

Darwin Initiative Main and Post 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 2020

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	24-013
Project title	Balancing water services for development and biodiversity in the Tana-Delta
Country/ies	Kenya
Lead organisation	The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Partner institution(s)	Nature Kenya (NK), 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 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2019 – Mar 2020 Annual Report 3
Project Leader name	Bruce Liggitt
Project website/blog/social media	NA
Report author(s) and date	Serah Munguti, NK and Bruce Liggitt, 30 th April 2020

1. Project summary

The 130,000 ha Tana River Delta is Kenya’s largest wetland, 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.

Key biodiversity includes: 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 occur including the Endangered Basra Reed-warbler. There are 22 different species of water birds that gather in internationally important numbers in the Delta, including pelicans, herons and storks. It contains one of the very few and highly important water bird breeding sites in Kenya. Over five thousand water birds of at least thirteen species use this site to raise their young. During bird surveys carried out in Tana Delta in April 2019 a team led by

renowned Kenyan ornithologist Fleur Ng'weno observed more than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vultures. In addition, the team observed thousands of Vulnerable Madagascar Pratincoles arriving in the Delta.

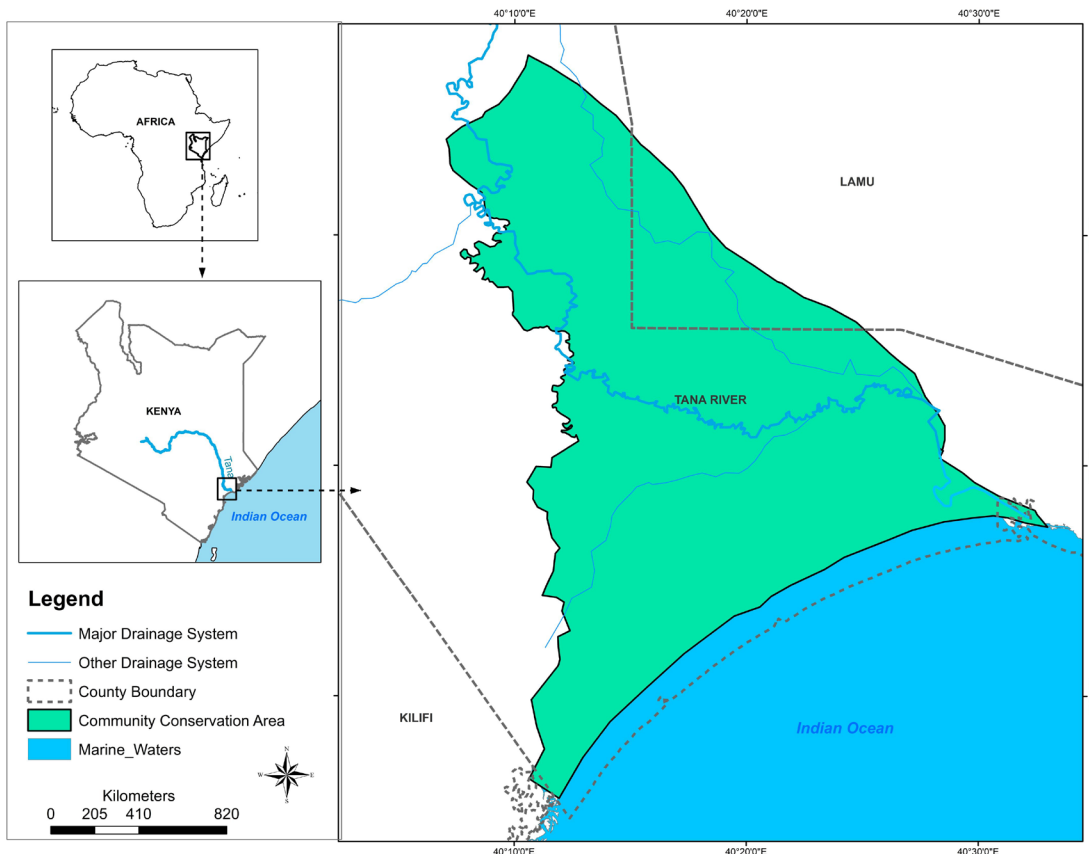
There are more than 280 plant (including four Vulnerable) species in the Delta. Mangroves provide important spawning grounds/nurseries for fish. Since the Tana River Primate National Reserve was annulled, none of the primate habitat is legally protected, despite their effective population sizes being <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 and Somalia, 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 (SEA), hailed by DFID as a model for implementing the SDGs, has been developed and approved by all stakeholders including both Tana River and Lamu County governors. To solve the problems in Tana Delta this Darwin Initiative funded project is supporting two county governments, local communities in 45 villages and national government agencies with facilitation and coordination by Nature Kenya to implement the LUP through an indigenous and community conservation area (ICCA) at the heart of the Delta.

Nature Kenya has worked with Tana Delta communities since 2007, 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 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 including annual surveys within this project 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: Tana Delta Indigenous Community Conservation Area (CCA) location map – Dickens



Odeny

During community and County level consultations in July 2017 it was recommended that we alter the original boundaries of the ICCA to include parts of the upper and lower River Tana flood plain which had been left out. This effectively expanded the ICCA from the original 95,200 ha to 116,867ha as per the maps below

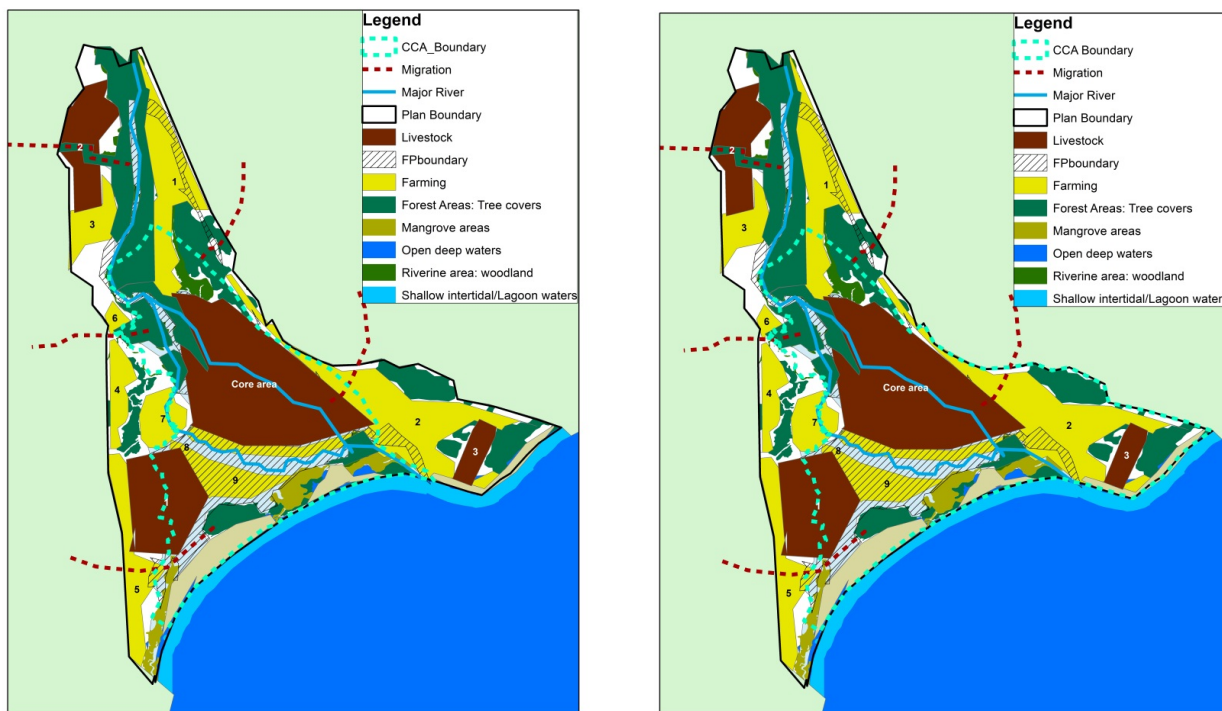


Figure 2: Tana Delta ICCA map the original area 95,200 ha (left) and expanded area 116,867ha (right)

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>	
Nature Kenya	<p>Nature Kenya leads on all aspects of project delivery in Kenya, reporting to the RSPB. These include activity delivery and budget management. Within the reporting period Nature Kenya: mobilized communities in 45 villages to form Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (VNRLUCs) that are formally registered (Annex 1); facilitated completion of ICCA management plan (Annex 2); mobilized and created awareness to the interim ICCA management Committee hand over ICCA governance to communities (Annex 3); linked with county governments and national government representatives on the ground in decision making fora and to mobilize government support for community enterprises; supported Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to mobilize and support the community livelihood activities (beekeeping, climate-smart agriculture, chilli farming, fish farming, poultry and goat keeping among others) and to establish a community livelihoods model and demonstration production, bulking and marketing centre (Annex 4); advocated to national and county governments for LUP implementation including planning, resource allocation recognition of community efforts (Annexes 5 and 6); provided input into county policy processes including the County M&E policy, County Fiscal Strategy Paper for FY 2020/2021, County 10 year Sectoral Master Plans, Annual Development Plans, County Integrated Development Plans and Tourism development policy, built TDCN's capacity and supported TDCN, Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) and Community Forest Associations (CFAs) in organizational management, formal registration, group coordination, tour guiding, and biodiversity monitoring among others (Annex 7). Nature Kenya held follow up meetings with Tana River County planning department towards development of a land and water register. Nature Kenya supported TDCN to carry out annual socioeconomic, well-being and diet surveys; socio-economic surveys to inform four participatory forest management plans; awareness on ICCA to VNRLUCs; mobilize VNRLUCs to carry out elections towards formation of</p>	<p>Annex 1: Report VNRLUC formation and registration</p> <p>Annex 2: ICCA management plan</p> <p>Annex 3: Proceedings on final ICCA management plan validation workshop</p> <p>Annex 4: Notes of planning meeting on TDCN community enterprises model and demonstration center</p> <p>Annex 5 – notes of meetings with county leaders</p> <p>Annex 6: photograph of Nature Kenya senior managers in a meeting with Garsen member of the national assembly</p> <p>Annex 7: photos of wildlife</p>

	<p>a community driven ICCA committee; hold county level celebrations for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands and Environment Days; carry out biodiversity monitoring; mobilize communities to carry out sustainable production initiatives (beekeeping, ecotourism, climate smart agriculture, fish farming, chicken farming etc); . Nature Kenya wrote two articles featured in the 2019 issue of Kenya Birding magazine (Annex 8); two articles for the Darwin Newsletter https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-March-2020-Gender-Equality-Empowerment-FINAL.pdf , https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-December-2019-Traditional-Culture-Conservation-FINAL.pdf and one article published in the Nature Kenya newsletter “Nature Net” : https://drive.google.com/file/d/1owzjRoFb_aW1K5VZqtSV0ZmxTk7GISMf/view?usp=sharing , one article in national newspaper (Annex 9) and published and distributed 2000 calendars on Tana Delta (Annex 10)</p>	<p>guides and biodiversity monitors training by community ToTs</p> <p>Annex 8 Kenya birding magazine articles on Tana Delta</p> <p>Annex 9 Article in the Daily Nation on impacts of climate change in the Tana Delta</p> <p>Annex 10: Tana Delta calendar</p>
Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	<p>KWS is the interim chair of the ICCA Committee alongside the County governments of Tana River and Lamu. KWS was instrumental in formulation of ICCA management plan and encouraged transition towards community governance for the ICCA; trained Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and community wildlife scouts; gave the interim ICCA management committee options for registration and gazettelement of the ICCA and indicated willingness to work with communities to register Tana Delta ICCA as a community Wildlife Conservancy. KWS provided inputs on the participatory forest management plans, and supported TDCN in enforcement through arresting of illegal loggers in riverine forests.</p>	
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	<p>KFS is a member of the Interim ICCA management committee and provided input into the ICCA management plan. KFS trained and supported 5 Community Forest Associations (CFA) to register formally in Nairobi (Annexes 11 and 12); and provided input into participatory forest management plans.</p>	<p>Annex 11: Mpozi CFA registration documents</p> <p>Annex 12: Kilelengwani CFA registration documents</p>
Tana River County Government	<p>The County Government of Tana River is engaged in implementation of the project. George Odera the Site Project Manager held 2 meetings with the Governor and briefed him about project activities. On 21st and 29th June 2019, the Field Project Manager met Kipini West and Garsen North Members of County Assembly (MCA) to discuss project activities (Annex 13). Nature Kenya provided input into the County Sectoral plan development where land use plan and ICCA implementation was captured– pp4 (Annex 14).</p>	<p>Annex 13: Notes of meetings with Garsen North MCA</p> <p>Annex 14: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resource Sectoral plan with Nature Kenya</p>

