



Darwin Initiative Main Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-013
Project title	Balancing water services for development and biodiversity in the Tana-Delta
Host country/ies	Kenya
Contract holder institution	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Partner institution(s)	Nature Kenya, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), Tana River County Government, Lamu County Government and Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN)
Darwin grant value	£395,400
Start/end dates of project	1 April 2017 - 31 March 2021
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017 – Mar 2018) and number (e.g., Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Chris Magin
Project website/blog/Twitter	NA
Report author(s) and date	Serah Munguti and Chris Magin 15 th May 2018

1. Project rationale

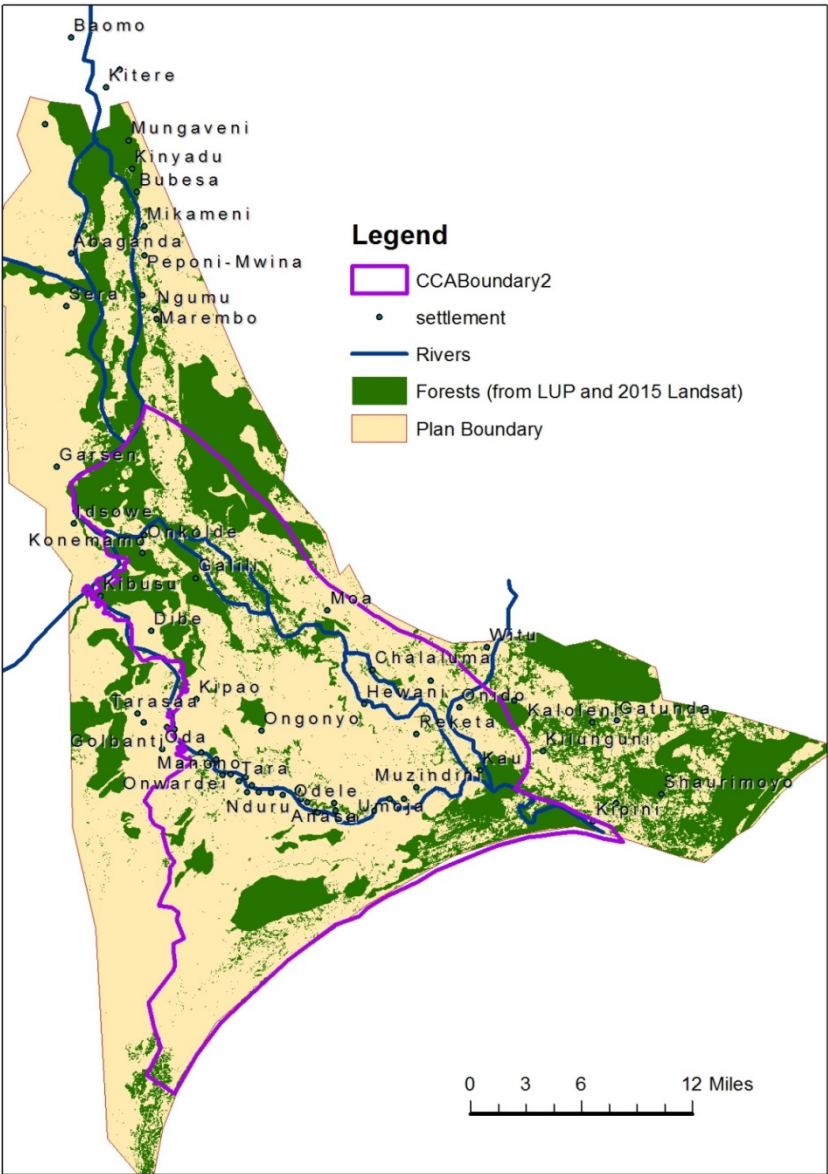
The 130,000 ha Tana River Delta is the second most important estuarine and deltaic ecosystem in Eastern Africa. It is a Ramsar site, Key Biodiversity Area and Important Bird Area. It forms the northern limit of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests biodiversity hotspot and is a proposed World Heritage Site. It supports: five species of threatened marine turtles; lions, elephants, three species of monkey including one of the world's 25 most endangered primates, the endemic Tana River Red Colobus and the Tana River Mangabey, rare fish and reptiles, 350 bird species including the Endangered Basra Reed warbler, internationally important populations of 22 waterbirds and 280 plant (including four vulnerable) species. Mangroves provide important spawning grounds/nurseries for fish. Since the Tana River Primate National Reserve was annulled, none of the primate habitat is legally protected, despite their effective population sizes being <100 individuals.

The Delta is one of the poorest areas of Kenya (77% of the population exist on <US\$ 1.9 a day). Approximately 30,000 Orma pastoralists rely on the grasslands for dry-season grazing but it is also a fall-back area for pastoralists from as far away as Ethiopia, who migrate to the Delta during droughts in search of water/pasture. In addition, 44,000 Pokomo cultivate crops on receding lake edges. Access to water is a source of conflict between pastoralists and agriculturalists. Forest clearance and conversion of wetlands for farming/livestock corridors eases tension but results in biodiversity loss, and in the long-term, ecosystem services.

A Delta-wide Land Use Plan (LUP) based on a Strategic Environmental Assessment, hailed by DFID as a model for implementing the SDGs, has been developed and approved by all stakeholders including both County governors. Implementation will do much to solve these problems but County Assemblies and communities are requesting to be shown how to implement it. This is what the Darwin Initiative funded project seeks to do – to pilot implementation of the Tana Delta land use plan by, for and through all stakeholders

Nature Kenya has worked with Tana Delta communities over the last 10 years, firstly mounting a national and international campaign against more than seven land grabbing projects. Subsequently Nature Kenya successfully encouraged and facilitated national and county governments to formulate a community led LUP informed by Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). During the LUP formulation process a lot of data on the Delta was gathered by Nature Kenya and partners. Since 2012 Nature Kenya has conducted numerous surveys in the Delta and interacts with the community on a daily basis, addressing community development and natural resource conservation. The staff also interact with County and national government officers on the ground, sitting in various decision-making committees, and are well aware of issues within the Delta.

Figure 1: Map of the proposed Tana Delta Community Conservation Area (CCA)



During community and County level consultations in July 2017 it was recommended that we alter the original boundaries of the CCA to include parts of the upper and lower River Tana flood plain which had been left out.

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2. Project partnerships

Project Partner	Progress over the last year (Achievements lessons, strengths or challenges)	Evidence
<p>Project indicator 1: Findings and recommendations from the project are shared with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p> <p>Project indicator 2: 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>Nature Kenya</p>	<p>Nature Kenya leads on all aspects of project delivery in Kenya, reporting to the RSPB. These include activity delivery and budget management. Senior staff held numerous internal project implementation and monitoring meetings (Annexes 1 –2). On 14th July 2017 Nature Kenya convened a project inception meeting (Annex 3) with the representation of stakeholders from local community, county and national government and made a presentation on overview of the project. The project inception meeting doubled up as a scoping meeting for the ecosystem services assessment (Annex 4). On 12th and 13th July 2017 12 (8 male; 3 female) Nature Kenya staff were trained in ecosystem services assessment (Annexes 5) by Dr Rob Field of the RSPB and the Nature Kenya Science Advisor. Nature Kenya made a presentation on importance and relevance of ecosystem services assessment (Annex 6). Nature Kenya in collaboration and with consent from RSPB produced all the questionnaires for the ecosystem services assessment (Annexes 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) and pre-tested the questionnaires during the scoping meeting with stakeholders providing input. Nature Kenya held numerous meetings with high level county officials, communities and beneficiary groups to engage them in project activities and get their input (Annexes 12,13,14 and 15)</p> <p>Nature Kenya attended and provided input on the Land Use Plan (LUP) and CCA into formulation of Tana River County Integrated Development plan (Annexes 16 and 17)</p>	<p>Annex 1: Notes from internal consultative meeting on community engagement Tana CCA Committee 22 11 2017</p> <p>Annex 2: Notes from internal consultative meeting on ecosystem services assessment</p> <p>Annex 3: Proceedings of project inception meeting</p> <p>Annex 4: presentation on conducting ecosystem services assessment</p> <p>Annex 5: Presentation: Ecosystem service assessment using the TESSA toolkit</p> <p>Annex 6: Presentation on importance and scope of Tana CCA ecosystem services assessment</p> <p>Annex 7: Ecosystem Services Assessment questionnaire</p> <p>Annex 8: Recreation questionnaire</p> <p>Annex 9: Recreation survey consent form</p> <p>Annex 10: Salt assessment questionnaire</p> <p>Annex 11: Fisheries assessment questionnaire</p>

	<p>Nature Kenya organized World Wetlands Day (Annex 18) in collaboration with the county government natural resource management committee and created awareness on the project at the event.</p> <p>An article on the project was published in the Nature Kenya newsletter (Annex 19) Nature Net and disseminated to members and stakeholders.</p> <p>Nature Kenya developed a CCA framework (Annex 20) and brought together all stakeholders to form a CCA management Committee (Annex 21).</p>	<p>Annex 12: Notes from Tana Delta project manager's briefing meeting with high level county staff</p> <p>Annex 13: Field consultations with community groups in July 2018</p> <p>Annex 14: Notes from meeting with farmers</p> <p>Annex 15: Proceedings of the meeting with groups on development of selection criteria for bee keeping beneficiaries</p> <p>Annex 16: Tana River County Department of Environment proposals for CIDPII with Nature Kenya input (highlighted yellow)</p> <p>Annex 17: Tana River County Department of environment budget for CIDP II with Nature Kenya input (highlighted yellow)</p> <p>Annex 18: World Wetlands Day Celebrations 2018 report</p> <p>Annex 19: Nature net with project article</p> <p>Annex 20: Tana Delta CCA framework</p> <p>Annex 21: Proceedings of meeting held to establish Tana CCA Management Committee</p>
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	<p>KWS Senior Warden for Tana River attended the project inception meeting (see Annex 4) and provided input into the ecosystem services assessment scoping. The Senior Warden, Mr Wambua, was in March 2018 appointed to chair the interim Tana River Delta CCA Committee. In April 2018 KWS will train the Interim CCA Committee on legal provisions for CCAs under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013. This training will be done in collaboration with Kenya Forest Service (KFS) (Annex 22).</p>	<p>Annex 22: Draft programme for the legal provisions of the CCA in Tana Delta</p>
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	<p>KFS was represented in the project inception meeting (Annex 4) and provided input into the ecosystem services assessment scoping exercise. KFS provided information on existing Community Forest Associations which are a target for</p>	<p>See Annex 22</p>

	capacity building for effective management of forests. In April 2018 KFS will train the Interim CCA Committee (alongside KWS) on legal provisions for CCAs under the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016 (see Annex 22).	
Tana River County Government	<p>The County government recognizes Nature Kenya as a key partner in conservation and development. George Odera, the Project Manager on site held a briefing meeting with the County Governor H.E Dr. Maj (Rtd) Godhana Dhadho (Annex 12) to brief him on project activities. Nature Kenya was extensively consulted during the formulation of County Integrated Development Plan II (Annexes 17 and 18). On 21st November 2017 the Governor attended a stakeholder feedback meeting convened by Nature Kenya to validate a GEF project for Tana Delta (Annex 23). In May 2017 a meeting was held with two Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) to brief them on the Tana Delta LUP and its implementation (Annex 24). In January 2018 a meeting was held with three MCAs to brief them on the Darwin Project and LUP implementation. On 9th – 12th February 2018 the Tana River County Department of Livestock Production and Agriculture trained 24 members (20F; 4M) of Hewani Women Group on poultry production (Annex 25).</p> <p>The Department of Agriculture is directly involved in hands-on training and monitoring of project progress in Hewani, Chalaluma, and Idsowe Villages where conservation farming is being piloted.</p> <p>Tana River County Department of the Environment spearheaded preparations for WWD and is involved in almost all project activities. During formulation of proposals for the County Integrated Development Plan II Nature Kenya acted as a secretary and advisor to the department. The department co-chairs the CCA committee alongside KWS</p> <p>All these County departments are represented in the CCA management committee</p>	<p>See Annexes 12, 17 and 18</p> <p>Annex 23: Proceedings of the GEF Tana Delta Project validation meeting - 21 November 2017 attended by Tana Delta Governor</p> <p>Annex 24: Notes from meeting with MCAs on LUP implementation and Darwin project</p> <p>Annex 25: proceedings of training Hewani Women Group in poultry management</p>
Lamu County Government	<p>On November 13th 2017, the Nature Kenya Project Manager held project briefing meetings with the Lamu County Executive Committee Member, Department of Lands, Physical planning, Infrastructure and Urban development, Hon. Fahima Araphat (see Annex 12). The County department of Agriculture trained and supported farmers from Chalaluma and Moa Villages in conservation farming. Department of Livestock held meetings with 150 individuals (87M, 63F) pastoralists and has since advised the community to</p>	See Annex 12

	change from planned fattening of young bulls for sale to rearing of improved breeds of goats. The Veterinary Department held quarterly inspection of cattle dips , trained locals on the right acaricides, dipping time and proper animal health.	
Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN)	TDCN officials coordinated community participation by carrying out awareness in target villages that participated in the ecosystem services assessment . All the 28 enumerators (16M, 12F) who collected data for the Ecosystem Services Assessment, and participatory rural appraisal and household wellbeing were drawn from TDCN . TDCN participated in awareness creation on the project and the Tana Delta CCA in 32 Villages. TDCN was part of the committee that organized county level World Wetlands Day Celebrations 2018 . TDCN officials held meetings with various groups who are beneficiaries of livelihood activities, helped assessing group preparedness to engage and vetted 157 farmers (94M, 53F) from Hewani and Chalaluma recommending 121 (79M, 40F) for support during the October 2017 planting season. 5 TDCN members joined the Biodiversity monitoring team in visiting various habitats including critical forests in the Tana Delta. TDCN is represented by 14 members in the interim CCA Management Committee (Annex 21).	See Annex 21 (Proceedings of CCA Management Committee formation)
Tana Planning Advisory Committee	Tana Planning Advisory Committee is a member of the interim CCA Management Committee (Annex 21).	See Annex 21.
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	Senior scientists from KEFRI conducted household wellbeing and socioeconomic surveys in villages targeted for livelihoods activities in the proposed Tana Delta Community Conserved Area (Annexes 26, 27 and 28).	Annex 26: Final questionnaire for household wellbeing and socioeconomic surveys in the proposed Tana Delta CCA. Annex 27: Focus Group Discussion Checklist to guide Focused PLA/PRA. Annex 28: Draft preliminary report: household wellbeing and socioeconomic surveys in the proposed Tana Delta CCA
National Museums of Kenya	National Museums of Kenya carried out biodiversity data surveys within the proposed CCA (Annexes 29 and 30).	Annex 29: Biodiversity assessment report Annex 30: Lower River Tana Primate Survey Report Dec 2017

