north-eastern shore of Lake Victoria. It is Kenya's largest freshwater wetland, and is of great importance both for biodiversity and as a source of ecosystem services. It is a key site for the Sitatunga antelope and several other mammals; wetland birds, including the globally threatened Papyrus Yellow Warbler; and for cichlid fish endemic to Lake Victoria, many of which have been exterminated in the main lake by introduced Nile Perch. In addition, it acts as a 'filter' for water flowing into the lake, and provides the people who live around it with vital resources such as fish, Papyrus and wood. These people number approximately 250,000 and many are extremely poor. The Yala Delta is threatened by establishment of a large-scale rice-farming operation there, and to a lesser extent by over-exploitation of its natural resources. The American company Dominion Farms Limited has already converted 1,700 ha of the delta to rice fields, and proposes to convert a further 15,000 ha. The conversion work carried out to date has not only destroyed natural habitats directly, but – together with earlier engineering schemes – has also caused detrimental hydrological changes over a wider area. The main aim of the project is to take key steps to secure the future of the Yala Delta, recognizing both development and conservation needs.

2. Project Partnerships

Project Partner	Progress over the last year (Achievements lessons, strengths or challenges)	Evidence
Project indicator 1: Records of communications and linkages with partners		
Project indicator 2: Publicly available records of discussions within and between these bodies – e.g. meeting minutes		
The County Government of Siaya	County government recognizes Nature Kenya as a key partner in conservation and development (annex 1). The county government is represented in project's Site Advisory Committee . The county Ministry of Agriculture shared secondary data on agricultural produce to feed into the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) while the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources shared data on the hydrology of the River Yala and River Nzoia.	Annex 1 Consultative Meetings notes
The National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEMA is a member of the project's National Advisory committee (annex 2). On 27th January 2015 NEMA convened a panel discussion on Yala Swamp and invited Dr. Paul Muoria to represent Nature Kenya as a panellist (annex 3) NEMA carried out literature review on the socioeconomics of Yala Swamp (Annex 4). NEMA was represented in a team of experts facilitated by the project to hold threat analysis meetings in the upper, mid and lower River Yala Delta (annexes 5, 6, 7 and 8). 	Annex 2: Project Advisory committee meeting report Annex 3: Report on the Panel Discussion on Yala Swamp Annex 4: the socio economics report Annex 5: hydrology presentation Annex 6: socioeconomics presentation Annex 7: biodiversity presentation Annex 8: Policy presentation

Yala Wetland Environmental Volunteers (YWEV)-Site Support Group	YWEV, the Nature Kenya Site Support Group in Yala Swamp were involved in community sensitization. The group was trained in ecosystem service assessment; governance and leadership; tour guiding and advocacy (annexes 9, 10, 11 and 12). They were also involved in collecting data (socio economic) for the ecosystem service assessment.	Annex 9: Ecosystem services training report Annex 10: leadership training report Annex 11: Advocacy training report Annex 12: Tour guiding training report
The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	RSPB's Rob Field trained Nature Kenya staff, community representatives and central and county level government officers in the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) methodology (see annex 9). Rob guided data collection for the ecosystem service assessment and report writing	See Annex 9
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Kenya Forest Service is currently hosting Nature Kenya in Siaya county. KFS linked Nature Kenya Project Officers with researchers at Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) Maseno to acquire secondary information on the rate of tree carbon sequestration within the region to feed into the TESSA toolkit.	
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	KEFRI staff in Maseno and Nairobi collected and analysed Carbon stocks	
National Museums of Kenya	National Museums of Kenya carried out biodiversity data surveys (Annex 13).	Annex 13: River Yala catchment biodiversity and vulnerability analysis paper
Dominion Farms Limited	Dominion farms provided information on agricultural produce and crop production data for the ecosystem service assessment	
Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee for Deltas in Kenya (IMTC)	IMTC is represented in the national project advisory committee. IMTC experts compiled data on hydrology (annex 14); policy and institutional arrangements (annex 15). In March 2015 the experts presented this information to 212 participants in workshops in the River Yala catchment (annexes 16, 17, 18 and 19). On March 13 a workshop was held to validate data compiled on Yala Swamp (annex 20).	Annex 14: Hydrology of the River Yala Annex 15: policy paper Annex 16: upper river Yala meeting report Annex 17: mid river Yala meeting report Annex 18: lower river Yala meeting report Annex 19: lower-lower river Yala meeting report Annex 20: data validation workshop proceedings

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Progress of activities under the outputs

