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Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":

(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/information-notes/>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2024

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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 2023 – Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2023 – March 2024 Annual Report 2
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: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] NRT: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 15 th May 2024

1. Project summary

The three-year project is focusing on the Pate-Kiunga seascape in Lamu County, along Kenya's northern coast. This area boasts highly productive ecosystems i.e. coral reefs, expansive seagrass beds and dense mangrove forests, that support diverse species of fish, turtles and

marine mammals. In addition to previous recognition as Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area (EBSA) and Key Biodiversity Area (KBA), the area's significance as a reproductive area for Bluespotted Lagoon Ray (*Taeniura lymma*), led to its recent recognition as an important Shark and Ray Area extending from inshore and surface waters (0 m) to 50 m. Main threats to biodiversity identified through research and stakeholder consultations include 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 attributed to population growth leading to increases in the demand for food and other productive resources. In addition, the low literacy and high poverty rates limit opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, including access to employment and meaningful engagement in policy and decision-making processes. The security concerns along the Kenya-Somali border continues to influence development as well as organisations interest in working in these remote sites while climate change exacerbates the effect of these stressors.

The project seeks to secure the ecosystem health and function in six existing and three proposed Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) (covering c.1,000 ha), that are within and/or adjacent to the 25,661 ha Kiunga Marine National Reserve (KMNR) to safeguard community wellbeing, carbon sinks, and endangered marine species. Its four main outputs target 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 5.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Fauna & Flora and **The Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT)** are the lead and local implementing partner respectively with their engagement formalised through a Sub Grant Agreement. NRT through its regional (Coast) office was responsible for day-to-day implementation of all the other project activities with oversight and technical support from Fauna & Flora. All the project activities were co-designed and delivered with other project partners depending on shared interests, mandates, and opportunities for synergies. Specifically, the community conservancies (**Pate Island Marine Community Conservancy (PMCC)** and **Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA)**), through their respective **Beach Management Units (BMUs)** supported with mobilisation of local communities to engage in various project activities including social safeguards training, consultations on gear exchange, fish to market programme, leadership training. Community members trained under the project supported monitoring activities including fish catch data collection, in-water surveys, patrols, repeat household socioeconomic surveys and fish sales monitoring. Partnership with Forward Consulting provided three of its trainee trainers (ToTs) with opportunity for mentorship/ professional development under the project. The ToTs subsequently delivered the Leadership and Management training to the targeted BMUs.

The partnership with **Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)**, which is the government agency mandated with conserving and managing wildlife in Kenya across all protected area systems, and **Wildlife Research and Training Institute (WRTI)** deepened in year 2 with the project supporting updating of the Resource Base Inventory for KMNR; stakeholder engagement to input into the Management plan; expert working group meetings to draft the plan's programmes and joint patrols with BMUs and conservancy rangers to enhance enforcement. KWS representative in the **Project Implementation Committee (PIC)** also presented some of the project activities during various sessions in international workshops. The KMNR management plan **Expert working group** involved additional stakeholders expanding participation in the project (Annex 14b)

Similarly, synergies with **Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS)** and the County government of Lamu, through the **County Fisheries department** was enhanced through the county officers (Lamu East) who supported various trainings including refresher on fish catch data collection, the BMU mentorship programme to support rolling out of the standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and

guidelines developed under the World Bank-funded **Kenya Marine Fisheries and the Socio-Economic Development (KEMFSED)** project, and the repeat socioeconomic surveys. The project also partnered with the **County Department of Tourism, Culture, Trade and Investment** to support the 23rd Lamu Cultural festival, with a focus on the fishing competition as a mechanism to create awareness and promote sustainable fishing practices in the county.

The project continued to collaborate with **The Nature Conservancy (TNC)** in upscaling and replicating of activities including sharing lessons from Gear Exchange implemented in Kiunga, Fish to Market support, first phase of the Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) training, and KMNR management planning. This collaboration has enabled the project to leverage additional resources through joint activities co-financed through TNC's grants to NRT

Partnership with **Kumbatia Seafoods**, a private sector entity collaborating with the project to improve access to better markets by providing ready and reliable market as well as premium fish prices to communities practicing sustainable fishing, extended to co-facilitating Participatory Market System Development (PMSD) workshops, extension services targeting improvement in fish handling and fish quality to meet market requirements. Kumbatia also presented the project activities during the COP 28 in Dubai.