	<p>Nature Kenya staff provided input into the Annual Development Plan (ADP) for the department of environment (Annex 15) which mentions completion and adoption of the ICCA management plan (pp3). Tana River County is a co-chair of the interim ICCA management committee. The departments of fisheries, livestock, and agriculture were instrumental in supporting local community to progress sustainable production through technical backstopping and hands on training. Nature Kenya participated in a stakeholder sensitization Forum to develop Tana River County M&E policy. Other fora attended by Nature Kenya on invitation by the county government include Village Cluster Programme stakeholders' coordination meeting on improved human settlements in line with the land use plan; County Fiscal Strategy Paper for FY 2020/2021; 10-year County Sectoral Master Plan which involved review of the County Integrated Development Plan II</p> <p>On 11th January 2020, Nature Kenya was invited to participate in development of the County Tourism Concept Note and appointed secretary to the process. On 28th October 2019, Nature Kenya became part of the County Planning Committee members for the National Tree planting campaign</p>	<p>input.</p> <p>Annex 15: Annual Development Plan Environment – Tana River County</p>
Lamu County Government	<p>On 11th May 2019 World Migratory Bird Day celebrations were held in Moa Village Lamu County, attended by County and National Government officials. During the National tree planting on campaign 23rd November 2019 Nature Kenya supported and participated in the Lamu County tree planting event. The county co-chairs the ICCA interim management committee and provided input into ICCA management plan.</p>	
Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN)	<p>TDCN is a key partner in the project with a pivotal role in ensuring community uptake of project activities and ensuring sustainability of actions at the end of the project. Key activities within the reporting period include:</p> <p>Supported the formal registration of 45 VNRLUCs created awareness in all villages on the importance of ICCA (Annex 16), and organized VNRLUCs elections towards the formation of a community led ICCA management Committee.</p> <p>Provided input into ICCA management plan. TDCN conducted socioeconomic and ecological surveys in four forest blocks within the ICCA (Annexes 17 - 19), to inform the formulation of participatory forest management plans.</p> <p>Supported community forest associations (CFAs) in formulation and validation of participatory management plans. TDCN organized World Wetlands, Environment and World Migratory Bird Days to create awareness on the values of the Delta.</p> <p>Submitted comments to the National Environment Management Authority on the study report - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Giritu Sugar Factory in the</p>	<p>Annex 16: Report from VNRLUC awareness meetings</p> <p>Annex 17: Socio economic survey report for Kilelengwani forests</p> <p>Annex 18: Socio economic survey report for Kipini mangrove forests</p> <p>Annex 19: Socioeconomic survey report for Chara forests</p> <p>Annex 20: TDCN letter to NEMA on Giritu sugar</p>

	<p>upper Tana Delta upstream of the ICCA (Annex 20).</p> <p>Organized crop farmers, pastoralists, fishermen into producer groups and trained them through Trainers of Trainers (ToT). TDCN supervised and coordinated construction of a community livelihoods model and demonstration centre at the 4-acre plot of land that was allotted to them by the previous county government (Annex 21).</p> <p>Attended county decision making fora including Village Cluster Programme stakeholders' consultative meetings, County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2020/2021. TDCN represented community views in the entire county through nomination into the taskforce that developed the County Tourism Concept Note.</p> <p>Participated and in annual socioeconomic, household diet and wellbeing survey.</p>	Annex 21: Photos of TDCN livelihoods demonstration center
Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	KEFRI supported CFAs and TDCN to develop four participatory management plans covering all forests within the ICCA (Annexes 22 -25)	<p>Annex 22: Ozi Participatory Forest Management Plan - draft</p> <p>Annex 23: Kipini Mangrove Forest Management Plan - draft</p> <p>Annex 24: Kilelengwani Participatory Forest Management Plan - draft</p> <p>Annex 25: Chara Participatory Forest Management Plan</p>
Kenya Fisheries and Marine Research Institute (KMFRI)	KMFRI invited 4 TDCN members to a meeting towards preparation for environmental and social safeguard instruments for the sector. KMFRI supplied fish farmers with Tilapia fingerlings (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>); trained fish farmers on formulation of fish feeds using locally available materials and conducted monitoring visits . KMFRI invited Nature Kenya to provide input in the development of Co-Management Area guidelines .	
Tana Planning Advisory Committee (TPAC)	TPAC is a member of the interim ICCA management committee and provided input into the ICCA management plan ; supported TDCN in community mobilization for formation and registration of VNRLUC and their elections.	

National Museums of Kenya	The National Museums of Kenya carried out land cover and land use mapping for the ICCA including a map on sea water intrusion into the lower Delta that was used in a policy brief submitted to the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry.	
Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee for Deltas in Kenya (IMTC)	The IMTC is replicating lessons learned in Tana in the Yala Delta where LUP and SEA were completed, endorsed and published. IMTC held a high-level briefing meeting on sustainable management of Kenya Deltas with H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga about the work in Tana and Yala Deltas (Annex 27).	Annex 26: 24-013 IMTC members during a briefing meeting with the Rt Hon H E Raila Odinga

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	This activity was completed and reported in the last annual report (Apr 2019-March 2019 Annual report 2)	
Activity 1.2: Map the CCA using GIS	The ICCA was extended from the original 95,200ha to 116,867ha as per the map on page 4 of this report. Further, a map showing sea water intrusion into the ICCA was developed and included in a policy brief submitted to the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forestry (Annex 27).	Annex 27: Map showing sea water intrusion into Tana Delta ICCA
Activity 1.3: Consultatively develop an agreed integrated Management Plan for the CCA	The ICCA management plan was finalized with the participation of all stakeholders and is under editorial review. Signatures of Governors for Tana River and Lamu counties are being sought (see Annex 2).	

Activity 1.4: Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee	During the final stakeholders meeting for validation of the ICCA management plan, it was agreed that a community led committee would be formed to oversee the ICCA management . Subsequently 689 (365M, 324F) participants from 25 VNRLUC elected delegates to represent them in delta wide elections of ICCA management committee (Annex 28). Elections in the remaining 20 VNRLUC are planned.	Annex 28: VNRLUC elections report
Activity 1.5: CCA Committee registration with the name of the CCA and a constitution	During the final ICCA management plan validation meeting it was recommended that the ICCA will be registered as a Community Conservancy led by a Community Wildlife Association. Registration is pending constitution of a community led ICCA committee (Annex 29). The registration of the ICCA committee has taken longer than anticipated due to change from a government heavy committee to a community led approach.	Annex 29: proceedings of final ICCA management plan validation meeting
Activity 1.6: Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees (VNRLUC)	45 VNRLUC were formed, formally registered and held elections to select representatives to ICCA management committee.	
Activity 1.7 Develop regulations to guide access to water and grazing land and protection of crops from livestock	On 24th May 2019, consultative meeting was held between the department of water (Tana River County) an officer from Water Resources Authority (WRA) and Nature Kenya Field project manager to agree on the timelines for the development of land and water register (Annex 30). On 10th January 2020, the Department of Economic Planning and budgeting wrote a letter to key sectors in the county, informing them on the intention to develop water allocation guidelines (Annex 31). This activity was delayed by changes in the administration of the department of water with the technical director (water engineer) being changed twice over the period.	Annex 30: Notes on meeting on land and water register Annex 31: Letter on water allocation guidelines
Activity 1.8: Carry out Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) for communities around the CCA	Between 16th and 19th March 2020 Nature Kenya and TDCN carried out end of Year 3 annual socio economic, household diet, wellbeing survey . 628 (477M, 181F) from 16 villages respondents were interviewed (Annex 32). Compared to baselines conducted in 2017 conflict among delta users continues to decline steeply. For instance, in 2019 only 0.8% of respondents reported loss of cattle compared to 43.9% of respondents in 2017. 12.5% of respondents reported loss of crops to conflict compared to 38.8% in 2017.	Annex 32: annual socio-economic, household wellbeing, diet and conflict survey report
Activity 1.9: Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat and key species	Baseline surveys were completed in Y1. End of project surveys will be carried out at the end of the project in Y4.	

of the two habitats.		
Activity 1.10: Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association	These were set up in Y1 and registered in Y2.	
Activity 1.11 Develop Participatory Forest Management Plans implemented by CFAs at gazetted forests in the CCA	With the support of Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, Tana Delta Conservation Network, Nature Kenya and community forest associations four Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMP) and forest management agreements were drafted. Validation meetings were held for Ozi and Kipini and Kilelengwani PFMPs (Annexes 33 – 35). PFMPs were informed by socio economic (see Annex 7-9) and ecological surveys (Annexes 36-40).	Annexes 33 - 35: Proceedings of PFMP validation meetings Annexes 36 – 40: Ecological survey reports
Activity 1.12 Monitor and evaluate CCA management	Nature Kenya is monitoring CCA management. We catalysed TDCN to engage VNRLUCs across the CCA to provide a platform for community engagement in management and governance. Activities in this output were carried out in a timely manner	
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 2.1 Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA	The community led ICCA management committee will be trained once election of committee members at the grassroots is finalized.	
Activity 2.2: Build capacity of the Tana Delta Conservation Network (TDCN) to provide training on CCA management (including biodiversity	Capacitated TDCN is now ably representing Tana Delta communities in decision making fora at the county level. These include county planning and budgeting processes (see section 2 – Project Partnerships). TDCN carried out biodiversity monitoring including detailed monitoring, common bird monitoring and	Annex 41: biodiversity monitoring forms submitted by

<p>monitoring and representation in county decision making)</p>	<p>waterfowl counts and submitted data to the National Museums of Kenya for analysis and inclusion into the annual Key Biodiversity Areas Status and Trends Report (Annex 41).</p> <p>With incremental funding from the Global Environment Facility we have supported TDCN to establish a community enterprise and livelihoods model and demonstration center. At this center communities will be trained, through hands on training, in sustainable production with models for chicken, beekeeping. The center will also serve as a bulking and production center for milk, chicken and fish feeds. It will be a bulk outlet for community products including fruits and chilli. Construction of the center is ongoing with chicken houses completed (see Annex 21).</p> <p>TDCN submitted comments to the National Environment Management Authority on the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Giritu Sugar Factory (See Annex 20).</p>	<p>TDCN.</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>TDCN created awareness and organized the delta communities in 45 villages within the ICCA to form VNRLUCs, facilitated the registration of these groups and supported the VNRLUC to conduct location level elections (see Annex 28). Elected delegates will conduct delta wide elections for representatives to the ICCA management committee.</p> <p>The effort by TDCN has worked. Results of the annual socioeconomic, diet and household wellbeing indicate that 100% and 73.6% project direct beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries support the ICCA respectively. More than 90% of the delta communities support declaration of the ICCA. 98.5% of direct project beneficiaries know TDCN and think that the most important role of TDCN is promoting conservation activities in the area (see Annex 32).</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>See Activity 2.2 and Section 2 on Project Partnerships</p> <p>Activities in this output were carried out in a timely manner.</p>	
<p>Output 3: County Governments have the capacity and have allocated financial resources to support communities to manage the CCAs</p>		
<p>Project Activity</p>	<p>Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?</p>	<p>Evidence to support progress towards activities.</p>

Activity 3.1: Hold County Assembly briefing meeting	On 21st June 2019, the Site Project Manager met Kipini West Member of County Assembly (MCA) Hon Musa Wario to discuss the possibility to expand the poultry project to reach more women in his Ward. The meeting also discussed assistance the County Assembly should extend to communities through budgetary provisions. On 29th June 2019 the Site Project Manager met MCAs for Garsen Central and Garsen North wards. Top on the agenda was the proposed Giritu ranch sugar plantation and factory and the need to galvanize community support to reject the project.	
Activity 3.2: Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development their needs	On 6 th May 2019, during County budget public consultations 2019/2020, 6 TDCN members (4M, 2F) attended and met MCAs and presented views among them the need for budgetary allocation for the Tana Delta ICCA. On 23 rd November 2019, 2 Male TDCN members informally met Witu ward MCA on the sidelines of the Lamu Tree planting event and discussed ICCA on the Lamu side of Tana Delta.	
Activity 3.3: Support the County Planning Departments (CPDs) to create a Land and Water Register	See activity 1.7	
Activity 3.4: Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams	4 GPS handsets and a computer were bought in Year 2 of the project. 4 County Directors (2 from Tana River and 2 from Lamu) for land and environment were nominated for training in GIS and Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) with funding from GEF. TDCN also nominated two community representatives (1 from Tana River and 1 from Lamu County) to be trained in ROAM.	
Activity 3.5: Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA	This will be done when the CCA management committee becomes operational and management plan is complete.	
Activity 3.6 Support the CPDs to help communities register all land use activities involving abstraction of water from the Tana River within the CCA	See Activity 1.7	
Activity 3.7 Support CPDs to engage with farming communities to identify and map areas used for flood recession farming within the	This activity was completed and reported in Y2 annual report.	

