Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
(https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

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Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	29-008
Project title	Community-led conservation and fisheries development in North coast, Kenya
Country/ies	Kenya
Lead Partner	Fauna & Flora International (Fauna & Flora)
Project partner(s)	Northern Rangeland Trust (NRT) Pate Island Marine Community Conservancy (PMCC) Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Kenya
Darwin Initiative grant value	£567,325.00
Start/end dates of project	01 June 2022 – 31 March 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	June 2022 – March 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Serah Munguti
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.fauna-flora.org/projects/securing-marine-resources-and-sustaining-fisheries-livelihoods-in-northern-kenya/
Report author(s) and date	Fauna & Flora: Lenice Ojwang, Tanguy Nicolas, Serah Munguti, Ann Komen, Fidel Wambiya, Patrick Lelei NRT: Hassan Yussuf, Kuso Mohamed, Mohammed Shali, Omar Abdirizak, Martha Limo 22nd May 2023

1.   Project summary

The project is being implemented on Kenya's northern coast, targeting the Pate-Kiunga seascape within Lamu County. The region is characterised by some of the most productive coral reefs in the country, in addition to extensive seagrass beds and mangrove forests each estimated to account for over 60% of the national cover. Many vulnerable species have been recorded in the region (e.g. sea turtles, Indian Ocean humpback dolphin, dugongs, sharks and rays). The ecosystems also support the livelihoods and well-being of the majority of the area's coastal residents. Fisheries in particular are a vital protein source and economic activity, with the sector generating 70% of household income on average. All households in the target zone are dependent on the regulating environmental services provided by mangroves, coral reefs, and seagrasses. Among the notable marine resource management measures in the seascape is the Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) and man biosphere, which accounts for a quarter of Kenya's Marine Protected Area network, and is complemented by a network of locally managed marine areas (LMMAs).

Conversely, research coupled with over a decade of experience working in the region and consultation with local communities and authorities indicate the seascape's biodiversity is increasingly threatened by human activities. Specifically, destructive fishing practices in nearshore waters, overexploitation of locally important reef fish and octopus, poaching of marine turtles, mangrove deforestation and coastal development. These threats have been linked to a number of social and economic factors. In particular, population growth leading to increases in the demand for food and other productive resources. Low literacy, high poverty rates and insecurity which limits the pursuit of economic alternatives. Lamu County is one of the most vulnerable counties nationally with 27.7% of population living below the poverty line. The inadequate involvement of local people in policy and decision-making processes which reduces their access to opportunities, understanding of and compliance with regulations. Insufficient resources (material, human) to enforce regulations. Climate change compounds the effects of these non-climatic stressors.

The project therefore seeks to secure the ecosystem health and function in six existing and three proposed LMMAs (covering c.1,000ha), that are within and/or adjacent to the 25,661ha KMNR to safeguard community wellbeing, carbon sinks, and endangered marine species. This will be achieved through four main outputs targeting strengthening the co-management governance structures; creating and or enhancing market-based livelihoods; implementing area-based conservation initiatives; monitoring the health of the marine resource base; creating awareness on value of healthy marine ecosystems and influencing policy approaches at the relevant scale (local, national and regional). The map of intervention area is provided in Annex 4.

2.   Project stakeholders/ partners

Fauna & Flora International (Fauna &Flora) is the Lead Partner in the project and responsible for technical, operational and financial management, including oversight of activity implementation, impact monitoring, partner coordination and technical reporting. Fauna &Flora also had direct responsibility in implementation of specific activities. **The Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)** is the project's main implementing partner through a formalised Sub Grant Agreement with Fauna & Flora. NRT through its regional (Coast) office was responsible for day-to-day implementation of all the other project activities with technical support from Fauna & Flora and the partners. All the project activities were co-designed and delivered with other project partners including TNC, KWS, County Fisheries, WRTI, KeFS, KFS, Kumbatia Seafoods, Conservancies (PMCC, KICOWA), and associated Beach Management Units (BMUs). NRT had the privilege of hosting high-level visit from the British High Commission on Friday **25th November 2022** led by Deputy High Commissioner to learn more about NRT's marine program including the projects supported by the UK government through the Darwin Initiative. The team had meeting with NRT team, and Kiunga and Pate conservancies leaders at NRT office in Lamu to get brief talks about their conservation and community development work and how the Darwin Initiative project connects to their conservation efforts, where they learnt about NRT marine work,

observed the impact of NRT's community conservation model, and opportunities for future collaboration and support.

Pate Island Marine Community Conservancy (PMCC) and Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA) are NRT marine member community conservancies in Lamu County. The two are key partners integrated to build governance, fisheries management and monitoring capacity in the seascape and served as umbrella organisations when liaising with the project partners, local authorities and local communities through their respective BMUs. Community members trained under the project supported data collection during the socioeconomic baseline surveys. Other community members trained under the project will also be supporting subsequent monitoring activities including fish catch data collection, in-water surveys, patrols.

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is the government agency responsible for conserving and managing wildlife in Kenya across all protected area systems in collaboration with stakeholders. The partnership with KWS aims at improving the effectiveness of KMNR and man biosphere through the supporting the development of a management plan for the Reserve. During the year under review, the project supported development of a Resource Base Inventory for KMNR, a process which had been identified as a priority in the management planning process. Other partnerships included the management plan development launch during the project inception meeting; plan scoping meeting and community consultations on LMMA establishment; coral reef surveys and gear exchange programme; joint patrols with BMUs and conservancy rangers to enhance enforcement. The project team representatives joined a delegation of KWS officers on a courtesy visit to the Lamu County Governor in February 2023. The visit was scheduled following the management plan scoping planning meeting and prior to visit to the conservancies amidst plans to fast-rack their registration as Wildlife Associations and to formalise their engagement in co-managing the KMNR.

Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) is the institution responsible for the conservation, management and development of Kenya's fisheries resources. KeFS through the county officers (Lamu East) and coast region office supported training activities including fish catch data collection, Monitoring Control and Surveillance respectively, and socioeconomic surveys. KeFS through the word bank funded Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development (KEMFSED) project has activities complementing those in the project including establishment of co-management areas and guidelines for BMUs and livelihood support. The project has established contact with the consultant leading development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for BMUs with the aim of ensuring alignment with planned outputs from the project. Fisheries management is a devolved function hence **County government of Lamu, through the Fisheries department** supported in the design and delivery of all fisheries related activities and participated as a key stakeholder in activities associated with improving effectiveness of the KMNR.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Kenya is a collaborating partner engaged in the project to provide technical expertise support in upscaling and replication of activities including ecological surveys, Gear Exchange and LMMA establishment, Fish to Market support, KMNR management planning. TNC also co-financed activities through grants to NRT. Existing relationship between TNC also acted as a bridge between fishers and a private sector company under the Fish-to-Market programme. In addition, TNC's work with NRT on mangrove conservation (e.g., supported development of 2 Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) of which one i.e., Pate-Ndau-Awer (PANDAWE) Community Forest association (CFA) targeting 26,000 ha of mangroves covers Pate conservancy) complement the project efforts in securing critical habitats for biodiversity and livelihoods support and enhanced coordination with stakeholder and other county and higher- level government. **Kumbatia Seafoods** is a private sector entity collaborating with the project to improve access to better markets i.e by providing ready and reliable market as well as premium fish prices to communities practicing sustainable fishing. The organisation was involved in partners and community consultations to share experiences form Fish to Market pilot with BMUs in Kiunga and to develop MoUs, criteria for selection of beneficiaries of the FTM programme and the draft contract between fishers and buyers.

A working partnership was established with **Coastal Oceans Research and Development – Indian Ocean (CORDIO) East Africa** who co-led the coral reef surveys with Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI). CORDIO was contracted for their expertise and long-term

experience in surveying the different coral reefs of Kenya and the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). The work under the Darwin grant also overlapped with their efforts, with Kenya partners (KMFRI and KWS) to survey a number of key sites in Lamu County for their national coral reef surveys.

Most of the stakeholders listed above are represented in the **Project Implementation Committee (PIC),** established in July 2022 and tasked with providing guidance and oversight in the implementation of the project (details in section 3). A WhatsApp platform was established to ensure the PIC members are continuously updated on progress with implementation of project activities with input from additional WhatsApp groups at conservancy level as well as activity specific. Through these partnerships and collaborations, the project was able to deliver most of the activities planned for Year 1 participatorily while capitalising on synergies to enhance efficiency in resource (time, financial, human) use. This contributed to more opportunities for networking between the partners and has strengthened the community-NGOs-Government relationships. As expected in most partnerships, integrating multiple objectives and working with different timelines for grants was a challenge leading to prolonged planning for activities and re-scheduling where critical to accommodate involvement of and/or technical support from key partners.

3. Project progress

The project officially started on 1st June 2022 upon signing of the contract between Fauna & Flora and the funding agency. The first three months were spent setting up the project structures including formalisation of the engagement with NRT as implementing partners through a Sub Grant Agreement signed in September 2022. The project was launched during an inception meeting held in Lamu on 12th July 2022. The meeting aimed at socialising the project, specifically, the objectives, outputs, outcome, project site, target beneficiaries, key partners, priority activities for the first year of the project and discussion of questions from participants. All key project partners and additional stakeholders participated in the inception meeting (34 participants (9 Women, 25 Men), including key government staff, community members, NGOs and private sector representatives. One of the key outcomes of the inception meeting was the establishment of a fourteen (14) member Project Implementation Committee (PIC) with representation from National Government Departments and Agencies (3); County Government of Lamu (1), Local administration (1); Research Institution (1); Community (4); NGO implementing partners (2) and Private sector (1). The ToRs agreed by the participants for the PIC are in in the inception meeting's notes and includes a requirement to meet bi-annually. KWS also used this platform to launch the process of developing a management plan for KMNR. (Annex 5 for the Project inception meeting report including attendance list).

Field activities were however not rolled out until late August 2022, i.e. after national elections in Kenya, as travel was not advisable for the month in relation to a range of security concerns. The first PIC meeting therefore took place on 12th September 2022 in Lamu and focused on finalising a detailed workplan for the next six months. The meeting also delved into specifics about the activities of most concern, and detailed steps and approaches within each activity were agreed upon. A WhatsApp platform was established on the same day to facilitate regular updates to the PIC by the conservancies as well as project team. (See annex 6 for Darwin PIC meeting report including attendance list). Most activities were implemented in the last quarter (January-March 2023). Specifics on activities implemented are detailed in the sections below (3.1-3.5).

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Outputs 1

A joint 3-day (29th-31st March 2023) **fish catch monitoring training (A1.1)** was conducted for **18** community members (**11** male & **7** female) from six (6) fisheries BMUs (Ishakani, Kiunga, Kiwayu, Pate, Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu) in Kiunga and Pate Conservancies. The training, aimed at ensuring consistent and improved capacity for resource monitoring, was led by KeFS officer in charge of Lamu East and co-facilitated by the KICOWA warden who delivered the Marine Management Monitoring System (Marine CoMMs) component linked to a database used by NRT for long-term monitoring of resources. The actual fish catch monitoring by the trainees

starts in Y2 (Q1 2023) and they will be collecting data twice a week (Tuesday & Thursday) in 6 targeted fish landing sites. The data will be submitted to their respective conservancies for data entry and report generation. Training report and the fish catch monitoring datasheets are provided in Annex 7a.

The bi-annual ranger based coral reef monitoring survey (A1.2) by Kiunga & Pate conservancies was conducted in February 2023 covering the wider conservation areas as well as the established LMMAs to monitor their effectiveness. The 9-day survey involved 30 participants (1 Female, 29 Male) including Kiunga rangers (15), Pate rangers (7), KWS rangers (3) and Fisheries BMU members (3) i.e., Kizingitini, Mkokoni, Kiunga. The survey covered (18) sites that are within KMNR and PMCC though visibility was extremely low in one of the sites (Kitwani) due to algal bloom effect. These surveys determined benthic cover, densities of locally important commercial fish, as well as densities of invertebrates that are ecosystem indicators. Data analysis and reporting is underway. The information is used to inform management activities (e.g., patrols) at the conservancy level. Summary of collected data provided in Annex 8.

In addition, **scientific scuba-based coral and seagrass surveys** were conducted to establish baseline conditions of the existing Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) as well as the proposed and additional potential sites with focus on the coral reef, seagrass meadows and their associated fauna (fish and invertebrate communities). The surveys were joint activities between multiple projects and institutions including Fauna & Flora, NRT, TNC, CORDIO East Africa, KMFRI, KWS, the conservancies (PMC & KICOWA) and local community members. The scuba coral reef surveys were conducted in two phases due to the large number of sites (27) to be surveyed and variation in availability of the team members required to lead and/or support the surveys. Phase 1 of the survey (10-21st February 2023) was led by CORDIO EA and targeted 16 sites (13 priority for project). Phase 2 (10-24th March 2023) was led by KMFRI -Coral team and covered 11 sites (5 priority for project). CORDIO was charged with overall coordination and reporting on the survey. The data collected focused on adult coral, recruit, coral condition, coral genus abundance, fish abundance and Macro-invertebrates. However, the interim report (Annex 9) presents results based on the project indicators. Data analysis is underway, and the final comprehensive report will be shared with all partners involved in the survey. The scientific sea grass surveys covering 12 sites were held between 10[h] and 17th February 2023, led by KMFRI -sea grass team. Variables focused on were percentage cover, abundance, shoot density, and canopy height. Two sites (Mwamba Yee and Kadhikia Fawachu) were not assessed due to harsh sea conditions and logistical issues, however Pethali was added as an alternative site. The draft report is available in (Annex 10).

Development of an enforcement code of conduct **(A1.3)** was not realised following consultations held between Fauna & Flora and NRT which established that NRT has Security Standard Operating procedures (SSOPs) that provides guideline to security operations in community conservancies and serves the purpose for an enforcement code of conduct (Annex 11a). It addresses how to conduct patrols, use of force in arrests, use of firearms, handling juvenile suspects among other guidelines. The SSOPs are currently applied across all NRT member Conservancies including Pate and Kiunga hence any change would require a system-wide engagement process which was not possible within the scope of the project. In addition, NRT has human rights policy that is applied across all NRT member conservancies. A summary pocket-cards (portable) has been developed and distributed to rangers as awareness tool on human rights they are to observe including during enforcement (Annex 11b). It highlights the basic standards required for a dignified life as a human being including 8 rights and conditions as to the use of force and firearms. Specifics rights incorporated include: the right to dignity; right to life; the right against torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; the right to security; the right against arbitrary arrest; the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty; the right to equality and non-discrimination and the right to property. The rangers sign contracts upon recruitment which requires adherence to the SOPs and the human rights guidelines.