The Project Implementation Committee, whose membership includes the institutions listed above, and Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute and Kenya Forest service, continued to provide guidance, technical support in the implementation of the project with the project-specific WhatsApp platform proven useful in providing updates on implementation of project activities.

On 13th June, 5 project staff members from Fauna & Flora attended the Darwin Initiative workshop in Nairobi, organised for Project Leads by UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and shared//learned from project implementation experiences with other grantees. On 21st March 2024, Fauna & Flora Darwin Initiative leads, joined Centre for Ecosystem Restoration Kenya and Conservation International to brief the **British High Commissioner** regarding the ongoing projects. The visit, which took place at Brackenhurst, also showcased benefits of a site-based Global Biodiversity Standard Certification, funded by Darwin Initiative, and other initiatives. The project is also pursuing collaboration with the **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)** regarding screening of LMMAs in Pate as potential Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and Green Listing (on IUCN's Green List of Protected Area).

3. Project progress

The second of year of the project (Y2) covered 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024. The second PIC meeting took place on 30th August 2023 in Lamu and attended by 21 (9F,12M) participants inclusive of the project team and the PIC members. The meeting focussed on progress in implementation of project activities in the first year of the project highlighting achievements, challenges and lessons to foster learning; discussion of work plan for Year 2 (1st April 2023-31st March 2024) and how to leverage support from PIC member institutions and other stakeholders to enhance delivery of the project (See annex 6). The project WhatsApp platform continued to facilitate regular updates to the PIC by the conservancies as well as project team. The Project Officer for North Kenya Seascape was recruited in June 2023 and has played a pivotal role in project support (planning activities, implementation and reporting). Implementation of project activities was well spread out in all the four quarters of Y2 as detailed in the sections below (3.1-3.5). The acronyms used in the report are provided in Annex 21.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Outputs 1

A1.1 Fish Catch Training & monitoring (target 18): 6 community monitors (2F; 4M) out of the 18 trained in Y1, were commissioned in July 2023 to collect fish catch data on daily basis and

detailed data twice a week (Tue. & Thu.) at 6 targeted landing sites (3 in Pate, 3 in Kiunga) (**Annex 7a**). The community monitors also assisted in monitoring octopus catches during the opening of two fisheries closures in September 2023 & March 2024. Correspondingly, a structured data management framework serving both BMU and Conservancy-level (PMCC and KICOWA) operations was established. The framework is crucial mainstreaming seascape-level monitoring, facilitating monthly report generation from the broader Marine Conservancy Management Monitoring System (CoMMS) database, informing ongoing marine resource management, and fostering collaboration with partner organizations. Additionally, six Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA) community monitors received refresher training in data collection and reporting to support the coordination of these monitoring efforts. In addition, there was a two-day training session (16th & 19th February 2024) focused on fish catch data collection aimed at enhancing regular updates of Marine Conservancy Management and reporting (**Annex7b**). The forum facilitated significant learning for the participants, mainly comprising community data monitors, BMU leaders (chairmen and secretaries), BMU data collectors, as well as national and county government fisheries officers. The meeting was intended to share feedback on data collection methods to improve timely and accurate reporting on fisheries catch. More resources are being mobilized to sustain monitoring efforts.

A1.2 The bi-annual ranger based coral reef monitoring survey by Kiunga & Pate conservancies was conducted in November 2023 covering their wider conservation areas as well as the existing 9 LMMAs to monitor their effectiveness. The 11-day survey involved 23 participants (2F, 21M) including Kiunga rangers (10), Pate rangers (8), KWS rangers (3) and Fisheries BMU members (2). The survey covered 18 sites that are within KICOWA/KMNR and PMCC and the determined benthic cover, densities of locally important commercial fish, as well as densities of invertebrates that are ecosystem indicators. Observations from the survey show an abundance of fish with a variety of species recorded including obligate corallivores (main diet is coral, therefore their presence is a good indicator of reef health) such as blackback butterfly fish. Other significant sightings especially within the LMMAs include the endangered Napoleon wrasse, trigger fish species, hump head parrotfish, and other families of parrot fish. The information from the surveys is crucial for guiding community management decisions and actions. The activity report and data collected is provided in **Annex 8a & 18b** respectively. Next survey is scheduled for 17th – 29th April 2024.