Watamu Turtle Watch	Watamu Turtle Watch provided all data on turtle nesting and monitoring which was used in the Ecosystem Services Assessment	
Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee for Deltas in Kenya (IMTC)	Dickens Odeny, a member of IMTC generated all the maps for the ecosystem services assessment (Annex 31).	Annex 31: Tana CCA map with revised boundaries; Tana CCA land use and land cover map

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3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project activities

Output 1: A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.
Activity 1.1: Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA	To create awareness on the proposed CCA Nature Kenya, TDCN, county officials and the provincial administration held meetings in a total of 32 villages (13 pastoralist; 16 farming and 3 fishing) where a total of 837 people (426 men; 411 women) were reached (Annex 32).	Annex 32: Report on community sensitization about the Tana CCAs and Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees formation
Activity 1.2: Map the CCA using GIS	During the project inception meeting in July 2017, the initial CCA map was amended to include areas in the lower River Tana flood plain, which had been left out (Annex 31).	See Annex 31
Activity 1.3: Consultatively develop an agreed integrated management plan for the CCA	A CCA legal and governance framework was developed to guide the CCA management. Within the next reporting period this will form a basis for drafting a CCA management plan (Annex 33).	Annex 33: Draft CCA legal and governance framework
Activity 1.4: Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee	On 29th March 2018 the CCA management Committee was formed, made up of 48 individuals (41 male; 7 female). Membership is drawn from interest groups equal numbers from Tana River and Lamu Counties, as far as is feasible (see annex 21). Formation of the committee was presided by the County Executive for Land Tana River County. The CCA Management Committee is co-chaired between KWS and the County Governments of Tana River and Lamu.	See Annex 21
Activity 1.5: CCA committee registration with the name of the CCA and a constitution	This is planned to take place in Year 2.	
Activity 1.6: Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees	Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees were formed in the 32 villages in activity 1.1 above with a total membership of 301 (193 male; 108 Female) (Annex 32).	See Annex 32
Activity 1.8: Carry out PRAs for communities around the CCA	We engaged a researcher from Kenya Forestry Research Institute to conduct Participatory Rural Livelihoods Appraisal and Household Wellbeing Survey in 14 villages in the CCA. Preliminary findings show that majority households rank as very poor and 40% of respondents confirmed occurrence of resource use conflicts (Annex 28).	See Annex 28
Activity 1.9: Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of	We engaged scientists from Ornithology Section, National Museums of Kenya carried out baseline bird surveys on 12 th -18 th December 2017 (See Annex 29). Results show that wetlands at the core of the Delta had the highest bird species diversity and populations. Scientists from the Institute of Primate Research conducted primate surveys recording 2 Tana River Red	See Annexes 29 and 30

mangrove and forest habitat and key species of the two habitats.	Colobus and 5 Tana River Crested Mangabey in Shetani Mtwari Forest patch at the heart of the CCA (Annex 30).	
Activity 1.10: Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association	Between 30th October and 2nd November 2017 meetings were held with various groups to assess governance and challenges as follows: 15 individuals (9M; 6F) from 1 Community forest Association; 56 individuals (34M; 22F) from four Beach Management Units; 47 individuals (32M; 25F) from three Water Resource Users Associations; 12 individuals (7M; 5F) from a Community Based Organization (Annex 34). As a result of the findings of these meetings on 24th-28th March 2018 Nature Kenya trained 35 individuals (21M; 14F) from these groups in leadership, governance and organizational management (Annex 35). Activities under this output were carried out in a timely manner	Annex 34: Group profiling report for BMUS WRUAs, CFAs and other CBOs Annex 35: Workshop report – training CBOs in leadership, governance and organizational management
Output 2: Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.
Activity 2.2: Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)	On 19 – 21 April 2017 32 (12M; 20F) members of TDCN and Tana Planning Advisory Committee (TPAC) were trained in gender mainstreaming and effective engagement in decision making processes (Annex 36). Subsequently the two groups held a meeting with members of Tana River County Assembly to lobby for adoption of the Tana Delta LUP and SEA as policy documents. After collecting more than 2,000 signatures from farmers, pastoralists and fishermen in the Delta, TDCN and TPAC submitted a formal petition on the matter to the Clerk of the Tana River County Assembly, and the Committee on Land and Natural Resources and Majority Leader (Annex 37). The LUP was not adopted as policy, consequently TDCN and TPAC campaigning against re-election all members of county assembly (MCAs) from the delta who were seen to have failed to push for the LUP adoption and as a result none of these MCAs were re-elected in the August 2018 general elections. These processes were fully driven by TDCN and TPAC without the involvement of Nature Kenya. As soon as the Tana River County Government was constituted, TDCN and TPAC presented copies of the LUP and SEA to the newly elected governor . This community-driven demand has contributed to recognition of the LUP and SEA in the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan. In May 2017 TDCN held meetings with the Assistant Sub-county Commissioner for Garsen Sub-County and successfully lobbied for reconstitution of three peace committees to include women from the community. Previously women were not represented in these committees. TDCN is represented in the County Natural Resources management Forum and played a key role in organizing World Wetlands Day Celebrations 2018 in Golbanti.	Annex 36: Workshop report gender mainstreaming and engagement with decision makers Annex 37: Report on Community Petition to Tana River County Assembly
Activity 2.3: TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce management plans for the CCAs, work with County	5 TDCN members joined the Biodiversity monitoring team in visiting various habitats including critical forests in Tana Delta. In July – November 2017 TDCN participated in awareness creation on the Darwin Project and the Tana Delta CCA Concept across 32 villages reaching 1,993 people (1143M; 850F) (see annex 32). This represents 71% of the target villages.	See Annex 32 Annex 38: TDCN minutes vetting Moa Hewani Women and Harakisa requests for livelihoods support

staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.	TDCN officials held meetings with various groups who are beneficiaries of livelihood activities, helped assessing group preparedness and vetted 157 farmers (94M,53F) from Hewani and Chalaluma recommending 121 (79M, 40F) for support during the October 2017 planting season (see Annexes 38, 39, 40, 41, and 42) TDCN participated in the formation of the CCA Management Committee where it is represented by 14 members (11M; 3F).	Annex 39: TDCN Minutes on support to Hewani and Chalaluma farmers Annex 40: Minutes of meeting between TDCN and Harakisa Farmers meeting Annex 41: Harakisa letter of request to TDCN for support in farming Annex 42: Moa Bidii women request letter to TDCN
Activity 2.4: Support TDCN to continue to represent the interests of all communities within the target areas in county decision making that affects their livelihoods	See activity 2.2 Activities in this output were carried out in a timely manner.	
Output 3: County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities.
Activity 3.1: Hold County Assembly briefing meeting	George Odera, the project Manager held meetings with county executives, the Governor Tana River County and Members of County Assembly on the CCA (see Annexes 12 and 24)	See Annexes 12 and 24
Activity 3.2: Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development their needs	See Activity 2.2. Engagement between TDCN and Members of County Assembly will continue.	
Activity 3.3: Support the county planning departments (CPDs) to create a land and water register	This will be done when the CCA management committee becomes operational	
Activity 3.4: Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams	4 GPS handsets and a computer have been bought. The GIS section will be established in the next reporting period.	
Activity 3.5: Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA	This will be done when the CCA management committee becomes operational	

Activity 3.8: Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA	An experienced UK hydrological consultant (Peter Nelson) was contracted to conduct the hydrological survey. His report is awaited.	
Activity 3.9: Support County governors/County Assemblies to make representations nationally on the need for revisions affecting water resources, irrigation and agriculture policies, plans, programmes and strategies	In November 2017 the Governor, Tana River County H.E. Major (Rtd) Dhadho Gaddae Godhana attended a Nature Kenya meeting in Nairobi to validate a Global Environment Facility project document. He gave a speech on Tana Delta and was appointed as an ambassador for restoration by the Environment Secretary (See annex 23)	See Annex 23
Activity 3.11: Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA	Nature Kenya is engaged in formulation and implementation of the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan II and has already mainstreamed CCA into planned projects and budgets. Activities in this output are on track	See Annexes 16 and 17
Output 4: The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 4.1: Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA	On 11th and 13th July 2017, Dr Rob Field (RSPB) and Nature Kenya's Science Advisor trained 10 Nature Kenya staff (7M, 3F) on Ecosystem Services Assessment (ESA) using TESSA toolkit (see Annex 43). On 14th July 2017 a project inception workshop was held with all stakeholders to carry out scoping for the ecosystem services assessment (Annexes 3 and 4). On 28 th – 29 th November 2017 The Nature Kenya Science Advisor and Species and Sites Manager trained 28 Enumerators (16M, 12F) from TDCN on protocols for the ESA (Annex 44). These individuals subsequently collected data for the ESA.	Annex 43: Training report NK staff Ecosystem Services Assessment using TESSA Toolkit See Annex 3 and 4 Annex 44: Training report on protocols for ecosystem services assessment
Activity 4.2: Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of	See Activity 4.1	

water, land and other natural resources)		
Activity 4.3: Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the CCA this will include hiring a consultant hydrologist to assess the flow of the Tana river and set minimum recommended flow rates to support both local population and biodiversity needs.	<p>We used the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-Based Assessment (TESSA) to evaluate the value of ecosystem services provided by Tana Delta CCA. Between 2nd to 15th December 2017 fieldwork on the ecosystem services assessment was carried out in 28 villages (13 farming, 12 pastoral and 3 fishing) where a total of 409 respondents were interviewed. Ecosystem Services assessed are; harvested Wild Goods, Cultivated Goods, Water Provisioning including Flood Regulation and Climate Regulation</p> <p>Peter Nelson, the international consultant who advised on the Tana Delta LUP and SEA was hired to carry out the hydrological assessment (Annex 45).</p>	Annex 45: Hydrological survey draft Terms of Reference
Activity 4.4: Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.	<p>Key preliminary findings from the Ecosystem Services Assessment are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to stakeholders, the Tana Delta ecosystem is under threat from climate change and severe weather, livestock grazing, water management issues including river diversion and dam construction, invasive alien species, logging/wood harvesting, human wildlife conflicts, agriculture and aquaculture, fishing, conservation actions, hunting and trapping, energy production and mining and pollution. 2. The delta will only retain its climate cooling function if the number of livestock in the area is reduced and significant areas of natural vegetation are conserved 3. Incomes from agriculture will continue increasing in the three future scenarios. However, the commercial scenario with sugar will lead to the highest financial returns but this will lead to drastic loss of grazing land, climate regulation potential and water provision services 4. Our analysis show that livestock grazing could be the most important service provided by the delta in the current state. A commercial development pathway will dramatically reduce the value of this service. 5. Overall, the delta's ecosystem service potential will decrease in all the three future scenarios. However the lowest loss will be in the balanced pathway scenario adopted by the land use plan. <p>See Annex 46.</p>	Annex 46: Tana CCA Ecosystem Services Assessment preliminary report

<p>Activity 4.5: Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management (e.g. from carbon credits using the plan vivo approach http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/ and from expanding incipient ecotourism ventures.</p>	<p>Preliminary results from ecosystem service assessment indicate that the CCA has approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprises of 5,700 ha dry Forest, 35,300 ha Riverine Forest and 3,500 ha mangrove. These forests types have a combined global warming potential (GWP100) of about 400,000 tCO₂eq ha-1y-1. This is a “commodity” that can be marketed by the CCA to support its management. Indicators that can be used in the verification process include the extent of the forest and the biodiversity. Key biodiversity components that can be monitored include the endangered Tana River Crested Mangabey <i>Cercocebus galeritus</i> and the Tana River Red Colobus <i>Procolobus rufomitratu</i>s. Other biodiversity elements include the diversity and abundance of bird species. Monitoring can be easily carried out by site support group members who have already been trained by Nature Kenya (see Annex 46).</p> <p>The activities under this output are on track.</p>	<p>See Annex 46</p>
<p>Output 5: The poorest and most vulnerable proportion of the population living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta’s natural resources</p>		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
<p>Activity 5.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households</p>	<p>Criteria for selection of fishpond beneficiaries were developed. Using these criteria Moa Village was identified for support (Annex 47). Unfortunately fish farming is not tenable for now due to porous soils, rapid degradation of fish pond liners in the past, and the menace from hippos which trample ponds, puncturing liners (see Annex 13). A Participatory rural livelihoods appraisal and household wellbeing survey was conducted among fishing villages (see Annex 28).</p>	<p>Annex 47: Criteria for selection of fishpond beneficiaries.</p> <p>See Annex 14</p> <p>See Annex 28</p>
<p>Activity 5.2: Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring</p>	<p>See Activity 5.1. The cost of doing concrete ponds is considered prohibitive. Nature Kenya is considering the right action to take to support fishing communities.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.3: Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income</p>	<p>Criteria for selection of beekeeping beneficiaries were formulated (Annex 48). Using these criteria 5 beneficiary groups were identified. The beneficiaries represent 90 households. Beekeepers were involved in participatory rural appraisal and wellbeing surveys</p>	<p>Annex 48 Criteria for identification of beekeeping beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Activity 5.4: Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing</p>	<p>Between 26th and 27th March 2018, we distributed 100 langstroth hives to 90 individuals (42M, 48F) from five groups (two pastoral communities, two farmer groups and one group from hunter gatherer minorities). Beekeepers who have worked with Nature Kenya since 2012 are training those that have newly received hives. Beekeepers held a meeting with the business development consultant and their ideas were used to inform a beekeeping business plan (Annex 49).</p>	<p>Annex 49: Consolidated Business Plan Tana River Delta Zero draft</p>
<p>Activity 5.5: Identify households/user groups/women to be provided with support for livestock related business (Milk</p>	<p>Criteria for selection of livestock-keeping and chicken-rearing beneficiaries were formulated (Annexes 50 and 51). Using these criteria Dide Waride, Chalaluma and Burarhma were identified for support. Hewani and Moa women groups were also identified for support in chicken rearing. The women wrote to TDCN for support with various inputs (See Annex 42). TDCN then</p>	<p>Annex 50: Criteria for selection of beneficiaries for support in livestock keeping</p>