Output 1: A clear, evidence-based 'business case' is developed for the sustainable management of the Yala Delta		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.
Activity 1.1 :Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment	<p><u>42 participants attended start up Workshop</u> held on 21st July 2014. The main purpose of the meeting was to introduce the project (Annex 21) to the stakeholders and to create awareness on the ecosystem services of Yala Swamp (Annex 22).</p> <p>A 12 member National Project Advisory Committee was constituted and first meeting held in 23rd July 2014 (see Annex 2).</p> <p>A 15 member Site Advisory Committee was also constituted but is yet to hold a meeting (annex 23)</p>	<p>Annex 21-Start – Project introduction PowerPoint presentation</p> <p>Annex 22- Project start up Workshop report</p> <p>Annex 23: site advisory committee members</p>
Activity 1.2:Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilization of natural resources)	50 people attended a <u>stakeholder's workshop</u> at Kenya Industrial Estates in Siaya from 24 th -25 th of July 2014 as part of the consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (see annex 9).	Annex 9-
Activity 1.3: Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the delta (e.g. studies of water regulation and carbon storage)	<p>A draft land cover/land use map was developed (annex 24)</p> <p>Ecosystem service surveys we conducted had information on: tourism-recreation value of Yala Swamp; value of wild harvested goods - Fish, firewood, thatch grass, papyrus; value of cultivated goods; carbon stocks and global warming potential; water provision/regulation.</p> <p>Other data that was collected include biodiversity (annex 25), Participatory rural appraisal (annex 26)</p> <p>Questionnaires to assess water services, cultivated goods and harvested wild goods were administered in 20th October 2014 to 3rd November 2014 to 300 respondents in 18 villages (annex 27)</p>	<p>Annex 24: Land cover map</p> <p>Annex 25: biodiversity assessment report</p> <p>Annex 26: Participatory rural appraisal report</p> <p>Annex 27: Household Questionnaire</p>
Activity 1.4: Compile findings into a detailed report	A draft report for Ecosystem Services Assessment report was	Annex 28: ecosystem service

on ecosystem services, and summarize this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal	done (annex 28)	assessment report
Output 2: Vital wildlife habitat is restored and protected, in part by means of a ‘payment for ecosystem services’ scheme		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 2.3: Identify in a fully participatory manner degraded areas covering 1,000 ha to be set aside as Papyrus regeneration zones, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife (e.g. Papyrus endemics and Sitatunga) in these zones	Identification of degraded areas is on-going and includes the production of land cover map , Degraded areas identified include areas of burnt papyrus, cultivated fields in the swamp and encroached riparian (annex 29). Annex 30 is a Protocol for monitoring of biodiversity used to conduct biodiversity surveys in the swamp (see annex 25). Discussions Sitatunga monitoring is ongoing	Annex 29-Photos showing some of the degraded areas identified Annex 30 monitoring protocol
Output 3: Poor people living around the Yala Delta are empowered to improve their livelihoods in ways that contribute to or are consistent with the long-term conservation of the delta’s natural resources		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.
Activity 3.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet in these households	A draft Strategy for livelihood support was developed (annex 31)	Annex 31- livelihood strategy
Activity 3.2: Create fishponds	Criteria for fish pond site selection developed (annex 32).	Annex 32: criteria for selection of households
Activity 3.3: Identify households to be provided with training in the creation and marketing of high-value Papyrus products, and carry out a baseline study of income in these households	10 Yala Wetland Environmental Volunteers (YWEV) members already involved in the papyrus product development were identified and discussions on-going to include more	

	households	
Activity 3.5: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding, and carry out a baseline study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta	We drafted a criteria for selection of individuals to be trained in tour guiding and fundamentals of ornithology (annex 33)	Annex 33 Selection criteria for individuals to be trained in Fundamentals of Ornithology
Activity 3.6: Deliver training in this area	20 community guides from Yala Delta were trained in tour guiding (see annex 12) We bought 60 bird guide books and distribution to CBOs interested in birding is ongoing.	Annex 12 Tour guiding training Report Annex 34 Photo of community guides training school children in birding
Output 4: Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 4.5: Advocate to KWS for the designation of Yala swamp as a Ramsar site.	A draft Site Support Group advocacy Strategy (annex 35) was developed in consultation with communities and identifies Ramsar designation as a priority	Annex 35 Advocacy strategy

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Project output	Measurable Indicators (paraphrased)	Progress towards project outputs April 2014 - March 2015	Evidence
Output 1. A clear, evidence-based 'business case' is developed for the sustainable management of the Yala Delta	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed assessment of the ecosystem services provided by the delta is carried out. 2. A 'business case' for the sustainable management of the delta is prepared by March 2015. 	Data collected for a detailed ecosystem services assessment and a draft report produced. Preparation of a 'business case' to be done based on the Ecosystem Service Assessment findings. This output is on track	See annex 28
Output 2. Vital wildlife habitat is restored and protected, in part by means of a	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100 ha (50 ha per year) of bamboo and native trees planted as a result of incentives 	Land cover map draft done and being further refined Identification of degraded areas has been an on-	See annexes 24 and 29

<p>'payment for ecosystem services' scheme</p>	<p>offered to 100 local farmers through a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. 1,000 ha of degraded parts of the delta 'set aside' so that Papyrus is able to regenerate naturally. 3. Pristine Papyrus stands covering a total area of 1,000 ha are designated as Community Conservation Areas 4. A water control regime is established that ensures that flows into Lake Kanyaboli in the east of the delta 	<p>going activity including:</p> <p>This output is on track</p>	
<p>Output 3.</p> <p>Poor people living around the Yala Delta are empowered to improve their livelihoods in ways that contribute to or are consistent with the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase by 25% the total weight of high-quality protein consumed by 100 of the poorest households in the area through fish farming 2. Another 100 poor households income increase by 15% through creation and effective marketing of Papyrus products 3. Ecotourism income for 20 households increases by 25% 	<p>A draft Strategy for livelihood support developed</p> <p>Household socio economic baseline data collected and report writing ongoing</p> <p>10 SSG households already involved in papyrus product development identified and more to be identified</p> <p>20 community guides trained in wildlife guiding. 60 bird guides bought and being used by community guides</p>	<p>See annexes 31;12</p>
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Findings and recommendations from the project are shared 2. recommendations communicated and inform policy formulation and decision-making processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft recommendations from ecosystem services assessment is will be shared with all stakeholders • Project activities were published in Nature Net -a monthly newsletter (annexes 36 and 37) • An article was published in the East African newspaper (annex 38) 	<p>Annex 35:</p> <p>Annex 36:</p> <p>Annex 38</p>