A 5-day training (27th-31st March) was conducted for **23** community rangers (3 female & 20 males) and **4** BMU patrol sub - committee members (all men) from Kiunga and Pate Conservancies focusing on three key areas a) the SSOPs with emphasis on issues on safeguarding and human rights, b) Marine/Wildlife Conservancy Management Monitoring System (W/MCoMMs)- a

conservancy scout-based monitoring system; and c) Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) **(A1.4 and linked to A3.2, A3.3).** The objective of the training was to increase the level of enforcement, compliance, and partners collaboration on environment conservation and fisheries co-management through establishment of an effective community based MCS and W/MCoMMs. The trainees' skills were built to uphold the by-laws on conservation and co - management of natural environment, including upholding of Kenya's Fisheries, Forest and Wildlife Acts and regulation. The training was delivered by NRT's security team and also involved the relevant key partners including KeFS as a co-facilitator on fisheries MCS, KWS, County Fisheries Department and Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government represented by area chief and Head of Kiunga Police Station. The rangers will be involved in daily as well as regular joint patrols with the other stakeholders in the seascape. Detailed report on the training provided in Annex 12

Community consultation and awareness meetings on establishment of LMMAs **(A1.5)** were conducted between 22nd and 27th March 2023, through **3** Village level engagements in Kiunga which focused on broader fisheries co-management with emphasis on LMMAs/fish replenishment zones as one of the management measures. Consensus was secured among the fisher communities, fisheries BMUs (Kiwayu, Chandani & Mkokoni), KWS and local partners to establish new LMMAs/ fish replenishment zones in 3 sites (i.e., Shimo la Tewa (octopus closure), Mike Inn (Gear Restrictions) and Coral Garden (no-take-zone) and proceed with immediate boundary marking. The community also recommended benefit sharing and enforcement mechanism, the dos and don'ts of the fish replenishment zones and closures to inform drafting of the traditional by-laws. Suitability of the proposed sites was verified, mapping done and all the 3 proposed LMMAs/fish replenishment zones clearly demarcated with boundary markers (buoys) in an exercise that involved the fisheries BMUs, KICOWA, KWS, local fishers, and County Fisheries Department. The LMMAs are adjacent to the villages and/ or ranger's outpost, hence easy control, and effective surveillance. A 2-weeks daily patrol was also initiated to create awareness to external fishers on the location of new LMMAs. The sites are currently enforced by KICOWA together with the fisheries BMUs and local KWS. Further community consultation meetings are scheduled for Y2 to draft the traditional by-laws for incorporation into the fisheries by-laws for the 3 BMUs (i.e., Kiwayu, Chandani and Mkokoni). The consultation report is provided in Annex 13.

Through seascape-level collaborative efforts, a stakeholders' consultation workshop **(Linked to A1.7)** for scoping of KMNR management plan was conducted on 6th March 2023 with primary funding from TNC grant to NRT while the project provided support for involvement of community representatives in the process. The activity combined the first two steps in the management plan development process based on KWS Protected Area Planning Framework (PAPF). Key outcomes include a consensus to develop a management plan specific for KMNR instead of reviewing/updating the existing joint management plan for KBDCA (2013- 2023), agreement on the geographic scope, ownership of the plan and stakeholders responsible for implementation. The stakeholder engagement will be through Core Planning Team, Stakeholder Workshops and Expert Working Groups/Individuals. A Core Planning Team (CPT) of 13 people was constituted and their roles and responsibilities defined to lead the planning process. The proposed members of the CPT include: KWS (3) also custodian of the plan, KICOWA (1), County Government of Lamu (1), NRT (1), TNC (1), Fauna & Flora (1), Senior Chief (1), KFS (1), WRTI (1), KeFS (1) and Others (1). A clear work plan/road map was developed for a step-by-step process for its development. The workshop was co-hosted by KWS, WRTI, NRT, TNC and Fauna & Flora. Other collaborators who participated include the Fisheries BMUs, Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA), County Commissioners' Office and County Government of Lamu. A total of 29 people (6 women, 23 men) participated in the meeting. Report for the stakeholders' consultation and plan scoping workshop and the presentation is provided in Annex 15a and 15b respectively.

Closely linked to this is the development of a **Resource Base Inventory (RBI) (A1.6)** which is the third step of the management planning process as per the KWS PAPF. The RBI report for KMNR was developed through a participatory process that involved in desktop review, field visits to Kiwayu, Mkokoni and Kiunga, and initiation of development of GIS database. It details the

planning context of KMNR including operations, security, ecological, tourism and community dimensions with checklist of species within the reserve and will inform subsequent processes in the development of management plan for KMNR. The activity was held between 19th – 25th March 2023, led by KWS in collaboration with other stakeholders including KICOWA, NRT, KFS, Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI), County Government of Lamu (Fisheries Dept.) and Fauna &Flora- a total of 11 participants (4 women, 8 men) were involved in the process. Draft report and presentation are provided in Annex 14a and 14b respectively. The immediate next step involves stakeholder consultations to input into the KMNR management plan **(A1.7, scheduled for Year 2**) and will be partly supported by the project.

Output 2.

The engagement of the communities and buyer (s) under the Fish-to-Market programme is to be formalised through a signed agreement with clearly defined beneficiaries. The **beneficiary selection criteria** to be used in identifying new households (300) for the Fish-to-Market programme **(A2.1)** was drafted through a series of consultative meetings held between December 2022 and March 2023 with the target fisheries BMUs (Kiunga, Kiwayu, Shanga Rubu, Shanga Ishakani, Pate). The criteria consider social, economic, governance and business aspects. The discussions built on outcomes from engagements held under activity 2.2, but also provided further input on the draft contracts between fishers and buyers. **Baselines on fishing practices, household income and wellbeing** were incorporated in the household socioeconomic survey and beach seine baseline surveys (activity 2.5 and 2.8 respectively). Additional individual surveys were conducted to supplement the data and a list of potential beneficiaries generated, to be discussed in Year 2, Q1. The report on consultations and draft criteria are provided in Annex 16a. and the Fish to Market specific baseline report in Annex 13b.

Additional village-level **consultation meetings** were held with BMU members and fishers of Kiunga, Shanga Ishakani, Pate and Ishakani to discuss the expansion of Fish to Market Programme to their BMUs and development of a contract **(A2.2).**The buyer (Kumbatia seafood) together with NRT enterprise team discussed with fishers/BMU members and conservancy leaders on the type of fish needed, the fishing gears to be used, the size of fish, fishing grounds, consistency in supply, method of processing, buyer requirements/ conditions, fish quality and hygiene among other critical aspects. The fish processing methods were discussed in detail based on the buyer requirement including the aggregation of catch, sorting into species and grades, cleaning, freezing and delivery to the agreed collection point. 6 conditions (6) were proposed and agreed including a) The fish to market project to focus on Kiunga and Pate conservancies for now and later expand to other marine conservancies; b) The program to only target fishers that use legal and sustainable fishing gears preferably hook and line; c) Encouraged fishing in deeper waters/outshore areas d) Need for at least one collection point in each BMU i.e. Kiunga, Shanga- Ishakani, Pate and Ishakani e) Minimum buying price should be 25 percent above market price for pelagic type and f) Main target fish species were also specified. Based on the deliberations, a fish supply contract between the buyer and individual fisher was drafted and subjected to further discussions with the beneficiaries. Annex 17a provides the consultations report and draft fish supply contract. An MoU was also drafted to guide the engagement between the buyer, the communities and supporting NGOs Annex 17b.Key next steps include recruitment of fishers from the 4 BMUs to join fish to market project (FTM) based on the beneficiary selection criteria; training of beneficiaries on fish handling, processing, and reduction of post-harvest losses; and sales of catches to the buyer. This will only be for fishers that will have agreed to use legal and non-destructive gears with total compliance to landing site rules and FTM agreed criteria.

The **participatory market mapping workshops (A2.3) and extension training services (A2.4**) are planned for Y2. However, as a foundational step, a market analysis of the Lamu fish marine market chain was carried out to create a better understanding of the characteristics of the various market actors in relation to existing supply and demand of marine fish. The activity was implemented through desk review and 21 Key informant Interviews (18 men 3 women), focused on getting to know the catch fish market size, profile capacities of market players, assess demand and supply gaps, quality needs of buyer segments, understand the marine fish value chain opportunities and challenges, map key market actors and understand the status of relationship

between fishers and market actors. The information will provide insight into the market potential, clarify opportunities for interventions and help define broad strategic approaches. Market analysis report provided in Annex 18

A household **socioeconomic baseline survey** co-designed by Fauna & Flora and NRT was conducted in February 2023, 17th–22nd **(A2.5)**. The key aspects of the survey included perceptions on income and household wellbeing of the target communities; knowledge and perception on access and participation in local marine management (linked to A3.6); Incentives on sustainable fishing; Marine resources awareness; marine resource use and governance (linked to A3.6). The survey covered 320 households in 6 villages within the jurisdiction of the 6 BMUs targeted by the project, namely Kiunga, Kiwayu, Ishakani, Pate, Shanga Ishakani and Shanga Rubu. The survey was implemented with support of officers (2) from the Fisheries Department and 12 (5men and 7women) community youth enumerators trained over 2-day period (14 & 15th Feb 2023) by the project. The Kobo collect toolbox was used to design the questionnaire and receive filled questionnaires, and the surveys administered using android-based smartphones. The Jamovi software, a front-end for the R statistical package was used to analyse and present data.

Most of the women (88%; n=138) and men (73%;119) recorded medium wellbeing. Overall, respondents reported worsening wellbeing in the past one year (41%, n=132: 43% W and 39% M), attributing this was to reduced fish catch, poor market prices and high cost of living, and unsustainable fishing. Poor fish market prices was emphasized among the women as a cause of reduced wellbeing. Fishing by boat was cited as the most important source of income for most households (72% men, n=115; and 51% Women, n=79). Significant women respondents (20%; n=28) cited SMEs as an important source of household income. Most respondents recorded inadequate household income (62% men, n=100; and 47% women=74). This was pronounced among the men, and in Ishakani and Kiwayu where 93% and 95% of respondents recorded inadequate household income. Most (49% men, n=80; and 45% women=71) respondents reported decreased household income in the past one year. The most cited reasons for decreased income among men were Poor market access and market prices for fish; and unfavorable weather conditions. Limited livelihood options and lack of enterprise development were the main reasons for decreased income among women. The socioeconomic baseline survey report is provided in Annex 19a and the questionnaire in Annex 19b. Feedback on the survey results will be disseminated to beneficiary communities in the first quarter of Y2.

A Gender analysis (A2.6) was conducted concurrently with the socio-economic baseline survey (A2.5). This involved examining the differences between the roles that women and men play, the different levels of power they hold, their differing needs, constraints, opportunities, and the impact of these differences on their lives and their participation in the project. The activity was implemented through 6 men and 6 women Focus Group Discussions (77men and 44 women). Results indicate women spend over 7 hours daily on reproductive roles and engage in income generating activities that can be done at home alongside reproductive roles. Men mainly worked for pay as the main household providers and majority spent 8 hours or more in the sea fishing. women who are household heads do foot fishing as -cultural barriers and lack of capacity are hindrances to deep sea fishing. Availability of credit access has enabled women to initiate SMEs and earn an average of KES. 300 per a day. Women prioritized needs that would ease their reproductive roles and enable them to improve existing or initiate new SMEs. Decision making in communal roles and decision making is dominated by men. The findings are informing project implementation to address gender specific issues and barriers. The gender analysis report is provided in annex 20.

On 8h-19th December 2022 NRT, launched **a new phase of women's micro-finance program** for Kiunga and Pate conservancies where the 238 women from local communities received loans worth Kshs. 8.5 million (£49,714.8) (inclusive of administration costs). Women joining the program for the first time (63%) received Kshs.25,000 (£146) each to start a business while women graduating to second level (34%) and third level (2%) received Kshs.50,000 (£292) and

Kshs.100,000K (£585) each respectively to expand their businesses. Prior to the launch event, all the 238 women beneficiaries (entrepreneurs) underwent entrepreneurship training (8th-18th) organised by category and aimed at equipping beneficiaries with skills in business management and improvement, financial literacy, and expansion. The beneficiaries are initially allowed a grace period (ended 31st March) before embarking on repayment of their loans (starting April 2023). Year 2 will therefore focus on mentorship, monitoring progress and sharing lessons among beneficiaries, besides additional trainings and disbursement of credits. The launch of the new phase of women microfinance programme was graced by the Lamu County Governor, accompanied by the Deputy Governor, County Secretary and Head of Public Service and 2 County executive Committee Members. Other stakeholders who attended the event included the county commissioner's office, Head of security agencies, KWS, Conservancy leaders, Lamu Women Alliance (LAWA), KWS and others. The microfinance training and launch report is provided in Annex 21a and detailed list of beneficiaries in Annex 21b.

A **beach sein baseline study (A2.8)** including both an ecological and a socioeconomic aspect was conducted to provide a context specific information to inform expansion of the beach seines gear exchange program to Pate**.** The gear selectivity surveys were conducted in March 2023 (5th – 8th) with technical support from KMFRI and Lamu County Fisheries department. The survey covered 4 villages that engage in beach seine fishing within Pate Island including Faza, Kizingitini, Pate and Shanga Ishakani. Summary gear selectivity report is provided in Annex 22a. The beach sein socioeconomic survey was conducted from 26th – 29th March 2023 to gather perceptions & recommendations for drafting a beach seine gear exchange program in Pate Island. It involved **5 villages/ BMUs** (Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu, Pate, Faza/Rasini and Kizingitini, estimated to have 115 nets/boats involved in beach seines fishing. 15% (n=17) of these gears are operating in Pate -Shanga fisheries co-management area targeted by the project for the gear exchange programme. The survey included **44 semi structured individual interviews** with Crew/Fishers / Captains (27) and Beach seine/Boat owners (17). This was complemented with **20 Focus Group Discussions** (FGDs) with the BMU Executive (3), the PMCC Board (1), Fish mongers' *"Mama Karanga"* (4) Fish traders/dealers (4), Beach Seine Owners (3) and Fishers/Crew members (5); and **12 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)** with government, NGOs, community leaders and private sector. The summary report is provided in Annex 23a. Development of the comprehensive technical report is underway, with the draft report in annex 23b. The survey results confirmed beach seine nets are the most destructive fishing gear that damages critical marine habitats and catches juvenile fish with the mesh size ranging between 1.0"- 2.5" inches. The juveniles are either discarded or used to feed dogs and cats. The target species are mostly demersal fish species. The material used to make the beach seine nets are synthetic fibre/nylon hence non degradable and present a threat to marine species through entanglement or strangling. 53.8% of respondents confirmed the volumes of fish caught is decreasing partly due to seasonal variations but mostly due to overfishing and damaging fishing practices/ impact of beach seine fishing. 47.7 % are willing to permanently exit beach seine nets; 20.5 % are willing to sign an agreement that they will never return to beach seine; 9.1% are happy to move to alternative livelihood including farming, while 88.6 % would like to continue fishing. The fishing gears that are used include the beach seines, gillnets, scoop nets, long line, hook and stick, legal fishing net (no.9; 3 inches and no.6; 3 inches). However, the beach seine nets are the most preferred since it could be used in both North East Monsoon (NEM) (Nov-April) season and the South East Monsoon (SEM) (May - Oct), employs many people per gear (7 - 40 pax/boat) depending on the season, requires low capital investment, requires minimal/little skills and experience, has guaranteed income, is inherited, fishers lack adequate equipment to fish outside the reef and the market for pelagic fish is inadequate. Although per boat catch is higher, per fisher catch /income is lowest,

A **two-day stakeholders' consultations meeting (A2.8**) was held on 30th and 31st March 2023 to design and implement a beach seines gear exchange program in Pate -Shanga fisheries co-management area in Pate Island - Lamu County. 80 local community members (68 male & 12 female) including the fishers, beach seine owners, traders and local leaders were sensitised on the impact of different fishing gears on the environment and fish populations. The summary findings from the gear selectivity and socioeconomic survey were presented to the fisher

community and stakeholders to enable fishers and beach seine owners to make informed decision in providing input in the consultation process. Presentation on gear selectivity survey is provided in annex 22c). Details of stakeholder consultation meeting are incorporated in annex 23a. The sensitisation greatly improved understanding of impact of different fishing gear as consensus was reached on the overall negative impact of the beach seine fishing and other destructive fishing gears. Main challenges to expansion of the programme were identified and recommendations made on how to address them. Key questions and fears emerging from the beach seine stakeholders (Beach seine owners, traders, fish mongers, traders, fish mongers, crews/fishers) were converted into condition statements and action points and included into the draft project implementation criteria/ guideline Annex 24d. The first draft agreement on beach seine gear exchange program for Pate was developed but not approved. Due to anticipated effects (income, employment) to fishing stakeholders (fishers, beach seine owners, traders, fish mongers) the participants emphasised on the need to protect/support everybody's livelihood to enable them to continue surviving after the exchange program. More time (unrushed process) is needed to reach collective consensus by the wider community and for the criteria to be validated, endorsed and applied, as this will enable the beneficiaries to openly engage in the programme without fear of being castigated by their communities. Further awareness creation is needed, that include exchange visits to successful GEP programmes for fishers to gain first-hand experience and array their fears about the ability of the alternative gears to maintain regular incomes. The change should be gradual and should be at the community pace: Educate – Introduce – Monitor – Evaluate.