<p>and Chicken) production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.</p>	<p>evaluated their applications against the established criteria and granted them the support (See Annexes 38 and 39) based on the understanding that they would pay back after selling chicken and eggs; for onward future lending to the same groups or other TDCN members who are needy. The women groups were involved in participatory rural appraisal and wellbeing surveys and meetings for business plan development (Annex 49).</p>	<p>Annex 51: Criteria for selection of beneficiaries for support in chicken rearing</p> <p>See Annex 42</p> <p>See Annexes 38 and 39</p> <p>See Annex 49</p>
<p>Activity 5.6: Deliver training in milk/chicken production and marketing</p>	<p>On 9th – 12th February 2018 Tana River County Department of Livestock production and agriculture trained 24 individuals (20F; 4M) from Hewani Women Group in poultry management (See Annex 25). In Lamu County department of Agriculture trained and supported 36 farmers (9M; 27F) from Chalaluma and Moa Villages in conservation farming and poultry production.</p> <p>The project supported two women groups in Hewani and Moa Villages to initiate indigenous poultry project with a total 377 indigenous chicken purchased. 1,040 eggs were collected out of which 938 were sold, and 102 chicks hatched from the remaining eggs. A total of 36 chicken are laying in Hewani and Moa villages. So far, the earnings have reached Ksh. 18,760 (£142) on eggs; and Ksh 16,200 (£123) on the sale of 27 adult chicken totalling to Ksh 34,960 (£265).</p> <p>Department of Livestock held meetings with 150 individuals (87M, 63F) pastoralists and has since advised the community to change from planned fattening of young bulls for sale to rearing of improved breeds of goats. Veterinary Department held quarterly inspection of cattle dips, trained 35 pastoralists (24M; 11F) from Bularahma Village on the right acaricides, dipping time and proper animal health (Annex 52).</p> <p>The project supported 35 pastoralists (24 male; 11 female), members of Bularahma Cattle Dip CBO through repairs to their cattle dip, supply of acaricides and water for the dip. As a result 275 cows, 1,500 sheep and 1,250 goats have been dipped cumulatively earning the community Ksh. 12,500 (£89) (Annexes 53, 71).</p>	<p>See Annex 25</p> <p>Annex 52: Livestock dipping training manual for Bularahma</p> <p>Annex 53: Income generating activities Tracking tool Tana Delta report</p> <p>Annex 71: Tana Delta monthly score card</p>
<p>Activity 5.7: Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and the creation and marketing of high-value crops, and carry out a baseline survey of diet and income in these households</p>	<p>Criteria for selection of farming beneficiaries were formulated. Based on these criteria Hewani, Chalaluma and Harakisa (Annex 65) Farmers were identified for support with farming. TDCN then assessed group preparedness; and vetted 157 farmers (94M; 53F) from Hewani and Chalaluma recommending 121 (79M, 40F) for support during the October 2017 planting season (Annexes 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42). As a result 123 acres were ploughed and planted with lentils in Chalaluma and Hewani Villages and farmers supported with 1,080 Kilograms of lentils with 791 households benefiting. However, in Hewani the entire crop was lost to drought conditions while in Chalaluma hippos invaded the farms and grazed on the lentils with only 28 kilograms harvested.</p>	<p>Annex 65: Criteria for selection of high value crops beneficiaries</p> <p>Annex 66: Beneficiaries Loan application form</p> <p>Annex 67: TDCN Loan issuance and recovery guidelines</p> <p>Annex 68: Loan Recovery form</p>

	TDCN also processed application for support with farm inputs by Harakisa farming group. Beneficiaries are required to pay back to TDCN the amount lend to them at cost , for onward future lending to either the same groups or other needy groups. Therefore support for livelihoods operates as a micro credit revolving scheme (Annexes 66, 67 and 68).	
Activity 5.8: Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming	Between 10th and 12th February 2018, Tana River County Department of Livestock production and agriculture, trained 25 individuals (9M; 16F) from Harakisa Farmers Group on greenhouse tomato farming (Annex 54). This was hands-on training where farmers 'learned by doing'. Extension officers from the department visited the greenhouse six times and advised farmers in production.	Annex 54: Report by Department of Agriculture Training Harakisa Group in tomato production Feb 2018
Activity 5.9: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding.	Criteria for selection of tour guides were formulated. Based on these criteria Nature Kenya identified 14 tour guides (10M; 4F) in Ozi Village (Annex 55). Additional guides will be identified to reach the targeted 20, with a specific focus on women.	Annex 55: Criteria for selection of Tour Guides to be trained in ecotourism
Activity 5.10: Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.	Tour guides were engaged in discussions on the development of an ecotourism business plan . Training will take place as per recommendations of the business plan (see Annex 49). The boat belonging to Ozi ecotourism group was repaired and a new engine purchased and installed . The old engine was irreparably damaged in 2013 during violent inter-ethnic clashes. The boat is invaluable for ecotourism and biodiversity monitoring (Annex 56).	See Annex 49 Annex 56: Photos on repair of Ozi boat
Activity 5.11: Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use	Criteria for selection of beneficiaries for energy saving devices were formulated (Annex 57). Based on these criteria 500 individuals from 10 villages were identified to benefit from installation of 500 energy saving devices. The devices have already been bought with installation scheduled to start in April 2018.	Annex 57: Criteria for selection of energy saving stove beneficiaries
Activity 5.12: Implement training in energy saving technologies	Criteria for selection of artisans to be trained in installation of energy saving devices were formulated (Annex 58). Based on these criteria 20 artisans (14M; 6F) were identified Activities in this output are on track.	Annex 58: criteria for selection of artisans to be trained in installation of energy saving devices
Output 6: Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including county governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 6.1: Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress progress and guide implementation	The group that attended the project inception meeting in July 2017 doubles up as the Project Implementation Committee (PIC). The next PIC meeting is proposed to take place in June 2018.	

Activity 6.2: Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year	Project activities, findings and recommendations were incorporated into the Nature Kenya annual report (slide 12 in Annex 59)	Annex 59: Draft Chairman's report
Activity 6.3: TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household surveys to measure impact of project on the wellbeing of the target population	The Participatory Rural Appraisal will serve as the baseline household survey (see annex 28).	Annex 28
Activity 6.4: Present these to the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMTC), the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	In March 2018 lessons from Tana Delta LUP implementation and the project were shared to IMTC (including the National Treasury) and members of the Inter-County Land Use Planning Committee that is coordinating formulation of a land use plan for Yala Swamp, informed by SEA and modelled after the Tana process (Slide 12 in annex 60).	Annex 60: Power Point Presentation on Yala Swamp LUP with Tana example
Activity 6.5: 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	Nature Kenya provided input into Tana River County Integrated plan (CIDP). As a result LUP, SEA and CCA are explicitly mentioned in the CIDP (see Annexes 16 and 17). Nature Kenya submitted a memorandum to the National Assembly urging for SEA to be conducted for inter-basin water transfers, and establishment of environmental flows (Annex 61)	See Annexes 16 and 17 Annex 61: Nature Kenya Memorandum to the National Assembly on The Irrigation Bill 2017
Activity 6.6: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	Dissemination of project objectives and activities was done at the World Wetlands Day celebrations, and in 32 village meetings mainly targeting local communities (see Annexes 18 and 32). Senior staff at Kenya Forestry Research Institute submitted an abstract based on the findings of the project's participatory rural appraisal and household wellbeing baseline survey to Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, Engagement (FLARE) symposium in Denmark. If successful they will prepare a paper to be presented at the symposium in Copenhagen (Annex 62).	See Annexes 18 and 32 Annex 62: Abstract submitted to FLARE symposium
Activity 6.7: Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA	KWS is on board. It is a member of the CCA management committee and co-chairs the committee alongside the County Governments. In April 2018 KWS will train the committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya within the Wildlife Management and Conservation Act, 2013 (See annex 22).	See Annex 22

as a private community managed conservancy.		
Activity 6.8: Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA	KFS is on board. It is a member of the CCA management committee. In April 2018 KFS will train the committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya within the Forest Management and Conservation Act, 2016 (See annex 22).	See Annex 22
Activity 6.9: Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	An article on the project was written and published in the Nature Kenya newsletter (see annex 19) also available at the Nature Kenya website. Another one is being written for Kenya Birding magazine, also published by Nature Kenya and distributed at the UK annual Bird Fair.	See Annex 19

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Project output	Measurable Indicators and adequacy of indicators	Baseline condition and Progress towards project outputs. Change recorded: April 2017-March 2018	Evidence
Output 1. A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks	<p>1.1 By end month 6 at least 2-3 members from 6 target communities (2 fishing, 1 farming, 2 pastoralist and a minority group) are able to explain how to establish and manage a CCA as part of the LUP process.</p> <p>1.2 By end Year 1 communities willing to engage in establishing a CCA identified.</p> <p>1.3 By end of Year 1, 45 villages have agreed to set up the CCA.</p>	<p>To create awareness on the proposed CCA Nature Kenya, TDCN, county officials and the provincial administration held meetings in a total of 32 villages (13 pastoralist; 16 farming and 3 fishing) where a total of 837 people (426 men; 411 women) were reached. This represents 71% of the target villages within the CCA. Other awareness activities targeted TDCN, Tana Planning Advisory Committee, Community Forest Associations, Water Resource Users Associations, Beach Management Units and all the 55 CBOs affiliated to TDCN with a membership of 1,156 individuals (717 male; 439 female). Overall, 1,993 people (1,143 male; 850 female) were reached with CCA awareness messages.</p> <p>Communities are aware of the proposed CCA and they see it as the first concrete step towards implementation of the LUP. Awareness about the CCA was also created at public meetings such as those convened by chiefs and the World Wetlands Day celebrations attended by 177 men, 134 women and 60 schoolchildren.</p>	See Annexes 31 and 20

	<p>1.4 By end of year 2, CCA is mapped and Management Plan consultatively developed.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 2 CCA management committee, 45 Village Natural Resources and 45 Land Use Committees are established.</p>	<p>Initial steps were taken to formalize the CCA with the formation of an interim CCA Management Committee with communities represented by 16 individuals (12 male; 4 female) drawn from Tana Planning Advisory Committee, and TDCN members: conservancies, Water Resource Users Associations; Beach Management Units; Community Forest Associations; farmers, pastoralists and fishermen from across the delta.</p> <p>The original map for the CCA was changed, based on community recommendations (See Annex 31).</p> <p>Terms of reference for the CCA management committee (See Annex 20) were drafted. Based on consultations with communities and county governments of Lamu and Tana River an interim CCA Management Committee was formed on 29th March 2018. The Committee is co-chaired by the Kenya Wildlife Service and the Tana River and Lamu County Departments of Environment. The Committee will be trained on legal provision for CCAs in Kenya in April 2018. 32 Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees were formed.</p>	
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach Management Units and Water Resource User groups) have the capacity and skills to manage access to water, crop land and fishing grounds whilst ensuring biodiversity conservation gains and is meeting quarterly.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 3, the TDCN is a credible federation of resource users in the Tana Delta, monitoring and representing the community in negotiations.</p> <p>2.3 By EOP CCA management committee is operating</p>	<p>Between 30th October and 2nd November 2017 meetings were held with various groups to assess governance and challenges and carry out group profiling as detailed in Section 3.1 Activity 1.10 and evidenced in Annex 34.</p> <p>TDCN played a major role in all project activities from attending the start-up meeting, mobilization of communities and awareness creation on the CCA; facilitating communities to access livelihoods support from the project; availing qualified members of constituent groups to collect field data on the Ecosystem Services Assessment and Participatory Rural Appraisal; advocating to members of the County Assembly to adopt and implement the LUP and SEA; representing communities in decision-making for a such as county natural resources forum, peace committees, County Integrated Plan formulation and petitioning the County Assembly on behalf of communities (Annex 63). TDCN is therefore gaining experience and credibility among the community and decision makers. See Annexes 3, 4, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.</p>	<p>Annex 63: TDCN and TPAC petition to the Tana River County Assembly</p> <p>See also Annexes 3, 4, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42.</p>

	independently of the project team		
Output 3. County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs	<p>3.1 By end month 6 meeting to brief representatives of County Assemblies of project goal in relation to LUP held.</p> <p>3.2 By end year 1 Assemblies have embedded the CCA in the County Assemblies as part of the Land Use Plan.</p> <p>3.3 By end year 2 County government staff fully engaged in process of establishing CCA and training communities to manage the CCA.</p> <p>3.4 By EOP County government staff are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.</p>	<p>Two meetings were held with Tana River Members of county assembly (See annex 24). During these meetings it was agreed that a formal briefing that will involve senior executive and county assembly members would be convened. However the county government is yet to fully constitute some departments which has delayed the planned briefing meeting.</p> <p>The Land use plan and CCA is captured in Tana River County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) See Annexes 16 and 17</p> <p>Advanced plans are in place for Kenya Forest Service and Kenya Wildlife Service to train the CCA management committee on legal provisions of CCAs in Kenya (See Annex 22)</p> <p>County and national government departments are supporting communities to manage CCA and implement livelihoods. Tana River County Department of Livestock production and agriculture trained Hewani Women Group in poultry management as detailed in Section 3.1 and evidenced in Annex 25. The same department also trained Harakisa Farmers Group on greenhouse tomato farming as detailed in Section 3.1 Activity 5.6 and evidenced in Annex 54. Extension officers from the department visited the greenhouse six times and advised farmers.</p>	<p>See Annex 24</p> <p>See Annexes 16 and 17</p> <p>See Annex 22</p> <p>See Annexes 25 and 54</p>
Output 4. The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.	<p>4.1 By end Year 1 Ecosystem Services Assessment (including carbon) complete.</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2 feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management complete, and best approach agreed to realise income for the stakeholders from these.</p>	<p>On 11th and 13th July 2017, Rob Field (RSPB) and Nature Kenya Science Advisor trained 10 Nature Kenya staff (7M, 3F) on Ecosystem Services Assessment using TESSA toolkit (see Annex 43).</p> <p>On 14th July 2017 a start-up workshop was held with all stakeholders to carry out scoping for the ecosystem services assessment (see Annex 4)</p> <p>On 28th – 29th November 2017 the Nature Kenya Science Advisor and Species and Sites Manager trained 28 Enumerators (16M, 12F) from TDCN on protocols for the ecosystem services assessment (See Annex</p>	<p>See Annexes 4, 43, 44 and 46</p>