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome	Outcome indicators	Project likely to achieve the Outcome by end of funding? If not, what action will you take to ensure the situation can be improved?
Key steps are taken to secure the future of Kenya's Yala Delta, recognizing both development and conservation needs, and to promote similar work in other Kenyan deltas.	1. The populations of key wildlife species increase significantly	On track. Land cover map, ecosystem services assessment and site advocacy strategy were drafted which will inform better habitat management (see annexes 24, 28 and 11)
	2. The populations of key species are no lower at the end of the project than at baseline in areas where habitat is protected	On track. Community conservation areas to be established in the next project year.
	3. The quality of the water flowing from the Yala Delta into Lake Victoria increases measurably	On track. Monitoring protocol including water quality was drafted. See annex 30)
	4. A total of 1,100 extremely poor people experience significant improvements in diet and/or increases in income between baseline and the end of the project. Approximately half of these people will be male and half will be female, and details of the livelihood benefits they will derive from the project are provided below under Output 3.	A Strategy for livelihood support was developed (see annex 31) Training on tour/wildlife guiding done, criteria for fish pond site selection done and identification of households to benefit from papyrus product creation and marketing ongoing. (see annexes 12, 32)
	5. A further 250,000 'delta-dependent' people benefit indirectly from the project, as it secures the long-term future of the natural resources on which they rely.	Same as 4 above
	6. By the end of the project, policies and plans governing the management of other Kenyan deltas incorporate lessons learned from the project clearly and explicitly.	Recommendations to inform policy will be continuously documented and made available to decision makers.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

We continue to monitor risks and assumptions. While all risks and assumptions remain relevant they have not materialized

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

This project in its entirety is contributing to expanding the protected area network through community conservation areas and support for listing of parts of Yala Swamp as a Ramsar site, direct habitat restoration (1,100 ha), and direct poverty alleviation for 1,100 households

4. Project support to the Conventions (CBD, CMS and/or CITES)

CBD: The project will contribute to the achievement of many CBD objectives, especially those described under Articles 6 (general measures), 8 (in situ conservation), 10 (sustainable use), 14 (minimizing adverse impacts), 17 (exchange of information) and 18 (technical cooperation). In addition, it will contribute to the attainment of several Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including 2 (integration of biodiversity into development strategies), 4 (sustainable production), 5 (habitats), 7 (agriculture), 12 (threatened species), 14 (ecosystem services) and 15 (ecosystem resilience).

CMS: The Yala Delta, the project site, is believed to support the near-threatened Great Snipe. This is a migratory member of the family Scolopidae, and as such is included in Appendix 2 of the CMS.

Nature Kenya is recognized as a significant contributor to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Kenya and is usually included in Government Delegations during COP conferences. Nature Kenya is also included in the CBD National Reporting Committee for Kenya. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has identified Nature Kenya to lead on reporting on biodiversity monitoring and indicators within the CBD programme of work. Nature Kenya is therefore ideally positioned to share the findings and lessons from this project with the national CBD programme.

5. Project support to poverty alleviation

As indicated in the Strategy for livelihood support (**see annex 31**), the selection criteria includes targeting to support the poorest and vulnerable households. The project will bring direct benefits to at least 1,100 people living around Yala Swamp. Of this total of 1,100 people, 500 will benefit from the creation of fishponds, 500 will benefit from training in the creation and marketing of high-value Papyrus products, and 100 will benefit from training in wildlife guiding. We expect that the total weight of high-quality protein consumed by the first group will rise by 25%, that household income in the second group will rise by an average of 15%, and that total income from ecotourism in the delta will rise by 25%. These benefits will accrue more or less equally to males and females, although the training in Papyrus marketing will be delivered mostly to women. Some noticeable achievements this year including training 20 community guides and training a further 5 out of the 20 in a Certificate Course for bird guides and birders in Naivasha from 9th-17th April 2015 (**See Annex 12-Tour Guiding Training Report**)

6. Project support to Gender equity issues

. We drafted a gender strategy for the project (annex 39). In addition see no.5 above

7. Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation is done through weekly reports and work plans by field staff; discussions with stakeholders especially the local community and beneficiary feedback. Every month the site based project manager fills and submits a score card on performance of the project. For instance when we realised that the local members of the Siaya County Assembly (MCAs) were left out of the project inception meeting we arranged meetings with each one of them to brief them about the project and the roles of various stakeholders (annex 40 – a sample **weekly update**; Annex 41 – a sample **score card**; Annex 42 – **notes of meetings with Members of the Siaya County Assembly**)

8. Lessons learnt

Key Lessons learnt from this project are:

- Poverty, like in many other parts of Kenya remains a key driver to environment destruction in Yala swamp. Poverty has driven people to exploit natural resources to fulfil their immediate human needs like food with less regard of the consequences of uncontrolled overexploitation of resources which ironically threatens their very own future existence and the existence of other organisms within the Yala swamp ecosystem.
- Community involvement is pertinent in all aspects of sustainable management planning. When consulted and fully involved in key decision making processes, their wealth of traditional knowledge on conservation can be valuably utilized in natural resources management and biodiversity conservation

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

Not Applicable as this is the first annual report

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None

11. Sustainability and legacy

The project enjoys support at local, county and national levels. There is now co-funding from USAID to use information from the Darwin funded project to prepare a land use plan for the Yala Swamp. The Land Use Plan will be informed by a strategic environmental assessment.