Output 3.
Development of **SOPs for BMUs (A3.2)** is currently underway in a government project (KEMFSED) led by KeFS. Draft **social safeguarding training guidelines (A3.4)** have been developed with technical support from Fauna & Flora Livelihood and governance specialists, Kenya and the Social Equity and Rights team in charge of Africa. The scope of the guidelines include introduction to social safeguards, importance of social safeguards, potential risk for conservation projects and social safeguards processes and mechanisms specifically: Stakeholder engagement, Grievance Redress Mechanism; Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC); Standard operating procedures and Code of conduct. Validation with partners, finalization, and training are scheduled for Y2. The key project partners will analyse existing social safeguards frameworks within their institutions, existing government institutions (KWS, KeFS, Department of fisheries) and community institutions (conservancies and BMUs) frameworks within the project area, to map out gaps and prioritise actions for improvement **(linked to A3.2).**

A **governance audit for conservancies (A3.5)** to measure progress, governance capacity and management effectiveness was successfully conducted for Kiunga and Pate conservancies in December 2022. The audit assesses 4 key areas i.e accountability, performance, legitimacy and voice, fairness and rights, and conservancy direction. The results reveal trends in operational efficiency, strategic planning, inclusivity, and equity in decision-making and benefit-sharing. In 2022, the overall average governance score for Pate was 75% and Kiunga 70%, both of which are higher than the overall average governance score for NRT member community conservancies (62.6%). The conservancies assessment report is under development with annex 26 providing a summary of the results. In addition, **Governance assessment (A3.5) for six BMUs** supported by the project (Kiunga, Ishakani, Kiwayu, Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu, Pate) was conducted in February 2023 and involved representatives from BMUs Executive Committee, BMU assembly and the respective conservancy board (47 men and 14 women). The assessment areas align with provisions of the BMU regulations and focused on 4 key areas considered essential to effective functioning of any BMU (i.e., BMU Administration, Financial management, Management plan & implementation, and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance). The assessment also collected information on implementation of social safeguards and safeguarding. The governance Assessment report is provided in Annex 27. Feedback from the two assessments will be disseminated to the communities in Year 2 and will form the basis for developing action plans to address the issues identified. The conservancy governance audit results are also used to inform the tailored support to be given to each community conservancy.

Knowledge and Perception (KAP) baselines on BMUs/Conservancies' ability to represent community voices/interests **(A3.6)** were incorporated in the conservancies and BMU governance

assessment (A3.5) and in the household survey (A 2.5). At the conservancy level, the average score for the Legitimacy & Voice category is 75.5% (73% in Pate and 78% in Kiunga) (Annex 26). At the BMU level, majority of the respondents from the 6 BMUs strongly agreed that they can influence BMU decision making (58 % men and 57% women). However, in Ishakani and Kiwayu BMUs 83% and 63 % of the BMUs respectively felt that they can influence the BMUs a bit (Annex 27).

Other activities in output 3 including development of community management and governance training guidelines (A3.1), training of targeted BMUs and Conservancies on other SOPs and Best Practice Guidelines (A3.3) and Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) training (A3.7) are scheduled for Y2

Output 4.

Most awareness activities (A4.1, A4.2, A4.3 and A4.4) are planned for Y2. However, during the reporting period, the project supported printing of awareness materials (**100** T-Shirts and **52** *Kikois – loin clothes*) to promote sustainable fisheries management. The Swahili taglines used include: '*"Tuhifadhi bahari yetu tuimarishe maisha yetu"* and "*Tuungane kuendeleza uvuvi endelevu wa pweza"*. Some of the materials were used during community consultations on establishing fisheries closures (in Kiwayu) and opening of existing fisheries closure for octopus in Kiunga. Efforts were also made to increase visibility on conservation and development work implemented in the project area. Communication and outreach materials were developed and circulated through NRT Website, TV/Documentaries, social media. Specifically, launch of new phase of women micro-finance program in Kiunga and Pate Conservancies https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ze4nT0gWVs ; https://www.facebook.com/NorthernRangelandsTrustTrading/posts/pfbid02HVCudqHMVzHD3h svxwj6naKLgnAYdA7MXhvsZyADRtrAUMRhjuBNn29zAWyY9PSAI

3.2   Progress towards project Outputs

Effective management of >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats (**Output 1**) is to be realised through enhancing capacity for marine resource monitoring, improving effectiveness of six existing LMMAs (661 ha) and designating new ones (500 ha), enhancing enforcement through regular joint patrols and development of the overarching management plan for the KMNR. During the reporting period, **18 community monitors from 6 target BMUs have been trained** as fish data collectors **increasing the capacity for fish catch monitoring from 6 to 24** (O 1.1, A1.1). The conservancies rangers successfully conducted the ranger-based reef surveys (A1.2). Additional capacity is to be provided through training monitors from BMUs on in-water monitoring in Year 2 and engaging them over the October-December season when the sea conditions will be favourable for the surveys. Training reports with list of participants and datasets and reports from monitoring activities are used to monitor progress. See Annex 7a for trainings report on fish catch monitoring, Annex7b for fish catch data recording template, Annex7c for Marine COMMs data sheets. The project has also secured co-funding from Arcadia to support fish catch monitoring twice a week by 6 data collectors in Year 2.

The **capacity for more effective patrols has been increased to 27 from 14** through training of community rangers from Pate and Kiunga conservancies on Marine CoMMs and the SSOPs (O1.2). The conservancies and associated BMU patrol committees will continue with the joint patrols (bi-weekly, daily) with KWS and Fisheries Department in Year 2 with funding from other grants including Arcadia and TNC. A review of the current grievance mechanisms will be conducted, and improvements effected after the trainings on safeguards and safeguarding scheduled for Year 2 (A3.4). Training reports with list of participants and patrol effort logs are used to monitor progress. Evidence included in section 3.1, A1.2, A1.4 and Annex 8 and 12. Despite the increased capacity for enforcement through the training of rangers and BMU patrol committee representatives, it is too soon to report the actual impact on compliance and deterrence of illegal activities (O1.4). Moreover, most project interventions with incentives for compliance including Fish to Market, Women Microfinance and Gear Exchange programme are

still being rolled out therefore progress on this indicator will be incorporated in the Year 2 reporting. The baseline of 552 incidents of illegal activities is for all the 7 NRT member conservancies on the coast with about 10% of incidents associated with the project site. Progress will be measured through logs made in the incidents occurrence books (OBs) of various conservancies and tracking mechanism to be developed in consultation with the BMUs.

Three LMMAs/fish replenishment zones have been established and demarcated with boundary markers (buoys) in March 2023 **increasing the number of LMMAs from 6 existing LMMAs (661Ha) to 9 LMMAs (746.64 Ha)** (O1.3). The new sites include Shimo la Tewa (28.3 ha, Temporary reef closure for octopus; Coral Garden (46.47 ha, No-Take zone); and Mike Inn (10.3ha; Gear restriction, only hook & line fishing allowed). Development of by-laws will be finalised in Year 2. However, these 3 new LMMAs are relatively small in size so far (total of 85.5 ha), compared to the project's target of establishing 3 LMMAs with a total of 500ha; but it represents a notable achievement as they are the first ones agreed by the BMUs of Kiwayu, Mkokoni and Chandani. Scope for establishing additional LMMAs/fish replenishment within KICOWA/KMNR is constrained by capacity for enforcement (led by BMU members, by KICOWA rangers and by KMNR rangers). The project will therefore also explore the options to later increase the size of these 3 new LMMAs (when they are successfully managed and if consensus within the communities is reached) and to establish LMMAs outside KMNR. The conservancy ranger, and patrol teams from the respective BMUs with support from KWS rangers will continue conducting patrols. Effectiveness of the sites will be monitored through the bi-annual reef ranger-based surveys and community-led fish catch monitoring in Year 2 /3; and scientific coral reef scuba surveys in Year 3. Evidence is included in section 3.1, A1.5, Annex 4 and Annex13.

The draft **resource base inventory (RBI) for KMNR has been generated** (O1.5). Section four highlights the reserves ecological context including: the biodiversity resources found in KMNR and their ecological importance at taxon level; IUCN-listed species in various taxa; and diversity of species - sea grasses, mangroves, sea birds, terrestrial birds, sea turtles, marine mammals, sharks and rays, corals, fishes, and macro-fauna. Various checklists have also been generated. The RBI however has a broader scope besides the ecological component and includes operations, security, ecological research and monitoring, tourism, and community. The RBI report will be a living document subject to improvement as the management plan is being developed and should be finalised by end of Year 2. Details on current and potential use, management interventions and threats will be refined and /or integrated from the stakeholder consultations and expert working groups during development of the management programmes in Year 2. Evidence is included in section 3.1, A1.6 and Annex 14a. The process of developing the management plan for Kiunga seascape/KMNR (O1.6) is underway with the launch, scoping and RBI stages covered in Year 1 of the project. The KWS team that led the RBI will also be involved in the development of the KMNR management plan providing opportunity to directly use the RBI report to inform the development of the plan. It is estimated that the management plan will be completed within Year 2 of the project. Evidence is included in section 3.1, A1.7 and Annex 15a.

Output 2 is focused on creating livelihoods opportunities and encouraging sustainable marine resource management in 550 Households (330 women and 220 men) through market-based incentives. This is to be delivered through securing new access to markets for fishers (mainly contract based), increasing access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings and facilitating adoption of non-destructive fishing gears. Currently, Kiwaiyu BMU has over 40 (32 males and 8 female) fishers enrolled in the fish to market initiative and by extension accessing formal markets courtesy of Kumbatia Seafood. The project targets raising the number to 340 within the Kiunga-Pate seascape. Key frameworks underpinning expansion of the Fish-to-Market programme were consultatively developed in Year 1 including a market analysis, draft MoU to be signed by the conservancies, buyers and other key partners, criteria for selection of beneficiaries and a draft contract between fishers and buyers (O2.1a). Further consultations to finalise the frameworks, conduct participatory market mapping (A 2.3) and gradual registration of new fishers (≥300 fisherfolk (120 women, 180 men) will be rolled out in Q1 of Year 2. Majority of women are engaged in octopus fishing hence will be prioritised in the Fish-to-Market programme while the men will be prioritised for the other types of fish. These activities will be complemented with capacity building activities to meet agreed market standards and environmental regulations (A2.4).

It is anticipated that 150 (60 women, 90 men) of the fisherfolk engaged in the Fish-to-Market programme will report increased incomes as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses. To this end, **baselines on income have been established**. **Equipment (5 Cooler boxes, 10 Cooler bags and a Solar Freezer) to help in reducing post-harvest losses (O2.1b) were purchased in Year 1** and will be distributed once the beneficiaries have been selected and enrolled to the fish to market programme. Additional equipment will be provided by the buyer under the formalised agreement with the fishers. Progress will be measured through number of beneficiaries with access to cold storage equipment, beneficiaries engaged in contract markets through signed agreements and level of compliance. A **tracking tool has been developed** to monitor fish sales (Annex17c). The socioeconomic household surveys will assist in monitoring the impact of the Fish-to-Market programme in improving market access. A database of fishers enrolled on the Fish-to-Market programme will also be developed.

Diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings is expected to increase incomes of 250 people (175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men) by end of Year 2 and by 20% EOP (O2.2). Progress in Year 1 include **enterprise development trainings and the disbursement of loans to 238 women** (section 3.1 A 2.7). The microfinance approach catalyses entrepreneurship, diversifying income generation streams for community members and positioning them to capitalize on opportunities in the seascape. Monitoring of the beneficiaries' activities per group is ongoing to facilitate reporting on changes in income in the Year 2. A spreadsheet with details of the beneficiaries has been developed including the names, associated BMUs and conservancies, loan cycle (1st –3rd phase), amounts disbursed, loan repayment status, savings and shares status, conservation activities engaged in, and business activities supported by the loans (Annex 21b). Household surveys will be used to monitor perceptions on access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings. Communities will be involved in monitoring through leaders elected by the beneficiaries supporting follow ups towards repayment. Through the business records the beneficiaries will keep, the program will be able to monitor progress in income

Key activities that build into the gear exchange programme (O2.3) including baselines surveys, community consultations and draft guideline for implementing the GEP in Pate were implemented in Year 1 (A 2.8). The project anticipates that 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, will have swapped illegal beach seines for other legal gears by EOP. **Seven (7) beach seine owners from Pate - Shanga fisheries co-management area have expressed (privately) interest in exchanging the gears** but were not ready to proceed until consensus is secured among the wider fisher community and their fears addressed. **Baseline survey results indicate significant willingness (47.7%) to permanently exit beach seine** nets. A communally agreed criteria will ensure effective monitoring of gear use and compliance with gear exchange conditions by the community management structures (BMUs, PMCC). The need to implement plan on trial basis and to monitor with regular feedback was also recommended. Specifically, a pilot with few willing beneficiaries and later expansion to more fishers. Further consultations to secure buy-in by the broader community will continue in Year 2. This will be complemented with awareness creation (A4.1), incentives for sustainable fishing (A 2.4, 2.7, 2.8), regular patrols and lobbying for enforcement by government authorities. Progress will be monitored through surveys on type of fishing gear used and incidents of illegal fishing activities recorded during patrols.

Output 3 focuses on strengthening the local governance structures for 9 LMMAs through enhancing effectiveness of governance by conservancies and the BMUs. Development of governance and management frameworks for six BMUs (O3.1) is scheduled for Year 2 and will include mapping existing governance /management guidelines and resources for BMUs, identification of gaps to be addressed. The KeFS through the World Bank funded KEMFSED project is in the process of developing SOPs for BMUs which will cover key functions of BMU based on the BMU regulations (2007). Some of the areas under consideration include: Development and amendment of bylaws; Procurement and asset management; BMU employment; BMU revenue collection, planning, budgeting, expenditure, reporting, welfare; BMU data management; BMU fisheries patrols; Fish handling, quality and hygiene; Networking and partnerships; and Conflict resolution. The project team will follow up on the process during

stakeholder engagement to contribute to the process and support in rolling out the SOPs to the target BMUs.