44). These individuals subsequently collected data for the ecosystem services assessment. We used the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-Based Assessment (TESSA) to evaluate the value of ecosystem services provided by Tana Delta CCA. Between 2nd to 15th December 2017 field work on the ecosystem services assessment was carried out in 28 villages (13 farming, 12 pastoral and 3 fishing) where a total of 409 respondents were interviewed. Ecosystem Services assessed are; harvested Wild Goods, Cultivated Goods, Water Provisioning including Flood Regulation and Climate Regulation. Peter Nelson, the international consultant who advised on the Tana Delta LUP and Strategic Environmental Assessment was hired to carry out the hydrological assessment.

Key preliminary findings for the Ecosystem Services Assessment are:

1. According to stakeholders, Tana Delta ecosystem is under threat from climate change and severe weather, livestock grazing, water management issues including river diversion and dam construction, invasive alien species, logging/wood harvesting, human wildlife conflicts, agriculture and aquaculture, fishing, conservation actions, hunting and trapping, energy production and mining and pollution.
2. The delta will only retain its climate cooling function if the number of livestock in the area is reduced and significant areas of natural vegetation are conserved
3. Incomes from agriculture will continue increasing in the three future scenarios. However, the commercial scenario with sugar will lead to the highest financial returns but this will lead to drastic loss of grazing land, climate regulation potential and water provision services
4. Our analysis show that livestock grazing could be the most important service provided by the delta in the current state. A commercial development pathway will dramatically reduce the value of this service.
5. Overall, the delta's ecosystem service potential will decrease in all the three future scenarios. However the lowest loss will be in

		<p>the balanced pathway scenario adopted by the land use plan (see Annex 46).</p> <p>The findings of the report will be shared with stakeholders at community and county levels</p>	
<p>Output 5. The poorest and most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 people living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>5.1 By end year 1 the most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 households (220 Households, ca.1,320 people, 33% pastoralist (60% men, 30% women), 33% farmers (50% men, 50% women) and 33% fisherfolk (50% men, 50% women)) are being trained in activities to develop/diversify sustainable livelihoods in line with the CCA (fish ponds, small holder chicken rearing, new/improved agricultural (leafy vegetables, fruits, rice and green grams) bee keeping and wildlife guiding.</p> <p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their livelihoods as a result of training they have received.</p> <p>5.3 By end of project: 20 individuals (10 male youth, 10 female youth) from 20 households participating in the demonstration (120 people) increase their income from wildlife guiding by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p>	<p>Cumulatively a total of 354 individuals (186M; 168F) representing a total of 2,478 beneficiaries (1,144M; 1,334F) from farming, pastoralist and fishing villages have been trained in various Income Generating Activities as follows:</p> <p>169 farmers (75M; 94F) were trained. In Tana River County 133 farmers from Hewani and Idsowe Villages were trained in conservation farming and poultry keeping. The Lamu County Department of Agriculture trained and supported 36 farmers (9M; 27F) from Chalaluma and Moa Villages in conservation farming and poultry keeping. This translates to a total of 1,183 (543M; 640F) beneficiaries. Farmers harvested 120 kilograms of tomatoes fetched Ksh. 9,600 (£73), 28 kilos of lentils fetched Ksh. 2,800 (£21); 48 kilograms of kale fetched Ksh. 2,400 (£18). Additionally, 40 kilograms of kale valued at Ksh. 2000 (£15) and 38 kilograms of tomatoes valued at KSh 3,040 (£23) were consumed locally.</p> <p>Womens Groups in Hewani and Moa Villages were supported with a total 377 indigenous chickens. 1,040 eggs were collected out of which 938 were sold, and 102 chicks hatched from the remaining eggs. A total of 36 chickens are laying in Hewani and Moa villages. So far, the earnings have reached Ksh. 18,760 (£142) on eggs; and Ksh 16,200 (£123) on the sale of 27 adult chickens totalling to Ksh 34,960 (£265).</p> <p>185 pastoralists (111M; 74F) representing 1,295 beneficiaries (601M; 694F) were trained. Lamu County Government engaged and advised a total of 150 (87M, 63F) pastoralists on the benefits of goat keeping compared to livestock. Additionally 35 pastoralists (24M; 11F) were trained in cattle dip management and animal health. Cumulatively beneficiary pastoralist households have earned Ksh. 33,000 (£132) from dipping livestock in the first year of the project.</p>	<p>See Annexes 53 and 71</p>

	<p>50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from honey by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 farmers (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 fishermen (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 pastoralists (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>5.4 Lessons learnt from demonstrations shared with MCAs/wider community through visits to demonstrations, TDCN</p>	<p>14 tour guides (10M; 4F) were identified in Ozi Village. Additional guides will be identified using the agreed criteria. Guides will be trained once the ecotourism business plan is completed and specific training needs identified.</p> <p>100 beehives distributed to 90 individuals (42M, 48F) from 5 groups (2 pastoral communities, Two farmer groups and one group from hunter gatherer minorities) cumulatively yielded 520 kilograms of honey all of which was sold at Ksh. 208,000 (£1,576).</p> <p>Using proceeds from IGAs and member subscription fees TDCN has started a micro credit scheme (called table banking) that lends money to qualifying groups. Within the reporting period table banking money in circulation is Ksh. 99,000 (£750).</p> <p>See Annexes 53 and 71</p>	
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	presentations, radio and other media.		
Output 6. Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including county governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.	<p>6.1 Findings and recommendations from the project are shared at with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p> <p>6.2 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>On 22nd March 2018 a presentation on the project was made to national stakeholders during the National Liaison Committee meeting held at the National Museums of Kenya (Annex 64 pp 2-3). The meeting was attended by IMTC institutions including Kenya Forest Service.</p> <p>An article on the project was published in the Nature Kenya newsletter Nature Net, distributed to 1,000 individual and 30 corporate members. It is also available on the Nature Kenya website http://naturekenya.org/2017/11/01/bringing-the-tana-delta-land-use-plan-to-action/</p> <p>The project was included in a presentation to Siaya and Busia Counties stakeholders in March 2018 as part of modelling the Tana Delta LUP process in the Yala Swamp (see Slide 12 in Annex 60).</p> <p>Kenya Forestry Research Institute scientists submitted an abstract based on the findings of the project’s participatory rural appraisal and household wellbeing baseline survey to Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, Engagement (FLARE) symposium in Denmark. If successful they will prepare a paper to be presented at the symposium in Copenhagen (See Annex 62).</p>	<p>Annex 64: Minutes of National Liaison Committee</p> <p>See Annexes 60 and 62</p>

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome	Outcome indicators and adequacy of the indicators	Baseline conditions and progress to date. Project likely to achieve the Outcome by end of funding? If not, what action will you take to ensure the situation can be improved?
A 95,200 Ha Community Conservation Area in Tana Delta (73% of Delta) is being managed for multiple-use to benefit 35,000	0.1 By end of project (EOP) 90% of pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250 ¹ people (50% men, 50% women)	Tana Delta communities suffer shocking loss of assets due to resource conflicts. Conflicts disrupt rural livelihoods and destroy investments, uproot communities from their homesteads creating deep rooted ethnic tensions. From the participatory rural appraisal (Annex 28) 380 cows, 2,272 chicken, 1,173 goats,

¹ Based on a household size of 6 people.

people and globally-important biodiversity as a demonstration of Land-Use-Plan implementation	report significant reduction in number of livestock killed/injured through conflicts.	<p>16 sheep and 6 donkeys are lost annually. Loss of livestock was mainly attributed to ethnic clashes that often result in retaliatory attacks leading to massive deaths of people and livestock.</p> <p>Communities proposed the following interventions to reduce loses emanating from conflicts: sensitization of local communities on the importance of peaceful co-existence among various communities living in Tana Delta; sensitization of the community on proper stocking of livestock to reduce competition over pasture; establishment of permanent access routes and watering points to reduce invasion of farmlands by livestock and conflicts over water use respectively. Local community leaders should also embrace peaceful co-existence and sensitize their respective communities on the importance of maintaining peace with neighbouring communities.</p> <p>The project is likely to achieve outcome indicator 0.1 by involving all stakeholders in CCA formation and management as per recommendations of the land use plan, formulation of a CCA management plan specific user zones implemented/enforced.</p>
	0.2 By EOP 90% of farming households (2,625 households, 21,000 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in incidents of conflict and kilos of farm produce lost through conflict as a result of secure access to flood recession farming areas.	<p>Baseline surveys indicate that 48 tonnes of maize, lentils, water melons and mangoes are lost annually. The main driver of conflict is invasion of crop farms by livestock in search for pasture hence causing destruction. Invasion of farmlands by wild animals was also mentioned as a major cause of crop losses.</p> <p>The project is likely to achieve this outcome with the interventions listed in 0.1 above. A key action will be designation of secure livestock access routes to watering points.</p>
	By EOP 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant increase in fish catch from natural water bodies as a result of secure access to fishing waters.	<p>23 tonnes of fish are lost due to lack of secure access to fishing waters resulting from human-wildlife conflicts e.g. hippos invade and destroy fish ponds in Moa village. Other drivers are clashes with pastoralists and farmers.</p> <p>The project is likely to achieve this outcome with the interventions listed in 0.1 above.</p>
	<p>0.4 By mid-term 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 are engaged in project activities.</p> <p>By EOP 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 people report</p>	<p>At project inception zero households were engaged in project activities. By end of Yr 1, a total of 354 individuals (186M; 168 F) representing a total of 2,478 beneficiaries (1,144M; 1,334F) from farming, pastoralist and fishing villages had been trained in various income generating activities. Additionally 1,993 people (1,143M; 850 F) from 32 villages and in community based organizations across the Delta were reached with CCA awareness message.</p> <p>As a result project interventions the communities collectively earned Ksh. 270,260 (£2,047). 48 kilograms of kale fetched Ksh. 2,400 (£18). Additionally, 40</p>

	<p>significant improvements in their diet and/or increases in income in comparison to the baseline</p>	<p>kilograms of kales valued at Ksh. 2000 (£15) and 38 kilograms of tomatoes valued at KShs 3,040 (£23) were consumed locally.</p> <p>The project has made a strong head start, in spite of a prolonged drought. Households targeted for livelihoods improvement already surpass project targets. This indicator is likely to be achieved by EOP.</p>
	<p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca.40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest) has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p>	<p>Baselines from the ecosystem services assessment indicate that the CCA has approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprises of 5,700 ha dry Forest, 35,300 ha Riverine Forest and 3,500 ha mangrove. Therefore this indicator will need to be changed via a request to Darwin. The indicator will be achieved when CCA designation is complete, with a Management Plan and functioning governance structure.</p>
	<p>0.6 By EOP the populations of at least one of the key wildlife species (e.g.Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed Warbler) and 13 out of 24 of the resident IBA trigger species, in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 40,000 ha of mangrove and 15,400 ha of forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p>	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys indicate that of the 35 Important Bird Area trigger species in Tana Delta, 11 Species are Migrants. 4 out of the 11 migrants species were observed during the bird surveys conducted in December 2017. Overall, a total number of 137 bird species were observed. Of these 17 species were migrants and the rest were residents species.</p> <p>This indicator is likely to be achieved with the implementation of the interventions proposed for outcome indicators 0.1 – 0.5 above</p>
	<p>0.7 By EOP, the County governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.</p>	<p>At project inception there was no CCA to be allocated funding. Within Yr 1 the county governments have shown strong support for the CCA by chairing the CCA management committee alongside Kenya Wildlife Service, and supporting community livelihoods through many trainings. In addition the CCA is already recognized within the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan with provisional budgetary allocations. We will continue to track county decision making and budgetary processes to make sure the plans follow through. We will also continue to build the capacity of TDCN to claim community rights from decision makers. This outcome indicator is likely to be achieved.</p>

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3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

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

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

The project has initiated the process of creating the Tana River Delta Community Conservation Area (CCA) which includes 44,500 ha of forest habitat (comprised of 5,700 ha dry Forest, 35,300 ha Riverine Forest and 3,500 ha of mangrove) to safeguard key wildlife species: Tana River Colobus (EN), Tana River Mangabey (EN), Basra Reed warbler (EN) and internationally important populations of 22 waterbirds.