12. Darwin Identity

The project launch event achieved a lot of publicity for the project at national and county levels. We held meetings with county level decision makers including the governor to create awareness on the project. Village awareness meetings were also held. This has borne fruit in the form of local, county and national level support for the project. Publicity was done through two newsletter articles, a calendar poster for world Wetlands Day (2000 copies) and 500 T-shirts for World Wetlands Day. All these had the Darwin Initiative logo. Newsletters are available at www.naturekenya.org

13. Project Expenditure

14. Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/14 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
15. Staff costs (see below)				
16. Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				

Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL	102,557	102,389		

17. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Darwin Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here)

Within the reporting period the project carried out an ecosystem services assessment for the Yala Swamp. This had never been done before.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2015-2016

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2014 - March 2015	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Sustainable management regimes are established for deltas throughout Kenya, supported by all relevant stakeholders, and ensuring that the needs of industry, local people and wildlife are met indefinitely.</p>		<p>on 9th – 11th March 2015 a series of stakeholders meetings were held in the upper, mid and lower River Yala catchment to discuss the sustainable management of Yala Swamp and the River Yala catchment including threats and vulnerability assessment. Overall More than 200 people attended these meetings. A number of issues were discussed including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Yala Swamp Ecosystem: Socio-economic aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Current benefits of the swamp including the swamp resources ✓ Resource access and uses by gender ✓ Issues and threats facing the Yala swamp and how can they be dealt with (short term, medium term and longer term) 2. Biodiversity in the lower River Yala Basin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Threats and vulnerability analysis; threats, by status and impact ranking 3. Hydrology (Water situation)- floods incidences and villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify pristine papyrus stands covering a total area of 1,000ha and designated as Community Conservation Areas in a participatory manner • Identify in a participatory manner degraded areas to be restored by planting of bamboo and native trees • Support the development of a management plan for the Yala Swamp ecosystem.

		<p>affected, natural conditions, general information on water use and source</p> <p>4: Policy and institutional analysis: mandate of institutions found within Yala swamp, their interests and level of influence</p> <p>The meeting was successful in gathering input from stakeholders. The information will be used by experts to formulate a land use plan (LUP) for the Yala Swamp. The land use plan will be informed by a Strategic Environmental Assessment. This will be done with co-funding from USAID.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Key steps are taken to secure the future of Kenya's Yala Delta, recognizing both development and conservation needs, and to promote similar work in other Kenyan deltas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The populations of key species are no lower at the end of the project than at baseline in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 1,000 ha of pristine Papyrus stands, where monitoring will focus on birds, and Lake Kanyaboli, where monitoring will focus on cichlid fish). 2. The quality of the water flowing from the Yala Delta into Lake Victoria increases measurably between baseline and the end of the project, in terms of pollutant and sediment loads, due to increased 'watershed protection' upstream of the delta. 3. A total of 1,100 extremely poor people experience significant improvements in diet and/or 	<p>Ecosystem service surveys we conducted and information collected on tourism-recreation value of Yala Swamp; value of wild harvested goods - Fish, firewood, thatch grass, papyrus; value of cultivated goods; carbon stocks and global warming potential; water provision/regulation; biodiversity data and socio economic data including a Participatory rural appraisal</p> <p>Ecosystem services assessment report is in draft</p> <p>A draft land cover/land use map was developed</p> <p>Questionnaires to assess water services, cultivated goods and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize reports including the Ecosystems Services Assessment report • summarise the ecosystem services report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal • produce a detailed 'business case' for presentation to Dominion and the relevant authorities • Restore 3,000ha of swamp through natural regeneration and a further 1,000 ha through direct planting of papyrus and to maintain ecosystem services. • Identify livelihood improvement beneficiaries according to the criteria in the Strategy for Livelihood Support developed for Yala swamp

	<p>increases in income between baseline and the end of the project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Approximately half of these people will be male and half will be female, and details of the livelihood benefits they will derive from the project are provided below under Output 3. 5. A further 250,000 'delta-dependent' people benefit indirectly from the project, as it secures the long-term future of the natural resources on which they rely. 6. By the end of the project, policies and plans governing the management of other Kenyan deltas incorporate lessons learned from the project clearly and explicitly. 	<p>harvested wild goods were administered in 20th October 2014 to 3rd November 2014 to 300 respondents in 18 villages.</p> <p>These baseline surveys lay the groundwork for identification of degraded habitat that will be restored which should in turn increase wildlife populations. Furthermore baseline reports will inform the water monitoring scheme to be implemented at Lake Kanyaboli.</p> <p>Socio economic surveys establish household incomes and protein intake baselines in addition to providing useful information for selection of beneficiary households for fish farming, papyrus product development and training in ecotourism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement advocacy strategy for Yala swamp by end of April 2015 • Develop a 'payment for ecosystem services' (PES scheme) scheme to incentivise farmers upstream of the delta to plant native trees and bamboo, • Create fishponds • Train communities in production and marketing of high value papyrus products • Support trained community guides to carry out ecotourism activities in the community conserved areas
<p>Output 1. A clear, evidence-based 'business case' is developed for the sustainable management of the Yala Delta</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A detailed assessment of the ecosystem services provided by the delta is carried out, in consultation with local communities, by December 2014. 2. Based on the findings from this assessment, together with findings from other relevant work carried out previously, a 'business case' for the sustainable management of the delta is prepared by March 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize ecosystem services assessment report • Prepare a 'business case' document for the sustainable management of Yala Swamp 	