The project envisions that 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen from the six BMUs will report improved governance function and representation and effective safeguarding by EOP. **Baselines perceptions on performance on governance function and representation by BMUs and Conservancies (O3.2) were established in Year 1**. Legitimacy & Voice category scored 75.5% (73% in Pate and 78% in Kiunga) at the conservancy level (Annex 26). Majority of the respondents from the 6 BMUs strongly agreed that they can influence BMU decision making (58 % men and 57% women). Dissemination of the governance assessments results in Year 2 will be coupled with development of action plans to address challenges identified and a mentorship programme to facilitate implementation of the recommendations. Both BMUs and Conservancies have mechanisms for providing feedback to and receiving input from the communities (O3.3) including BMU assembly meetings (quarterly), BMU executive committee meetings (monthly), Conservancy Board meetings (quarterly). The first series of feedback and annual action planning meetings under the project will be held in Year 2 to disseminate results of the governance effectiveness assessment and develop work plans for 2023. The quarterly BMU assembly meetings and the Annual General Meetings will also be used to share progress and set priorities. The project will work in partnership with the Fisheries Department, as well as the BMU and conservancy leaders to ensure the meetings are held as required while providing mentorship on what is to be incorporated in these processes. An inventory/ log sheet of meetings and key action points will be developed and managed by the conservancy managers with input from respective BMU secretaries, to ensure the communities document the proceedings and track implementation of action points.

The LAMP training targeting 150 community members (50% women) (A 3.7) is scheduled for Year 2 with a 20% increase anticipated in participation of women and youth in BMU executive committees and Conservancy boards (O3.4). The programme is well defined with training resources and personnel accessible to the project through NRT. Kiunga Conservancy board has 4 women (38%) while Pate Conservancy board has 5 women (38%). None of the boards has youths. Executive committee members in target BMUs affiliated to KICOWA are as follows: Ishakani 9 (3 women, 6 men); Kiunga 11 (3 women, 8 men) and Kiwayu 15 (4 woman, 11 men). While those affiliated to Pate: Shanga Ishakani 15 (5 women, 10 men); Shanga Rubu 11 (4 women, 7 men) and Pate 15 (4 women, 11 men). BMU Executive Committees and Conservancy boards are elected every 4 and 3 years respectively hence the change in representation in these governance structures can only be determined when elections are conducted. To complement this, the scope of monitoring participation will be expanded to include sub-committees and other BMU activities that require participation of members. Effectiveness will be monitored through BMU and conservancy governance audits, tracking participation in meetings (BMU assembly, Executive, sub-committee, conservancy Board meetings) and BMU activities.

Output 4. aims at increasing the awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher community and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast. All awareness activities were scheduled for Year 2. However, activities such as the **Gear Exchange baselines and consultations (2.8), establishment of LMMAs and patrols (1.5, 1.4) incorporated creating awareness to the fishing communities on sustainable fishing practices, marine conservation and the relevant laws** (O4.1). The RBI report will be presented during the stakeholder consultation meetings scheduled for Year 2 while the final report will be shared on KWS website and through an email to the relevant stakeholders with links to the document (O4.2). Documentation of lessons and development of best practice guidelines will be an ongoing process during implementation of the project and key lessons will be consolidated into targeted outputs for different stakeholders (O4.2, O4.4). Increase in awareness will be monitored through level of participation in awareness activities and conservation programmes and perceptions on awareness during household surveys.

3.3   **Progress towards the project Outcome**

Baselines on health of the habitats (OC0.1), biomass of ecologically **important fin fish species/families associated within 6 existing LMMAs (OC0.2) and weight of indicator fish species and octopus caught following reef closures (OC0.3) were established** in Year 1 (A1.2, Annex28 for summaries and Annex 9 and 10 for reports. No change is expected in this reporting period. Impact of interventions will be monitored from Year 2 and repeat surveys will be conducted in Year 3 to establish any changes reflected on biodiversity status.

Coral cover ranged from 1.5 % in Mwamba Mkuu to 51.5% in Popo. Algal cover ranged from 37.4% in Popo and 62.9% in Chipopo. Sea grass cover ranged from 2.4% in Chipopo and 89.3% in Magulugulu. Survey recommends use of benthic cover indicator (OC0.1) that includes all categories in the reef (hard coral, macro/flesh algae; turf algae, coralline algae, rubbles, sand, seagrass, invertebrates, dead corals, hard substrate-including rocks, others). In terms of biomass (OC0.2), **Trigger fish were absent at all sites in reef areas and only recorded in sea grass area in Mwamba Mkuu LMMA** (1.44Kg/Ha). **Neither Red Sea Angelfish nor Napoleon Wrasse species were observed in any of the surveyed sites**. Mean **fish biomass for parrotfish varied with 26.69Kg/Ha at Chipopo and 100.44Kg/ha at Sagaf in seagrass areas and 21.5Kg/Ha at Mwamba Mkuu and 757.3 Kg/ha** at Popo in coral reef areas. Mean **fish biomass for butterfly fish were lowest in seagrass beds and only recorded in 2 sites** at 1.13Kg/Ha in Mwamba Mkuu and 24.88Kg/Ha in Sagafu. On **coral areas, the biomass ranged from 4.7Kg/Ha in Jamba Idodi and 136.3Kg/Ha** in Chipopo. The **sites that met the minimum biomass levels of 500kg/ha were in Coral reef** and included Popo (757.3 Kg/ha) and Chipopo (627.4Kg/Ha). Surveys recommend including indicators of fishing pressure (e.g., Groupers) in addition to the current indicators of healthy reef (i.e., Butterly fish) and indicator of balance (i.e., Parrot fish) and exclusion of red sea angelfish and napoleon wrasse that were not recorded in any of the surveys. The **average weight of octopus (OC0.3) inside Chipopo LMMA was established as 1.24 Kgs. During openings, the fishing is restricted to octopus only. T**he average weight of indicator fish outside closures (for Wrasse, Snapper, Octopus) will be established once the monitoring teams engage in data collection.

Three new LMMAs (85.5 ha) were established during the reporting period while existing LMMAs cover is 146.14 Ha (i.e., Magulugulu (67.17Ha); Mwamba Mkuu (78.97 Ha). **Development of the KMNR management plan is in progress** which will incorporate all the 5 LMMAs as fish replenishment zones with interventions for ensuring their sustainability under the community programme (OC0.4). Implementation of the management plan once finalised coupled with strengthening enforcement and providing incentives for compliance can help meet the targets of stabilising the habitat condition (OC0.1) and increasing the biomass (OC0.2) and weight of fish caught following closure of LMMAs (OC0.3)

Baselines on communities' perception of their well-being (OC0.5) and access to and participation in local marine management decision-making (OC0.6) were established during the household, socioeconomic surveys. Most of the women (88%; n=138) and men (73%;119) recorded medium wellbeing in the household baseline surveys, while Shanga Rubu (22%; n=11) and Ishakani (16%; n=7) recorded more people with lower wellbeing. In terms of the overall trend, respondents reported worsening wellbeing in the past one year (41%, n=132; 43% W and 39% M) with the exception of Kiwayu where (61%, (n=43) reported improved wellbeing in the same period. Reporting of worsening wellbeing was significant (80%, n=40) in Shanga Rubu while this ranged between 35-45% of the respondents in the other BMUs. The project interventions will prioritise households with low and medium well-being in selecting the targeted 550 beneficiaries and monitor the progress through subsequent household surveys and income tracking to facilitate reporting by EOP. Engagement in decision-making varied at conservancy and BMU level with Legitimacy & Voice scoring 75.5% (73% in Pate and 78% in Kiunga) at the conservancy level (Annex 26) while majority of the respondents from the 6 BMUs strongly agreed that they can influence BMU decision making (58 % men and 57% women). In Ishakani, poor BMU governance was a big concern cited by all BMU respondents for decreased participation in marine management. Development of best practice guidelines and sensitisation on the same coupled with adoption of the relevant governance frameworks and mentorship can help the communities in addressing the challenges with governance.

3.4   Monitoring of assumptions

The project kept track of bleaching alerts shared by CORDIO and reports from annual ranger reef-based surveys for any adverse impacts. The long protracted La Niña phase that started in 2020 continued to provide a haven for corals of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). No significant bleaching was reported in 2022 as a result and no bleaching has been recorded over the first quarter of 2023 (Jan-March) (AS01). One algal bloom incident was reported in Year 1 however, this was localised and the actual impact on fisheries is yet to be established (AS01). The outbreak of algal bloom can be exacerbated by increased sea temperature (AS01). Reports from annual ranger reef-based surveys and the scientific surveys will be used to report any changes on habitat recovery trends within the project period (AS03). The project activities were relatively slowed down during and after elections (AS04). However, the project team managed to fast-track and implement all the activities that had been planned for Year 1. Cases of disruptions (e.g. demonstrations) associated with the elections have been reported in the country but this has not affected the project sites. The project team will monitor alerts on any new developments and respond accordingly. Restrictions on travel, gathering and night fishing previously associated with the pandemic have since been lifted and no longer an issue in the project sites with regards to demand for fish (AS05, AS06). The project team will monitor alerts on any new developments and adapt accordingly. Both KWS and the local communities have remained supportive of the community initiatives as demonstrated by their leadership in establishment of 3 new LMMAs and inclusion of community representatives in the KMNR management planning process (AS07, AS1.2, AS1.1). Continuous awareness, patrol and enforcement are however needed to support the transition of the new LMMA sites to functional conservation areas.

During the BMU performance assessment, fishers reported that some fishing grounds and habitats were greatly affected by the port construction citing destruction of sea grass and coral reefs. However, no negative impacts have been reported on the actual port operations (AS1.3, Annex 27a)). Individual conservancy-level and joint patrols are being undertaken regularly and have been effective in deterring illegal activities in LMMAs (AS1.4). For instance, results of improved fish catch (Kgs) were recorded during opening of closures in Kiunga and Pate (Annex 29) While illegal activities are reported outside LMMAs (Annex 30). The workplan for review of the management plan was developed during the scoping meeting indicating likely completion of the KMNR management plan by end of 2023. There is overall goodwill by KWS and partners to complete the process as scheduled and subject to availability of funds (AS1.4). The project will be supporting stakeholder consultations. Co-funding has also been secured through TNC for the process.

Market access and lack of incentives such as sustainable fishing gears and microloans were reported as key challenges to most fishers during the household baseline surveys. One buyer (Kumbatia seafood) has been identified to support in providing access to markets of sustainably caught fish (AS2.1, AS2.2, AS2.3) It is expected that prices will continue to be stable and Kumbatia will offer prices slightly above the market rates. The current level of supply is 3 tonnes against the buyer's capacity of 12 tonnes per month (Annex 18). In addition, the company through the contract with fishers is set to provide ongoing capacity building programmes and equipment for managing post-harvest losses to support fishers' engagement in consistent supply quality fish. Kumbatia seafood will continue to expand its markets and diversify to exports which will in turn increase its fish intake and offer better prices to fisher. Efforts will also be made to expand market opportunities and link fishers to additional buyers, both during normal fishing seasons and for auctioning during opening of the fisheries octopus closures.

The project has received adequate support from the government agencies and departments at the national and county level (AS3.1) demonstrated by active participation in planning for and implementation of project activities. (Section 3.1). Good governance remains a priority for the project. Discussions to improve governance have been scheduled for Year 2 and will be based on the results of surveys conducted in Year1 (AS3.2). No major conflicts within or among BMUs have been reported (AS3.3). Project activities with potential of causing conflicts include restriction of fishing in LMMAs, Gear exchange programme particularly for those unwilling to adopt legal gears, Fish to Market mainly by traders not in support of external buyers. Some of the approaches

to address these issues include creating awareness, engaging in extensive consultations to secure buy-in and support with resources required to adapt to the proposed changes. Conflicts will be monitored through the BMU conflict committees and grievance mechanism structures to be discussed in Year 2. **T**he communities value healthy marine ecosystems as demonstrated by their acknowledgement that the status of marine resources is on a declining trend, the causes and solutions highlighted in the household surveys, and the establishment of LMMAs (AS4.1). All the three outputs of the project are a focus of many other projects implemented in Kenya and the WIO region therefore the lessons to be documented from the project have potential of informing learning at different scales (AS4.2)

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

A multifaceted approach has been adopted to deliver and sustain efforts towards biodiversity and poverty reduction. The project **supported detailed species-level assessment of the biodiversity of shallow coral reefs and seagrass beds** on Pate Island and in the KMNR thereby providing evidence base for setting and/or reviewing conservation and management targets in the Pate- Kiunga seascape. The survey also **contributed to national monitoring of coral reefs in Kenya** by KWS and KMFRI and to the WIO's ongoing monitoring of coral reefs and understanding of climate change impacts, under the umbrella of the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN). The information will therefore provide useful reference for future research and long-term monitoring activities at national and regional level. The ranger-based reef surveys, supported by the project is part of the long-term community-led ecological monitoring efforts at seascape level that is used to track effectiveness of management measures being implemented in the Pate-Kiunga seascape. The project **supported establishment of 3 new LMMAs covering 85.5 ha,** which in addition to the 6 existing LMMAs has offered protection to the biodiversity within them while creating an important buffer for KMNR and acting as a reservoir for adjacent fishing grounds. The gear exchange program complements these efforts, and if successfully implemented, the transition to sustainable fishing practices will ensure at least 10 (59%) out of the 17 illegal beach seine nets operating in Pate -Shanga fisheries co-management area have been voluntarily exited by end of project (April 2025), thereby reducing by catch and fishing of juveniles.

Limited livelihood options remain a key driver to over reliance on marine resources in the seascape. Improving access to better market and prices for fish through contractual agreement negotiated with a buyer (s) could play a catalytic dual role of enhancing compliance to legislation by promoting sustainable fishing practices while enhancing income of beneficiaries. **Community consultations and drafting of various frameworks needed to expand the programme were progressed** during the reporting period and the project is positive about raising the number of fishers selling to contract markets and improving incomes for 340 fishers by EOP. The microfinance programme seeks support women and youth to acquire skills and financial resources needed to diversify and/or upscale their enterprises. Of the 238women trained and given loans in Year 1, 93 are in phase 2 and phase 3 of the programme indicating potential for growth and long-term impact of the interventions. The initiative also **contributes to conservation as the target beneficiaries are strictly the members of women groups that are actively involved in conservation programs** including the LMMAs / octopus closures, mangrove restoration, plastic collection and recycling, community-based sea turtle conservation and reef restoration. As part of the reinforcement needed to sustain the gains to be delivered through this grant, the project **has enhanced capacity for enforcement through training of patrol teams and will be supporting regular patrols** to deter illegal/destructive activities including unsustainable fishing practices and poaching. The rangers also support rescuing of species such as turtles from threats including entanglement by lost or abandoned gears. These efforts will be further consolidated through awareness creation on value of healthy ecosystems to promote voluntary compliance and good stewardship.

4.   Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

Well managed fisheries present opportunities for achieving multiple national sustainable development goals (SDG) and supporting implementation of various national policies. The project contributes to poverty reduction (SDG1) and reduction of direct pressures on biodiversity (CBD

goal 5) through livelihood interventions in output 2 including facilitating access to markets and better prices and access to credits. The project microfinance programme contributes to implementation of SDG 5 and Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) priority actions on gender, vulnerable groups and youth aimed at establishing affordable and accessible credit lines for the rural poor, youth and other vulnerable groups and promoting livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups. These efforts are also considered key in reducing rural-urban migration. Fish catch training, promoting sustainable fishing gears and patrols contribute to the fisheries component of the NAP aimed at strengthening monitoring capacity and capability to prevent overfishing. The sustainable fishing practices, establishment of LMMAs/fish replenishment zones, marine resource monitoring and awareness creation contribute to SDG 14 and the CBD goal C, D. Support towards participatory development of management plan for KMNR contribute to SDG 14 and CBD goal E. Establishment of LMMAs/Fish replenishment zones also contribute to ensuring at least 30 per cent of coastal and marine areas are effectively conserved and managed (GBF, Target 3).