354 farmers and pastoralists (186M; 168F) were trained in conservation farming, poultry keeping and livestock production. With support from the project 123 acres were ploughed and planted with lentils in Chalaluma and Hewani Villages and farmers supplied with 1,080 kg of lentils with 791 households benefiting. Additionally, Bidii Women Group in Moa were supported to grow tomatoes and green leafy vegetables in a half acre farm. In Moa and Chalaluma Villages Farmers harvested 120 kg of tomatoes fetched Ksh. 9,600 (£73), 28 kilos of lentils fetched Ksh. 2,800 (£21); 48 kg of kales fetched Ksh. 2,400 (£18). Additionally, 40 kg of kale valued at Ksh. 2000 (£15) and 38 kilograms of tomatoes valued at KSh 3,040 (£23) were consumed locally.

The cattle dip at Bularahma was repaired and acaricides added. As a result 275 cows, 1,500 sheep and 1,250 goats were dipped earning the community Ksh. 12,500 (£89). 90 households were supplied with 100 beehives and harvested 520 kilograms of honey and sold for Ksh. 208,000 (£1,576). The project supported two women groups in Hewani and Moa Villages to initiate indigenous poultry project with a total 377 indigenous chicken purchased. 1,040 eggs were collected out of which 938 were sold, and 102 chicks hatched from the remaining eggs. Women groups earned Ksh. 18,760 (£142) from selling eggs; and Ksh 16,200 (£123) on the sale of 27 adult chicken. As a result of interventions by the project Tana Delta communities collectively earned Ksh. 270,260 (£2,032). 78 kilogrammes of green leafy vegetables were consumed at household level diversifying household diets (see Annex 53).

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The project contributed to the following SDGs in the April 2017 – March 2018 Financial Year:

SDG 1: End extreme poverty in all forms by 2030 - Through supporting farmers, pastoralists and beekeepers in production. Within the first year, though just getting started and in spite of a prolonged drought, beneficiary communities earned a total of Ksh. 270,260 (£2,047).

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture - 78 kilos of green leafy vegetables were consumed by beneficiary households. Cumulatively, 169 farmers (75M; 94F) were trained in conservation farming, greenhouse farming and poultry keeping. This translates to a total of 1,183 (543M; 640F) beneficiaries. A greenhouse was established at Idsowe Village to model improved farming methods.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages- Incomes generated from livelihoods activities go to promote household wellbeing. Energy saving devices will promote household wellbeing by reducing smoke inhalation and freeing some of the time spend collecting fuelwood.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - Apart from training of farmers and pastoralists Nature Kenya trained 35 individuals (21M; 14F,) from TDCN, and other community based organizations in leadership, governance and organizational management.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls – Overall the project directly reached 2,520 beneficiaries (1,394M; 1,126F): 1,993 people (1,143M; 850F) were reached with CCA awareness message; 354 (186M; 168 F) with training on livestock and crop production; 35 (21M; 14F) training in leadership, governance and institutional management; 90

(42M; 48F) with beekeeping. Indirectly, overall the project reached 6,280 beneficiaries (2,879M; 3,401F).

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all –500 individuals from 10 villages were identified to benefit from installation of 500 energy saving devices. The devices have already been bought with installation scheduled to start in April 2018

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts – All the activities under the project are geared towards enhancing the ability of communities and natural ecosystems in Tana Delta to cope with climate change and its impacts. In particular, have conducted feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management, and best approach agreed to realise income for the stakeholders from these.

SDG 15: Life on land – The thrust of the Tana Delta CCA, which is under establishment through the project, is to safeguard forest habitat, and other habitats for key biodiversity species, while at the same time improving human welfare sustainably through implementation of the LUP.

SDG 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions – All efforts within this project are meant to reduce resource conflicts among Tana Delta communities. The project has specific indicators at outcome level (indicators 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3) to reduce armed conflicts primarily between farmers and pastoralists, through equitable sharing of the delta's resources.

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals – RSPB and Nature Kenya have partnered with local communities, non-government organizations, County Governments of Tana River and Lamu, and national government agencies to deliver the project.

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

CBD: The project will contribute to the achievement of two CBD objectives as described under article 1:

- (i) *conservation of biological diversity:* is addressed through establishment of the Tana Delta CCA to promote 44,500ha of forest habitat (comprises 5,700 ha dry Forest, 35,300 Riverine Forest and 3,500 mangrove) to safeguard key wildlife species: Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra reed warbler (all Endangered) and 35 Trigger Bird Species (Annex 69).
- (ii) *the sustainable use of its components* The Tana CCA is a multiple use area where the project is supporting farmers, pastoralists and fishermen; in partnership with national and county governments; to sustainably utilize resources according to the provisions of the land use plan. All community segments are involved in project activities and are benefiting at various levels. (See SDG5 above for numbers of people involved).

CMS: Of the 35 Important Bird Area trigger species in Tana Delta, 11 Species are Migrants. The Delta is an important wintering site for the Endangered Basra Reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus griseldis*). 4 out of the 11 migrants species were observed during the bird surveys conducted in December 2017 (see Annex 29). Overall, a total number of 137 bird species were observed. Of these 17 species were migrants and the rest were residents species.

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. In March 2018 the project supported Ministry of Environment to convene a national workshop to review national progress towards implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in regards to mainstreaming biodiversity into productive sectors. Out of this workshop a national report was submitted to the CBD's Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Nature Kenya is therefore ideally positioned to share the findings and lessons from this project with the national CBD programme.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

The project is working to alleviate poverty. 354 farmers and pastoralists (186M; 168F) were trained in conservation farming, poultry keeping and livestock production. The cattle dip at Bularahma was repaired and acaricides added. Pastoralists dip their livestock at a fee. Additionally, 90 households were supplied with 100 beehives out of which 520 kilograms of honey were harvested earning the community Ksh. 208,000 (£1,576). Women in Moa and Hewani were supported with 377 chicken and inputs for poultry production. They produced 1,040 eggs out of which 938 were sold, and 102 chicks hatched from the remaining eggs. Women groups earned Ksh. 18,760 (£ 142) from selling eggs; and Ksh 16,200 (£ 123) on the sale of 27 adult chicken. As a result of these interventions the community collectively earned Ksh. 270,260 (£2,047). 48 kilograms of kales fetched Ksh. 2,400 (£ 18). Additionally, 40 kilograms of kales valued at Ksh. 2000 (£ 15) and 38 kilograms of tomatoes valued at 3040 (£ 23) were consumed locally.

The project will **directly** benefit **35,000** people (ca. 4,373 households, 50% men and boys, 50% women and girls) who live in and around the proposed CCA. It will **indirectly** benefit the **120,000** people (50% men and boys, 50% women and girls) dependant on the Tana Delta and **in the long term** (+ 5 years). ca. **1.12 million people** as the Government of Kenya plans to replicate the LUP process at Yala Swamp, Lakes Naivasha and Turkana and the Nyando and Nzoia River Basins, where poverty levels are similar to, or worse than those at Tana.

Expected direct impacts of the project

When fully operationalized, the Tana Delta Community Conserved Area will result in reduced conflicts over resources, primarily between farmers and pastoralists. The project will reduce quantities of farm produce and livestock lost to conflicts; and enhance access to secure fishing waters by fisherfolk.

- Pastoralists: 90% of 1,530 households (12,250 people, 50% men:50% women) will benefit from secure water-access routes for livestock.
- Farmers: 90% of 2,625 households (21,000 people, 50% men:50% women) will benefit from secure flood-recession farming areas.
- Fisherfolk: 90% of 218 households (750 people, 50% men:50% women) will benefit from secure access to fishing waters;
- The project will improve community livelihoods within the CCA through sustainable and improved farming, pastoralist and fishing practices. The poorest members of the 45 target villages (a subset of the beneficiaries listed above). 220 Households ca. 1,320 people, 33% pastoralist; 33% farmers and 33% fisherfolk (all groups 50% men:50% women) will benefit from livelihood development/diversification in line with the CCA.

This year there are notable achievements towards community livelihoods improvement. 354 farmers and pastoralists (186M; 168F) were trained in conservation farming, poultry keeping and livestock production. The cattle dip at Bularahma was repaired and acaricides added. Additionally, 90 households were supplied with 100 beehives. As a result of these interventions the community collectively earned Ksh. 270,260 (£2,047) from selling poultry and eggs, kales, lentils and tomatoes, sale of honey, and dipping cattle in a communal dip. Using proceeds from income generating activities and member subscription fees TDCN has started a micro credit scheme (called table banking) that lends money to qualifying groups. Within the reporting period table banking money in circulation is Ksh. 99,000 (£ 750).

7. Project support to gender equality issues

The project includes women in all activities. Overall the project directly reached 2,520 beneficiaries out of whom 45% are women. Indirectly, overall the project reached 6,280 beneficiaries out of whom 54% are women. Women make up 47% of all direct beneficiaries for livelihoods improvement activities. We have specially targeted women in conservation farming of green leafy vegetables and tomatoes and poultry keeping where we are working with Bidii and Hewani Women groups made up of 95% women i.e. 48 individuals (2M; 46 F).

Women will continue to directly benefit from the project as stated above. The two third gender rule requires that not more than two thirds of any elective or appointive position in the government of Kenya shall be of the same gender. It is enshrined in the Kenyan Constitution.

This rule is widely applied even outside government business. Nature Kenya will continue to apply the rule in implementation of the Darwin funded project and strive to surpass its requirements.

It is notable that while traditionally beekeeping is a predominantly an activity for men, the majority (53%) of the 100 beehives distributed through the project went to women (42M, 48F). Seeing as beekeeping gave benefiting community the highest returns £1,576, we can conclude that for the first year of the project women are the main beneficiaries of income generating activities.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The outputs and activities contribute the project outcome. We are using outcome and output indicators to track project progress. We are also refining outcome and output indicators with advise from LTS consultants. When we were informed that the application for Darwin Initiative funding was successful, we were advised to review most outcome and output indicators to make them SMART. We have done this with advice from LTS consultants and submitted a reviewed logframe with the half year report in October 2017. Further advise from LTS has helped us to further refine the indicators and a revised logframe was approved in May 2018.

Nature Kenya keeps records of all activities and field staff submit weekly updates to the In country Project Leader with numbers for all activities e.g. number of people reached with awareness, meetings held with decision makers and key outcomes, number of eggs collected meetings/events held and disaggregated participants data etc. (see sample weekly report Annex 70). Field staff also submit monthly scorecards capturing data for the whole month (see sample score card Annex 71). Nature Kenya conducted a baseline socio economic and household wellbeing survey, and held meetings with beneficiaries of livelihoods activities to assess baselines and formulate business plans.

The ecosystem services assessment which includes assessments on habitats, birds and primates serves as a baseline for biodiversity and habitats. These baselines will form the basis for gauging project progress towards achievement of outputs and outcome in the remaining years. The baselines have also provided crucial data enabling us to recast figures. For example preliminary results from ecosystem service assessment indicate that the CCA has approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprises of 5,700 ha dry Forest, 35,300 Riverine Forest and 3,500 mangrove. This formed the basis for changing Outcome Indicator 0.5 *By EOP the decline of ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca.40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest)has slowed by 50% compared to baseline* in order to reflect the reality on the ground. In the initial forest cover estimates riverine forests in the lower River Tana and lowland forests on the coastal dune were captured as mangrove. This caused us to exceedingly over estimate mangrove forest cover but ground-truthing during the ecosystem services assessment has brought out the actual forest cover.

At the project inception meeting stakeholders advised us to include parts of the lower River Tana which had been left out of the original CCA. This advice was taken up.

9. Lessons learnt

Communities, County governments and national government agencies are ready for implementation of the LUP. Therefore the project, especially the proposal to establish a multiple-use CCA was very well received with stakeholders agreeing faster than we anticipated. Drought conditions persisted in Tana Delta for the entire project reporting period. This affected income generating activities specifically farming.

Feasibility studies indicate that fish farming in Moa Village will need some re-thinking due to porous soils, hippo menace and hot weather conditions which affect fish ponds. It becomes necessary to use of pond liners which then become vulnerable to destruction by the sun and hippos.

The investment by Nature Kenya and RSPB to keep staff on the ground when past projects ended in 2015 paid off. They maintained a presence on the ground, linking up with communities, county governments and national government agencies. Consequently, the Darwin Initiative project kicked off smoothly and did not suffer the usual start-of-project delays. The work in Tana Delta is informing land use planning informed by SEA in Yala Swamp near Lake Victoria. The process in Yala is modelled to exactly follow the work in Tana Delta.

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

We have refined logframe indicators as advised by LTS and submitted a revised logframe which is the basis of this annual report.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

2017 was an electioneering year in Kenya. The general election was held in August 2017 and on 1st September 2017 the Supreme Court nullified the presidential election result plunging the country into another campaign mood till October 17th. The incumbent won the repeat presidential election and was sworn in in November 2017. In January 2018 the opposition leader swore himself in as the 'Peoples President' With the ensuing uncertainty a lot of activities across the country were affected. However the project was not affected as most tensions were in Nairobi and other major towns. The elections and election outcomes do not present any risks to the project as the President and leader of opposition have since formally agreed to work together.

The exit strategy remains valid. The legacy of the project will be sustained through having a functional CCA management committee entirely made up of local communities, County-level institutions and national government agencies. An article on the project published within the Nature Kenya newsletter is available online <http://naturekenya.org/2017/11/01/bringing-the-tana-delta-land-use-plan-to-action/>

The project was included in a presentation to Siaya and Busia Counties stakeholders in March 2018 as part of modelling the Tana Delta LUP process in the Yala Swamp as evidenced in Annex 60.