The findings of the Y1 Scientific scuba-based coral and seagrass surveys were shared with communities during feedback meetings to BMUs (**Annex 24a**) and finalised reports available for dissemination to different stakeholders (**Annex8c**). Further, the results of the scientific coral reef baseline surveys were shared with communities and stakeholders during a partner-funded (TNC) feedback meeting/three-day training workshop on coral reef restoration held in August 2023 and attended by 40 participants (10F; 30M) (**Annex9c**). The workshop contributed to raising awareness about coral reefs, their significance, the threats they face and restoration options (supporting A4.1 and 4.3). The results guided identification and mapping of priority areas for upscaling restoration in 0.5 ha of degraded coral reef areas within LMMAs in Kiunga. The project aims to synergize with this initiative for ecological and social outcomes. Between 14th & 29th January 2024, a Scuba Diving Training was conducted (through Bloomberg and TNC co-finance) for 8 reef rangers from Pate and Kiunga Conservancies on Open water scuba diving, safety at sea, and coral reef restoration specialty to enhance their capacity and skills to effectively support underwater surveys and coral reef restoration work. 7 out of the 8 trainees qualified as open water divers and received PADI Open Water Diver certification, as well as PADI Reef Restoration Specialty course certification, while the remaining 1 trainee attained scuba diver qualifications, with certification to dive up to 8 meters under supervision of a dive master or a dive instructor ([Link](#)). Following the training, the rangers are now using the acquired skills to support the underwater surveys and coral reef restoration work including the bi-annual ranger-based surveys, and regularly monitoring and maintaining artificial coral structures to ensure successful growth and survival. This is important in enhancing fisheries management and improving the management of marine protected areas and locally managed marine areas (LMMAs). The activity report and copy of certification provided in **Annex 9a & 9b** respectively.

Development of an enforcement Code of Conduct (A1.3): A draft code of conduct adapted from International Federation of Rangers is in place, for sharing with NRT and the conservancies

to see if it is adaptable (Annex10). Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Fisheries Patrol were developed under the Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development project (KEMFSED) to promote and enhance compliance with legislation relating to fishing activities in the BMU area of jurisdiction. It includes procedure for pre-patrol planning-roles, intelligence gathering; operational planning-route, personnel, logistics, security, equipment, date, procedure for pre-patrol briefing; procedure for patrol; post patrol procedure; patrol reporting form and a list of infringements (44) in coastal and marine waters (Annex 22a; SOP7).

1.4 Patrols: Between December 2023 and March 2024, 234 (76F;158 M) drawn from Executive Committees and Patrol subcommittees of eight Beach Management Units (Ishakani, Kiunga, Mkokoni, Chandani, Kiwaiyu, Pate, Shanga Ishakani and Shanga Rubu BMUs) within the project site underwent training on the Fisheries Patrol SOPs to enable them discharge their mandates and report their activities to KeFS monthly (Annex22b &22c). At the conservancy level, the 23 Community Rangers (3F; 20M) from Pate and Kiunga conservancies trained on SOPs in Y1 are conducting routine monitoring and patrols, and monthly joint patrol with the mandated government agencies, antipoaching mobile teams, and BMUs patrol sub-committees to deter illegal fishing, sea turtle poaching, logging, and other illegal activities. The summary for the security incidence report for NRT-Coast Conservancies and the Marine CoMM's reports for Kiunga and Pate Conservancies for the reporting period are provided in Annex 11a, 11b & 11c.

Moreover, a sea turtle anti-poaching awareness campaign and on-site awareness on sustainable fishing practises was conducted during the monthly joint patrols. The joint patrol not only aimed to address immediate threats but also served as a platform to strengthen collaboration between the partners and communities (Annex11d). A link with the Kenya Fisheries Service's (KeFS) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) command centre in Mombasa was established, to increase visibility of MCS efforts in the Kiunga-Pate seascape and prompt swifter responses to incident reports by the mandated government agencies. NRT-Coast held 2023 warden's forum to discuss on matters of security for natural environment (wildlife, forest, fisheries), handling of court cases, critical challenges, digitalization of data, best practice in the context of the wardens' responsibilities, and enhancing collective efforts in wildlife conservation. The forum involved all NRT Coast conservancies wardens, Head of NRT Coast antipoaching teams (9-3&9-7), KWS Wardens from Lamu, Tana River and Garissa Counties, and the Head of NRT Wildlife and Security department (Annex 11e).