5.   Project support to poverty reduction

The primary beneficiaries of the project are coastal fishing communities (men, women, youth) of Kiunga-Pate seascape currently characterised by high poverty, low literacy levels, limited livelihood options and governance related inefficiencies. The project activities are just being rolled out hence the actual contributions to poverty reduction will be monitored and documented in Year 2 and 3. As part of the efforts, **the project is building the capacity needed for securing the integrity of the marine resource base as a critical step in securing livelihoods and well-being** of the target communities. This includes **supporting fishers to acquire non-destructive fishing gear, facilitating access to better prices for fish catch through training, provision of equipment and linkage to buyer (s) and supporting establishment of fish replenishment zones/LMMAs** that enhance fish catch for food and income while offering habitat protection. Improving efficiency and reduction in costs (time lost, fines, confiscation of equipment) associated with illegal fishing practices secure incomes and are co-benefits of compliance with regulations which in turn can enhance cohesion within the communities.

The project has **incorporated micro-credit activities inform of business revolving fund** aimed at promoting long-term economic empowerment of women and youth to enable them to diversify and enhance their livelihoods, hence reduce risks associated with overreliance on natural resources. The **women beneficiaries engage in different small businesses including food and beverage sale, village-based restaurant, grocery, supply of ice flakes to fishers, donkey carts for transportation and logistics, clothes and cosmetic products sale, whole fish sale, selling of eggs**. The additional microfinance beneficiaries supported by the project brings the total number of beneficiaries in Kiunga and Pate conservancies to 655 women since 2019. The skills acquired by enumerators involved in socioeconomic surveys and fish catch data collectors can be leveraged to support similar activities implemented by other partners within the seascape at a fee.

6.   Gender equality and social inclusion

Fauna & Flora's Gender in Conservation' position paper highlights the organisations perspective on, and commitment to promoting gender equality and social inclusion (See annex 31). These aspirations align with those of our implementing partners and the Kenyan constitution of 2010 and are guiding delivery of the project activities. The project had a requirement that its activities (meetings, trainings) have equal representation of women, men and youths however, some contexts did not allow for this e.g there are generally few women rangers in conservancies or women fishers using beach seines. In addition, the attendance sheets were designed to enable the project to disaggregate the data by sex/gender to support monitoring activities. A **gender analysis conducted in Year 1** is helping in refining a gender roadmap for the project which will

include actions to increase women participation as well as specification on how women roles and progress will be monitored and documented throughout project activities. The project's **microfinance programme takes cognisance of the fact women are often disproportionately considered in livelihood interventions** targeting fishing communities and is providing loans to women and youth with 238 women already reached in Year 1. This complements the gear exchange work expected to benefit mostly men. The Fish to market programme targets both men, women and youths and all the three categories were engaged in consultations towards development of frameworks to facilitate implementation of the programme.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1].	37%: Project Implementation Committee & the project team (10 women, 17 men)
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2].	50% • Fauna & Flora Management team 22 members (64% women) • NRT executive team 16 members (25% women)

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The project's **logframe, guided by a theory of change, was extensively used** during project implementation to ensure activities are designed to directly address the indicators at activity, output and outcome levels. Areas requiring co-financing were identified with partners to help with attribution of project impact. Within **Fauna & Flora, there were weekly catch-up calls between field staff and the project lead** to review progress and address emerging issues. **NRT worked on and implemented quarterly and monthly work plans** integrated in the institutions broader planning frameworks and associated reporting. **Regular joint project planning meetings were held between NRT and Fauna & Flora** for activity delivery and expenditure tracking. The **PIC met once**, adopted Y1 workplan and budget with partners actively participating in joint implementation of project activities. The M & E system is under development, and it is expected that all tools needed to support monitoring efforts will be finalised by end of Year 2, Q1. Each tool is to have a lead person to facilitate involvement of all project team members and partners in the M & E process. Currently, NRTs Marine CoMMS database provides a useful tool for monitoring ecological and governance outcomes and the rangers who received training on Marine CoMMS will support monitoring activities. Data collection tools for household surveys were developed and implemented using Kobo toolbox hence will be available for subsequent use and data collection through mobile phone. A BMU and conservancies profile is under development to consolidate information on the institutions and monitor impact of project activities. This will be managed by the Conservancy managers, and the project implementing partners (NRT/Fauna & Flora). Other M&E tools include a log for fish sales records (Annex 17c) to be used in the Fish to market programme; a spreadsheet for microloan disbursement and repayment (Annex 21b); a forum tracking tool to document project activities and level of stakeholder engagement; participatory monitoring tools to collect feedback on training and awareness activities.

Communication with partners and stakeholders will continue through the PIC meetings, emails, social media platforms eg WhatsApp groups. In year 2, the project will embark on monthly communication of project activities to KeFS through the existing framework provided by the institution as a mechanism for monitoring Fisheries co-management activities in the seascape and facilitating reporting to the Director-General (KeFS). Progress updates will also be shared as

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[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

one-pager communications to the County Fisheries Department targeting the County Executive Committee Member and the Director in charge of fisheries.

8. Lessons learnt

Efforts to coordinate implementation of activities across multiple projects and partners within the Pate-Kiunga Seascape were useful in sharing costs as well as human resource and extending the project impact at the seascape level. For instance, the scuba coral reef surveys were co-funded through the Arcadia Fund, and additional grants by TNC and CORDIO. Most of the other activities (LMMA establishment, Microfinance, Gear Exchange, KMNR planning) were also jointly delivered through leveraging additional resources from TNC through its marine grants to NRT. This however also proved to be time-consuming as it often entailed prolonged deliberations than anticipated. Proper scheduling with adequate lead time to agree on shared objectives, harmonise approaches and avoid undue delays in implementation will be critical for the rest of the project period.

Institutional policies/guidelines on partnerships and collaborations are subject to change over time and may affect even well-established approaches for engaging with stakeholders in a project. In one instance, the project was faced with choosing between supporting direct costs incurred by partners collaborating in a project, which was the norm vis a vis a new preference to channel funds to the institution. This was particularly a challenge due to the limited time that was available to prepare the documentation required to formalise this new approach. Early communication of institutional policy changes can play a big role in adapting to the new requirements and/or considering alternatives partnerships to support delivery of project activities.

It is important to engage reliable dealers as we aim to link fishers to the premium formal markets in Mombasa, Malindi and other destinations. Currently most dealers serve as aggregators for major seafood restaurants and seafood export companies. A participatory Market systems development workshop will be organized to clarify roles and integrate the dealers in different market functions so that they are not eliminated.

Gear exchange targeting beach seins remains a very sensitive issue in the Pate-Kiunga seascape due to the community's high dependence on and very strong attachments to the gear (*"Juya ni mama" – Kiswahili* saying loosely translated as beach sein is like a mother"). Any uncertainties around the legal framework banning the use of the gear undermines the rationale for transitioning to more sustainable gears especially where immediate/short-term livelihood needs are perceived to outweigh the medium/long-term ecological benefits. Further, more effort is still required for seascape-level biodiversity conservation impact considering 115 boats using beach seines were reported as operational on Pate Island with the target project area having 17 boats (14%) and the project is targeting 10.

The NRT microfinance model has an innovative way of promoting accountability and loan repayment through provision of motivation token to the chairlady each year for successful repayments (I.e. 100% or all group members pay up).

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

This is the first annual report of this project and therefore no reviews are available to be addressed

10. Risk Management

An **outbreak of algal blooms** attributed to upwelling was experienced in February and March 2023 reducing visibility in some fishing areas. The event was localised and had minimal effect on the coral reef monitoring activities that were underway at the time as one site could not be

surveyed to reduction in visibility. **KMFRI scientist collected samples for analysis and reported that the algal species were non-toxic (Annex 33)**. A conclusive report on the actual impact on the fisheries has not been disseminated. A further investigation by the relevant government institutions was recommended as this may impact the trophic relationships and may in turn affect the habitats (seagrass/corals) and fish productivity.

The success of the gear exchange programme was pegged on securing voluntary commitment by fishers to transition to the use of more sustainable gears. Beach seins were targeted based on their destructive nature (to habitats, high capture of juveniles, by catch), supported by their illegal status as per the national legal framework on Fisheries. The latter has however been **challenged by the court ruling on the grounds of fishing gear restrictions in particular and the entire Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016 in general, as invalid for want of public participation.** The programme may therefore not be able to leverage the full support of the national legal framework on Fisheries during implementation of the activity. One of the alternatives being considered is to support the same efforts but as a pilot activity to demonstrate potential benefits (ecological, socioeconomic) of not using the gear within the Pate-Shanga JCMA.

The elections in Kenya were held on 9th August 2022. The period before and after the elections were considered volatile therefore travel and filed activities were held off until late August 2022. Lamu county has been classified as a security hotspot area with travel and safety concerns for staff working on the project. Although no security incidents were reported in Year 1, measures undertaken to safeguard staff include Hostile Environment Awareness Training (HEAT) (3 staff involved) and development of Fauna & Flora's internal travel and safety protocol for Lamu which is implemented by staff involved in field visits. NRT and other partners collaborating in implementation of the project also implement their own security protocols.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

During the reporting period, Fauna & Flora had a change of staff occasioned by resignation of the Marine Programme Manager, Kenya who was also the project lead. This led to slow-down in implementation of activities in Q3 as the project management was taken up by the Country Manager while technical support to NRT was now being provided through the technical specialist, marine, based in the Fauna & Flora Nairobi office and the UK respectively. A recruitment was conducted and a replacement secured in Q4. In the end Y1 activities were successfully implemented.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The microfinance programme has received traction at the county level with the launch of the new phase of the programme being graced by the Lamu County Governor, and other high-profile government officials. The project's efforts build into the ongoing phases of the women microfinance program for the Pate and Kiunga conservancies that have so far been considered successful with high loan repayment rate and increased savings by the beneficiaries. The total savings at NRT Sacco by women beneficiaries from various groups in Kiunga and Pate Conservancies is KES. 3.5 million (£20470.8) as of 31st March 2023 and, they have been leading in loan repayment since 2019 to date for the women micro-finance program in all the 44 NRT member conservancies. It is therefore anticipated that through adequate support, this trend will continue even with the new beneficiaries. In particular, NRT trading has long term plans of fund raising to capitalise the programme and provide continuous trainings to the beneficiaries. Further, the entrepreneurship trainings conducted to micro finance beneficiaries have instilled skills in small business management that will result in stability and growth of the enterprises.

Enforcement is an important factor in the success of conservation efforts, and the project is cognisant of the limited capacity within government institutions to deliver on this function solitarily. The rangers supporting patrols are employees of the conservancy and the BMU patrol teams have the mandate to conduct regular patrols hence with the trainings received in MCS will continue to work in the seascape. Other broader efforts with partners in the seascape include

formally registering Kiunga as a Community Wildlife Association under the Wildlife Act (2013) to better recognise and reinforce their role in co-managing the KMNR.

The fish to market program is a market-based initiative where beneficiaries are linked to a formal buyer from the initial stages. This ensures that fishing activities are market oriented and have potential of pulling other reliable buyers thus creating a sustainable market chain. Working with formal buyers and other market actors ensures that fishers receive a hand up rather than hand out. When fishers' technical capacity in fishing and handling is built by buyers, they tend to adopt market-based standards and able to penetrate diverse markets. The market analysis conducted mapped out market actor's interconnectedness and in the second year of the program, a participatory market system workshops with all the actors will strengthen market connections and expand market opportunities. Currently a few fishers are eligible to participate in the fish to market initiative due to the illegal and/or destructive fishing gears being used and a prolonged process envisaged in the gear exchange program. This may affect the number of fishers in the 'Fish to Market' initiative. The program intends to finalise recruitment in the second quarter of the second year.

As part of the agreement with partners involved in the ecological surveys, all cleaned raw data including photographs will be provided to all the involved institutions electronically.

13.   Darwin Initiative identity

Darwin has been acknowledged as the main funder of the project activities for the period 2022-2025. Darwin is also acknowledged as one of the principal donors and partners under the larger Fauna & Flora and NRT marine programme. The awareness materials (T-Shirts and Kikois - loin clothes) printed to promote sustainable fisheries management and used during opening of existing octopus closure in Kiunga as well as establishment of new LMMAs in Kiwayu had the Darwin Logo and the tagline *"Funded by the UK Government through the Darwin Initiative".* The tagline and logo were also used variably in reports, invitation letters and presentations e.g. during the project inception and KMNR management plan scoping meeting attended by community, government and non-state actors. The participant sign sheets also include the Darwin logo and for each activity, the communities are informed of the Darwin Initiative's role as a funding source. The initiative is well known to the project partner institutions including KWS both at the headquarters, county and site level KMNR; Kenya Fisheries Service at the coast region office, the county and sub-county offices; County government-Fisheries Department, Department of Environment; the community conservancies (PMCC/KICOWA) and the 6 target BMUs; Technical including TNC through collaboration in activities and CORDIO and KMFRI through the collaboration and technical support in research activities. The project feeds into the FFIs broader marine programme in Kenya which has a dedicated webpage within FFIs website. Although no postings were made in Year 1, partly because most activities were implemented in the last quarter, more deliberate efforts will be made to increase availability of project outputs online. NRTs social media presence (website, Facebook, WhatsApp) will continue to provide platforms for sharing the project outputs.

14.   Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes (Helen Karki-Chettri; Helen.Karki-▬▬▬
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? *Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy; Introduction to social safeguards; Safeguarding essentials*	Past: 47% [7/15] Planned: 47% [7/15]

Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.
No.

Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.
Yes. The activities include validation of the draft social safeguarding training guidelines (Annex 20) developed in Year 1, conducting training for key project partners on the guidelines and a partners-led analysis of existing social safeguards frameworks within their institutions (I.e NGOs, government, conservancies and BMUs) and the project area, to identify gaps and prioritise actions for improvement. Moreover, Fauna& Flora has an internal Learning Management System, which enables online training in policies and procedures and all its staff are required to attend compulsory safeguarding training, including Safeguarding essentials; Fauna& Flora 's Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy, and introduction to Social Safeguards. All Fauna& Flora's staff involved in this project have undertaken these trainings and the project officer that has been recruited under this project will also undertake these trainings as a priority. 3 Fauna & Flora staff who participated in field activities were taken through Hostile Environment Awareness training with 4 more staff targeted for this training in Y2.

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 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	207, 184	207,184		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities		

building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

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

The project supported establishment of three new LMMAs/fish replenishment (85.5 ha) within the Pate-Kinga seascape increasing the number of LMMAs within target sites from 6 (661Ha) to 9 (746.64 Ha) (O1.3). The new sites have different management measures based on the interest of the communities and the suitability of the sites. This include Shimo la Tewa (28.3 ha, Temporary Octopus Closure/diving); Coral Garden (46.47 ha, No -Take zone); and Mike Inn (10.3ha; Gear restriction, only hook & line fishing allowed). Allowing diversity in management measures is critical for area-based conservation efforts to balance biodiversity conservation priorities and livelihoods needs of local communities. The 238 microfinance beneficiaries supported by the project brings the total number of beneficiaries in Kiunga and Pate conservancies to 655 women since 2019 and enhance participation of women in local marine resource management through their engagement in conservation activities.