12. Darwin identity

On 22nd March 2018 a presentation on the project was made to national stakeholders during the National Liaison Committee meeting held at the National Museums of Kenya (See Annex 64). The Darwin Initiative was mentioned in all presentations and article and the logo was also used. The Darwin Initiative is well known among conservation actors in Kenya. The Darwin Initiative funding is recognized as a distinct project with a clear identity.

Documents linked to the project e.g. the CCA governance and management framework have the Darwin and UK Government logos (See annexes 19 and 20).

We are active on Twitter, Instagram and YouTube. We are following Darwin Initiative on Twitter and Instagram and have subscribed to their YouTube channel.

- Twitter - https://twitter.com/Nature_Kenya
- Instagram - https://www.instagram.com/nature_kenya/
- YouTube - <https://www.youtube.com/user/NatureKenya1>

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2017/18 Grant (£)	2017/18 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)			101%	
Consultancy costs			89.5%	Please see note below; we are still compiling financial report these figures are indicative.
Overhead Costs			102%	
Travel and subsistence			93.4%	
Operating Costs			95%	
Capital items (see below)			103%	
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)			0	
Others (see below)			0	
TOTAL				

*Please note that the above figures are indicative based on the latest financial report from our Nature Kenya partner. All financial figures are currently being compiled as part of the financial report and actuals should be available shortly.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Communities and County governments demonstrate how to balance natural resource governance to reduce conflict amongst the 120,000 people of the Tana Delta (and 1.2 million people of 5 other deltas) and conserve biodiversity</p>		<p>The Extent of the Tana community conserved area (CCA) is agreed upon by stakeholders. An ecosystem services assessment of the CCA was completed and draft report produced. Tana River County Government recognizes the CCA in its County Integrated Development Plan. 1993 people (1143 male; 850 female) were reached with CCA awareness. An interim CCA management committee was formed. Baselines surveys on socioeconomic and household wellbeing were conducted. Pilot projects for livelihoods improvement were initiated with good results</p>	<p>Build the capacity of the CCA management committee and formalize it</p> <p>Prepare CCA management plan</p> <p>Prepare land and water use registers for the CCA</p> <p>Identify and formalize livestock access routes</p> <p>Finalize and implement business plans for selected income generating activities</p> <p>Build the capacity of communities to engage in CCA management</p> <p>Create awareness on CCA targeting members of county assembly</p>
<p>Outcome A 95,200 Ha Community Conservation Area in Tana Delta (73% of Delta) is being managed for multiple-use to benefit 35,000 people and globally-important biodiversity as a demonstration of Land-Use-Plan implementation</p>	<p>0.1 By end of project (EOP) 90% of pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in number of livestock killed/injured through conflicts.</p> <p>0.2 By EOP 90% of farming households (2,625 households, 21,000 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in incidents of conflict and kilos of farm produce lost through conflict as a result of secure access to flood recession farming areas.</p>	<p>Pastoralists, farmers and fisherfolk are represented by 16 individuals in the interim CCA management Committee.</p> <p>Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees were formed in 32 villages (13 pastoralist; 16 farming and 3 fishing)</p> <p>Overall the project directly reached 2,520 beneficiaries (1,394 male; 1126 female); 1,993 people (1,143 male; 850 female) were reached with CCA awareness message; 354 (186 male; 168 female) with training on livestock and crop production; 35 (21 male; 14 female) training in leadership, governance and institutional</p>	<p>Form VNRCs in target 45 villages</p> <p>Continue to create awareness on the CCA in all 45 villages</p> <p>Make CCA committee operational and supported by County governments</p> <p>Prepare CCA Management plan</p> <p>Train TDCN, Beach Management Units, Water Resource Users Associations, Community Forest Associations on policy and advocacy and engagement with decision makers</p> <p>Hold briefing meeting with members of county assembly from relevant house committee and the Delta</p>

	<p>0.3 By EOP 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women)) report significant increase in fish catch from natural water bodies as a result of secure access to fishing waters.</p> <p>0.4 By mid-term 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 are engaged in project activities.</p> <p>By EOP 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 people report significant improvements in their diet and/or increases in income in comparison to the baseline</p> <p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca.40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest) has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p> <p>0.6 By EOP the populations of at least one of the key wildlife species (e.g.Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed Warbler) and 13 out of 24 of the resident IBA trigger species, in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 40,000 ha of mangrove and 15,400 ha of forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p> <p>0.7 By EOP, the County governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.</p>	<p>management; 90 (42 male; 48 female) with beekeeping. Indirectly, overall the project reached 6,280 beneficiaries (2,879 male; 3401 female).</p> <p>As a result of project interventions farmers, pastoralists and fishermen collectively earned Ksh. 270,260 (£2,047). Additionally, 40 kilograms of kales 38 kilograms of tomatoes were consumed locally improving beneficiary diets.</p> <p>A community micro-credit scheme was initiated with good results.</p> <p>Baselines on forest cover and key wildlife were collected through within the ecosystem services assessment.</p> <p>County governments recognize the CCA in the County Integrated Plan. County Governments of Tana River and Lamu jointly chair the interim CCA management committee alongside Kenya Wildlife Service</p>	<p>Hold briefing meeting with the Governors, Tana River and Lamu Counties on the CCA</p> <p>Implement business plans: Engage fishermen in appropriate income generating activities and scale up activities with women, farmers and pastoralists</p> <p>Advocate for budgetary allocations in support of the CCA</p> <p>Monitor key wildlife species, habitats and livelihoods activities</p>
<p>Output 1. A 95,200ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building</p>	<p>1.1 By end month 6 at least 2-3 members from 6 target communities (2 fishing, 1 farming, 2 pastoralist and a</p>	<p>Communities were engaged, CCA boundaries agreed and interim CCA Management Committee formed with 16 members from the community. The</p>	

among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks	<p>minority group) are able to explain how to establish and manage a CCA as part of the LUP process.</p> <p>1.2 By end Year 1 communities willing to engage in establishing a CCA identified.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 45 villages have agreed to set up the CCA.</p> <p>1.4 By end of year 2, CCA is mapped and Management Plan consultatively developed.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 2 CCA management committee, 45Village Natural Resources and 45Land Use Committees are established.</p> <p>1.6 By end of Year 3, CCA is declared.</p>	<p>committee has operational terms of reference and a governance framework (Section 3.1 of the report and annexes 21 and 31)</p> <p>Indicators have been reviewed with advice from LTS consultants. They are now smarter.</p>
Activity 1.1 Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA		On-going: sensitization meetings were in a total of 32 villages (13 pastoralist; 16 farming and 3 fishing) where a total of 837 people (426 men; 411 women) were reached.
Activity 1.2 Map the CCA using GIS		Completed
Activity 1.3: Consultatively develop an agreed integrated management plan for the CCA		Planned: An interim CCA management committee was constituted with terms of reference and governance structure. In April 2018 Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Service will train the committee in legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya. Within the second year of the project a CCA management plan will be drafted in consultation with relevant stakeholders.
Activity 1.4: Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee		Completed
Activity 1.5: CCA committee registration with the name of the CCA and a constitution		Planned: CCA management Committee will be registered as per existing legal provisions.
Activity 1.6: Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees		Ongoing. 32 Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees were formed. The remaining committees will be formed in the next reporting period.
Activity 1.8: Carry out PRAs for communities around the CCA		Completed: Participatory rural appraisal, household wellbeing and diet surveys were carried out as per annex 28
Activity 1.9: Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat and key species of the two habitats.		Completed: Baseline surveys of mangroves, forests, primates and birds were carried out as per annexes 29, 30 and 46

<p>Activity 1.10: Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association</p>	<p>Completed: Existing Community Forest Associations, Water Resource Users Associations and Beach Management units were assessed and profiled as per annexes 34</p>
<p>Output 2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach Management Units and Water Resource User groups) have reduced the number of incidents of cattle trampling crops, use of illegal fishing gear and methods, and charcoal production compared to baseline.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 3, two members of each of the user groups and county governments are able to explain the role of TDCN in the Delta and how it monitors and represents the community in negotiations with county government</p> <p>2.3 By EOP CCA management committee is operating independently of the project team.</p>
<p>Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees, Community Forest Associations (CFAs), Beach Management Units (BMUs) and Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs) are represented in the interim CCA Management Committee. CFAs, WRUAs, BMUs and TDCN were trained in leadership, governance and institutional management.</p> <p>TDCN coordinates all community functions in Tana Delta.</p> <p>The indicators were revised with advise from LTS consultants to make them more appropriate.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1. Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA</p>	<p>Ongoing: the CCA management committee is scheduled for training on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under the Forests Act and Wildlife Act as per Annex 22</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)</p>	<p>Ongoing: TDCN is involved in all activities as per section 3.1 and annexes 3, 4, 18, 38-42. We shall continue to build the capacity of TDCN in the next year.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce management plans for the CCAs, work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.</p>	<p>Ongoing: With support from TDCN communities are represented in interim CCA management Committee. In the next reporting period TDCN will work with communities and government stakeholders to formulate CCA management plan</p>
<p>Activity 2.4: Support TDCN to continue to represent the interests of all communities within the target areas in county decision making that affects their livelihoods</p>	<p>Ongoing: TDCN represents the community at county Natural Resource Forum, and committee to commemorate World Wetlands Day (Annex 18). TDCN and TPAC petitioned Tana River County Assembly to adopt the land use plan (LUP) and SEA as a policy documents. The community institutions successfully sensitized communities to reject all members of county assembly (MCAs) from</p>

		the delta who were seen to have failed to push for the LUP adoption and as a result none of these MCAs were re-elected in the August 2018 general elections.
Output 3. County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs	<p>3.1 By end month 6 meeting to brief representatives of County Assemblies of project goal in relation to LUP held.</p> <p>3.2 By end year 1 Assemblies have embedded the CCA in the County Assemblies as part of the Land Use Plan.</p> <p>3.3 By end year 2 County government staff fully engaged in process of establishing CCA and training communities to manage the CCA.</p> <p>3.4 By EOP County government staff are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.</p>	<p>Meetings were held with members of county assembly as per evidence provided in section 2 of the report and annex 24</p> <p>LUP was included in county integrated development plan as per evidence provided in section 2 of the report and annexes 16 and 17</p> <p>Tana River and Lamu County Governments are supportive of CCA and jointly chair interim CCA management committee alongside KWS as per evidence provided in section 3.1 of the report and annex 21</p> <p>County government staff are supporting farmers and pastoralists with extension services as per evidence provided in section 3.1 of the report and annexes 25, 52 and 54</p> <p>Indicators are sufficient to measure achievement of the outcome.</p>
Activity 3.1: Hold County Assembly briefing meeting		Ongoing: Meetings were held with members of county assembly (MCAs). Plans are to hold a meeting with the relevant house committees on the CCA and LUP implementation.
Activity 3.2: Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development their needs		Ongoing: TDCN is actively engaged with MCAs. We will support TDCN and TPAC to continue engaging MCAs
Activity 3.3: Support the county planning departments (CPDs) to create a land and water register		Planned to take place in year 2 of the project
Activity 3.4: Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams		Planned to take place in year 2 of the project
Activity 3.5: Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA		Planned to take place in year 2 of the project
Activity 3.8: Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA		On-going: The consultancy being done by Peter Nelson has over-run but should be finalized by the end of the next half year reporting period.
Activity 3.9: Support County governors/County Assemblies to make representations nationally on the need for revisions affecting water resources, irrigation and agriculture policies, plans, programmes and strategies		On-going: In April 2017, members of the Tana River County Assembly prepared a petition to the National Government, based on the Tana LUP and SEA which outline the minimum amount of water required to support life in the Delta. This was in light of proposed increased abstraction of water from the River Tana catchment to supply Nairobi, the Kenyan capital. A team from the county government of Tana River comprising mainly the MCAs and heads of department visited the proposed abstraction point at Murang'a in Mt. Kenya and prepared a petition to the national government to ensure that sufficient water is always

		available for the residents of Tana Delta. This petition is however yet to be presented as the county lacks an attorney to get this work done
Activity 3.11: Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA		On-going: Tana River County has included CCA in county integrated development plan and budgets. We will continue to track budgetary and planning processes to ensure CCA remains relevant.
Output 4. The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.	<p>4.1 By end Year 1 ecosystem services assessment (including carbon) complete.</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2 feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management complete, and best approach agreed to realise income for the stakeholders from these.</p>	<p>Ecosystem services assessment was conducted as per details in section 3.1 of the report and annex 46</p> <p>Feasibility studies are planned for next year</p> <p>With advise from LTS consultants these two indicators were revised to make them SMART</p>
Activity 4.1: Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA		Completed
Activity 4.2: Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)		Completed
Activity 4.3: Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the CCA this will include hiring a consultant hydrologist to assess the flow of the Tana river and set minimum recommended flow rates to support both local population and biodiversity needs.		Completed
Activity 4.4: Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal.		On-going: report in draft (see annex 46). The report will be finalized within the next reporting period
Activity 4.5: Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management (e.g. from carbon credits using the plan vivo approach http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/ and from expanding incipient ecotourism ventures.		Ongoing to be completed in Year 2
Output 5. The poorest and most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 people living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources	<p>5.1 By end year 1 the most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 households (220 Households, ca.1,320 people, 33% pastoralist (60% men, 30% women), 33% farmers (50% men, 50% women) and 33% fisherfolk (50% men, 50% women)) are being trained in activities to develop/diversify sustainable livelihoods in line with the CCA (fish</p>	<p>Beneficiaries for livelihoods activities (farmers, pastoralists, fisherment, poultry production, wildlife guides and beekeepers) were identified as per criteria described in section 3.1 and attendant annexes 47-51.</p> <p>354 farmers and pastoralists (186M; 168F) were trained in conservation farming, poultry keeping and livestock production as per details in section 3.1 of the report and annexes 25, 52 and 54. Fish farming is in consideration</p>