	This business case will show that a multi-use approach is preferable to wholesale conversion for farming for social and economic as well as ecological reasons, and will propose in detail how a multi-use solution should be achieved in practice	
Activity 1.1 :Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment		Completed
Activity 1.2:Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilization of natural resources)		Completed
Activity 1.3: Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the delta (e.g. studies of water regulation and carbon storage)		Completed
Activity 1.4: Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarize this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal		On-going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Ecosystems Services Assessment report done
Activity 1.5: Based on this report, produce a detailed 'business case' for presentation to Dominion and the relevant authorities		Planned: Prepare 'business case' document for the sustainable management of Yala Swamp is on-going based on the findings from Ecosystem Services Assessment, baseline surveys, together with findings from other relevant work carried out previously.
Output 2. Vital wildlife habitat is restored and protected, in part by means of a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme	1. Bamboo and native trees are planted over an area of 100 ha within the Watershed Protection Zone along the Yala River upstream of the delta, as a result of incentives offered to 100 local farmers through a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme. This planting will reduce harmful run-off into the river, provide habitat for wildlife, and create a source of fuel and construction materials, thus reducing pressure on the delta. It will be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of degraded areas has been an on-going activity including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visit by stakeholders during a stakeholders workshop held between 24th -25th July 2014 • Day to day fieldwork activities conducted by Nature Kenya project officers within the project site • Production of draft land cover map • Degraded areas so far identified include areas of burnt papyrus within the community cultivated fields in the swamp and encroached riparian areas along the shores of Lake Kanyaboli and along River Yala. • Relevant stakeholders were engaged: A stakeholders meeting is scheduled to take place during the first quarter of the second year.

	<p>carried out at a rate of 50 ha per year during Years 2 and 3 of the project.</p> <p>2. Degraded parts of the delta covering a total area of 1,000 ha are 'set aside' so that Papyrus is able to regenerate there naturally. These regeneration zones will be identified in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and will be set aside by March 2015.</p> <p>3. Pristine Papyrus stands covering a total area of 1,000 ha are designated as Community Conservation Areas, meaning that local communities have control over them but are also responsible for safeguarding them. The designation process will again be carried out in a participatory manner, and will be complete by March 2016.</p> <p>4. A water control regime is established that ensures that flows into Lake Kanyaboli in the east of the delta, the main refuge in the area for threatened Lake Victoria cichlids, are sufficient to maintain the area of this lake. This regime will rely primarily or exclusively on existing control infrastructure, and will be in place by March 2016.</p>	<p>The objective of the meeting is to consult with all relevant stakeholders and identify in a fully participatory manner degraded areas covering 1,000 ha to be set aside as papyrus regeneration zones. It is expected that degraded parts of the delta covering a total area of 1,000 ha are set aside by July 2015 so that papyrus is able to regenerate there naturally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification in a participatory manner of pristine papyrus stands covering a total area of 1,000ha to be designated as Community Conservation Areas is scheduled for July 2015. • Water control regime will be determined by the findings of the ecosystem services assessment.
Activity 2.1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial baseline studies of biodiversity including birds, fish, wildlife, and

<p>Develop a 'payment for ecosystem services' (PES scheme) scheme to incentivize farmers upstream of the delta to plant native trees and bamboo, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife in the area to be planted</p>	<p>water was completed in November 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned: incentivize farmers upstream of the delta to plant native trees and bamboo
<p>Activity 2.2. Implement the PES scheme, providing advice and support to farmers as needed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement PES scheme starting in October 2015 once Activity 2.1 has been achieved
<p>Activity 2.3. Identify in a fully participatory manner degraded areas covering 1,000 ha to be set aside as Papyrus regeneration zones, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife (e.g. Papyrus endemics and Sitatunga) in these zones</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline study of selected wildlife completed <i>Refer to progress in identification of degraded areas in Output 2 above</i>
<p>Activity 2.4. Monitor these zones to ensure that they are allowed to regenerate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring to begin once there is an agreement on the zones to be allowed to regenerate
<p>Activity 2.5. Identify in a fully participatory manner pristine areas of Papyrus swamp covering 1,000 ha to be designated as Community Conservation Areas (CCAs), and carry out a baseline study of birds in these areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please refer to progress in Output 2 above
<p>Activity 2.6. Provide advice and support as needed to communities managing CCAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled to begin in Y2Q3
<p>Activity 2.7. Working in collaboration with Dominion, design a water control regime that ensures sufficient inflow to Lake Kanyaboli at all times of the year, and carry out a baseline study of cichlids in this lake</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline study of selected wildlife completed Design a water control regime that ensures sufficient inflow to Lake Kanyaboli starting in July 2015
<p>Activity 2.8. Implement the water control regime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement water control regime starting in January 2016
<p>Activity 2.9. Carry out end-of-project studies of wildlife and water quality to match the baseline studies described above</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheduled to begin in Y3Q2
<p>Output 3. Poor people living around the Yala Delta are empowered to improve their livelihoods in ways that contribute to or are consistent with</p>	<p>4. The total weight of high-quality protein (i.e. fish and meat) consumed by 100 of the poorest households in the area increases by 25% between</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft Strategy for livelihood support has been developed to guide the implementation of livelihood activities this includes the selection criteria for beneficiaries and benefit sharing mechanisms Households will be selected after the final report of the socio economic