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1:Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Globally-important marine ecosystems along Kenya's northern coast are sustainably managed by local communities, safeguarding carbon sinks, supporting endangered marine turtle and mammal populations, and securing fisheries livelihoods.		Species-level assessment of the biodiversity of shallow coral reefs & seagrass beds conducted in selected sites on Pate- Kiunga has improved understanding on status of the key ecosystems. 3 new LMMAs have been established to conserve critical habitats by offering protection through no-take zones and to improve fisheries/fish catch through octopus closure and expected spill over from no-take zones. Capacity for monitoring the marine resource base and enforcement has been enhanced through trainings on fish catch data collection and conducting effective patrols. A new phase of microfinance programme was launched increasing access to microcredits to 238 women to support livelihood enhancement and diversification while contributing to conservation efforts within the Pate-Kiunga seascape.	██████████████████████
Outcome Strengthened local marine governance, enforcement capacity and market-based sustainable livelihoods improve community wellbeing and ecosystem health of 1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitat across Kenya's Lamu seascape	0.1 By EOP, health (measured by stable % of algal cover and less than 10 sea urchins per 250m2) and coverage of coral reefs and seagrass beds remain stable in six existing LMMAs (baselines to be established by EOY1). 0.2 By EOP, biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs	0.1: Baselines for coral reef and seagrass cover and sea urchins have been established for the 6 target LMMAs: Popo, Sagafu, Jamba Idodi, Chipopo, Mwamba Mkuu and Magulugulu within the Pate-Kiunga seascape. 0.2: Baselines have been established on biomass of indicator fish species in the 6 target LMMAs listed above.	0.1 Conduct annual ranger-based reef surveys to monitor progress. Conduct patrols for awareness and enforcement. 0.2 As above.

	has increased by 20% against baselines established in Y1 (species to be monitored include red sea angelfish, napoleon wrasse (EN), and families of parrot fish, trigger fish, butterfly fish).	Neither Red Sea Angelfish nor Napoleon Wrasse species were observed in any of the surveyed sites. Trigger fish were absent at all sites in reef areas and only recorded in sea grass area in Mwamba Mkuu LMMA (1.44Kg/Ha).	
	0.3 By EOY2, 30% increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure sites, as compared to the baseline (established in Y1) at each site; by EOP a two-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught following reef closures, as compared to the average weight of octopus caught with no management intervention.	0.3: Baselines on weight of octopus catch form closures were established with support from TNC marine grant.	0.3 Conduct fish catch monitoring to document change and progress.
	0.4 By EOY2, ca. 25,661 ha (25,000 ha of Kiunga Marine National Reserve; 661 ha of LMMAs in KMNR – 2 existing, 3 to be newly designated) are afforded protection under KWS's gazetted management plan.	0.4: Development of the KMNR management plan is in progress with the scoping and resource base inventory conducted in year 1. Plan will incorporate the 5 LMMAs as fish replenishment zones including 2 existing LMMAs covering 146.14 Ha. Three new LMMAs (85.5 ha) were established at the end of Year.	0.4 Support the subsequent steps in the KMNR plan development process including stakeholder engagement to input into the management plan.
	0.5 By EOP, 330 women and 220 men within 550 vulnerable fisher households report improved material, subjective and relational wellbeing against baselines established in Y1.	0.5: Baselines on wellbeing have been established in the 6 target BMUs/villages through the household socioeconomic survey (320 HH).	0.5 Provide feedback to communities and implement project activities (output 2, livelihoods) aimed at contributing to improvement in household wellbeing and monitor impact.
	0.6 By EOP, 1,424 fisher households from two conservancies (Pate and Kiunga) and six BMUs report improved access to and participation in local marine management decision-making.	0.6 Baselines on access to and participation in local marine management decision-making have been established through the governance audits at conservancy and BMU level.	0.6 Provide feedback to communities, implement project activities aimed at strengthening governance (output 3) and monitor impact.

Output 1. 1. >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.	1.1 18 community monitors (3 from each of the six target BMUs) are trained and implementing fisheries catch monitoring by EOY1; and are trained and implementing in-water monitoring by EOY2 (Baseline: 6 community monitors).	1.1: 18 (11 male & 7 female) community members from Ishakani, Kiunga, Kiwayu, Shanga Rubu, Shange Ishakani and Pate BMUs have been trained on fish catch monitoring and will be involved in monitoring from Year 2 (Ref. section 3.1, A1.1, Annex 7a). Training of community members on in-water surveys will be done in Year 2, coupled with monitoring in October-December season when the sea conditions will be favourable for the activity.
	1.2 By EOY1, 30 community rangers covering two conservancies are trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS), operate under a Code of Conduct jointly developed with community members (inclusive of a grievance mechanism), and are conducting bi-weekly joint patrols with KWS/Fisheries Department (KeFS) Lamu, (Baseline: 14 rangers trained on CoMMS, no Code of Conduct in place).	1.2: 27 community rangers from Pate and Kiunga conservancies and 4BMU patrol sub - committee members have been trained on Marine CoMMS; Fisheries MCS; and rangers SSOPs. The bi-weekly joint patrols with KWS, KeFS- Lamu have been ongoing and will continue in Year 2. A training on social safeguards has been scheduled for year 2 following which existing frameworks (including grievance mechanisms) will be reviewed, gaps identified and actions for improvement implemented. (Ref. section 3.1, A 1.3 Annex11a)
	1.3 By EOY2, six targeted BMUs (1,424 households) establish and demarcate three new LMMAs, with related by-laws approved and formalised, boundaries demarcated, and awareness of allowable and prohibited activities raised among community and fishery stakeholders (baseline: 6 existing LMMAs, EOP target: 9 LMMAs).	1.3: Three new LMMAs/fish replenishment zones have been established in Shimo la Tewa (28.3 ha, Temporary Octopus Closure/diving); Coral Garden (46.47 ha, No -Take zone); and Mike Inn (10.73 ha; Gear restriction, only hook & line allowed). Daily patrol including awareness creation are ongoing for the first two weeks before transitioning to the normal regular patrols. Development of by-laws will be finalised in Year 2. (Ref. section 3.1, A1.5, Annex 13)
	1.4 By EOP, patrols register a 40% decrease in the number of illegal activities detected against the baseline (552 incidents) as a result of project interventions due to improved compliance and deterrent role of regular patrols.	1.4: Capacity for enforcement has been threatened through trainings of rangers and BMU patrol committee on effective patrols. Daily/bi-weekly joint patrols are ongoing and expected to contribute to deterrence. Other project interventions targeting livelihoods (Output 3) have incentives for compliance but are still being rolled out therefore progress on this indicator will be incorporated in the Year 2 reporting (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.4, Annex 11a)
	1.5 By EOY2, resource base inventory for coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, fish, marine mammals,	1.5: A resource base inventory (RBI) report for KMNR has been generated with section four highlighting the reserves ecological context of the reserve and various checklists have also been generated. (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.5, Annex 14a)

	turtles, sharks and rays in the Kiunga seascape (including ca. 25,000ha KNMR and 661ha LMMAs) has been completed, detailing occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats. 1.6 By EOP, a management plan for the Kiunga seascape (25,661ha) has been consultatively developed, based on the results of the resource base inventory and approved by KWS.	1.6: The process of developing the management plan is underway. The time of completion has been estimated as Q2 of Year 2 (end of 2023) (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.6, Annex 15a)
Activity 1.1 In Y1, identify and train members of six targeted BMUs to conduct regular fishing catches monitoring at main landing sites across all years.	18 community members (11 male & 7 female) from Ishakani, Kiunga, Kiwayu, Pate, Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu BMUs were trained over a 3-day period in March 2023 on fish catch monitoring and Marine Management Monitoring System (Marine CoMMs). (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.1, Annex 7a)	Fish catch data collection by the trainees starts in Y2 (Q1 2023); to be done twice a week (Tuesday & Thursday) in 6 targeted fish landing sites and submitted to the respective conservancies for data entry and reporting.
Activity 1.2, Conduct annual in-water surveys (habitats and marine wildlife) with community members and conservancies' rangers once a year across all years.	Ranger based coral reef monitoring surveys conducted over 9-day period in February 2023 in 18 sites within Pate and Kiunga conservancies. Sites in Kiunga are also within KMNR. (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.2, Annex 8)	Sharing survey feedback with community and other stakeholders to inform management and resource use decisions; Continue with bi-annual monitoring of the sites (Q3). Training communities on in-water surveys (linked to activity 1.1)
1.3 In Y1, facilitate the development of an enforcement Code of Conduct with NRT, Pate and Kiunga boards, and representatives from their constituting BMUs.	An enforcement code of conduct has not been developed. NRT has security Standard Operating procedures (SOPs) with a section on conducting patrols as well as pocket-cards (portable) on human rights which were considered adequate to serves the purpose for enforcement code of conduct at conservancy level. (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.3, Annex 11a, 11c)	Training on safeguards and safeguarding which will include code of conduct (linked to activity 3.4)

1.4 In Y1, train community rangers on patrol data collection, monitoring and security operations (conducted by NRT security team, aligned with Code of Conduct).	23 community rangers (3 women, 2 men) and 4 BMU patrol sub-committee members (all men) from Kiunga and Pate Conservancies have been trained on Security SOPs; W/M CoMMs; and Fisheries MCS (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.4, Annex 12)	The rangers will be involved in daily as well as regular joint patrols with the other stakeholders (KWS, Fisheries) in the seascape focused on deterring illegal activities including poaching of vulnerable species, fishing in LMMAs, use of destructive fishing gears causing by-catches and fishing of juveniles; and rescue of turtles
1.5 Organise community and BMU consultations in targeted BMUs to facilitate the design and establishment of 3 new LMMAs over the three years	Held 3 consultation meetings and completed verification, mapping, and demarcation of the 3 new LMMAs/ fish replenishment zones sites in KICOWA/KMNR I.e Shimo la Tewa (Temporary Octopus Closure/diving); Coral Garden (No -Take zone); and Mike Inn (Gear restriction with all gears restricted except hook & line) (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.5, Annex 13)	Sensitisation and regular patrols by conservancy rangers and BMU patrol teams to create awareness on the existence and value of functional LMMAs (linked to activity 4.1) Consultation meetings in Y2 to draft the traditional by-laws for incorporation into the fisheries by-laws for the 3 BMUs i.e Kiwayu, Chandani and Mkokoni Resource monitoring by conservancy rangers and BMU in-water survey teams targeting species, habitat and fish catch to determine effectiveness of the LMMAs (Linked to activity 1.2)
1.6 With partners carry out a resource base inventory for Kiunga Marine National Reserve in Y1.	A resource base inventory (RBI) report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) was developed in a process led by KWS. Report provides the ecological context of the reserve as well as other key aspects for management planning including operations, security, tourism and community livelihoods. (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.6, Annex 14a)	Facilitate stakeholder engagements to input into the broader KMNR management plan. (Linked to activity 1.7)
1.7 Facilitate consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders to input into the Kiunga Marine National Reserve management plan; submit draft to KWS for formal approval by Y3.	A scoping of Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) management plan was conducted in early March 2023 with primary funding from TNC grant to NRT. Other consultation activities scheduled for Y2. (Ref. section 3.1 A 1.5, Annex 15a)	Facilitate stakeholder engagements to input into the broader KMNR management plan.

Output 2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).	2.1a By EOY2, offtake agreements with seafood companies under the Fish-to-Market programme are implemented, securing new access to markets for ≥300 fisherfolk (120 women, 180 men) practicing sustainable fishing (baseline: 40 fisherfolk; EOP target: 340). 2.1b By EOP, the households of 150 of these 300 fisherfolk (60 women, 90 men) report increased incomes (baseline established in Y1) as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses. 2.2 By EOY2, 250 people (175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men, non-overlapping]) have increased their incomes compared to Y1 baseline, and by 20% EOP, as a result of diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings. 2.3 By EOP, as a result of their voluntary commitment/engagement through the gear exchange programme, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have swapped illegal beach seines for other legal gears.	2.1a/2.1b: Key frameworks underpinning the FTM programme have been consultatively developed in Year 1 including draft MoU to be signed by the conservancies, buyers (Kumbatia Seafoods) and other key partners supporting the programme (Fauna & Flora/TNC); criteria for selection of beneficiaries and a draft contract between fishers and buyers. Further consultations to finalise the frameworks, conduct participatory market mapping (A 2.3) and gradual registration of new fishers will be rolled out in Q1 of Year 2. These activities will be complemented with capacity building activities to meet agreed market standards and environmental regulations (A 2.4). (Ref. section 3.1 A 2.1, Annex 16a, 16b, 17a, 17b). In addition, equipment (5 Cooler boxes, 10 Cooler bags and a Solar Freezer) to help in reducing post-harvest losses were purchased in Year 1 and will be distributed once the beneficiaries are selected and enrolled to the fish to market programme. 2.2: The project supported enterprise development trainings and disbursement of loans to 238 women (151 new) in Year 1 (A 2.7). Baselines on types of businesses and income has been established. (Ref. section 3.1 A 2.7, Annex 21a) 2.3: Consultations on expansion of the beach sein gear exchange programme to Pate were conducted and baselines on use of the gear established. Seven (7) beach seine owners from Pate - Shanga fisheries co-management area have expressed (privately) interest in exchanging the gears but were not ready to proceed until consensus is secured among the wider fisher community. Uncertainties around the illegality of beach is a key concern (Annex 23a). 2.1/2.2/2.3: Socio-economic surveys were done in 320 beneficiary households and baselines on status of household income ascertained for households' beneficiaries participating in fish to market; micro credit access and enterprise training. This will form a basis for monitoring income changes in the sub sequent years through repeat surveys (A 2.5, Annex19a)	
Activity 2.1 In Y1, define selection criteria and identify 300 new households for the Fish-to-Market programme; establish baselines on fishing practices, household income and wellbeing.	Fish to Market beneficiary selection criteria was drafted through consultative meetings held between December 2022 and March 2023 with the target fisheries BMUs (Kiunga, Kiwayu, Shanga Rubu, Shanga Ishakani, Pate). Baselines on fishing practices, household income and wellbeing were incorporated in the socioeconomic survey, beach seine	Enrol new beneficiaries to the fish to market programme; provide support and mentorship to enable beneficiaries to effectively engage in the programme.

	baseline surveys (A2.5 and 2.8). Additional individual surveys conducted to supplement the data and a list of potential beneficiaries generated.	
Activity 2.2. Facilitate meetings between buyers and three BMUs to agree on contracts for sustainably-caught seafood, including prices, quality standard (i.e., size, fishing method), and compliance requirements.	Village-level consultation meetings held between Kumbatia Seafood, conservancy representatives, BMU members and fishers of Kiunga, Shanga Ishakani, Pate and Ishakani to discuss the expansion of Fish to Market Programme to their BMUs; a draft contract has been developed to guide the engagements between the buyer and fishers.	Validation, endorsement and signing of the contract by the BMU/fishers and buyer.
2.3 Conduct participatory market mapping workshops with identified key market actors of fisheries and marine products in Y2.	The activity is planned for Y2. As a foundational step, a market analysis of the Lamu fish marine market chain was carried out to create a better understanding of the characteristics of the various market actors in relation to existing supply and demand of marine fish.	Conduct the participatory market mapping workshops, develop and implement action plan for addressing emerging issues/constraints.
2.4 Provide extension training services and support on small-scale value addition and sustainable fishing practices to meet agreed market standards and environmental regulations.	Activity is planned for Y2.	Develop an action plan with target beneficiaries on delivery of the extension services, roll out the programme and monitor impact.
2.5 Establish baselines (Y1) and repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) on income and household wellbeing for people receiving livelihoods/market access support to monitor impact of project interventions.	Baselines surveys on income and household wellbeing established in year 1, Q 4 through 320 household surveys. (Annex 19a)	Feedback to beneficiaries, stakeholders, project implementation staff and use findings to develop actions plans to address gaps and capacity needs Repeat survey in year 2 to monitor impact of project activities on household income and wellbeing.
2.6 Conduct gender analysis to increase understanding of dynamics affecting participation, identify and monitor actions to increase female participation.	Gender analysis in 6 BMUs completed in year one and report generated with recommendations to inform project implementation to ensure participation in and benefit from the project for both genders. (Annex 20)	Feedback to beneficiaries, stakeholders, project implementation staff and use findings to develop actions plans to address challenges identified.