	<p>ponds, small holder chicken rearing, new/improved agricultural (leafy vegetables, fruits, rice and green grams) bee keeping and wildlife guiding.</p> <p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their livelihoods as a result of training they have received.</p> <p>5.3 By end of project: 20 individuals (10 male youth, 10 female youth) from 20 households participating in the demonstration (120 people) increase their income from wildlife guiding by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from honey by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 farmers (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 fishermen (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p>	<p>All the 354 community members trained in 5.1 above were supported to diversify livelihoods as per details given in section 3.2 of the report and annexes 38 – 42, and 53</p> <p>On-going: 14 wildlife guides were identified. Additional guides will be identified and Ozi boat repaired for ecotourism and biodiversity monitoring.</p> <p>90 individuals earned Ksh. 208,000 (£ 1,576) from sale of 520 kilogrammes of honey as per details in section 3.2 and annexes 53 an 71</p> <p>169 Farmers harvested 120 kilograms of tomatoes, 28 kilos of lentils and 48 kilograms of kales. Beneficiary farmers consumed 78 kilos of tomatoes and kales from project demonstrations as per details in section 3.2 and annexes 53 and 71</p> <p>Interventions targeting fisherfolk are under consideration as per details given in section 3.1 and annex 13</p>
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	<p>50 pastoralists (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>5.4 Lessons learnt from demonstrations shared with MCAs/wider community through visits to demonstrations, TDCN presentations, radio and other media</p>	<p>185 pastoralists earned Ksh. 33,000 (£132) from dipping livestock as per the details given in section 3.2 and annexes 53 and 71.</p> <p>Lessons were shared with county governments who are integrally involved in the demonstrations as per evidence provided in section 3.1 of the report and annexes 25, 52 and 54</p> <p>The livelihoods improvement indicators are adequate</p>
Activity 5.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households		Completed
Activity 5.2: Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring		Feasibility under evaluation within business plan development as per Annex 49
Activity 5.3: Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income		Completed
Activity 5.4: Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing		On-going training of new beekeepers by older experienced ones. Business plan in draft as per Annex 49.
Activity 5.5: Identify households/user groups/women to be provided with support for livestock related business (Milk and Chicken) production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.		Completed
Activity 5.6: Deliver training in milk/chicken production and marketing		Ongoing: Training in chicken production done and on-going on need basis. Training in milk production planned as per the business plan. Additional support to pastoralists will be informed by the business plan
Activity 5.7: Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and the creation and marketing of high-value crops, and carry out a baseline survey of diet and income in these households		Identification of households completed. Training will be an on-going activity on need basis based on continuous monitoring and evaluation
Activity 5.8: Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming		On-going on need basis. This will be an on-going activity
Activity 5.9: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding.		On-going: 14 guides from the lower Tana Delta were identified. Additional guides will be identified and engaged.

Activity 5.10: Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.	On-going: the project supported repairs to the guides' boat and purchase of a new engine for the boat.
Activity 5.11: Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use	Completed
Activity 5.12: Implement training in energy saving technologies	Planned to take place in May 2018
<p>Output 6. Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including county governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.</p> <p>6.1 Findings and recommendations from the project are shared at with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p> <p>6.2 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>Findings were shared at national forums, to Nature Kenya members and to stakeholders in the Yala Swamp planning process which is modelled after the Tana process as per evidence in section 3.1 Annexes 19, 60, 64, and Nature Kenya website www.naturekenya.org</p> <p>Abstract of the participatory rural appraisal and household wellbeing submitted to Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, Engagement (FLARE) symposium in Denmark as per annex 62</p>
Activity 6.1: Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress progress and guide implementation	One meeting was held during the project inception. Biannual meetings will be held
Activity 6.2: Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year	Completed
Activity 6.3: TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household surveys to measure impact of project on the wellbeing of the target population	Completed for baselines
Activity 6.4: Present these to the Interministerial Committee (IMTC), the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels	Done – findings were shared with representatives of the National Treasury and other IMTC institutions
Activity 6.5: 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	On-going: lessons from the project informing county and national policies. This will be an on-going activity.

Activity 6.6: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	Ongoing: Project awareness carried out in 32 villages in the Delta and during World Wetlands Day celebrations. Dissemination will be an ongoing activity.
Activity 6.7: Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.	Done and ongoing: KWS providing guidance to interim CCA management committee. Plans are for KWS to provide training to the committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under the Wildlife Act
Activity 6.8: Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA	Done and ongoing: KFS was instrumental to identification of community forest associations in the CCA. Plans are for KFS to provide training to the committee on legal provisions for CCAs in Kenya under the Forests Act
Activity 6.9: Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	Completed: Article published in Nature net

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe (with changes agreed by Darwin and LTS in May 2018)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Communities and County governments demonstrate how to balance natural resource governance to reduce conflict amongst the 120,000 people of the Tana Delta (and 1.2 million people of 5 other deltas) and conserve biodiversity (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: A 95,200 Ha Community Conservation Area in Tana Delta (73% of Delta) is being managed for multiple-use to benefit 35,000 people and globally-important biodiversity as a demonstration of Land-Use-Plan implementation (Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 By end of project (EOP) 90% of pastoralist households (1,530 households, 12,250² people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in number of livestock killed/injured through conflicts.</p> <p>0.2 By EOP 90% of farming households (2,625 households, 21,000 people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in incidents of conflict and kilos of farm produce lost through conflict as a result of secure access to flood recession farming areas.</p> <p>0.3 By EOP 90% of fishing households (218 households, 1,750 people (50% men, 50% women)) report significant increase in fish catch from natural water bodies as a</p>	<p>0.1-0.3 Baseline and end of project representative household wellbeing³survey reports (10% of the 4,373 households surveyed by TDCN). Annual interviews with all 45 Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs).</p> <p>0.4 Business plans for enhanced/diversified Income Generating Activities (IGAs); Demonstration Review annual reports</p>	<p>Prevailing peaceful atmosphere will continue.</p> <p>Over the past few years violence has flared in the Tana Delta, fuelled by competition for water and other natural resources.</p> <p>Despite these problems the project team based in the Delta has successfully delivered work in the Delta over the last five years to schedule and are confident they can continue to do so.</p> <p>County governments adopt and enforce the Land Use Plan and as part of this the CCA.</p>

² Based on a household size of 6 people.

³Using a community-developed wellbeing-index. NatureKenya staff have experience of developing and using these indices to measure non-income related livelihood benefits communities receive from natural resource management, e.g. at South Nandi forest.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>result of secure access to fishing waters.</p> <p>0.4 By mid-term 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 are engaged in project activities.</p> <p>By EOP 220 households, 1,320 of the most vulnerable people in the target population of 35,000 people report significant improvements in their diet and/or increases in income in comparison to the baseline</p> <p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca.55,400 Ha of forest habitat (ca.40,000 mangrove and 15,400 Ha of other forest)has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p> <p>0.6 By EOP the populations of at least one of the key wildlife species (e.g.Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed Warbler) and 13 out of 24 of the resident IBA trigger species, in areas where habitat is protected (i.e. 40,000 ha of mangrove and 15,400 ha of forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p>	<p>0.5 Comparison of baseline and EOP Landsat surveys of extent of two key biodiversity habitats (mangrove and forest).</p> <p>0.6 Comparison of baseline and EOP surveys of key species of the two habitats (birds for mangrove, birds and primates for forest).</p> <p>0.7 County budget / reports of county funding being received for CCA activities and/or written public declarations. Minutes of meetings with county representatives.</p>	<p>This project aims to increase ownership of the LUP and CCA by county governments and communities.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	0.7 By EOP, the County governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.		
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. A 95,200ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks</p>	<p>1.1 By end month 6 at least 2-3 members from 6 target communities (2 fishing, 1 farming, 2 pastoralist and a minority group) are able to explain how to establish and manage a CCA as part of the LUP process.</p> <p>1.2 By end Year 1 communities willing to engage in establishing a CCA identified.</p> <p>1.3 By end of year 1, 45 villages have agreed to set up the CCA.</p> <p>1.4 By end of year 2, CCA is mapped and Management Plan consultatively developed.</p> <p>1.5 By end of year 2 CCA Management Committee, 45 Village Natural Resources and 45 Land Use Committees are established.</p> <p>1.6 By end of Year 3, CCA is declared.</p>	<p>1.1 -1.3 Reports of community meetings and interviews with members of the communities.</p> <p>1.4 CCA maps</p> <p>1.5 Terms of Reference and Minutes of CCA management committee</p> <p>1.6 Copy of CCA declaration</p>	<p>Communities want to engage in the CCA process.</p> <p>We have worked with the Delta for the past 5 years and know that the communities are keen to resolve conflict and gain their rights to manage natural resources through implementation of the LUP.</p> <p>NatureKenya is respected and trusted by the Tana communities, and we are confident that communities will look favourably on the suggestion that they develop a CCA.</p> <p>County governments and communities approve and enforce access routes agreed within this project as part of the LUP.</p> <p>The participatory process we will undertake to agree the access routes should ensure ownership of</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
			the routes by the governments and the communities.
<p>2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach Management Units and Water Resource User groups) have reduced the number of incidents of cattle trampling crops, use of illegal fishing gear and methods, and charcoal production compared to baseline.</p> <p>2.2 By end of year 3, two members of each of the user groups and county governments are able to explain the role of TDCN in the Delta and how it monitors and represents the community in negotiations with county government.</p> <p>2.3 By EOP CCA management committee is operating independently of the project team.</p>	<p>2.1, 2.3 Training manuals and training reports, minutes of quarterly meetings.</p> <p>2.2 Interviews with members of user groups / county government.</p> <p>2.2 - 2.3 Minutes of County meetings/consultation show that the TDCN/CCA management committee are successfully making interventions on behalf of the communities and the CCA</p>	
<p>3. County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs</p>	<p>3.1 By end month 6 meeting to brief representatives of County Assemblies of project goal in relation to LUP held.</p> <p>3.2 By end year 1 Assemblies have embedded the CCA in the County Assemblies as part of the Land Use Plan.</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes of briefing meeting.</p> <p>3.2 County Assemblies agenda and motions, minutes of County Assembly Committees.</p>	<p>MCA's willing to embed the LUP/CCA in County governance structures and processes.</p> <p>We think this will hold true because the LUP has been approved by the County Governors, the issue is that</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>3.3 By end year 2 County government staff fully engaged in process of establishing CCA and training communities to manage the CCA.</p> <p>3.4 By EOP County government staff are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.</p>	<p>3.3 Minutes of County planning meetings and public declarations.</p> <p>3.4 Written communication/or public declaration/announcement/maps for CCA support e.g. notification to register land use activities. Maps of proposed land use within the CCA.</p>	<p>the Members of the County Assemblies have not read and considered how to implement the plan.</p>
<p>4. The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.</p>	<p>4.1 By end Year 1 ecosystem services assessment (including carbon) complete.</p> <p>4.2 By end of Year 2 feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management complete, and best approach agreed to realise income for the stakeholders from these.</p>	<p>4.1 Report on ecosystem services assessment, peer reviewed paper.</p> <p>4.2 Copies of stakeholder agreed proposals to generate revenue from carbon credits and ecotourism.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>5. The poorest and most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 people living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources</p>	<p>5.1 By end year 1 the most vulnerable subset of the 35,000 households (220 Households, ca.1,320⁴ people, 33% pastoralist (60% men, 30% women), 33% farmers (50% men, 50% women) and 33% fisherfolk (50% men, 50% women)) are being trained in activities to develop/diversify sustainable livelihoods in line with the CCA (fish ponds, small holder chicken rearing, new/improved agricultural (leafy vegetables, fruits, rice and green grams) bee keeping and wildlife guiding.</p> <p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their livelihoods as a result of training they have received.</p> <p>5.3 By end of project: 20 individuals (10 male youth, 10 female youth) from 20 households participating in the demonstration (120⁵ people) increase their income from wildlife guiding by 25% from baseline to end of project. 50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from</p>	<p>5.1 Reports from training workshops, including maps and photographs documenting e.g. fishpond creation</p> <p>5.2 Livelihood development/ diversification report based on discussions with beneficiaries and village natural resource committees, documenting case studies.</p> <p>5.3 Baseline and EOP livelihood surveys⁶ of the 220 households participating in the 'livelihoods demonstration'. The baseline surveys will explicitly ask people about their skill levels, and the EOP survey will ask how the project has improved these and how they have benefitted through this.</p> <p>5.4 Photographs of visits, copies of presentations, media articles.</p>	<p>Communities take up offer of training.</p> <p>We are confident communities will engage in the training offered as we have already trailed training in these livelihood activities in the Delta (through a DFID funded Civil Society Challenge Fund project 557 2011-2015)</p>

⁴ Based on a household size of six. i.e. if 1 person from each of 20 households improves their income, all members of the households (220x6 =1,320 people) will benefit

⁵ Based on a household size of 6, i.e. 20 people, 1 from each household means that 20x6 = 120 people benefit.

⁶As well as measuring diversity of diets and income household surveys will measure how much produce is consumed at household level and how much is sold as surplus to meet household needs (basic, secondary, tertiary) to help inform how to increase benefits in the future.