CCA		
Activity 3.8: Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA	This was completed and reported in Y2 annual report	
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	Engagements have been held with the County Executive for in regard to formal meetings with MCAs and the governor on LUP implementation through mainstreaming into laws, strategies, guidelines and regulations.	
Activity 3.10 Support the CPDs to develop a formal application system to abstract water within the Tana Delta	See activity 1.7	
Activity 3.11: Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA	Nature Kenya provided input into the County Sectoral plan development where land use plan and ICCA implementation was captured (See Annex 14 pp 4) Activities in this output were delivered in a timely manner	
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	This activity was completed in Y1.	

Ecosystem Service Assessment for the CCA		
Activity 4.2: Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)	This activity was completed in Y1	
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.	The Ecosystem Services Assessment was completed and reported in Y1. The Ecosystem Services Assessment report has been subjected to editorial review and is in publishing for wider dissemination to stakeholders. Hydrological survey was completed and reported in Y2.	
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.	The Ecosystem Services Assessment report was completed in Y1. Findings were summarized into three scientific papers and reported in the Y2 annual report	
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	Feasibility for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) was completed and reported in the Y2 annual report. Activities in output 4 were completed in a timely manner.	

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		
Project Activity	Activities carried out in the manner and time planned?	Evidence to support progress towards activities
Activity 5.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households	This was completed and reported in Y1 annual report	
Activity 5.2: Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring	<p>50 (25M;25F) households representing 300(153M, 147F) individuals harvested 960 kilos of fish Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) valued at Ksh. 288,000 (£2,181) on local prices and Ksh 480,000 (£3,625) at market prices (Annex 42) Fish harvesting happened at a time when there were a lot of wild fish stocks due to sustained flooding of the delta over many months. Beneficiary households consumed 580Kg of the harvest while the remaining 380 kilos were sold at Ksh. 250 translating to Ksh. 95,000 (£717).</p> <p>The 50 fish farming households were trained in fish feed formulation, feeding, general pond management, value addition and marketing. The training was done through field demonstration at the ponds by department of fisheries, Kenya Marine Fisheries and Research Institute accompanied by Nature Kenya field officers</p>	Annex 42: photos of fish farmers at their pond
Activity 5.3: Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and	This activity was completed in Y1	

income		
Activity 5.4: Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing	<p>Over the reporting period, 50 (25M, 25F) beneficiary households produced a total of 1,124 litres of honey. 1,086 litres were reportedly sold earning Ksh 696,925 (£ 5,280). The rest was eaten by households.</p> <p>Overall, 227 (108M,119F) households representing 1,362(684M,678F) individuals (numbers include direct and indirect beneficiaries) were trained in hive management, honey harvesting, processing and marketing. Training was done by TDCN ToTs and County department of livestock production.</p>	
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.	This activity was completed in Y1	
Activity 5.6: Deliver training in milk/chicken production and marketing	<p>42 (12M, 30F) pastoralist households traded in goats making Ksh 211,550 (£1,603) (Annex 43). Pastoralists continued to sell goat meat through a small community level butchery with supervision from the veterinary and public health departments.</p> <p>64 (27M,377F) pastoralist households representing 384 (196M,188F) individuals (numbers include direct and indirect beneficiaries) were trained in animal husbandry and veterinary services. Pastoralists were also connected to trained community vets for continuous monitoring of animal health. These trainings were jointly done by department of veterinary services and livestock production.</p> <p>TDCN has adopted a strategy to support women to keep indigenous chickens as an income generating activity. The project supported TDCN with an incubator to hatch chicks, vaccinate them and supply eligible farmers with 1 month old chicks within a microfinance model. TDCN hatched 54 chicks conducted necessary vaccinations and 16(5M, 11F) chicken farmers reared them as a breeding stock (Annex 44). After 7 months 48 chicken that survived to maturity were each sold at Ksh. 800 earning 16 (5M, 11F) chicken farmers an income of Ksh 38,400 (£291). This was because due to high demand from communities for support in chicken rearing TDCN changed the strategy to embark on mass chicken rearing. With additional funding from the GEF TDCN has initiated a community enterprise demonstration and bulking center, on the 4 acre farm the group was allotted by Tana River County Government. When completed this will be a model center for community-led production, bulking,</p>	<p>Annex 43: A pastoralist with his herd of goats</p> <p>Annex 44: Chickens reared by TDCN as breeding stock.</p> <p>Annex 45: Ongoing construction of TDCN enterprise model and</p>

	<p>processing, packaging, branding and marketing. Target enterprises include rearing indigenous chickens, beekeeping, fish, rice, chilli, milk and other enterprises in the delta. Community wildlife guides will also meet their visitors at this center before proceeding on a tour to the delta. Communities and school children will come to learn. The center is a demonstration to county governments that a community driven business model that capitalizes on green value chains is possible in the Tana Delta. The TDCN office will be based at this center and its construction is almost complete, poultry rearing inputs with capacity for producing 600 chickens monthly are ready including houses, solar power installation, incubators, water storage among others. Communities will deliver their products to the center for value addition and marketing (Annexes 45 – 46).</p> <p>Overall 57 (10M,47F) households representing 342 (173M,169F) individuals (numbers include direct and indirect beneficiaries) were trained in poultry farming including breed selection, hygiene, housing, feeding, vaccinations, marketing and disease control. These trainings were delivered through hands-on training in the field by technical livestock production officers and TDCN ToTs.</p>	<p>demonstration center office</p> <p>Annex 46 Chicken farmer with an upcoming brood of chickens at the TDCN brooding centre</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>This activity was completed in Y1.</p>	
<p>Activity 5.8: Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming</p>	<p>Climate smart agriculture (CSA) was carried out in two villages: Idsowe Village targeting members of Harakisa Community Development Group and Ozi Village. In Ozi village CSA involved supporting farmers to grow rice varieties that are tolerant to sea water intrusion. 126 (67M; 59F) beneficiary households were supported with 2,571 kg of rice seeds. 91 (51M, 40F) households reported full harvest. The remaining 35 households' farms were destroyed by salt water intrusion and extensive flooding. The 91 households reported an average harvest of 867Kg of paddy rice per acre translating to 79 tonnes of unprocessed rice. Once this rice is milled at a conversion rate of 65% it will yield 51 tonnes of rice valued at Ksh 3,076,983 (£23,310) at farm gate and Ksh 3,589,814 (£27,196) at market prices. This translates to an average income of Ksh. 33,813 (£256) and Ksh. 39,448 (£299) per household at farm gate and market prices respectively. The rice harvest constitutes 33.83% and 61.56% increase in annual household incomes for Male and Female Headed Households respectively at farm gate prices. At market prices, annual household incomes increase by 39.53% and 72% for beneficiary male and female headed households respectively (Annex 47).</p>	<p>Annex 47: photo of rice farmers on their farm</p> <p>Annex 48: photo of farmers sorting chilli before sales in Harakisa farm</p> <p>Annex 49:</p>

	<p>30 (7M; 23F) households from Harakisa Community Development Project were supported to initiate Bird's eye chilli farming in collaboration with Equator Kenya Limited - a private company. Equator Kenya Ltd entered into pre-planting purchase agreements with farmers. 16 (3M; 13 F) beneficiary farmers harvested 3,424Kg of African Bird's eye chilli earning Ksh 199,648 (£1,512).</p> <p>This translates to an income increase of Ksh 12,478 (£94) over a five-month period when harvesting took place before the floods destroyed the farm. The earning represents 22.9% annual household income increase for Male headed household and up to 71% annual income increase for female headed households in Idsowe Village (Annex 48). The remaining 14 (4M, 10F) households planted late such that just before the harvests, floods swept away the entire crop.</p> <p>A subset of 9 (2M,7F) of the 30 households supported with chilli farming practice greenhouse farming. They harvested and sold 375 Kg of tomatoes and 162 Kg of Kales for Ksh 22,010 (£167). Additionally, 160 Kg of tomatoes and 36Kg of kales were consumed at household level (Annex 49).</p> <p>Overall 259 (84M,175F) households representing 1,554 (781M,773F) individuals (numbers represent direct and indirect beneficiaries) were trained in rice production, quality seed selection value addition, chilli production and production of fast maturing high value horticultural crops in a green house. The trainings were done by the staff from the department of agriculture through hands on demonstrations at the chilli farm, green houses and rice farms in Ozi Village.</p>	photo of farmers harvesting tomato in Harakisa farm
Activity 5.9: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding.	This activity was completed in Y1	
Activity 5.10: Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.	<p>On 09-13th April 2019 8 (5M, 3F) community wildlife guides were trained in birding and bird identification by leading Kenyan ornithologist Fleur Ng'weno. Interesting sightings included more than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vulture and thousands of Vulnerable Madagascar Pratincole. Fleur has an interest to develop a checklist of the birds of Tana Delta and a small bird book with names of birds in vernacular (Annex 50). Within the reporting period 21 tour guides (15M; 6F) earned KSh. 133,357 (£1,010) from operating the boat in Ozi Village. This represents an increase of 16.15 % for female headed households and 8.89% for male headed households.</p> <p>Overall 47 (31M,16F) wildlife guides and biodiversity monitors across the delta were trained in bird identification during monthly community bird walks conducted by TDCN; January and July water fowl counts; and detailed bird and biodiversity monitoring carried out annually in august. Monitoring data is submitted to the National Museums of Kenya and used to produced Key Biodiversity Areas Status and</p>	Annex 50: Report and checklist of birds seen in Tana Delta in April 2019

	Trends reports annually.	
Activity 5.11: Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use	This activity was completed in Y1.	
Activity 5.12: Implement training in energy saving technologies	<p>Within the reporting period 1,250 energy saving stoves were installed in 1,250 households. A spot assessment indicates by using the stoves communities saved 38.74% time spent in cooking and 43.73% reduction in wood fuel usage.</p> <p>Activities in output 5 were completed in a timely manner though affected by floods.</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.		
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 and guide implementation	During the ICCA management plan validation meeting held on 30 th July 2019 Nature Kenya Policy and Advocacy Manager gave a presentation on the Darwin Initiative project (Annex 51).	Annex 51: presentation on Darwin Initiative project work in Tana Delta.
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.	
Activity 6.3: TDCN carry out baseline and end of project representative household surveys to measure impact of	Annual socio economic, household wellbeing, diet and conflict surveys were conducted. Results show that farming households within the ICCA on average earned KSh. 53,681 (£407) per annum, an increase of 16.5% from the previous year while pastoralist households earned KSh. 70,631 (£) per annum, an increase in earnings of 29.79% p.a. Compared to project baselines, all conflict is decreasing among	

project on the wellbeing of the target population	delta users.	
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	<p>Project progress was presented at 4 county level meetings and the national SSGs workshop in September 2019 (Annex 52).</p> <p>In June 2019, a presentation on the project and Nature Kenya work in Tana Delta was made to national government agencies, county governments of Tana River and Lamu and community representatives during the launch of the GEF TRI project (Annex 53).</p>	Annex 52: Climate-Smart Agriculture presentation Annex 53: Tana Delta work presentation
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	<p>Nature Kenya participated in nearly all the important planning processes in Tana River County as detailed in section 2 of this report.</p> <p>Yala Delta land use plan and strategic environmental assessment were completed learning from the Tana Delta process and endorsed by governors of Siaya and Busia Counties.</p> <p>In August 2019 the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 became law with sections on land use planning borrowing heavily from the Tana LUP development process http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2019/PhysicalandLandUsePlanningAct_No13of2019.pdf.</p> <p>On 27th September 2019, the Nature Kenya Advocacy Manager and members of the Inter Ministerial Technical Committee on Sustainable Management of Deltas held a briefing meeting with H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga and briefed him about the work in Tana and Yala Deltas (see Annex 26).</p> <p>On 21st June the Nature Kenya Executive Director Dr. Paul Matiku held meetings with the Garsen Member of Parliament, two Members of the Tana River County Assembly, the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Director General Kenya Forest Service among other high level national and county government officials (Annex 54). The meeting discussed national coordination of conservation efforts in the Tana Delta and other Kenyan deltas. As a result of this meeting Nature Kenya drafted and submitted to the Cabinet Secretary a policy brief (Annex 55) and a cabinet memo (Annex 56) on conservation and development issues in the delta. On 22nd July 2019 Nature Kenya Executive Director and Advocacy Manager met the Member of Parliament of Garsen Constituency (the delta) and held further discussions including the role of the MP in catalysing discussions with upstream counties on development of a water sharing mechanism (See Annex 6).</p>	Annex 54: Dr Paul Matiku in a meeting with Cabinet Secretary for Environment Annex 55: Policy brief on Tana delta Sea water intrusion to the Cabinet Secretary Keriako Tobiko Annex 56: Tana delta cabinet memo draft