Consultations, design and establishment of new LMMAs (A1.5 target 500ha): The focus during Y2 has been to ensure effectiveness of the existing and newly established LMMAs where the fisheries BMUs, the conservancy rangers and the relevant government agencies (KeFS, County FID, KWS) collaborate to create awareness, monitor, and police illegal fishing within the LMMAs. In September 2023, LMMAs awareness and progress review meeting was held in Kiunga and Pate conservancies where by-laws for the LMMAs/octopus' closures under Kiunga and Ishakani BMUs were drafted, LMMAs management committee established for PMCC, and action plan developed for priority areas of LMMAs improvement (**Annex 12a & 12b respectively**). Both Kiunga and Pate conservancies opened their octopus closures twice during Y2 (Sept 2023 & March 2024) and harvested **1,996.94** kilograms of octopus, which generated **KES 968,421.86 (£ 5,23.13)** for fishers with a better price (double the local market price) (linked to A2.1/2.2 & O2.1) (**Annex13a & Annex 13b**). Summary results from the openings of the closures since the establishment is provided in Annex 13c. Consultations on expansion and /or establishment of the already proposed LMMAs will continue in Y3. One of the suggestions fronted and shared with the project is revival of *Iweni* LMMA. which is within the Pate-Shanga JCMA. However, there are concerns around its proximity to the Lamu Port's navigation channel, enforcement and governance structure which still needs to be addressed if the project is to support its revival. Another option explored is establishment of seagrass LMMAs (more details in the output section: O1.3)

Resource Base Inventory (RBI) (A1.6) & Development of KMNR management plan (A1.7):

In July 2023, KMNR Management Plan Core Planning Team (CPT) held a 3-day meeting attended by 15 participants, to draft the Plan's foundations followed by a 2-day consultation workshop attended by 38 participants (13F; 25M) for stakeholders to provide input into the document. An Expert Working Group (EWG) was also established to support in enriching the management programmes for the plan (**Annex14a**). The EWG meeting was subsequently held in December 2023, attended by 24 participants (8F; 16M) (Annex 14b). Both processes have been used to update the draft Resource Base Inventory for the reserve (**A1.6**) which will inform development of a paper for dissemination (**4.2**). The two processes were funded through the project and a TNC grant. Additional resources are being mobilised by partners to support the pending steps which include the stakeholders' workshop for plan presentation/validation, the Core Planning Team meeting for final plan compilation and activity planning, and the production, approval, and gazetting of the plan.

Output 2 Livelihoods

The expansion of **Fish to Market (FTM) programme (A 2.1-2.4)** targeting 300 households was progressed through a series of engagements and a total of **319 fishers (81F, 238 M)**, including the women octopus fishers, were registered and onboarded into the program from 8 BMUs. All the newly recruited fishers recorded using sustainable and non-destructive gears with total compliance to landing site rules and were trained on the FTM concept, sustainable fishing methods, fish handling and processing techniques aligned with buyer requirements, post-harvest loss reduction (**Annex15a**). During the onboarding, the draft criteria for FTM beneficiaries' selection developed in Y1 was presented to the fishers for validation and endorsement and a database developed for all fishers under the program (**Annex 15b**). The fishers from 3 BMUs (Kiwayu, Kiunga and Faza) out of the 7 BMUs engaged in fish to market sold **35.4 tons** of their catches to a buyer (Kumbatia Seafood) during the reporting period and were paid **KES. 6,844, 194 (£ 36,280.72) (Annex15c)**. Additionally, the local dealers were paid KES. 25/£0.13 for each kilo of fish sold and the conservancies and BMUs were each paid KES. 5/£0.03 for each kilo of fish sold. To help reduce post-harvest losses and address the cold storage issues, **5 beneficiaries including** 4 dealers (1F; 3M) and the best hook and line fisher in Kiwayu in 2023 (1M) were issued with a total of **10 cooler bags (2 each)** and **5 coolers boxes (1 each)**. Additionally, a group of women Octopus fishers (13F) were provided with **1 solar Freezer**. The beneficiaries are under the FTM and Kiunga Gear Exchange Program.