	<p>honey by 25% from baseline to end of project. 50 farmers (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 fishermen (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>50 pastoralists (25 men, 25 women) from 50 households participating in the demonstration (300 people) report an increase in the diversity of their diets and their income from selling produce increases by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p> <p>5.4 Lessons learnt from demonstrations shared with MCAs/wider community through visits to demonstrations, TDCN presentations, radio and other media.</p>		
<p>6. Lessons learned from the project are being used by government bodies (including county governments) leading the development of other Deltas throughout Kenya.</p>	<p>6.1 Findings and recommendations from the project are shared at with the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee on Deltas, the National Environment Management Authority and all other relevant bodies at least annually throughout the project (i.e. at the end of each project year)</p>	<p>6.1 Project progress reports, Media articles, Letters to authorities</p> <p>6.2 Minutes of meetings</p>	

	<p>6.2 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>		
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Activities
Output 1: A 95,200 ha Community Conservation Area (CCA) is established through consensus building among pastoralists, crop farmers and fisherfolks
1.1 Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA
1.2 Map the CCA using GIS
1.3 Consultatively develop an agreed integrated management plan for the CCA
1.4 Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee
1.5 CCA committee register as a Community Wildlife Association, giving the name of the CCA and a constitution, and hence are recognised as a wildlife manager by KWS and the County Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee (under the conservancy clause in the Wildlife Act)
1.6 Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees
1.7 Develop regulations to guide access to water and grazing land and protection of crops from livestock
1.8 Carry out PRAs for communities around the CCA
<p>1.9 Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat (using freely available Landsat satellite images to monitor riverine and mangrove forest cover within the delta CCA areas with reference to current levels).</p> <p>We will also carry out baseline and end of project surveys of key species of the two habitats (birds for mangroves, birds and primates for forest). We will assess birds using randomly stratified point counts using distance sampling (supplemented by playback to ensure adequate cover of basra reed warbler). Primates will be assessed using the quadrant census method⁷ (used in the upstream primate reserve). The results will be submitted to the National Key Biodiversity Areas database for analysis and dissemination as part of the annual Status and Trends Report that goes to decision makers annually</p>
1.10 Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association

⁷ Struhsaker, T. T. (1981), Vocalizations, phylogeny and palaeogeography of red colobus monkeys (*Colobus badius*). African Journal of Ecology, 19: 265–283.

1.11 Develop Participatory Forest Management Plans implemented by CFAs at gazetted forests in the CCA
1.12 Monitor and evaluate CCA management
Output 2 Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas
2.1 Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA
2.2 Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity monitoring and representation in county decision making)
2.3 TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce management plans for the CCA and work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.
2.4 Support TDCN to continue to represent the interests of all communities within the target areas in county decision making that affects their livelihoods
Output 3 County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs
3.1 Hold County Assembly briefing meeting
3.2 Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development and their needs.
3.3 Support the county planning departments (CPDs) to create a land and water register.
3.4 Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams.
3.5 Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA.
3.6 Support the CPDs to help communities register all land use activities involving abstraction of water from the Tana River within the CCA.
3.6 Support CPDs to engage with pastoralist communities to identify existing and potential watering points for cattle within the CCA and undertake consultation to agree on authorised access routes for livestock to watering points
3.7 Support CPDs to engage with farming communities to identify and map areas used for flood recession farming within the CCA
3.8 Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA.
3.9 Support County governors/County Assemblies to make representations nationally on the need for revisions affecting water resources, irrigation and agriculture policies, plans, programmes and strategies
3.10 Support the CPDs to develop a formal application system to abstract water within the Tana Delta
3.11 Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA.
Output 4 The potential for developing sustainable financing for the CCA from carbon and ecotourism has been assessed.

4.1 Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA
4.2 Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)
4.3 Carry out fieldwork needed to assess the ecosystem services provided by the CCA this will include hiring a consultant hydrologist to assess the flow of the Tana river and set minimum recommended flow rates to support both local population and biodiversity needs.
4.4 Compile findings into a detailed report on ecosystem services, and summarise this report into a paper for submission to a peer-reviewed journal
4.5 Carry out feasibility studies on using ecosystem services to generate income for CCA management (e.g. from carbon credits using the plan vivo approach http://www.planvivo.org/about-plan-vivo/ and from expanding incipient ecotourism ventures.
Output 5. The poorest and most vulnerable proportion of the population living inside the CCA are empowered to demonstrate how livelihoods can be developed/diversified to support the long-term conservation of the delta's natural resources
5.1 Identify households to be provided with fishponds and carry out baseline survey of diet and income in these households.
5.2 Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring
5.3 Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.
5.4 Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing
5.5 Identify households/user groups/women to be provided with support for livestock related business (Milk and Chicken) production and marketing and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.
5.6 Deliver training/mentoring in milk/chicken production and marketing
5.7 Identify households to be provided with training in sustainable farming and the creation and marketing of high-value crops and carry out baseline survey of diet and income.
5.8 Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming
5.9 Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding, and carry out a baseline study of ecotourism activity and income in the delta
5.10 Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.
5.11 Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use.
5.12 Implement training in energy saving technologies
5.13 Carry out end-of-project studies of all beneficiary households involved in livelihood demonstration activities to match the baseline studies described above (5.1, 5.3, 5.5,5.7, 5.9, 5.11) As well as measuring diversity of diets and income household surveys will measure how much produce is consumed at household level and how much is sold as surplus to meet household needs (basic, secondary, tertiary) to help inform how to increase benefits in the future

Output 6 Lessons learned from the project are disseminated effectively to all relevant stakeholders in Kenya
6.1 Hold biannual project implementation committee meetings to evaluate project progress and amend project plan as necessary to achieve objectives. As well as project partners, we will invite representatives of the Interministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) , National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Water Resources Management Authority and the Deputy County Commissioners to attend.
6.2 Compile findings and recommendations from the project at the end of each project year
6.3 TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household wellbeing ⁸ survey involving 10% of the 4,373 households. Communities will determine the index by which they measure their well-being, to capture as well as income, non-monetary benefits, for example, involvement in decision making and safe access to land/water.
6.4 Present progress reports to the Interministerial Committee, the Delta's Development Board, the Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural Resources, NEMA and other key bodies through face-to-face meetings and other appropriate channels throughout the project
6.5 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
6.6 Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences
6.7 Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.
6.8 Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA
6.9 Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.

⁸ using a community-developed wellbeing-index.

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	No of people trained in questionnaire administration, Ecosystem service Assessment, biodiversity monitoring, leadership and Governance, gender mainstreaming, crop, livestock and poultry production	250 Male; 224 Female	Kenyans	474				1,320
6A	No of people involved in collection of baseline information for ESA and PRA	29 Male; 20 Female	Kenyans	49				49
7	CCA governance and management framework			1				5
11B	Summary of Ecosystem Services Assessment			1				1
14A	Number of stakeholder consultative meetings and/or workshops held (project inception meeting/Ecosystems Services Assessment Scoping, Consultative meeting with the Tana River Governor in May 2017, 32 Community consultative meetings on the formation of the CCA, County Consultative meetings for CCA Committee establishment, 14 village meetings for PRA FGDs, consultative meetings with the MCAs in May 2017 and January 2018)	946 Male; 730 Female	Kenyans	51				150
14B	Number of meetings held with decision makers (1 meeting with Governor Tana River, 3 meetings with CO Environment Tana River, 1 meeting with CEC Lands and Infrastructure Lamu, 1 meeting with CEC water Lamu, 2 meetings with CO Environment Lamu), 2 meetings with MCAs (Kipni west, Garsen Central and Garsen South), 1 meeting with NEMA)	3 Male; 2 Female	Kenyans	11				
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)							
23	Value of resources raised from Nature Kenya, RSPB and "Both ENDS" (a Dutch NGO)				£24,000			£79,778

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. weblink or publisher if not available online)
Ecosystem Service Assessment of the implementation of a Community Conserved Area in the lower Tana Delta	Ecosystem Services Assessment Report	Rob Field, Paul K. Muoria, Paul Gacheru, Chris Magin, Paul Matiku, Serah Munguti, George Odera, Dickens Odeny.	M		United Kingdom	Will be posted online once completed
Balancing water services for development and biodiversity in the Tana-Delta: Household wellbeing and socioeconomic baseline survey	Household wellbeing and socio-economic baseline survey report	Musingo T E Mbuvi, Leila Ndalilo	M	Kenyan	Nature Kenya	Will be posted on the Nature Kenya website when finalized
Bringing the Tana Delta Land Use Plan into Action	Newsletter	S. Munguti, J. Kiptum and G. Odera November 2018	F	Kenyan	Nature Kenya	On NK website
Enhancing sustainable management and community livelihoods through equitable access to resources in Tana River Delta, Kenya	Abstract submitted to an international symposium – Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research Engagement	Musingo T E Mbuvi, Leila Ndalilo, Paul Matiku, and Serah Munguti,	M	Kenyan	Copenhagen, Denmark	Abstract submitted awaiting feedback
Tana River Delta Nature Based Enterprises Business Plans	Business Plans	Simon Anyona	M	Kenyan	Nature Kenya, Kenya	To be put on Nature Kenya website when finalized

Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

List of Annexes

Annex 1 Notes from internal consultative meeting on community engagement Tana CCA Committee

Annex 2: Notes from internal consultative meeting on ecosystem services assessment

Annex 3: Proceedings of project inception meeting

Annex 4: presentation on conducting ecosystem services assessment

Annex 5: Presentation: Ecosystem service assessment using the TESSA toolkit

Annex 6: Presentation on importance and scope of Tana CCA ecosystem services assessment

Annex 7: Ecosystem Services Assessment questionnaire

Annex 8: Recreation questionnaire

Annex 9: Recreation survey consent form

Annex 10: Salt assessment questionnaire

Annex 11: Fisheries assessment questionnaire

Annex 12: Notes from Tana Delta project manager's briefing meeting with high-level county staff

Annex 13: Field consultations with community groups in July 2018

Annex 14: Notes from meeting with farmers

Annex 15: Proceedings of the meeting with groups on development of selection criteria for bee keeping beneficiaries

Annex 16: Tana River County Dept of Environment proposals for CIDPII with Nature Kenya input (highlighted yellow)

Annex 17: Tana River County dept of environment budget for CIDP II with Nature Kenya input (highlighted yellow)

Annex 18: World Wetlands Day Celebrations 2018 report

Annex 19: Nature net with project article

Annex 20: Tana Delta CCA framework

Annex 21: Proceedings of meeting held to establish Tana CCA Management Committee

Annex 22: Draft programme for the legal provisions of the CCA in Tana Delta

Annex 23: Proceedings of the GEF Tana Delta Project validation meeting - 21 November 2017 attended by Tana Delta Governor

- Annex 24: Notes from meeting with MCAs on LUP implementation and Darwin project
- Annex 25: proceedings of training Hewani Women Group in poultry management
- Annex 26: Final questionnaire for household wellbeing and socioeconomic surveys in the proposed Tana Delta Community Conserved Area
- Annex 27: Focus Group Discussion Checklist to guide Focused PLA/PRA
- Annex 28: Draft preliminary report: household wellbeing and socioeconomic surveys in the proposed Tana Delta Community Conserved Area
- Annex 29: Biodiversity assessment report
- Annex 30: Lower River Tana Primate Survey Report December 2017
- Annex 31: Tana CCA map with revised boundaries; Tana CCA land use and land cover map
- Annex 32: Report on community sensitization about the Tana CCAs and Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees formation
- Annex 33: Draft CCA legal and governance framework
- Annex 34: Group profiling report for BMUS WRUAs, CFAs and other CBOs
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- Annex 35: Workshop report – training CBOs in leadership, governance and organizational management
- Annex 36: Workshop report gender mainstreaming and engagement with decision makers
- Annex 37: Report on Community Petition to Tana River County Assembly
- Annex 38: TDCN minutes vetting Moa Hewani Women and Harakisa requests for livelihoods support
- Annex 39: TDCN Minutes on support to Hewani and Chalaluma farmers
- Annex 40: Minutes of meeting between TDCN and Harakisa Farmers meeting
- Annex 41: Harakisa letter of request to TDCN for support in farming
- Annex 42: Moa Bidii women request letter to TDCN
- Annex 43: Training report NK staff Ecosystem services Assessment using TESSA Toolkit
- Annex 44: Training report on protocols for ecosystem services assessment
- Annex 45: Hydrological survey draft Terms of Reference
- Annex 46: Tana CCA ecosystem services assessment preliminary report
- Annex 47: Criteria for selection of fishpond beneficiaries.
- Annex 48: Criteria for identification of beekeeping beneficiaries

Annex 49: Consolidated Business Plan Tana River Delta Zero draft
Annex 50: Criteria for selection of beneficiaries for support in livestock keeping
Annex 51: Criteria for selection of beneficiaries for support in chicken rearing
Annex 52: Livestock dipping training manual for Bularahma
Annex 53: Income generating activities Tracking tool Tana Delta report
Annex 54: Report by Department of Agriculture Training Harakisa Group in tomato production Feb 2018
Annex 55: Criteria for selection of Tour Guides to be trained in ecotourism
Annex 56: Photos on repair of Ozi boat
Annex 57: Criteria for selection of energy saving stove beneficiaries
Annex 58: criteria for selection of artisans to be trained in installation of energy saving devices
Annex 59: Draft chairman's report
Annex 60: Power Point Presentation on Yala Swamp LUP with Tana example
Annex 61: Nature Kenya Memorandum to the National Assembly on The Irrigation Bill 2017
Annex 62: Abstract submitted to FLARE symposium
Annex 63: TDCN and TPAC petition to the Tana River County Assembly
Annex 64: Minutes of National Liaison Committee
Annex 65: Criteria for selection of high value crops beneficiaries
Annex 66: Beneficiaries Loan application form
Annex 67: TDCN Loan issuance and recovery guidelines
Annex 68: Loan Recovery form
Annex 69: Tana Delta IBA Trigger Bird Species 2018
Annex 70: FRAMEWORK FOR THE ACTIVITY PROGRESS IN TANA DELTA November 2017
Annex 71: Tana October 2017 Scorecard

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.	No
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.	Yes
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.	Yes
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.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	