<p>the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>baseline and the end of the project, as a result of the creation of fishponds for these households. Households around the delta have an average of five members each, and their gender balance is more or less even. Therefore, the fishponds will benefit approximately 250 males and 250 females.</p> <p>5. The income of another 100 poor households increases by an average of 15% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of training these households receive in the creation and effective marketing of Papyrus products such as mats and baskets. These households will again consist of approximately 250 males and 250 females, but the training will be delivered primarily to the roughly 100 adult women they contain.</p> <p>6. The total income generated by ecotourism in the delta increases by 25% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of the training of 20 individuals from 20 different households as wildlife guides. At least six of these individuals will be women.</p>	<p>baseline survey completed in November 2015 is done with a view to get the poorest and vulnerable households supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A small group of 10 SSG members also already involved in the papyrus product development discussions are on-going on how to include more households (20 more individuals) and train them by May 2015. • The training of 20 community guides from Yala Delta was done in December 2014. Capacity building is on-going, the trained community guides are making progress indicated by; active participation in monthly birding, sharing knowledge of birds with their own communities resulting in recruitment of other interested community members in birding including 8 school children-all now conversant with the use of binoculars and field bird guide books. Training in bird identification has also been on-going during bird walks. In addition, based on interest in building a career in Avi-tourism, 5 out of the 20 guides were selected for further training in a Certificate Course for bird guides and birders.
--	---	---

Activity 3.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet in these households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households will be selected after the final report of the baseline socio economic survey completed in November 2015 is done with a view to get the poorest and vulnerable household supported. (Details same as Output 3 above)
Activity 3.2: Create fishponds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of most suitable sites for fishpond construction to be done by May 2015
Activity 3.3: Identify households to be provided with training in the creation and marketing of high-value Papyrus products, and carry out a baseline study of income in these households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details same as Output 3 above
Activity 3.4: Deliver training in these areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details same as Output 3 above)
Activity 3.5: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding, and carry out a baseline study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details same as Output 3 above)
Activity 3.6: Deliver training in this area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details same as Output 3 above)
Activity 3.7: Carry out end-of-project studies of diet and income to match the baseline studies described above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End-of-project studies scheduled to start in October 2016
<p>Output 4.</p> <p>Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Findings and recommendations from the project are shared with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority, the Office of the Prime Minister, and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year) Records of subsequent discussions within and among these target groups demonstrate that this dissemination work is effective and that the lessons and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compilation of findings and recommendations from the project is on-going, to be complete by end of April 2015 Dissemination activities on-going with publication of project activity updates in the Nature Kenya monthly newsletter (November 2014, March 2015 Issues) and the East African newspaper available online http://www.theeastafican.co.ke/magazine/Yala-Swamp--To-serve-or-develop-/-/434746/2411792/-/10syjeg/-/index.html .

	recommendations communicated are being taken into account during relevant policy formulation and decision-making processes	
Activity 4.1: Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation of findings and recommendations from the project to be complete by end of April 2015
Activity 4.2: Present these to the Inter-ministerial Committee, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of findings and recommendations to relevant bodies to be done once activity 4.1 above is complete
Activity 4.3: Monitor records of discussions within and between these bodies, and the content of policy and planning documents, to ensure that the lessons shared are taken into account		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring records of discussions on-going, see details in page 2 above on Project Partnerships
Activity 4.4: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination activities on-going with publication of project activity updates in the Nature Kenya monthly newsletter (November 2014, March 2015 Issues). An article <i>Yala Swamp: to conserve or develop</i> was published in The August 9-15 issue of the East African newspaper.
Activity 4.5: Advocate to KWS for the designation of Yala swamp as a Ramsar site.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the capacity of local community to advocate for conservation of Yala wetland is ongoing including development of a draft Advocacy Strategy for Yala Swamp in how they will conduct core business of monitoring IBA, involvement in decision making and advocating for favorable legislative frameworks, education the public and school children on IBA issues and initiating livelihood activities to support local communities. Discussions on jumpstarting the management planning process for Yala are ongoing including designation as a Ramsar wetland of international importance