Building on **market analysis** of the Lamu fish marine market chain, **the first participatory market system systems workshop (PMSD) (A 2.3)** was held on 16th August 2023 with Kumbatia Seafood and local market actors composed of fish dealers, flake ice suppliers within the project sites. 21 participants (4 F, 17M) took part in the meeting whose main objective was to diagnose the constraints within the fisheries market system and explore different structuring options for the value chains to support more sustainable practices. Participating actors proposed structured fish sourcing plans and coordination of logistics, agreed on respective roles, variety of fish, expected volumes, fish quality protocols, and expected prices (Annex 16a). **The second PMSD**, attended by 44 participants (9F, 35M) was held on **7th December 2023** and one of the key actions was formation of council of dealers to streamlining fish sourcing processes. Participants also mapped various constraints that fish traders are facing and developed action plans to mitigate the constraints (Annex 16b). **The third PMSD workshop/ 1st Council of Dealers meeting**, was held on **1st March 2024** and attended by 22 dealers (6F and 16M) from 5 BMUs (Kiunga, Kiwayu, Faza, Shanga Ishakani, and Lamu). It focused on creating awareness among dealers on fish quality, pricing and logistical coordination. Modalities were agreed upon on how the registered fishers were to receive more ice and cooler boxes from Kumbatia Sea Food company. The dealers also ratified the leadership of the council i.e. roles of the executive council of dealers and developed the by-laws which would guide their operations (Annex 16c). **The fourth PMSD workshop** held on 28th March 2024 and attended by 26 (9F, 17M) participants, served as a follow up meeting with Council of Dealers. The discussions on market dynamics and

requirements were progressed, fish quality issues were discussed, a framework for fish offtake developed and the Council of dealers' constitution (by-laws) reviewed and adopted (Annex 16d).

Between February 25th & March 2nd, 2024, a series of **Fish-To-Market value addition extension trainings (A 2.4)** and awareness on sustainable fishing practices were conducted in Kiunga and Pate. The aim was to ensure that the beneficiaries under Fish-To-Market meet the required international market standards for seafood and to ensure that fishing is conducted under sustainable practices as well as ensuring that there is working relationship among market actors. A total of 308 participants (29F; 279M) attended the training from all 8 Beach Management Units (BMUs) under the FTM Program (**Annex 17a**).

The second household **socioeconomic survey (A2.5)**, was conducted from 22nd to 26th February 2024, and involved 350 households (163 F, 187 M). A total of 12 enumerators (6 F, 6M) received a 2-day training on 20th and 21st February 2024 and administered the survey across 6 BMUs benefiting from the project. The report evaluated the impact of the project by using the Y1 socio-economic findings as baselines and is provided in Annex 18.

The Gender analysis (A2.6) report developed in Y1 is informing the Darwin Capacity gender project to be rolled out in Pate in Year 3, and which aims at promoting equitable gender norms to strengthen conservation governance and impact. On August 29, 2023, the Project Officer supporting the Darwin project attended a gender analysis validation workshop convened by TNC to align it with the Gender approaches in the Darwin project. Some of the meeting participants were drawn from the 6 BMUs that are supported under the Darwin Project and the need for partners working in KMNR to effectively align the gender approaches in the project area was emphasised (Annex 19).

A 2.7 Women & Youth Microfinance (target 250 women & youths): A new phase of women micro-credit program was launched on 31st October 2023. **132** beneficiaries were onboarded (79 Pate; 53Kiunga) and received their first loan (KES 3.25 million/£17,889.91) while 61 graduated to the next level out of which **31** received 3 times of their savings (KES 2.51million/£13,550.26), bringing the total of loans disbursed in Y2 to KES 5.76 million/£31,440.17 excluding administration costs. Prior to the loan disbursement, the potential women beneficiaries/entrepreneurs (193) underwent entrepreneurship training i.e in Kiunga between 27th to 28th October 2023 and in Pate between 8th to 10th November 2023 and) aimed at equipping beneficiaries with skills in business management and improvement, financial literacy, and expansion (Annex 20a). The beneficiaries are initially allowed a 3-month grace period before embarking on repayment of their loans. Micro finance mentorship sessions were carried out from 21st to 23rd February 2024 to deep dive on business concepts relevant for the growth and sustainability of the women businesses in Lamu. **94** women who were targeted for the second round of microfinance loaning were trained (Annex 20b). Additionally, the loan repayment based on the Y1 disbursement (KES. 8.5 million/ £49,714.8) to 238 women is currently at an average of 43% and total savings of **KES. 4,354,835** (£25,470.56) (for PMCC and KICOWA conservancies) which is consistent with improved beneficiaries' entrepreneurship skills and saving culture. The summary of progress status for the ongoing phases is presented in Annex 20c. The micro finance loan records are included in **Annex 20d**. The total savings for all NRT conservancies as of 31st March 2024 is **KES. 9,188,413 (£53,471.19)**. The women beneficiaries from PMCC and KICOWA continued leading in loan repayment among all the 44 NRT member conservancies (Annex20e).