Activity 6.6: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	For report on newsletter articles published see section 2 of Project Partnerships). One newspaper article was published in the Nation on effects of climate change on the Tana Delta (see Annex 9)	
Activity 6.7: Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.	See section 2 on partnerships	
Activity 6.8: Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA	See section 2 on partnerships	
Activity 6.9: Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	<p>On 02nd February 2020 World Wetlands Day celebrations in Tana River County were held along the shoreline of Lake Shakababo attended by local communities, County and National Government officials from Tana River and Lamu Counties. A total of 107 people including a representative from the local commercial bank (Annex 57).</p> <p>On 28th June 2019, Nature Kenya Site Project Manager met the Garsen Member of Parliament and five of his members of staff including the Constituency Office Manager, Personal Assistant and three field staff. The meeting focussed on the projects implemented by Nature Kenya and how the MP's office through the Constituency Development Fund can be used to create synergy and coordinate efforts (Annex 58).</p> <p>On 19th June 2019 TDCN, Nature Kenya staff and joined lower Tana Conservation Trust in creating awareness among four Community Forest Associations of Kilelengwani, Ozi, Chara and Kipini on the importance of mangrove forest restoration. The event culminated in the planting of 1,856 mangrove seedlings (Annex 59).</p> <p>Output 6 was delivered in a timely manner</p>	<p>Annex 57: World Wetlands Day celebrations report</p> <p>Annex 58: Notes of a meeting with Garsen MP & staff</p> <p>Annex 59: photo of communities planting mangrove seedlings</p>

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Project output	Measurable Indicators and adequacy of indicators	Baseline condition and Progress towards project outputs. Change recorded: April 2019-March 2020	Evidence
<p>Output 1. A 95,200 ha 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>Baseline condition: Tana Delta land use plan existed with county government and community support but CCA did not exist.</p> <p>Progress: Two county governments, national government agencies and 45 Villages have agreed on a 116,867ha CCA now referred to as Tana Delta Indigenous and Community Conservation Area (ICCA). During initial meetings of the ecosystem services assessment stakeholders from the Lamu side of the Delta pointed out that some areas in the lower delta had been left out of the original ICCA which covered 95,200ha. The original map was then revised to incorporate stakeholders' views. This increased the size of the ICCA to 116,867ha (see figure 2 in the Project summary section).</p> <p>According to results of the most recent annual socioeconomic, household wellbeing and conflict survey report (Annex 32 pp24) 100% of direct project beneficiaries and 73% of all delta inhabitants are aware of the ICCA. The high level of awareness is attributed to repeated ICCA awareness meetings by TDCN.</p> <p>The Tana Delta ICCA management plan was completed with the involvement and support of all stakeholders (see Annex 2). With TDCN support 45 VNRLUC covering all villages within the ICCA were formed and registered. Community support for the ICCA and its declaration</p>	<p>Annex 32: End of Y3 Socioeconomic diet and household wellbeing survey report Annex 2: Tana Delta ICCA management plan</p>

		<p>increased from 54% in Y2 of the project to 92.7% this year (see Annex 32 pp 24).</p> <p>This output is on course.</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>Baseline condition: TDCN existed covering some parts of the Delta. Farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk were embroiled in perennial conflicts with resultant environmental degradation.</p> <p>Progress: According the annual socioeconomic survey 15 (7.6%) of delta residents produced 34.1 charcoal sacks (approximately 1,700Kgs). This is an 87% decline from 2018 when 13,167 kgs were produced.</p> <p>Compared to 2017 baselines crop loss to conflicts reduced by 40% while fish losses reduced by 74%. Conflict was interpreted to include time spend resolving conflict situations (see Annex 32).</p> <p>93.3 % of delta users are aware of TDCN. The majority (56.7%) of respondents indicated that TDCN's main role is to promote conservation activities; while other key roles were said to be to promote community livelihoods (49%) and advocacy (31.4%) (see Annex 32 pp 24 and 25).</p> <p>The community led ICCA committee will lead implementation of the management plan in collaboration with other stakeholders independently of the project team.</p> <p>45 VNRLUCs are registered TDCN members. TDCN is now made up of 106 CBOs across the Tana Delta. TDCN is at the forefront of representing communities in decisions that affect them, and is currently establishing a community enterprise production, bulking, branding and marketing demonstration center with the support of the constituent groups, county government, area member of parliament, members of county assembly and other leaders (see</p>	<p>Annex 32: End of Y3 Socioeconomic diet and household wellbeing survey report</p>

		Annexes 16 – 21). This output is on course and will be achieved by EOP.	
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>Baseline condition: ICCA did not exist. Community production was disorganized and done in unsustainable ways with little government support.</p> <p>Progress: Members of County Assembly and other leaders have been kept informed about the work in the Tana (see section 2 on Project Partnerships and Annexes 5, 42, 54, 55). They are supportive of the project work. The ICCA is captured in the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan II and was allocated Ksh. 18 million (£137,311) over the next four years within The Tana River County Annual Development Plan (See Annex 15pp3).</p> <p>The County Executives for Land in Tana River and Lamu Counties in collaboration with Kenya Wildlife Service chair the interim ICCA management committee. These institutions together with other committee members on 30th July 2019 handed over the ICCA management to a community led committee made up of VNRLUCs. This community led committee is forming with support from TDCN.</p> <p>The Tana River County Department of Planning and budget development is on the forefront of overseeing formulation of water allocation guidelines in the ICCA (see Annex 31). County departments of livestock production, crop production, fisheries, and veterinary among others are supporting community production within sustainable land management practices. This has increased community production as indicated in sub-section 3.1 activities 5.2, 5.4, 5.6, 5.8, 5.10.</p>	<p>Annex 15: Final annual development plan for environment department Tana River County Annex 31: Letter on formulation of water allocation guidelines</p>

		<p>National government agencies Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forestry Research Institute and the Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute are working with TDCN to support production and development of participatory forest management plans and fish production (see section 2 on project partnerships) and subsection 3.1.</p> <p>This output has largely been achieved</p>	
<p>Output 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>Baseline condition: SEA was completed but ecosystem services assessment had not been done.</p> <p>Progress: The Ecosystem Services Assessment was completed in Y1. The report has been edited for publishing and wide distribution.</p> <p>We summarized the ecosystem services assessment report into one scientific paper that is ready for submission. We plan to get a journal to submit next month.</p> <p>A draft feasibility study on using ecosystem services to generate income for the CCA management was completed and reported in Year 2 of the project.</p> <p>Nature Kenya is discussing with United Nations Environment Programme the idea of ‘Green’ Industrial Park: Transforming lives, spurring economic growth, keeping nature values in the Tana Delta” This idea is an activity in a GEF/UNEP/Nature Kenya project for Tana delta. The objective is a new model of county governance, that harnesses private sector ambition to meet the needs of the communities and ecosystems of the Tana Delta, is established, to overcome the socio-economic challenges of developing the Delta. A draft concept towards a business case for this green industrial park has been developed (Annex 68). If implemented, private sector investors will be</p>	<p>Annex 68: Tana Delta Green Industrial Park Concept</p>

		<p>expected to support conservation and management of the ICCA and local livelihoods. This output has been achieved</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. 50 individuals from 50 households (300 people) increase their income from honey by 25% from baseline to end of project.</p>	<p>Baseline condition: Community production was disorganized, done using unsustainable methods with the little surplus sold to meet basic needs.</p> <p>Progress: 335 (156M, 179F) households representing 2010 individuals (1,016M, 994F) directly benefited from support for various income generating activities. This included direct investment and training. They collectively earned Ksh. 4,710,598 (£35,686) (See Annex 60).</p> <p>369 (129M, 240F) households representing 2214 (1,118M, 1,096F) individuals indirectly benefited through training and learning for various livelihoods activities.</p> <p>Total 704 (285M, 419F) households representing 4,224 (2,134M, 2,090F) individuals directly and indirectly benefited in livelihoods support as per the details below:</p> <p>16 (5M, 11F) households representing 96 (49M, 47F) individuals directly benefited from poultry farming. They earned Ksh. 38,400 (£291) from selling chicken. From Y1-Y3 poultry farmers have earned Ksh 120,060 (£910). This translates to 17% average annual household income increase for beneficiaries.</p> <p>41 (5M, 36F) households representing 246 (124M, 122F) individuals indirectly benefited through training in general poultry production practices. Learning was through hands-on training in the field by technical livestock production officers and the ToTs drawn from direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>In Y3 42 (12M, 30F) pastoralist households representing</p>	<p>Annex 60: beneficiary table</p> <p>Annex 61: Impact of flooding on income generating activities.</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 presentations, radio and other media.</p>	<p>294 (136M, 158F) individuals were supported to engage in goat rearing and trade. They earned Ksh 211,550 (£1,603) (see Annex 43). This accounts for income increase of 7% and 13% for male and female headed households respectively. From project start these pastoralist households cumulatively earned Ksh 446,150 (£3,380) translating to 15% and 27% income increase for male and female headed households respectively.</p> <p>22 (15M, 7F) households representing 132 (69M, 63F) individuals indirectly benefited through training in goat rearing, deworming and treatment of minor livestock diseases. Learning was through hands-on training in the field by livestock production, veterinary officers, and trained community vets. Direct and indirect beneficiaries were trained.</p> <p>50 (25M; 25F) households representing 300(153M, 147F) individuals harvested 960 kilos of Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) valued at Ksh 288,000 (£2,181) on normal local prices and 480,000 (£3,625) at market prices.</p> <p>126 (67M; 59F) households in Ozi Village representing 936 individuals (470M, 466F) were supported with 2,571 kg of certified rice seeds. On average 91 (51M, 40F) farmers harvested 867Kg of paddy rice per acre translating to 79 tonnes of unprocessed rice. Once this rice is milled at a conversion rate of 65% it will yield 51 tonnes of milled rice valued at Ksh 3,076,983 (£23,310) at farm gate and Ksh 3,589,814 (£27,196) at market prices. This translates to an average income of Ksh. 33,813 (£256) and Ksh. 39,448 (£299) per household at farm gate and market prices respectively. These results of the rice harvest constitute 33.83% and 61.56% increase in annual household incomes for Male and Female Headed Households respectively at farm gate prices. At market prices, annual</p>	
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household incomes increase by 39.53% and 72% for beneficiary male and female headed households respectively. The remaining 35 beneficiaries' farms were destroyed by salt water intrusion and extensive flooding (see Annex 47).

In Harakisa Community Development Project CSA **30 (7M; 23F) farmers were supported to initiate Bird's eye chilli** farming in collaboration with Equator Kenya Limited. **16 (3M; 13 F) harvested 3,424Kg of African Bird's eye chilli earning them a total of Ksh 199,648 (£1,512)**. This translates to an **increase in income of Ksh 12,478 (£94) over a five-month period** when harvesting took place before the floods destroyed the farm. The earning represents **22.9% and 71% annual household income increase for Male headed and female headed households** respectively (See Annex 48). The rest of the farmers planted late and lost the entire crop to floods.

A subset of 9 (2M, 7F) of the 30 chilli farmers practice greenhouse farming. They **harvested and sold 375 Kg of tomatoes and 162 Kg of Kales for Ksh 22,010 (£167)**. Additionally, 160 Kg of tomatoes and 36Kg of kale were consumed at household level. The rest of the crop was lost to floods.

103 (10M, 93F) households representing 618 (311M, 307F) individuals benefited indirectly through training in rice production, quality seed selection value addition, chilli production and production of fast maturing high value horticultural crops in a green house. The trainings were done by the staff from the department of agriculture.

21 (15M; 6F) tour guides earned KSh. 133,357 (£1,010) from operating the ecotourism boat in Ozi Village. This translates to **16.15 % and 8.89% increase in annual**

income for female and male headed households respectively.