2.7 Identify and train 250 women and youth to join microlending scheme; deliver enterprise training and launch and monitor microlending scheme.	Enterprise development training was conducted for 3 groups each in December 2022. A new phase of women's micro-finance program for Kiunga and Pate conservancies was launched where 238 women from local communities received loans worth Kshs. 8.5 million. In particular, 151 (63%) women joining the program for the first time received Kshs.25K each to start a business, 82 (34%) women graduating to second level received Kshs.50K each and 5 (2%) women graduating to third level received Kshs.100K each to expand their businesses. (Annex 21a)	Offer mentorship for the beneficiaries, monitor loan repayment and disburse additional funding to the groups.
2.8 Conduct baseline study on use, ownership, coverage and economic model of beach seines in Pate; identify and facilitate 10 boats/crews to engage in gear exchange.	Gear selectivity surveys conducted in March 2023 and covered 4 villages that engage in beach seine fishing within Pate Island including Faza, Kizingitini, Pate and Shanga Ishakani. (Annex 22a) Socioeconomic survey was conducted in March 2023 to gather perceptions & recommendations for drafting a beach seine gear exchange program in Pate Island. It involved 5 villages/ BMUs (Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu, Pate, Faza/Rasini and Kizingitini); 44 semi structured individual interviews; 20 Focus Group Discussions; 12 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) (Annex 23a, b) A two-day stakeholders' consultations coupled with sensitisation on the impact of different fishing gears on the environment and fish populations meeting was held on in March 2023 to design and implement a beach seines gear exchange program in Pate - Shanga fisheries co-management area	Further consultations to mobilise community to enrol for the gear exchange programme. Purchase and distribution of sustainable gear upon securing buy in.

| | | in Pate Island - Lamu County. Participants: 80 local community members (68 male & 12 female) - the fishers, beach seine owners, traders and local leaders (Annex 23a)

First draft agreement on beach seine gear exchange program for Pate was developed but not approved (Annex 24) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Output 3.** Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks. | 3.1 By EOY2, governance and management guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for six BMUs (associated with Pate and Kiunga community conservancies and representing 1,424 households/6,265 people) are endorsed by their respective leaders and being implemented.

3.2 By EOP, 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen from the six BMUs representing 1,424 households/6,265 people report improved governance function and representation (including of women and marginalised groups) and effective safeguarding (compared with Y1 baseline).

3.3 By EOY1, annual feedback and action planning systems are in place within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies, enabling six BMUs (1,424 households/6,265 people) to track and present their respective progress and set upcoming priorities.

3.4 By EOP, 40 men, 40 women and 70 youth <26 y.o (35 women, 35 men) [a subset of the 6,265 people in indicator 3.3 above] are trained in the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP), contributing to a 20% increase in participation of women and youth in BMU executive | 3.1 The activities to deliver on this indicator are scheduled for Year 2 and will include mapping existing governance /management guidelines and resources for BMUs, identification of gaps to be addressed, development of required resources and mentorship towards implementation. In addition, the KeFS through the World Bank funded project (KEMFSED) is in the process of developing SOPs for BMUs which will cover key functions of BMU based on the BMU regulations. The project will follow up with KeFS/KEMFSED project to contribute to the process and support in rolling out the SOPs to the target BMUs on Pate-Kiunga Seascape. (Ref. Section 3.2)

3.2 Baselines perceptions on performance of governance function and representation by Conservancies and BMUs were established in Year 1 (Ref. Section 3.2, Annex 26 and 27) and will be monitored in year 2 and 3.

3.3 Both BMUs and Conservancies have mechanisms for providing feedback to and receiving input from the communities. Focus will be in strengthening and ensuring effectiveness of these systems. The first series of feedback and annual action planning meetings under the project will be held in Q1 Year 2 to disseminate results of the governance effectiveness assessment (Ref. Section 3.2, Annex 26 and 27) and develop work plans for 2023.

3.4 The LAMP training (A 3.7) is scheduled for Year 2. BMU Executive Committees and Conservancy boards are elected every 4 and 3 years respectively hence the change in representation by gender in these governance structures can only be determined when the next elections are conducted | |

	committees and Conservancy boards (Baseline: Kiunga Conservancy board: 4 women, 8 men, 0 youth; Pate Conservancy board: 5 women, 8 men, 0 youth).		
3.1 Develop community management and governance training guidelines for six BMUs within Pate and Kiunga Conservancies to foster inclusive, transparent and accountable governance (Y2).		3.1: The activity is scheduled for Y2	Develop community management and governance training guidelines
3.2 Facilitate development of standard operating procedures (including safeguarding and adherence to human rights frameworks) and best practice guidelines for BMUs, Conservancies and project partners (Y1-2).		3.2: Progress regarding SOPs for conservancies captured under Activity 1.3.	The project will follow up with KeFS/KEMFSED project to contribute to the development process and support in rolling out the SOPs for BMUs in target sites on Pate-Kiunga Seascape. (Ref. Section 3.2)
3.3 Train six targeted BMUs and Pate and Kiunga Conservancies on the SOPs and Best Practice Guidelines and secure endorsement of local leaders (Y2).		3.3: Progress regarding SOPs for conservancies captured under Activity 1.4.	Same as above (activity 3.2)
3.4 Develop safeguarding training guidelines; train key project partner staff, 2 conservancy staff and 6 BMU leaders (Y1-2).		Draft social safeguarding training guidelines (Annex 25) have been developed. The scope of the guidelines include introduction to social safeguards, importance of social safeguards, potential risk for conservation projects and social safeguards processes and mechanisms specifically: Stakeholder engagement, Grievance Redress Mechanism; Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC); Standard operating procedures and Code of conduct.	Validation of the draft guidelines with partners, finalization, and training. Partners to analyse existing social safeguards frameworks within their institutions, map out gaps and prioritise actions for improvement.
3.5 Establish community governance and management effectiveness baselines in six BMUs and two conservancies (Y1); carry out governance audits to measure progress (Y1, Y3).		A governance audit (Governance Index) to measure progress, governance capacity and management effectiveness was successfully conducted for Kiunga and Pate conservancies in December 2022 and focused on 4 key areas i.e. accountability, performance, legitimacy	Disseminate feedback from the two assessments; develop action plans to address the issues identified; support the communities to implement prioritised actions; monitor progress

	and voice, fairness and rights, and conservancy direction Governance assessment conducted in February 2023 for six BMUs supported by the project (Kiunga, Ishakani, Kiwayu, Shanga Ishakani, Shanga Rubu, Pate) and involved representatives from BMUs Executive Committee, BMU assembly and the respective conservancy board (47 men and 14 women). The assessment areas align with provisions of the BMU regulations and focused on 4 key areas considered essential to effective functioning of any BMU i.e., BMU Administration, Financial management, Management plan & implementation, and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance. (Annex 26 and 27)	
3.6 Establish Knowledge and Perception (KAP) baselines (Y1); repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) to monitor changes in community perceptions of BMUs/Conservancies' ability to represent community voices/interests.	The KAP surveys were incorporated in the conservancies and BMU governance assessment in activities 2.5 and 3.5.	
3.7 Conduct Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) training for 40 men, 40 Women and 70 youth (<26y.o.), bolstering capacity for conservancy/BMU committee participation.	The activity is scheduled for Y2	

Output 4. Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher communities and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast, including decision-makers.	4.1 By EOP, awareness of the marine environment, Fisheries and Wildlife Act, LMMAs, demarcation, bylaws, and community environment is raised among non-specialist audiences through a range of targeted dissemination activities.	4.1: Awareness activities were scheduled for Year 2. However, activities such as the Gear Exchange baselines and consultations (2.8), establishment of LMMAs and patrols (1.5, 1.4) incorporated creating awareness to the fishing communities on sustainable fishing practices, marine conservation and the relevant laws.	
	4.2 By EOY2 the resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to Government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape.	The RBI report has been generated. Dissemination to be done in Year 2,	
	4.3 By EOY2, best practice guidelines related to LMMA development, BMU governance and co-management are developed to facilitate coordination and peer learning among key stakeholders, including government, along the Kenyan coast.	Scheduled for Year 2	
	4.4 By EOP, lessons learnt and potential policy implications are documented and shared with KWS, KFeS, other counties and stakeholders working on marine conservation in Kenya and made publicly available.	Scheduled for Year 2. Documentation of lessons is an ongoing process during implementation of the project and key lessons will be consolidated into targeted outputs for different stakeholders.	
4.1 Create awareness raising messaging and materials, and disseminate via social media, radio, posters and signage, etc. (Y2, Y3).		The project supported printing of awareness materials (100 T-Shirts and 52 Kikois – loin clothes) to promote sustainable fisheries management. Some of the materials were used during community consultations on establishing fisheries closures (in Kiwayu) and opening of existing octopus closure in Kiunga.	Map out awareness needs, create and disseminate awareness materials to various target groups
4.2 Draft paper based on A resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape in Y2.		Planned for Y2. The RBI report has been developed.	

4.3 Document project learning related to community-led governance, coastal management and market-based incentives on an ongoing basis; synthesise and disseminate learning in Y3.	Planned for Y2; but Ongoing	
4.4 Attend conferences and/or webinars to share project information and lessons learnt with other NGOs/KeFS/KWS and to influence policy and decision-makers on marine management (Y2, Y3).	The activity is scheduled for Y2	

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
Impact: Globally-important marine ecosystems along Kenya's northern coast are sustainably managed by local communities, safeguarding carbon sinks, supporting endangered marine turtle and mammal populations, and securing fisheries livelihoods.			

Outcome: Strengthened local marine governance, enforcement capacity and market-based sustainable livelihoods improve community wellbeing and ecosystem health of 1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitat across Kenya's Lamu seascape.	0.1 By EOP, health (measured by stable % of algal cover and less than 10 sea urchins per 250m2) and coverage of coral reefs and seagrass beds remain stable in six existing LMMAs (baselines to be established by EOY1).	0.1 Annual community in-water survey reports	Climate change does not affect communities, sea temperatures, and/or sea level rise drastically in the next three years.
	0.2 By EOP, biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs has increased by 20% against baselines established in Y1 (species to be monitored include red sea angelfish, napoleon wrasse (EN), and families of parrot fish, trigger fish, butterfly fish).	0.2. Community in-water coral reef habitat survey reports	No unforeseen, environmental externalities negatively impact the status of indicator species (e.g., pollution event, arrival of new commercial fishing operations, etc.).

Coral reef recovery and seagrass growth are slow processes. As such, we are unlikely to establish and confirm recovery trends within the project period. |
| | 0.3 By EOY2, 30% increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure sites, as compared to the baseline (established in Y1) at each site; by EOP a two-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught following reef closures, as compared to the average weight of octopus caught with no management intervention. | 0.3 Annual fisheries catch assessment survey reports per community/BMU landing site (n = 6 sites) | Political situation around 2022 elections does not unduly delay project implementation.

Seasonal shocks, including Covid-19, do not affect market demand for fish.

Covid-19-related assembly and travel restrictions do not limit field work. and/or community meetings/trainings and workshops. |
| | 0.4 By EOY2, ca. 25,661 ha (25,000 ha of Kiunga Marine National Reserve; 661 ha of LMMAs in KMNR – 2 existing, 3 to be newly designated) are afforded protection under KWS's gazetted management plan. | 0.4 KWS-approved management plan for Kiunga Marine National Reserve and draft operational plan | KWS continues to prioritise the inclusion of LMMAs in the Kiunga Marine National Reserve management plan and as an opportunity to set important precedence for future co-management of marine areas. |
| | 0.5 By EOP, 330 women and 220 men within 550 vulnerable fisher households report improved material, subjective and relational wellbeing against baselines established in Y1. | 0.5 Annual household socio-economic surveys | |

	0.6 By EOP, 1,424 fisher households from two conservancies (Pate and Kiunga) and six BMUs report improved access to and participation in local marine management decision-making.	0.6 Knowledge and perception (KAP) surveys and annual good governance assessments	

Outputs 1. >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.	1.1 18 community monitors (3 from each of the six target BMUs) are trained and implementing fisheries catch monitoring by EOY1; and are trained and implementing in-water monitoring by EOY2 (Baseline: 6 community monitors).	1.1 Training reports/records, monitoring datasets and survey reports	Communities continue to support the creation of LMMAs.

KWS engagement stays positive and continues to recognise community measures of protection.

Lamu Port operations maintain a similar footprint over the project period, and do not cause any new, negative environmental impacts on target habitats and indicator species.

Increased patrolling and risk of detection, apprehension, and/or legal and financial consequences serve to deter individuals from undertaking illegal activities in LMMAs and KMNR.

KWS' review process of the revised management plan is conducted on a timely basis and concludes prior to the end of the project period. |
	1.2 By EOY1, 30 community rangers covering two conservancies are trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS), operate under a Code of Conduct jointly developed with community members (inclusive of a grievance mechanism), and are conducting bi-weekly joint patrols with KWS/Fisheries Department (KeFS) Lamu, (Baseline: 14 rangers trained on CoMMS, no Code of Conduct in place).	1.2 Training records, pre-/post-testing, joint patrols records, patrol reports validated by cooperating authorities, Code of Conduct in place	
	1.3 By EOY2, six targeted BMUs (1,424 households) establish and demarcate three new LMMAs, with related by-laws approved and formalised, boundaries demarcated, and awareness of allowable and prohibited activities raised among community and fishery stakeholders (baseline: 6 existing LMMAs, EOP target: 9 LMMAs).	1.3 By-laws validated by the mandated authorities, map of the demarcated areas, no. of people attending awareness raising meetings on new LMMAs, KAP surveys	
	1.4 By EOP, patrols register a 40% decrease in the number of illegal activities detected against the baseline (552 incidents) as a result of project interventions due to improved compliance and deterrent role of regular patrols.	1.4 Analysis of monthly patrol records	
	1.5 By EOY2, resource base inventory for coral reefs, seagrass meadows,	1.5 Resource base inventory report	

	mangroves, fish, marine mammals, turtles, sharks and rays in the Kiunga seascape (including ca. 25,000ha KNMR and 661ha LMMAs) has been completed, detailing occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats.	
	1.6 By EOP, a management plan for the Kiunga seascape (25,661ha) has been consultatively developed, based on the results of the resource base inventory and approved by KWS.	1.6 KMNR's updated management plan drafted, incorporating co-management provisions for nine LMMAs

Output 2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).	2.1a By EOY2, offtake agreements with seafood companies under the Fish-to-Market programme are implemented, securing new access to markets for ≥300 fisherfolk (120 women, 180 men) practicing sustainable fishing (baseline: 40 fisherfolk; EOP target: 340). 2.1b By EOP, the households of 150 of these 300 fisherfolk (60 women, 90 men) report increased incomes (baseline established in Y1) as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses.	2.1 Seafood/fish sourcing agreements between company/ies and community groups (BMUs) for sustainably caught fish, annual household socio-economic surveys reports, fish market contract(s) and sales records	Market demand for fish remains high and/or expands. Improved market access and livelihoods incentivises ongoing sustainable fisheries practices. Continued commitment by Kumbatia Seafood, a national seafood company, to link communities to fish markets.
	2.2 By EOY2, 250 people (175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men, non-overlapping]) have increased their incomes compared to Y1 baseline, and by 20% EOP, as a result of diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings.	2.2 Micro-loan records, enterprise development training reports, annual socio-economic survey reports (detailing change in income of community members benefiting from microlending and enterprise development trainings), case studies on impact of micro loans	
	2.3 By EOP, as a result of their voluntary commitment/engagement through the gear exchange programme, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have swapped illegal beach seines for other legal gears.	2.3 Fishing gear use annual surveys and reports, signed gear exchange agreements, records of beach seines returned	
Output 3. Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks.	3.1 By EOY2, governance and management guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for six BMUs (associated with Pate and Kiunga community conservancies and representing 1,424 households/6,265 people) are endorsed by their respective leaders and being implemented.	3.1 Meeting minutes, participants logs, endorsed guidelines and SOPs documents, annual governance audit report, stakeholder feedback meeting minutes, annual plans of action	Continued support from national and local government for Lamu County. BMU governance structures and officers operate transparently, in accordance with their by-laws, and in the best interests of their membership.