Annex 2 Project's full current logframe

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Key steps are taken to secure the future of Kenya's Yala Delta, recognizing both development and conservation needs, and to promote similar work in other Kenyan deltas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The populations of key species are no lower at the end of the project than at baseline in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 1,000 ha of pristine Papyrus stands, where monitoring will focus on birds, and Lake Kanyaboli, where monitoring will focus on cichlid fish). 2. The quality of the water flowing from the Yala Delta into Lake Victoria increases measurably between baseline and the end of the project, in terms of pollutant and sediment loads, due to increased 'watershed protection' upstream of the delta. 3. A total of 1,100 extremely poor people experience significant improvements in diet and/or increases in income between baseline and the end of the project. 4. Approximately half of these people will be male and half will be female, and details of the livelihood benefits they will derive from the project are provided below under Output 3. 5. A further 250,000 'delta-dependent' people benefit indirectly from the project, as it secures the long-term future of the natural resources on which they rely. 6. By the end of the project, policies and plans governing the management of other Kenyan deltas incorporate lessons learned from the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports from 'before and after' surveys of target species, as described 2. Reports from 'before and after' surveys of Papyrus birds and cichlid fish 3. Reports from 'before and after' assessments of water quality 4. Reports from 'before and after' surveys on diet and income, as specified under Output 3 below 5. Report produced at end of project (or section of overall final report) detailing long-term plans for the Yala Delta and specifying how these plans will benefit the 250,000 people who live around it 6. Policy and plan documents 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kenya remains politically stable throughout and beyond the project period 2. The Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, and the Kenyan government more generally, remain supportive of a balanced and sustainable approach to delta management 3. National policies on safeguards and offsets remain supportive of corporate engagement in 'payment for ecosystem services' schemes, so that Dominion Farms Ltd. remains willing to collaborate in the project

	project clearly and explicitly.		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. A clear, evidence-based 'business case' is developed for the sustainable management of the Yala Delta</p>	<p>1a. A detailed assessment of the ecosystem services provided by the delta is carried out, in consultation with local communities, by December 2014.</p> <p>1b. Based on the findings from this assessment, together with findings from other relevant work carried out previously, a 'business case' for the sustainable management of the delta is prepared by March 2015.</p> <p>This business case will show that a multi-use approach is preferable to wholesale conversion for farming for social and economic as well as ecological reasons, and will propose in detail how a multi-use solution should be achieved in practice</p>	<p>1a. Report on ecosystem services assessment</p> <p>Published paper on this assessment</p> <p>1b. 'Business case' document</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions same as above
<p>2. Vital wildlife habitat is restored and protected, in part by means of a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme</p>	<p>2a. Bamboo and native trees are planted over an area of 100 ha within the Watershed Protection Zone along the Yala River upstream of the delta, as a result of incentives offered to 100 local farmers through a 'payment for ecosystem services' scheme.</p> <p>This planting will reduce harmful run-off into the river, provide habitat for wildlife, and create a source of fuel and construction materials, thus reducing pressure on the delta. It will be carried out at a rate of 50 ha per year during Years 2 and 3 of the project.</p> <p>2b. Degraded parts of the delta covering a total area of 1,000 ha are 'set aside' so that Papyrus is able to regenerate there naturally.</p> <p>These regeneration zones will be identified in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, and will be set aside by</p>	<p>2a. Report on planting work, including maps and dated photographs</p> <p>2b. Report on regeneration zones, including maps and dated photographs</p> <p>2c. Report on Community Conservation Areas, including maps and dated photographs</p> <p>2d. Report on water control regime, including maps and dated photographs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions same as above

	<p>March 2015.</p> <p>2c. Pristine Papyrus stands covering a total area of 1,000 ha are designated as Community Conservation Areas, meaning that local communities have control over them but are also responsible for safeguarding them. The designation process will again be carried out in a participatory manner, and will be complete by March 2016.</p> <p>2d. A water control regime is established that ensures that flows into Lake Kanyaboli in the east of the delta, the main refuge in the area for threatened Lake Victoria cichlids, are sufficient to maintain the area of this lake. This regime will rely primarily or exclusively on existing control infrastructure, and will be in place by March 2016.</p>		
<p>3. Poor people living around the Yala Delta are empowered to improve their livelihoods in ways that contribute to or are consistent with the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>3a. The total weight of high-quality protein (i.e. fish and meat) consumed by 100 of the poorest households in the area increases by 25% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of the creation of fishponds for these households.</p> <p>Households around the delta have an average of five members each, and their gender balance is more or less even. Therefore, the fishponds will benefit approximately 250 males and 250 females.</p> <p>3b. The income of another 100 poor households increases by an average of 15% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of training these households receive in the creation and effective marketing of Papyrus products such as mats and baskets. These households will again consist of</p>	<p>3a. Maps and photographs documenting fishpond creation</p> <p>Report documenting findings from 'before and after' studies of the diets of the households targeted</p> <p>3b. Reports from training workshops, including photographs</p> <p>Report documenting findings from 'before and after' studies of the incomes of the households targeted</p> <p>3c. Reports from training workshops, including photographs</p> <p>Report documenting findings from 'before and after' study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assumptions same as above