A subset of **8 (5M, 3F) community wildlife guides were trained** in birding and bird identification. All the 21 (16M, 6F) guides and an additional **26 (16M, 10F) community monitors were trained** in bird identification during community bird walks, common bird monitoring (done monthly across various monitoring transects); Water fowl counts (done twice annually (January and July)) and Detailed Bird Monitoring (done annually in August).

50 (25M, 25F) beekeeping households representing 177 (83M, 94F) individuals harvested 1,124 litres of honey. 1,086 litres were sold earning Ksh 696,925 (£ 5,280). This translates to 20% and 35% increase in household incomes for male and female headed households respectively.

177 (83M, 94F) beekeeping households representing 1062 (533M, 529F) individuals indirectly benefited through training in general hive management including hygiene, honey harvesting, processing and market access and linkages from the local TOTs led by Tana Delta Conservation Network backed by County department of livestock production.

The micro-credit scheme (called table/village banking) started by TDCN in Y2 of the project continued to lend money to qualifying groups. Within the reporting period **table banking money in circulation is Ksh. 405,912 (£3,075).** Beneficiary households use the micro credit facility to promote sustainable livelihood activities relevant to sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation and development. Between Y1 and Y3 there was a **44% increase in numbers of households benefitting from the micro credit.**

		<p>Within the reporting period 1,250 energy saving stoves were installed in 1,250 households translating to 7,500 people (3,764M, 3,736F).</p> <p>This output is on track. Delivery was affected by extensive flooding deemed by many as the flood of the century, with 70% of the delta inundated at one point. Many places that were previously not known to be affected by floods were inundated. The main impact was displacement of over 15,000 people from their villages which interrupted production. Chilli, greenhouse and rice farms were swept away. Herders moved livestock into the hinterland affecting goat trade. Villages were cut off from farms, beehives and most production came to a standstill (Annex 61).</p> <p>Note: In calculating percentage increase in household income, we used baseline averages established in 2017 at a delta scale (Ksh 71,466 and Ksh 39,312 for male and female headed households) for income generating activities (IGA) that draw beneficiaries from more than one village. These IGAs are: Goats, bee keeping, combined Farmers incomes and fish. For Poultry, we used a baseline of Ksh 14,570 which is the average annual income derived from chicken per household</p> <p>For farming in Harakisa we used Idsowe Village baseline figures of Ksh 54,440 and Ksh 17,500 for male and female headed households respectively. This is because all Harakisa Farmers come from Idsowe Village.</p> <p>For Ozi rice farmers we used the village baseline figures of Ksh 99,789 and Ksh 54,929 for male and female headed households respectively. All rice farmers are from Ozi Village.</p>	
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<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 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>Baseline: No systemic lesson sharing.</p> <p>Progress: Project activities, impacts, findings and lessons were widely shared in the reporting period:</p> <p>On 3rd September 2019, Nature Kenya attended a departmental meeting to develop the Annual Development Plan (ADP) for 2019/20 financial year. On 5th September 2019 Nature Kenya attended County Sectoral plan development workshop. On 18th September 2019, Nature Kenya staff attended a stakeholder engagement Forum at Kenya Marine Fisheries and Research Institute on the development of Co-Management Area (CMA) guidelines. On the 17th July 2019, Nature Kenya attended tourism development summit in Tana River County.</p> <p>The IMTC completed Yala Delta land use plan and strategic environmental assessment learning from the Tana Delta process.</p> <p>In august 2019 the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 became law with sections on land use planning borrowing heavily from the Tana LUP development process http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2019/PhysicalLandUsePlanningAct_No13of2019.pdf.</p> <p>On 27th September 2019 the Nature Kenya Advocacy Manager and members of the Inter Ministerial Technical Committee on Sustainable Management of Deltas held a briefing meeting with H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga and briefed him about the work in Tana and Yala Deltas (see Annex 54).</p> <p>On 21st June the Nature Kenya Executive Director Dr. Paul Matiku held meetings with the Garsen Member of Parliament, two Members of the Tana River County Assembly, the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Director General Kenya</p>	<p>Annexes 6 and 54-57</p>
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		<p>Forest Service among other high level national and county government officials (See Annex 55). The meeting discussed national coordination of conservation efforts in the Tana Delta and other Kenyan deltas. As a result of this meeting Nature Kenya drafted and submitted to the Cabinet Secretary a policy brief (See Annex 56) and a cabinet memo (See Annex 57) on conservation and development issues in the delta. On 22nd July 2019 Nature Kenya Executive Director and Advocacy Manager met the Member of Parliament of Garsen Constituency (the delta) and held further discussions including the role of the MP in catalysing discussions with upstream counties on development of a water sharing mechanism (See Annex 6). This output is on track</p>	
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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?
<p>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, 12,250¹ people (50% men, 50% women) report significant reduction in number of livestock killed/injured through conflicts.</p>	<p>Results from Y3 annual socioeconomic, household well-being and conflict survey indicate a remarkable decline in conflicts among delta users compared to the baseline. In the baseline report 380 cows, 2,272 chickens, 1,173 goats, 16 sheep and 6 donkeys were reported lost by the respondents (n=631). In Y3 annual survey 7 cows, 1 chicken, 17 goats, 44 sheep and 1 donkey were lost to conflict. This represents 98%, 99.9%, 99%, and 94% reduction in cattle, chicken, goats and donkeys lost respectively. Losses in sheep have increased by 175%.</p> <p>Increase in numbers of sheep lost to conflicts may be attributed to two reasons: firstly, sheep remain in the delta even in flooded situations. As a result, many sheep were swept away by flash floods while others were</p>

¹Based on a household size of 8 people.

		<p>attacked by wild animals (mostly hyenas) while out grazing or when they were cut off from villages by floods. It is practical to think that respondents lumped all sheep lost and attributed the loss to conflicts. Secondly, because sheep remained in the delta when the rest of livestock was moved to the hinterland they may have been injured or killed when they invaded crop farms belonging to Pokomo communities.</p> <p>Households that reported cattle losses declined from 43.9% in 2017 to 0.8% in 2019. These losses are attributed to peace and awareness efforts in the area and the reduction in the number of livestock in the delta over the years. Peace efforts have seen reduction in the animosity between farmers and pastoralist communities that resulted in most losses in the past.</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>In 2017 48 tonnes of crops were lost to conflict. In Y3 29 tons of crops were lost representing 40% decline in crop losses. Moreover, number of households reporting losses in crops has declined from 38.8% in 2017 to 12.5% in 2019. The decline in crop losses is mainly attributed to farmers' efforts in securing their farms as well as the involvement of pastoralist communities in crop farming therefore taking decisive steps in ensuring that crop fields are protected.</p> <p>Human wildlife conflict (HWC) is a common phenomenon especially where wildlife habitats overlap with community settlements and economic activities especially agricultural practises. The two forms of HWC reported by respondents involved either attack on crops or wildlife attack on livestock.</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>In Y1 23 tonnes of fish were lost due to lack of secure access to fishing waters while in Y3 6 tons were lost representing 74% decline in fish losses. This decline is attributed to formation and training of Beach Management Units, training them and monitoring their activities by the Department of Fisheries. Since fish catch loss was also computed in terms of the time lost when fishermen fail/delay to go fishing to resolve conflict situations, the general decline in cases of conflicts across the delta may have reduced the time lost in attending to conflict situations. Fish catch will be assessed at EOP compared with baseline.</p>
	<p>0.4 By mid-term 220 households, 1,320</p>	<p>Cumulatively a total of 3,734 (1,468M; 2,266F) households representing</p>

	<p>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>22,404 (11,273M; 11,131F) individuals were directly and indirectly engaged in project activities. These people were drawn from farming, pastoralist and fishing villages, wildlife guides and biodiversity monitors, community forest associations, Interim ICCA management committee, VNRLUC awareness meetings, meetings to develop participatory forest management plans, TDCN actions including engagement with decision makers to promote energy saving stoves.</p> <p>Within the reporting period 335 (156M, 179F) direct beneficiary households for livelihoods activities representing 2010 individuals (1016M, 994F) earned Ksh. 4,710,598 (£35,686). This brings the total earning since the start of the project to Ksh 6,070,963 (£45,992) from all IGAs.</p> <p>The 335 benefiting households are more than the 220 households targeted by the project. Additional households mostly came from crop farmers where we have 159 households instead of the targeted 50. Initially, we engaged all the 133 (17M, 116F) farmers from Harakisa Community Development Group. However only 30 showed enough interest. As we looked for additional farmers, staff at the ministry of agriculture at the county level advised us to work with farmers in Ozi Village to demonstrate climate-smart agriculture. Every season these rice farmers were losing the entire crop to brackish water conditions due to sea water intrusion. Then, to fend for their families, farmers would turn to deforestation of mangroves and other forests in the lower Tana Delta. After assessment, we found that farmers only required support with rice varieties that are tolerant to brackish water and hands on training by agricultural extension officers from the county. On the advice of the agricultural extension officers we bought 2,571 kg of certified rice seed varieties from government operated Mwea Irrigation Agricultural Development Centre, in central Kenya where unit prices per kilo were Ksh. 80 (£0.6), way below prices of seeds in local shops. Without additional costs Ozi farmers are now food secure and the forests are also secure (see reporting under outcome indicator 0.5).</p>
	<p>Note: we have submitted a change request to change this indicator to:</p>	<p>Baselines from the Ecosystem Services Assessment in Y1 indicated that the CCA had approximately 44,500 ha of forest cover. This comprised 5,700 ha dry forest, 35,300 ha riverine forest and 3,500 ha mangrove. In</p>

	<p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca. 48,752 ha of forest habitat (3,939 ha mangrove, 44,813 ha forest) has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p>	<p>2018 dry and riverine forest cover combined increased to 44,813ha and mangrove cover increased to 3,939ha. By January 2020 total forest cover in the ICCA had increased to 53,529 Ha comprising 45,592 ha dry and riverine forest and 7,937ha mangrove. This constitutes 20% increase in overall forest cover and 127% increase in mangrove cover (Annex 62). The increase in forest cover is attributed to increased natural regeneration due to a reduction in illegal logging resulting from capacitated Community Forest Associations (CFA). For instance, Ozi CFA has recruited community scouts to patrol their Mangrove forests using the ecotourism boat supported by Darwin project. CFAs have planted 1,856 mangrove seedlings. A nationwide ban in logging has slowed down forest degradation. Sustained rainfall has resulted in sustained flooding that combined with sea water intrusion favours mangrove regeneration.</p>
	<p>Note: As for 0.5, a change request has been submitted as follows:</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. 3,939 ha mangrove, 44,813 ha forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p>	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys indicated that of the 35 Important Bird Area (IBA) trigger species in Tana Delta, 11 species are migrants. Four out of the 11 trigger migrant 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 resident species. In March/April 2019 large congregations and nesting colonies of water birds were reported in the Delta after extended flooding. Tana River Red Colobus were sighted in Onkolde Forest. More than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vultures were observed in the Delta. The Delta has hitherto not been considered important for vulture conservation. Thousands of Madagascar Pratincoles (VU) were also observed arriving in the Delta. These recent records may trigger a review of the conservation value of the Delta as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), since some of these species were not recorded when the Delta was designated as an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International.</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>County governments and the Kenya Wildlife Service continue to chair the interim CCA committee. ICCA is captured in the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 with Ksh. 18 million</p>

		<p>(£137,311) allocated for management actions. Annual Development Plan (ADP) mentions completion and adoption of the ICCA management plan (see Annex 15 pp3). TDCN continues 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

In the application form the project impact was: 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

Two county governments, national government agencies and 45 Villages have agreed on a 116,867ha ICCA.), with a management plan and community-led governance. An overwhelming majority (92.7%) of delta communities support the ICCA and its declaration.

Community production using sustainable land management practices is picking up with the support of county governments. Since the start of the project total earnings for communities from all income generating activities have reached Ksh 6,070,963 (£45,992). The best example of the link between community production and conservation is in Ozi Village. Here 91 (51M, 40F) rice farmers representing 2010 individuals (1,016M, 994F) produced 79tons of rice on farmlands that had previously been unutilized after it was devastated by sea water intrusion. Ozi Village is now food secure. So are the extensive adjacent mangrove forests. Local community forest associations (CFA) have reported that when communities are unable to produce food to support their families they turn to illegal logging of mangroves. Food secure communities in Ozi have engaged community forest guards to patrol and secure mangrove forests, with KFS support. This year alone communities in Ozi Village planted 1,856 mangrove seedlings. Chara, Kilelengwani and Kipini CFAs have requested for support to establish mangrove nurseries following the Ozi example. From 2017 overall forest cover in Tana Delta has increased by 20% with mangroves recording the highest increase at 127% (See Annex 62).