	3.2 By EOP, 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen from the six BMUs representing 1,424 households/6,265 people report improved governance function and representation (including of women and marginalised groups) and effective safeguarding (compared with Y1 baseline).	3.2 Annual governance audit reports, lists of BMU committees' members, grievance feedback mechanism (detailing how community concerns were addressed), safeguarding guidelines and training report, knowledge and perception assessments	Any conflicts arising within or among BMUs are successfully managed.
	3.3 By EOY1, annual feedback and action planning systems are in place within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies, enabling six BMUs (1,424 households/6,265 people) to track and present their respective progress and set upcoming priorities.	3.3 Annual participatory data analysis, stakeholder feedback meeting minutes	
	3.4 By EOP, 40 men, 40 women and 70 youth <26 y.o (35 women, 35 men) [a subset of the 6,265 people in indicator 3.3 above] are trained in the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP), contributing to a 20% increase in participation of women and youth in BMU executive committees and Conservancy boards (Baseline: Kiunga Conservancy board: 4 women, 8 men, 0 youth; Pate Conservancy board: 5 women, 8 men, 0 youth).	3.4 BMU and Conservancy board members lists, LAMP training pre- and post-surveys	
Output 4. Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher communities and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast, including decision-makers.	4.1 By EOP, awareness of the marine environment, Fisheries and Wildlife Act, LMMAs, demarcation, bylaws, and community environment is raised among non-specialist audiences through a range of targeted dissemination activities.	4.1 KAP surveys of LMMAs, estimated reach of radio announcements, social media posts, local news stories, dissemination of reports, project summaries, t-shirts, posters among target audiences.	Community members perceive value of contributing to health marine ecosystems.

The learning and experiences generated by the project are broadly applicable and of interest to other counties and BMUs in high-value coastal and marine areas in Kenya. |
| | 4.2 By EOY2 the resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to | 4.2 Publicly accessible report on websites of partnering institutions including KWS, NRT, Fauna & Flora | |

	Government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape. 4.3 By EOY2, best practice guidelines related to LMMA development, BMU governance and co-management are developed to facilitate coordination and peer learning among key stakeholders, including government, along the Kenyan coast. 4.4 By EOP, lessons learnt and potential policy implications are documented and shared with KWS, KFeS, other counties and stakeholders working on marine conservation in Kenya and made publicly available.	4.3 Best practice guidelines developed with BMUs, fisheries and KWS, record of dissemination among other counties, NGOs and BMUs along the coast 4.4 Number of presentations, case studies and/or reports on lesson learnt shared with other NGOS, stakeholders, etc.	

Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)

Output 1: >1,000 ha of coral reef and seagrass habitats are effectively managed by six existing (661 ha) and three newly designated (ca.500 ha) LMMAs.

1.1 In Y1, identify and train members of six targeted BMUs to conduct regular fishing catches monitoring at main landing sites across all years.

1.2 Conduct annual in-water surveys (habitats and marine wildlife) with community members and conservancies' rangers once a year across all years.

1.3 In Y1, facilitate the development of an enforcement Code of Conduct with NRT, Pate and Kiunga boards, and representatives from their constituting BMUs.

1.4 In Y1, train community rangers on patrol data collection, monitoring and security operations (conducted by NRT security team, aligned with Code of Conduct).

1.5 Organise community and BMU consultations in targeted BMUs to facilitate the design and establishment of 3 new LMMAs over the three years.

1.6 With partners carry out a resource base inventory for Kiunga Marine National Reserve in Y1.

1.7 Facilitate consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders to input into the Kiunga Marine National Reserve management plan; submit draft to KWS for formal approval by Y3.

Output 2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 Households (390 women and 220 men)

2.1 In Y1, define selection criteria and identify 300 new households for the Fish-to-Market programme; establish baselines on fishing practices, household income and wellbeing.

2.2 Facilitate meetings between buyers and three BMUs to agree on contracts for sustainably-caught seafood, including prices, quality standard (i.e., size, fishing method), and compliance requirements.

2.3 Conduct participatory market mapping workshops with identified key market actors of fisheries and marine products in Y2.

2.4 Provide extension training services and support on small-scale value addition and sustainable fishing practices to meet agreed market standards and environmental regulations.

2.5 Establish baselines (Y1) and repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) on income and household wellbeing for people receiving livelihoods/market access support to monitor impact of project interventions.

2.6 Conduct gender analysis to increase understanding of dynamics affecting participation, identify and monitor actions to increase female participation.

2.7 Identify and train 250 women and youth to join microlending scheme; deliver enterprise training and launch and monitor microlending scheme.

2.8 Conduct baseline study on use, ownership, coverage and economic model of beach seines in Pate; identify and facilitate 10 boats/crews to engage in gear exchange.

Output 3. Local governance structures for 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks

3.1 Develop community management and governance training guidelines for six BMUs within Pate and Kiunga Conservancies to foster inclusive, transparent and accountable governance (Y2).

3.2 Facilitate development of standard operating procedures (including safeguarding and adherence to human rights frameworks) and best practice guidelines for BMUs, Conservancies and project partners (Y1-2).

3.3 Train six targeted BMUs and Pate and Kiunga Conservancies on the SOPs and Best Practice Guidelines and secure endorsement of local leaders (Y2).

3.4 Develop safeguarding training guidelines; train key project partner staff, 2 conservancy staff and 6 BMU leaders (Y1-2).

3.5 Establish community governance and management effectiveness baselines in six BMUs and two conservancies (Y1); carry out governance audits to measure progress (Y1, Y3).

3.6 Establish Knowledge and Perception (KAP) baselines (Y1); repeat surveys (Y2, Y3) to monitor changes in community perceptions of BMUs/Conservancies' ability to represent community voices/interests.

3.7 Conduct Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) training for 40 men, 40 Women and 70 youth (<26y.o.), bolstering capacity for conservancy/BMU committee participation.

Output 4: Awareness of the values of healthy marine ecosystems is increased among fisher community and stakeholders at multiple levels along the Kenyan Coast.

4.1 Create awareness raising messaging and materials, and disseminate via social media, radio, posters and signage, etc. (Y2, Y3).

4.2 Draft paper based on A resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape in Y2.

4.3 Document project learning related to community-led governance, coastal management and market-based incentives on an ongoing basis; synthesise and disseminate learning in Y3.

4.4 Attend conferences and/or webinars to share project information and lessons learnt with other NGOs/KeFS/KWS and to influence policy and decision-makers on marine management (Y2, Y3).

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

This is an initial mapping of existing project indicators with the standard indicators. A more comprehensive table will be completed and included in the next reporting period

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-D04	0.1 By EOP, health (measured by stable % of algal cover and less than 10 sea urchins per 250m2) and coverage of coral reefs and seagrass beds remain stable in six existing LMMAs (baselines to be established by EOY1).	Stabilised/ improved coral reefs and seagrass cover within six existing LMMAs	Area (ha)						
DI-D04	0.2 By EOP, biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs has increased by 20% against baselines established in Y1 (species to be monitored include red sea angelfish, napoleon wrasse (EN), and families of parrot fish, trigger fish, butterfly fish).	Increase in biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds within 6 existing LMMAs	% Increase;						20%
DI-D04	0.3 By EOY2, 30% increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure sites, as compared to the baseline (established in Y1) at each site; by EOP a two-fold increase in average individual weight of octopus caught following reef closures, as compared to the average weight of octopus caught with no management intervention.	Increase in average individual weight of octopus caught in following reef closure within 6 existing LMMAs	% Increase						Two-fold increase
DI-D16	0.5 By EOP, 330 women and 220 men within 550 vulnerable fisher households report improved material, subjective and relational wellbeing against baselines established in Y1.	Number of households reporting improved material, subjective and relational well being	Households	330 women and 220 men	0				550

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-B05	0.6 By EOP, 1,424 fisher households from two conservancies (Pate and Kiunga) and six BMUs report improved access to and participation in local marine management decision-making.	Number of people reporting increased participation in local marine management decision-making in the six target BMUs BMU and Pate and Kiunga conservancies.	People	Gender; Age Group; Typology of community/ management organisations.					
DI-A01	1.1 18 community monitors (3 from each of the six target BMUs) are trained and implementing fisheries catch monitoring by EOY1; and are trained and implementing in-water monitoring by EOY2 (Baseline: 6 community monitors).	Number of community monitors from six target BMUs trained on marine resource monitoring (fisheries catch and/or in-water monitoring)	People	Men, women,	18			18	30
DI-A01	1.2 By EOY1, 30 community rangers covering two conservancies are trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS), operate under a Code of Conduct jointly developed with community members (inclusive of a grievance mechanism), and are conducting bi-weekly joint patrols with KWS/Fisheries Department (KeFS) Lamu, (Baseline: 14 rangers trained on CoMMS, no Code of Conduct in place).	Number of community rangers from PMCC and KICOWA trained in Marine Conservancy Management and Monitoring System (CoMMS) and engaging in patrols	People	Men, women,	30			23	30
DI-A01	3.4 By EOP, 40 men, 40 women and 70 youth <26 y.o (35 women, 35 men) [a subset of the 6,265 people in indicator 3.3 above] are trained in the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP), contributing to a 20% increase in participation of women and youth in BMU executive committees and	Number of community members who have undertaken the Leadership and Management Programme	People	Men, women, youths	0			0	150

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	Conservancy boards (Baseline: Kiunga Conservancy board: 4 women, 8 men, 0 youth; Pate Conservancy board: 5 women, 8 men, 0 youth).								
DI-D01	1.3 By EOY2, six targeted BMUs (1,424 households) establish and demarcate three new LMMAs, with related by-laws approved and formalised, boundaries demarcated, and awareness of allowable and prohibited activities raised among community and fishery stakeholders (baseline: 6 existing LMMAs, EOP target: 9 LMMAs).	Area of nearshore waters under sustainable management through establishment of new LMMAs .	Area, hectares	LMMAs/community-controlled	85.5ha			85.5ha	500 ha
DI-C19	1.5 By EOY2, resource base inventory for coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, fish, marine mammals, turtles, sharks and rays in the Kiunga seascape (including ca. 25,000ha KNMR and 661ha LMMAs) has been completed, detailing occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats. 4.2 By EOY2 the resource base inventory report for Kiunga Marine National Reserve is disseminated to Government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape.	Number of other publications produced	Number	Report	1			1	1

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DI-B01	1.6 By EOP, a management plan for the Kiunga seascape (25,661ha) has been consultatively developed, based on the results of the resource base inventory and approved by KWS. 0.4 By EOY2, ca. 25,661 ha (25,000 ha of Kiunga Marine National Reserve; 661 ha of LMMAs in KMNR – 2 existing, 3 to be newly designated) are afforded protection under KWS's gazetted management plan.	Number of new/improved MPA management plans available and endorsed	Number	Plan	0			0	1
DI-A06	2.1a By EOY2, offtake agreements with seafood companies under the Fish-to-Market programme are implemented, securing new access to markets for ≥300 fisherfolk (120 women, 180 men) practicing sustainable fishing (baseline: 40 fisherfolk; EOP target: 340).	Number of fisherfolk with offtake agreements with seafood companies reporting improved access to markets under the Fish-to-Market programme	People	120 women 180 men	0			0	300
DI-D16	2.1b By EOP, the households of 150 of these 300 fisherfolk (60 women, 90 men) report increased incomes (baseline established in Y1) as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses.	Number of households reporting increased income as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses	Households	60 women 90 men	0			0	150
DI-D16	2.2 By EOY2, 250 people (175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men, non-overlapping]) have increased their incomes compared to Y1 baseline, and by 20% EOP, as a	Number of households reporting increased income as a result of access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings.	Households	175 women and 75 youth [<26 y.o, 35 women, 40 men)	0			0	250

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	result of diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings.								
DI-B09	2.3 By EOP, as a result of their voluntary commitment/ engagement through the gear exchange programme, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have swapped illegal beach seines for other legal gears.

1.4 By EOP, patrols register a 40% decrease in the number of illegal activities detected against the baseline (552 incidents) as a result of project interventions due to improved compliance and deterrent role of regular patrols. | Number of individuals who have swapped beach seines for other legal and sustainable fishing gears. | People | 170 men | 0 | | | 0 | 170 |
| DI-B05 | 3.2 By EOP, 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen from the six BMUs representing 1,424 households/6,265 people report improved governance function and representation (including of women and marginalised groups) and effective safeguarding (compared with Y1 baseline).
3.3 By EOY1, annual feedback and action planning systems are in place within Pate and Kiunga Community Conservancies, enabling six BMUs (1,424 households/6,265 people) to track and present their respective | Proportion of households reporting improved governance function and representation in conservancies and/or BMUs. | People | 50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen | | | | | 50% of fisherwomen and men |

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
	progress and set upcoming priorities.								
DI-C15	4.1 By EOP, awareness of the marine environment, Fisheries and Wildlife Act, LMMAs, demarcation, bylaws, and community environment is raised among non-specialist audiences through a range of targeted dissemination activities.	Number of Media related activities to create awareness on marine conservation activities in the Pate-Kiunga Seascape.	Number	Radio announcements, social media posts, local news stories, dissemination of reports, project summaries, t-shirts, posters	3			3	9
DI-C01	4.3 By EOY2, best practice guidelines related to LMMA development, BMU governance and co-management are developed to facilitate coordination and peer learning among key stakeholders, including government, along the Kenyan coast. 3.1 By EOY2, governance and management guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for six BMUs (associated with Pate and Kiunga community conservancies and representing 1,424 households/6,265 people) are endorsed by their respective leaders and being implemented.	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Number	Product typology.	0				3
DI-C19	4.4 By EOP, lessons learnt and potential policy implications are documented and shared with KWS, KFeS, other counties and stakeholders working on marine conservation in Kenya and made publicly available.	Number of other publications produced detailing lessons learnt from the project and potential policy implications	Number	Case studies and report on lesson learnt	0				3

Table 2   Publications

Most project outputs are activity reports to be synthesised into lessons learnt. The ecological and socioeconomic baseline study reports are drafts which will be finalised in year two.

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)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **correct template** (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	Yes
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	No
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Have you included means of verification? You should 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 need 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
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	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.	