	<p>approximately 250 males and 250 females, but the training will be delivered primarily to the roughly 100 adult women they contain.</p> <p>3c. The total income generated by ecotourism in the delta increases by 25% between baseline and the end of the project, as a result of the training of 20 individuals from 20 different households as wildlife guides. At least six of these individuals will be women.</p>		
<p>4. Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>4a. Findings and recommendations from the project are shared with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority, the Office of the Prime Minister, and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p> <p>4b. Records of subsequent discussions within and among these target groups demonstrate that this dissemination work is effective and that the lessons and recommendations communicated are being taken into account during relevant policy formulation and decision-making processes</p>	<p>4a. Records of communications with the Inter-ministerial Committee and other bodies</p> <p>4b. Publicly available records of discussions within and between these bodies – e.g. meeting minutes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assumptions same as above
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>Activity 1.1 :Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment</p> <p>Activity 1.2:Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilization of natural resources)</p> <p>Activity 1.3: Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the delta (e.g. studies of water regulation and carbon storage)</p> <p>Activity 1.4: Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarize this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal</p> <p>Activity 1.5: Based on this report, produce a detailed 'business case' for presentation to Dominion and the relevant authorities</p> <p>Activity 2.1: Develop a 'payment for ecosystem services' (PES scheme) scheme to incentivize farmers upstream of the delta to plant native trees and bamboo, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife in the area to be planted</p> <p>Activity 2.2: Implement the PES scheme, providing advice and support to farmers as needed</p>			

Activity 2.3: Identify in a fully participatory manner degraded areas covering 1,000 ha to be set aside as Papyrus regeneration zones, and carry out a baseline study of selected wildlife (e.g. Papyrus endemics and Sitatunga) in these zones

Activity 2.4: Monitor these zones to ensure that they are allowed to regenerate

Activity 2.5: Identify in a fully participatory manner pristine areas of Papyrus swamp covering 1,000 ha to be designated as Community Conservation Areas (CCAs), and carry out a baseline study of birds in these areas

Activity 2.6: Provide advice and support as needed to communities managing CCAs

Activity 2.7: Working in collaboration with Dominion, design a water control regime that ensures sufficient inflow to Lake Kanyaboli at all times of the year, and carry out a baseline study of cichlids in this lake

Activity 2.8: Implement the water control regime

Activity 3.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet in these households

Activity 3.2: Create fishponds

Activity 3.3: Identify households to be provided with training in the creation and marketing of high-value Papyrus products, and carry out a baseline study of income in these households

Activity 3.4: Deliver training in these areas

Activity 3.5: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding, and carry out a baseline study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta

Activity 3.6: Deliver training in this area

Activity 3.7: Carry out end-of-project studies of diet and income to match the baseline studies described above

Activity 4.1: Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year

Activity 4.2: Present these to the Inter-ministerial Committee, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels

Activity 4.3: Monitor records of discussions within and between these bodies, and the content of policy and planning documents, to ensure that the lessons shared are taken into account

Activity 4.4: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences

Activity 4.5: Advocate to KWS for the designation of Yala swamp as a Ramsar site.

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Number of people trained in tour guiding/questionnaire administration/advocacy/biodiversity monitoring/leadership and governance	55 males and 28 females	Kenyan	83				
10	Number of strategies/protocols/guidelines/technical reports developed/drafted	33 males and 21 females	Kenyan	11 (Advocacy strategy, Strategy for livelihood support, Biodiversity monitoring protocol, Guidelines for papyrus product development, Draft of Ecosystems Services Assessment report, Participatory Rural Learning & Appraisal report, Selection Criteria for: enumerators, tour guiding training participants, Ornithology training participants, papyrus product development training and fish pond site selection)				
6A	Number of people involved in collection of baseline information (enumerators)	16 males and 8 females	Kenyan	A total of 24 people (Baseline survey, Biodiversity assessment)				
14A	Number of stakeholders consultative meetings and/or workshops held	399 males and 236 females	Kenyan	16 (Ecosystems Services Assessment Workshop, Consultative meeting with the Siaya Governor-July 2014, Consultative meetings with				

				County Executive Committee Members for (CEC) Tourism, Wildlife Conservation, CEC Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries in July 2014, Consultative meeting with Governor in January 2015, County Consultative meeting to come up with a development strategy for Yala swamp, Consultative meetings in January 2015 with the County Executive Committee Members for (CEC) Environment, Water & Natural Resources, CEC Lands, Physical Planning & Housing, CEC Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries, Stakeholders meetings in Yala (1), Siaya (3), Bondo (1), Kakamega (1). Village meetings with community members for Participatory Rural Learning & Appraisal, County stakeholder meetings for Participatory Rural Learning & Appraisal)				
14B	Number of meetings held with decision makers	8 males & 2 females	Kenyans	10 (5 Meetings with Members of County Assembly (MCAs)- Usonga, Central Alego, East Yimbo, South West Alego, South East Alego, Meeting with the Siaya County Governor, 3 Meetings with the County Executive Committee Members for (CEC) Environment, Water & Natural Resources, CEC Lands, Physical Planning & Housing, CEC Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries, Meeting				

				with the National Environment Management Authority-NEMA to draft the Environment Management Plan for Yala swamp)				
23	Value of resources raised from other sources							

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. Website link or publisher)
Site Support Group Capacity Building key to biodiversity conservation	Nature net (Nature Kenya's) monthly newsletter	Joan Gichuki and John Mwacharo	Female	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	www.naturekenya.org
Inaugural monthly bird walk held in Yala	Nature net (Nature Kenya's) monthly newsletter	Emily Mateche	Female	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	www.naturekenya.org
Yala Swamp is important	Calendar poster	John Mwacharo	Male	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Nairobi	
Yala Swamp: to conserve or develop	The East African (Regional newspaper)	Rupi Mangat	Female	Kenyan	The Nation Media Group	http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/magazine/Yala-Swamp--To-conserve-or-develop-/-/434746/2411792/-/10syjeg/-/index.html

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	√
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	√
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	√
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	√
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	