Capacitated communities have registered CFAs and with support from national government agencies, county government departments have drafted four participatory forest management plans and management agreements for these forests informed by socioeconomic and ecological studies. Private sector has come in to support community production in Harakisa Community Development Group farm.

Trained community monitors are collecting and submitting biodiversity data to the National Museums of Kenya that is used in the production of Key Biodiversity Annual Status and Trends Report (Annexes 63 - 64). Nature Kenya relies on this report to provide input into country reports to the CBD.

As a result of these interventions conflicts over resources have steeply declined across the delta. In the baseline report 380 cows, 2,272 chickens, 1,173 goats, 16 sheep and 6 donkeys were reported lost to conflicts. In Y3 annual survey 7 cows, 1 chicken, 17 goats, 44 sheep and 1 donkey were lost to conflict. This represents 98%, 99.9%, 99%, and 94% reduction in cattle, chicken, goats and donkeys lost respectively. Losses in sheep have increased by 175% for reasons given in the outcome indicator reporting. Households that reported cattle losses declined from 43.9% in 2017 to 0.8% in 2019. In 2017 48 tonnes of crops were lost to conflict. In Y3 29 tons of crops were lost representing 40% decline in crop losses. In Y1 23 tonnes of fish were lost due to lack of secure access to fishing waters while in Y3 6 tons were lost representing 74% decline in fish losses.

TDCN is claiming community rights for conservation and development from county governments, engaging national government agencies, and supporting community production and green value chains

Lessons from Tana Delta were applied in Yala Delta where two county governments and 66 villages have agreed on a land use plan informed by SEA. The plan is endorsed and published. To implement the LUP a Yala Swamp 8,404 ICCA is agreed with a draft management plan and VNRLUC formed.

(See evidence in section 3 of the report).

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

The project contributed to the following SDGs in the 2019-20 Financial Year:

SDG 1: End extreme poverty in all forms by 2030 - 335 (156M, 179F) direct beneficiary households for livelihoods activities representing 2010 individuals (1,016M, 994F) earned Ksh. 4,710,598 (£35,686). This brings the total earning since the start of the project to Ksh 6,070,963 (£45,992) from all IGAs. In addition to these direct beneficiaries within the reporting period, 369 (129M, 240F) indirect beneficiary households representing 2214 (1,118M, 1,096F) individuals benefited through training and learning. The micro-credit scheme started by TDCN in Y2 of the project continued to lend money to qualifying individuals and groups. Within the reporting period table banking money in circulation is Ksh. 405,912 (£3,075).

SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture— by supporting climate smart agriculture practices the project made a major contribution to household food security in the Tana Delta. 91 (51M, 40F) farmers harvested 79 tonnes of unprocessed rice translating to 51 tonnes of processed rice. Rice is a staple in the delta. 160 Kg of tomatoes and 36Kg of kales were consumed at household level. 38 and 580 and kilos of honey and fish respectively were eaten by beneficiary households. Where produce was sold it generated much needed income some of which was used to purchase additional food for households.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages- Incomes generated from livelihoods activities promote household well-being. 1,250 households were installed with energy saving stoves known as jikos that promote well-being by reducing smoke inhalation and freeing some of the time spent collecting fuel wood.

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all—within the reporting period a total of 704 (285M, 419F) households representing 4,224 (2,134M, 2,090F) individuals were trained in various income generating activities.

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls – Overall 3,734 (1,468M; 2,266F) households representing 22,404 (11,273M; 11,131F) individuals were engaged in project activities. Female headed households made up 61% of all beneficiaries.

SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all— 1,250 households were installed with energy saving stoves within the reporting period.

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 the Tana Delta to cope with climate change and its impacts. We supported farmers to carry out climate smart agriculture, energy saving stoves save trees, 1,856 mangrove seedlings were planted, and forest cover in the delta has increased by 20%.

SDG 15: Life on land – The thrust of the Tana Delta ICCA, 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 LUP.

SDG 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions – The annual socio-economic survey indicates a steep decline in conflicts and loss of livestock, crops and fish to inter-ethnic conflict. We formed VNRLUCs to engage in ICCA governance and management at community level strengthening the CCA through a strong community network supported by TDCN.

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

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

- (i) **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):** Tana Delta ICCA promotes the conservation of 116,867ha of forests, wetlands, grasslands and other habitats to safeguard key wildlife species. This includes over 350 bird species including 22 different species of water birds that gather in internationally important numbers. The delta contains one of the very few and highly important water bird breeding sites in Kenya. Tana River Colobus, Tana River Mangabey, Basra Reed-warbler (all Endangered) and 35 trigger bird species for Key Biodiversity Areas. More than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vultures and thousands of Vulnerable Madagascar Pratincoles were recently sighted in the Delta. The sustainable use of biodiversity is an objective of the **CBD**: All income-generating activities supported by the project are based on sustainable land management practices 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).
- (ii) **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS):** Of the 35 **Important Bird Area/Key Biodiversity 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*). Four out of the 11 migrant trigger 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 resident species.
- (iii) **Ramsar Convention:** Tana Delta is a Ramsar site and Nature Kenya played a critical role in advocating for this designation. The Darwin Initiative project is based on wise use of the Delta in line with the Convention, the Land Use Plan and ICCA.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

335 (156M, 179F) direct beneficiary households for livelihoods activities representing 2010 individuals (1016M, 994F) earned Ksh. 4,710,598 (£35,686). This brings the total earning since the start of the project to Ksh 6,070,963 (£45,992) from all IGAs. These include crop farmers, pastoralists, chicken farmers, beekeepers, fisherfolk, wildlife guides. The project initiated a micro finance scheme that disbursed Ksh. 405,912 (£3,075) to poor communities. Beneficiary households use the micro credit facility to promote sustainable livelihood activities relevant to sustainable land management, biodiversity conservation and development. This facility is extremely important in a setting where the majority of people do not have any access to formal banking systems and therefore no access to credit facilities. Beneficiaries pay back the credit they receive with a small interest to enable more and more people to benefit in future. For instance, between Y1 and Y3 there was a 44% increase in numbers of households benefitting from the micro credit (initial beneficiaries being 118). In addition, beneficiary communities contribute 10% of all the net income from proceeds of income generating activities into a TDCN managed conservation fund. This community based fund enables TDCN to carry out conservation work such as advocacy and biodiversity monitoring. From this fund TDCN contributed Ksh. 40,000 (£303) towards costs of construction of the community enterprise and livelihoods model and demonstration center. The project has brought government extension officers and one private company to support community production

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

Gender equality is an important aspect of the Nature Kenya's work and the project includes women in all aspects of management and project implementation. Overall women make up 53% of direct beneficiaries in livelihoods support activities (see Annex 60 Summary of Project Beneficiaries).

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The outputs and activities contribute to the project outcome. We are using Outcome and Output indicators to track project progress. 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 are currently using a revised logframe that was approved by LTS and Darwin 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, meetings/events held and disaggregated participants data etc. (Annex 65). Field staff submit monthly scorecards capturing data for the whole month. Some activities have their own monitoring frameworks e.g. beekeeping has a hive monitoring framework (Annex 66). Nature Kenya conducted a baseline socioeconomic and household wellbeing survey, and at the end of Y2 and Y3 conducted surveys on socioeconomic, diet, household wellbeing, awareness and resource conflicts in the ICCA. We have effected changes based on monitoring. Feasibility studies showed that it would be expensive to initiate fish ponds in Moa village as initially planned. However, we engaged the Fisheries Department in discussions and resultant site visits to Ozi indicated that the soils there are silt and clay and that fish ponds would not need expensive polythene liners. We have since supported the Ozi community to establish three fish ponds. In Y3 the project and Fisheries Department in Tana River County supported Ozi fisherfolk to establish three additional ponds. The community provided labour to dig the ponds, fisheries supported with fish feeds and hands-on training while the project provided and logistical support. Similarly, when the project found only 30 beneficiaries in Harakisa farm were interested in climate-smart agriculture we consulted the agriculture department who advised on rice farming in Ozi. With this advice, we reached an additional 126 farmers at no additional cost to the project, with impressive results.

Beneficiary feedback is being incorporated in delivery of the project e.g. the TDCN enterprises demonstration center was done following meetings with TDCN and leveraging additional funding from GEF project for incremental impact.

Monitoring reports show great potential for community production in line with land use plan. To model this the project has teamed up with another GEF funded project and supported TDCN to establish a community livelihoods model and demonstration center where production will take place but also bulking, value addition, packaging, branding and marketing in collaboration with county governments.

We are constantly monitoring land use and land cover change in the ICCA using GIS mapping.

9. Lessons learnt

Community driven solutions for conservation and development work: Given the opportunity local communities are the best leaders and solution providers for local challenges. The Tana Delta is a very difficult environment to work in. Farmers and pastoralists have been historically embroiled in conflict over resources. The Delta is a land of extremes and contrasts such as extreme drought (e.g. in 2014-2017) where grasslands are eaten bare followed by extensive floods. Sea water has invaded 20% of the delta. There are external factors that drive general insecurity in the area. Working with communities has proven to be one of the key ingredients for success in the Tana Delta. TDCN has claimed its space to provide leadership and mobilize communities to engage in conservation and development. During spates of insecurity project delivery is not affected because production, biodiversity monitoring and restoration goes on in the villages. This strategy worked perfectly when the COVID-19 pandemic struck in the last quarter of the project. Even with nationwide government imposed

restrictions on movements most project work has gone on because it all happens in the villages.

Biodiversity of the Tana Delta is still not yet understood. Recent discoveries of more than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vultures and thousands of Vulnerable Madagascar Pratincoles is proof that we are yet to fully understand the biodiversity of the Tana Delta. With time, the conservation value of the delta is going up. The vultures in particular are a startling discovery given that the kind of human-wildlife conflict that has led to a crash in vulture populations in the rest of Kenya and the region does not exist in Tana Delta.

Collaborative work with government at national and county level is mandatory for long term impact – Government officers whether high level policy makers or the local agricultural extension officer have proved invaluable to the project. They mainstream our recommendations into policy and provide technical advice and support to communities beyond the call of duty, at no cost to the project. They provide a legacy for the project as they will continue to work with communities long after the project is completed. One example is the local fisheries officer in Kipini at the lower delta. Ozi Village where the project has initiated fish farming is only accessible by boat year-round. During pond establishment and training for communities the fisheries officer travels and stays in the village for the number of days it takes to complete the task at hand. He is normally hosted by one of the TDCN members, or carries his tent and camps there.

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

The following comments were made on the last annual report:

- a) *Baseline forest cover has been incorrectly reported by the project. The Ecosystem Services Assessment confirms baseline forest cover is less than originally reported (44,500 Ha vs 55,400 Ha) and that categories of forest cover are wholly different to originally reported. For example, mangrove cover was originally estimated at 40,000 Ha and other forest was originally estimated at 15,400 Ha. The Ecosystems Services Assessment shows that mangrove cover is only 3,500 Ha, an order of magnitude less, and riverine forest and dry forest cover is 35,300 Ha and 5,700 Ha respectively. Considering the projects prior knowledge of the region and easy access to free mapping tools such as Google Earth, it is unclear how the project could have so inaccurately estimated forest cover. A change request will need to be submitted, fully explaining the error and the impact this may have on the project outputs and outcome and sustainability.*
- b) To address this concern a change request was submitted to the Darwin Team.
- c) *The project presents conflicting information regarding the number of people trained and benefitting from income generating activities. The target is 220 households (HHs) and this is the statistic referred to in section 6, poverty alleviation. However, in other sections of the report, including the log frame, the project identifies a figure of 727 HHs, representing 4,726 individuals, that have received training in various income generating activities, including poultry, bee-keeping, basic veterinary skills and ecotourism. Therefore, it is unclear how many HHs have been trained and how many are benefitting. Furthermore, if 727 HHs have been trained it is unclear if additional funding has been secured and what impact this increase in project scope may this have on achieving the project's outcome. Please clarify.* To address this concern, we have attached a breakdown of beneficiaries of livelihoods activities (Annex 60). We reported that we reached 727 households translating to 4,726 individuals. The figure 727 was caused by:
 - a. Confusion in language between households and individuals. Reporting under output 5 we said: *Cumulatively a total of 727 individuals (337M; 390F) representing a total of 4,726 beneficiaries (2,008M; 2,718F) from farming, pastoralist and fishing villages, wildlife guides, Community Forest Associations, and the CCA Management Committee, were trained in various Income Generating Activities.* This should have been reported as 727 beneficiary households (337M; 390F) representing a total of 4,726 individuals (2,008M; 2,718F)

- b. An arithmetic/typological error in which we computed total beneficiary households to 727 instead of 627.
- c. Lumping together direct and indirect beneficiaries. We have corrected this in the EOY3 report. In output 5 we have reported: **Within the reporting period 335 (156M, 179F) direct beneficiary households representing 2010 individuals (1,016M, 994F) received direct support in livelihoods activities and earned Ksh. 4,710,598 (£35,686). In addition to these direct beneficiaries within the reporting period, 369 (129M, 240F) indirect beneficiary households representing 2214 (1,118M, 1,096F) individuals benefited through training and learning. This means that within the reporting period a total of 704 (285M,419F) households representing 4,224 (2,134M, 2,090F) individuals were trained in various income generating activities.**

See Annex 60.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The exit strategy has not changed. Sustainability is inbuilt in project delivery from the start. We work with mandated government agencies in all activities e.g. the CCA Management Plan, Participatory Forest Management Plans, Land and Water Register, livelihood activities, and the CCA Management Committee. Government will continue these actions post-project.

We have positioned TDCN to take the lead in many community actions including forming a CCA governance structure, training community groups, microfinance, income generating activities, resource governance, forest restoration and engagement with decision makers. TDCN will therefore be able to carry on post-project.

13. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative logo was used in presentations to the interim ICCA management committee, lesson sharing on Climate Smart Agriculture in the Tana Delta and background work in the Tana presentation during GEF project inception meeting (see Annexes 51-53). The logo was used in the Tana Delta calendar for the year 2020 (see Annex 10), Nature Kenya newsletter Nature Net

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1owzjRoFb_aW1K5VZqtSV0ZmxTk7GISMf/view?usp=sharing and Kenya Birding Magazine.

Nature Kenya is active on Twitter, Instagram and YouTube. Nature Kenya is following the Darwin Initiative on Twitter and Instagram and has 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>

14. Safeguarding

Nature Kenya guidelines for administrative, accounting and financial management contains sections on safeguarding. These include Conflict of Interest Policy; Whistleblower Policy; Anti-Bribery; Anti-money Laundering; Anti-slavery and human trafficking; Safeguarding; Child labour and Gender Policy (Annex 67).

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	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>Two county governments, national government agencies and 45 villages have agreed to set up a 116,867ha ICCA with a management plan and set up of a community led governance structure is on-going. Communities have demonstrated capacity to increase production through sustainable land management practices with support from county governments. A Community livelihoods enterprise demonstration center is under construction. Forest cover in the ICCA has increased by 20% through collaborative management by capacitated community forest associations guided by participatory forest management plans. County governments have included the ICCA in county integrated development plans and budgets. Biodiversity is thriving and is being monitored across the delta by capacitated communities with significant populations of additional globally threatened species recently discovered in the delta. Conflict among delta users has drastically declined.</p>	<p>Advocate for the adoption of ICCA management plan by county governments</p> <p>Complete formation of ICCA management committee and make it operational</p> <p>Complete construction of community livelihoods enterprise demonstration center and make it operational</p> <p>Prepare land and water use register guidelines and put in place formal system for water abstraction</p> <p>Identify and formalize livestock access routes</p> <p>Consolidate income generating activities</p> <p>Build the capacity of VNRLUC 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>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>Compared to the baseline Y3 recorded 98%, 99.9%, 99%, and 94% reduction in cattle, chicken, goats and donkeys lost respectively. Losses in sheep increased by 175% for reasons given in section 3 of the report. Households that reported cattle losses declined from 43.9% in 2017 to 0.8% in 2019.</p> <p>Farmers reported 40% decline in crop losses to conflict. Households reporting losses in crops have declined from 38.8% in 2017 to 12.5% in 2019.</p> <p>Fishermen reported 74% decline in fish losses as a result of secure access to fishing waters</p> <p>3,734 (1468M; 2266F) households representing 22,404 (11273M; 11131F) individuals were directly and indirectly engaged in project activities.</p> <p>335 (156M, 179F) households representing 2010 individuals (1016M, 994F) directly benefited from livelihoods activities and earned Ksh. 4,710,598 (£35,686).</p> <p>Compared to baselines overall forest cover in the ICCA increased from 44,500 ha to 53,529ha.</p> <p>More than 50 Critically Endangered White-backed Vultures and thousands of Madagascar Pratincoles (VU) were recently observed in the Delta.</p>	<p>Complete land and water register and draft formal system for application for water abstraction</p> <p>Register governance structure for the ICCA</p> <p>Support VNRLUC to carry out management actions at village level.</p> <p>Build capacity of CCA management plan</p> <p>Advocate for adoption of ICCA Management plan</p> <p>Build TDCN's capacity to advocate to county executives and Members of County Assembly</p> <p>Complete community enterprises demonstration center and make it operational</p> <p>Continue to advocate for budgetary allocations in support of the CCA</p> <p>Monitor key wildlife species, habitats and livelihoods activities</p>
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	<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>ICCA is captured in the Tana River County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 with Ksh. 18 million (£137,311) allocated for management actions and in the Annual Development Plan.</p>	
<p>Output 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, 45Village Natural Resources and 45Land Use Committees are established.</p> <p>1.6 By end of Year 3, CCA is declared.</p>	<p>Two county governments, national government agencies and 45 Villages have agreed on a 116,867ha ICCA.</p> <p>ICCA land use and land cover maps are produced annually to monitor changes in various parameters including sea water intrusion, flooding etc.</p> <p>ICCA management plan was finalized pending adoption by county governments.</p> <p>Community led ICCA management committee is being set up by VNRLUCs in 45 villages.</p> <p>Community support for the ICCA and its declaration increased from 54% in Y2 of the project to 92.7%</p>	

Activity 1.1 Community mobilisation at each village to agree on the idea of CCA	This activity was completed and reported in the last annual report (Apr 2019-March 2019 Annual report 2)
Activity 1.2 Map the CCA using GIS	Land use and Land cover maps for the ICCA are produced annually to monitor various parameters such as the hydrology, community farming areas, forest cover, human settlement, sea water intrusion etc
Activity 1.3: Consultatively develop an agreed integrated management plan for the CCA	The ICCA management plan was finalized with the participation of all stakeholders pending formal adoption by Lamu and Tana River Counties
Activity 1.4: Set up CCA multi-ethnic Management Committee	25 VNRLUC from 10 locations elected delegates to represent them in delta wide elections to select members of ICCA management committee.
Activity 1.5: CCA committee registration with the name of the CCA and a constitution	The registration of the community led ICCA committee will take place after it is formed and trained.
Activity 1.6: Set up Village Natural Resources and Land Use Committees	45 VNRLUC were formed, formally registered and held elections to select representatives to ICCA management committee.
Activity 1.7 Develop regulations to guide access to water and grazing land and protection of crops from livestock	On 10th January 2020, the Department of Economic Planning and budgeting wrote a letter to key sectors in the county, including Nature Kenya informing them on the intention to develop water allocation guidelines.
Activity 1.8: Carry out PRAs for communities around the CCA	Between 16th and 19th March 2020 Nature Kenya and TDCN carried out the end of Year 3 annual socio economic, household diet, and wellbeing survey. 628 (477M, 181F) from 16 villages respondents were interviewed.
Activity 1.9: Carry out baseline and end of project surveys of mangrove and forest habitat and key species of the two habitats.	Baseline surveys were completed in Y1. End of project surveys will be carried out at the end of the project in Y4.
Activity 1.10: Set up Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Water Resource Users Association	These were set up in Y1 and registered in Y2.
Activity 1.11 Develop Participatory Forest Management Plans implemented by CFAs at gazetted forests in the CCA	Four Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMP) and management agreements were developed.
Output 2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community Conservation Areas	<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</p> <p>Compared to 2017 baselines crop loss to conflicts reduced by 40% while fish losses reduced by 74%.</p> <p>According to the annual socioeconomic, household diet, wellbeing and conflict survey 93.3 % of delta users are aware of TDCN. Majority (56.7%) of respondents indicated that TDCN's main role is to promote conservation activities; while other key roles were said to be to promote community livelihoods (49%) and advocacy (31.4%)</p>

	<p>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>All VNRLUCs are registered TDCN members. TDCN is now made up of 106 CBOs across the Tana Delta. TDCN is at the forefront of representing communities in decisions that affect them, and is currently establishing a community enterprise production, bulking, branding and marketing demonstration center with the support of the constituent groups, county government, area member of parliament, members of county assembly and other leaders.</p> <p>The community led ICCA committee will lead implementation of the management plan in collaboration with other stakeholders.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1. Build the capacity of the multi-ethnic CCA management committee to effectively manage the CCA</p>		<p>The community led ICCA management committee will be trained once election of committee members at the grassroots is finalized.</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>Capacitated TDCN is now ably representing Tana Delta communities in decision making fora at the county level. These include county planning and budgeting processes.</p> <p>TDCN carried out biodiversity monitoring including detailed monitoring, common bird monitoring and waterfowl counts and submitted data to the National Museums of Kenya for analysis and inclusion into the annual Key Biodiversity Areas Status and Trends Report.</p> <p>With incremental funding from the Global Environment Facility we have supported TDCN to establish a community enterprise and livelihoods model and demonstration center.</p> <p>TDCN submitted comments to the National Environment Management Authority on the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Proposed Giritu Sugar Factory in the upper Tana Delta upstream of the ICCA.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: TDCN supports communities within the target area to organise themselves into CCA management committees, produce</p>		<p>ICCA management committee is being formed made up of delegates from 45 VNRLUC. County governments support ICCA management plan and</p>

management plans for the CCAs, work with County staff to agree responsibilities/resources for CCA management.	participatory forest management plans. County governments have factored ICCA management into annual and long term budgetary plans.
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 and Section 2 on Project Partnerships
<p>Output 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>3.3 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>Members of County Assembly and other leaders have been kept informed about the work in the Tana Delta and have embedded the ICCA into development plans and budgets.</p> <p>The Interim ICCA committee that was government heavy handed over to a community led committee constituted of VNRLUC.</p> <p>The Tana River County Department of Planning and budget development has initiated the process of formulation of water allocation guidelines. County departments of livestock production, crop production, fisheries, and veterinary are supporting community production.</p> <p>National government agencies Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forestry Research Institute and the Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute are working with TDCN to support production and development of participatory forest management plans and fish production.</p>
Activity 3.1: Hold County Assembly briefing meeting	Meetings on project activities and collaboration were held with three Members of County Assembly (MCA) and area member of parliament.
Activity 3.2: Support communities to keep Members of the County Assemblies abreast of CCA development their needs	TDCN kept MCAs informed about the delta, project activities and the ICCA (see subsection 3.1 activities 3.1 and 3.2)
Activity 3.3: Support the county planning departments (CPDs) to create a land and water register	See activity 1.7
Activity 3.4: Support the CPDs to establish a GIS section within the County planning teams	4 GPS handsets and a computer were bought in Year 2 of the project. 4 County Directors (2 from Tana River and 2 from Lamu) for land and environment were nominated for training in GIS and Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) with funding from GEF. In addition, TDCN also nominated two community representatives (1 from

		Tana River and 1 from Lamu County) to be trained in ROAM.
Activity 3.5: Support CPDs to survey the proposed CCA		This will be done when the CCA management committee becomes operational and management plan is complete.
Activity 3.6 Support the CPDs to help communities register all land use activities involving abstraction of water from the Tana River within the CCA		See Activity 1.7
Activity 3.7 Support CPDs to engage with farming communities to identify and map areas used for flood recession farming within the CCA		This activity was completed and reported in Y2 annual report.
Activity 3.8: Undertake topographic and hydrological surveys to identify suitable areas for community based irrigation schemes within the CCA		This was completed and reported in Y2 annual report.
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		Counties use the Tana Delta Land Use Plan (LUP) for planning and budgeting (see activity 2.3 in subsection 3.1)
Activity 3.10 Support the CPDs to develop a formal application system to abstract water within the Tana Delta		See activity 1.7 Planned to take place in Y3 after the Land and Water Register is completed.
Activity 3.11: Monitor County budgets/reports/public declarations to assess levels of county support provided to the CCA		See subsection 3.1 activity 2.3
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>The Ecosystem Services Assessment was completed in Y1. The report has been edited for publishing and wide distribution.</p> <p>We summarized the ecosystem services assessment report into one scientific paper that is ready for submission. We plan to get a journal to submit next month.</p> <p>A draft feasibility study on using ecosystem services to generate income for the CCA management was completed and reported in Year 2 of the project.</p> <p>A draft concept towards a business case for this the Tana green industrial park has been developed.</p>
Activity 4.1: Conduct a start-up workshop to agree methodologies and provide training in protocols for the Ecosystem Service Assessment for		This activity was completed in Y1.

the CCA		
Activity 4.2: Carry out consultations needed to assess ecosystem services (e.g. discussions about utilisation of water, land and other natural resources)		This activity was completed in Y1
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.		This activity was completed in Y1 and Y2
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.		The Ecosystem Services Assessment report was completed in Y1. Findings were summarized into three scientific papers and reported in the Y2 annual report
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.		Feasibility for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) was completed and reported in the Y2 annual report. A draft concept towards a business case for the Tana green industrial park has been developed.
<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>335 (156M, 179F) households representing 2010 individuals (1,016M, 994F) directly benefited from support for various income generating activities. This included direct investment and training. They collectively earned Ksh. 4,710,598 (£35,686) (See Annex 60).</p> <p>369 (129M, 240F) households representing 2214 (1,118M, 1,096F) individuals indirectly benefited through training and learning for various livelihoods activities.</p> <p>Total 704 (285M,419F) households representing 4,224 (2,134M, 2,090F) individuals directly and indirectly benefited in livelihoods support as per the details given in subsection 3.2</p> <p>Within the reporting period 1,250 energy saving stoves were installed in 1,250 households translating to 7500 people (3764M, 3736F).</p>
	<p>5.2 By end Year 2 80% of the 220 households participating in the demonstration have developed/diversified their</p>	<p>See details in section 3 of the report</p>

	<p>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>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%</p>	
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	<p>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>	
Activity 5.1: Identify households to be provided with fishponds, and carry out a baseline study of diet and income in these households		This was completed and reported in Y1 annual report Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.2: Create fishponds and provide training/mentoring		50 (25M; 25F) households representing 300(153M, 147F) individuals harvested 960 kilos of Tilapia (<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>) valued at Ksh 288,000 (£2,181) on normal local prices and 480,000 (£3,625) at market prices. Fishermen were trained in fish feed formulation, feeding ratios at various stages of fish development, general pond management, value addition and marketing. The training was done through field demonstration at the ponds by department of fisheries, technical officer from Kenya Marine Fisheries and Research Institute.
Activity 5.3: Identify households to be provided with beehives and carry out baseline survey of diet and income		Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.4: Deliver training/mentoring in beekeeping, develop business plan and add value to honey for marketing		<p>50 (25M, 25F) beekeeping households representing 177 (83M, 94F) individuals harvested 1,124 litres of honey. 1,086 litres were sold earning Ksh 696,925 (£ 5,280). This translates to 20% increase in average household incomes for male headed households and 35% for female headed households.</p> <p>177 (83M, 94F) beekeeping households representing 1062 (533M, 529F) individuals indirectly benefited through training in general hive management including hygiene, honey harvesting, processing and market access and linkages from the local TOTs led by Tana Delta Conservation Network backed by County department of livestock production.</p>
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 in Year 1

<p>Activity 5.6: Deliver training in milk/chicken production and marketing</p>	<p>42 (12M, 30F) pastoralist households representing 294 (136M, 158F) individuals were supported to engage in goat rearing and trade. They earned Ksh 211,550 (£1,603)</p> <p>Overall 64 (27M, 377F) pastoralist households representing 384 (196M, 188F) individuals were trained in animal husbandry and veterinary services.</p> <p>TDCN hatched 54 chicks conducted necessary vaccinations and 16(5M, 11F) chicken farmers reared them as a breeding stock (Annex 44). 48 chicken that survived to maturity were sold earning chicken farmers an income of Ksh 38,400 (£291) to pave way for construction of a community enterprise demonstration and bulking center with additional funding from the GEF.</p> <p>Overall 57 (10M,47F) households representing 342 (173M,169F) individuals were trained in poultry farming</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>This activity was completed in Y1.</p> <p>126 households representing 819 people (481M, 338F) were identified for rice farming in Ozi village. Baseline surveys had already been completed in the village in Year 1.</p>
<p>Activity 5.8: Deliver training/mentoring in sustainable farming</p>	<p>91 (51M, 40F) out of the 126 (67M; 59F) households supported with 2571 kg of rice seeds in Ozi Village 91 Farmers harvested 79 tonnes of unprocessed rice translating to 51 tonnes of milled rice valued at Ksh 3,076,983 (£23,310) at farm gate and Ksh 3,589,814 (£27,196) at market prices.</p> <p>16 (3M; 13 F) out of the 30 (7M; 23F) households supported in chilli faming at Harakisa Community Development Project harvested 3,424Kg of African Bird's eye chilli earning them a total of Ksh 199,648 (£1,512).</p> <p>A subset of 9 (2M, 7F) of the 30 chilli farmers practice greenhouse farming. They harvested and sold 375 Kg of tomatoes and 162 Kg of Kales for Ksh 22,010 (£167).</p> <p>Overall 259 (84M,175F) households representing 1,554 (781M,773F) individuals were trained in rice production, quality seed selection value addition, chilli production and production of fast maturing high value horticultural crops in a green house.</p>

Activity 5.9: Identify individuals to be provided with training in wildlife guiding.	Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.10: Deliver training/mentoring in wildlife guiding.	<p>21 (15M; 6F) tour guides earned Ksh. 133,357 (£1,010) from operating the boat in Ozi Village.</p> <p>Overall 47 (31M, 16F) wildlife guides and biodiversity monitors across the delta were trained in bird identification</p>
Activity 5.11: Identify individuals to be provided with energy saving technology and carry out baseline survey of household fuel use	Completed in Year 1
Activity 5.12: Implement training in energy saving technologies	Within the reporting period 1,250 energy saving stoves were installed in 1,250 households.
<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>Project lessons were shared during a meeting to develop the Tana River County Annual Development Plan; County Sectoral plan development workshop; stakeholder engagement Forum at Kenya Marine Fisheries and Research Institute; and Tana River County tourism development summit.</p> <p>The IMTC completed Yala Delta land use plan and strategic environmental assessment learning from the Tana Delta process.</p> <p>In august 2019 the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 became law with sections on land use planning borrowing heavily from the Tana LUP development process http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/2019/PhysicalandLandUsePlanningAct_No13of2019.pdf.</p> <p>On 27th September 2019 the Nature Kenya Advocacy Manager and members of the Inter Ministerial Technical Committee on Sustainable Management of Deltas held a briefing meeting with H.E. The Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga and briefed him about the work in Tana and Yala Deltas.</p> <p>Nature Kenya Executive Director Dr. Paul Matiku shared project activities with Garsen Member of Parliament, members of county assembly, the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Director General Kenya Forest Service among other high level national and county government officials.</p> <p>Nature Kenya drafted and submitted to the Cabinet Secretary a policy brief and a cabinet memo on conservation and development issues in the delta.</p>

Activity 6.1: Hold biannual meetings of the Project Implementation Committee to evaluate progress and guide implementation	This was done as indicated in Section 3
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.
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	Results of annual socioeconomic report are as presented in section 3
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	Findings were shared as indicated in Section 3 of the report
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	See section 3 of the report
Activity 6.6: Carry out broader dissemination activities aimed at non-specialist audiences	See Section 3 of the report.
Activity 6.7: Advocate to KWS to provide wildlife management support to the Tana Delta CCA as a private community managed conservancy.	See Section 2 on partnerships
Activity 6.8: Advocate to KFS and County Government to provide management support for forest management especially the gazetted community forests within the CCA	See Section 2 on partnerships
Activity 6.9: Write articles and disseminate widely via Nature Kenya communication channels and CBD meetings and other events.	See Section 3 of the report.

Annex 2: Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

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 result of secure access to fishing waters.</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> <p>This project aims to increase ownership of the LUP and CCA by county governments and communities.</p>

² Based on a household size of 8 people.

³Using a community-developed wellbeing-index. Nature Kenya 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>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>Note we submitted a change request which reflects the following:</p> <p>0.5 By EOP the decline of ca. 48,752 ha of forest habitat (3,939 ha mangrove, 44,813 ha forest has slowed by 50% compared to baseline.</p> <p>Note we submitted a change request which reflects the following:</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. 3,939 ha mangrove, 44,813 ha forest) have not fallen below the baseline.</p> <p>0.7 By EOP, the County</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</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	governments recognise and begin to allocate funding for CCA management and livelihoods.	activities and/or written public declarations. Minutes of meetings with county representatives.	
<p>Outputs: 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>Nature Kenya 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 the routes by the governments and the communities.</p>
<p>2. Farmer, pastoralist and fishing communities have the capacity to jointly manage Community</p>	<p>2.1 By end of year 2, CCA Management Committee, Village Natural Resource and Land Use Committees (including Beach</p>	<p>2.1, 2.3 Training manuals and training reports, minutes of quarterly meetings.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Conservation Areas</p>	<p>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>2.2 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>3.3 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</p>	<p>3.1 Minutes of briefing meeting.</p> <p>3.2 County Assemblies agenda and motions, minutes of County Assembly Committees.</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>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 the Members of the County Assemblies have not read and considered how to implement the plan.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	are supporting communities to manage the CCA and implement IGAs.		
<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>	
<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</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</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

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.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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:</p> <p>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.</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</p>	<p>these and how they have benefitted through this.</p> <p>5.4 Photographs of visits, copies of presentations, media articles.</p>	

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>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>6.2 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>6.1 Project progress reports, Media articles, Letters to authorities</p> <p>6.2 Minutes of meetings</p>	

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
Established codes								
6A	No of people trained in questionnaire administration, biodiversity monitoring, CCA legal framework, entrepreneurship, crop, fish, livestock, bee, tour guiding, energy saving technology and poultry production	164 Male; 287 Female	Kenyans	474	494	451	1419	1,320
6A	No of people involved in collection of annual socio economic, household wellbeing and conflict data	11 Male; 9 Female	Kenyans	49	21	20	90	49
7	ToR for VNRLUCs, 1 CCA management committee ToR, Guidelines for implementation of FLR, ToR for Tana Land Use Advisory Committee			1	1	3	5	5
9	1 CCA management plan, 4 Participatory Forest Management plans, 4 Forest Management Agreements			0	6	4	10	7
11A	3 papers to be published in peer reviewed journals summarized from the ecosystem services assessment, 1 paper from Baseline household socio-economic wellbeing and conflict data, 1 paper summarized from the ecological reports for PFMPs			0	3	2	5	3
14A	Number of stakeholder consultative meetings and/or workshops held (legal frameworks for establishment of CCAs, biodiversity monitoring, 45 Community consultative meetings formation of VNRLUCs, management planning development, 14			51	78	46	175	150

	village meetings for annual socioeconomic survey, consultative meetings with the county executives and members of county assembly), 25 VNRLUC meetings for ICCA committee establishment, meetings with MP, Cabinet Secretary							
14B	Number of meetings held with decision makers (1 meeting with Governor Tana River, meetings with county executives, 1 meeting with planners, meetings with MCAs, 1 meeting with MP, Cabinet Secretary and H.E. Raila Odinga)			11	6	14	31	20
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)							
23	Value of resources raised from RSPB and GEF (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work							

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)
Wetlands and Biodiversity	Newsletter	Serah Munguti, Emily Mateche and George Odera February 2020	M	Kenyan	Nature Kenya Nairobi	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1owzjRoFb_aW1K5VZqtSV0ZmxTk7GISMf/view
Balancing water services for development and biodiversity in the Tana-Delta	Newsletter	Serah Munguti and George Odera, December 2019	F	Kenyan	Darwin Initiative	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-December-2019-Traditional-Culture-Conservation-FINAL.pdf
The changing position and role of women in Tana Delta	Newsletter	Serah Munguti and George Odera, March 2020	F	Kenyan	Darwin Initiative	https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-March-2020-Gender-Equality-Empowerment-FINAL.pdf
When oceans rise, the result is death, destruction -	Newspaper	Bernardine Mutanu	F		Nation Media Group	https://www.nation.co.ke/health/When-oceans-rise--the-result-is-death--destruction/3476990-5408344-145xe55z/index.html

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

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. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	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.	