Consultative meetings to establish a way forward with the **Gear Exchange program (A2.8)** were held with the 3 Pate Marine Community Conservancy BMUs targeted by the project following trainings on the FPIC process. The BMUs confirmed the findings of the socioeconomic baseline survey: besides the gears that were to be offered for swap under this project, a more integrated intervention that can facilitate acquisition of fishing boats and engines to access offshore, capacity building on fishing offshore, employment and/or guaranteed income to supplement

livelihoods during SEM season is required in addition to the provision of fishing gears and link to markets. The **BMU members therefore recommended suspension of the proposed gear exchange** and suggested alternative support that the project could provide to each BMU based on their needs and within available funding. Following consultations with communities and submission and approval of a change request, the proposed beach sein Gear Exchange (GEP) **(A2.8)** was replaced with **support for communities to access fish post-harvest loss reduction (PHL) equipment**. Assorted equipment (cool boxes, freezers, motorbike, boat engines) procured. The fishers (176) involved in the Kiunga Gear Exchange Programme (GEP) have been enrolled into the project's FTM programme. The project partners will monitor ecological and socioeconomic impact of the GEP in Kiunga and explore opportunities to promote learning between Pate and Kiunga BMUs to inform similar activities in future.

Output 3 Strengthening Local Governance Structures:

Development of **Standard Operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for BMUs (A3.1/3.2)** was completed under a government-led project (KEMFSED) targeting fisheries development along Kenya's coast and mentors trained to support the BMUs. The SOPs covers 10 areas (i.e development of bylaws, elections, financial management, procurement & asset management, employment, data management, fisheries patrols, fish handling, quality and hygiene, networking and partnerships, and conflict resolution) (Annex 22a). Additionally, the KEMFSED project supported development of four BMU training manuals covering structure and functioning of BMUs, financial management, Fish handling and hygiene and Fisheries co-management. A second key actor (CORDIO East Africa) has developed competency-based training curriculum for sustainable management of conservation enterprises for coastal communities with 7 modules i.e entrepreneurship, financial management, fundamentals of tourism and hospitality, resource mobilization, resource use conflict management, leadership and governance, and monitoring and evaluation. Following consultation with the Fisheries Departments (regional & County) and to avoid duplication of efforts, the grant supported rolling out of the SOPs through a **BMU training and mentorship programme (A3.3)** with two phases completed in Year 2. The **first phase** held in December 2023/January 2024 involved **113 participants** (40F, 73M,) focused on supporting 8 BMUs in developing the 2024 BMU workplans and budgets, reviewing activity and financial reports, enhancing governance, strengthening fisheries co-management, following up on previous action points agreed upon during last meetings and trainings, and conducting training for BMUs on SOPs for data management, fisheries patrols, conflict resolution, and BMU employment (Annex 22b). The **second mentorship** phase was held in February/March 2024 with **121 participants** (36F,85M) and focused on enhancing compliance with resource management measures and regulatory requirements; ensuring integrity, efficiency, and credibility of the BMU electoral process to strengthen democracy and promote good governance; implementing sound financial management practices, and licensing of fishers (Annex 22c). As a result, a total of **783** fishers were registered with Kenya Fisheries Service through the E-citizen platform and acquired the Fisherman's licence, and **107** local fishing vessels were registered in support of safeguarding marine resources and meeting regulatory processes (**Annex 22d**)

A 3.4 Training on safeguarding and social safeguards: The project co-financed an NRT-led training on Human Rights, FPIC process (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, including grievance mechanism) and social safeguards held from 3rd-5th Aug. 2023. The training involved 60 participants (16F, 44M) including Conservancy managers and board members, BMUs' chairpersons and members supported under the Darwin Project (11), Lamu based Fauna & Flora staff (2) and NRT coast staff (18). A follow up public awareness meeting involving 131 participants (74F, 57M) was held in Pate conservancy headquarters to sensitize the broader community on human rights and FPIC (Annex 23d). Building on these initial efforts, a two-day training was held in Aug-Sept. 2023 for 44 participants (13F, 31M) to initiate participatory development of social safeguards implementation and monitoring tools (Annex 23a). Further, 3 project team members (1F, 2M) attended a joint Social Safeguards training held between 19th and 20th March 2024 under the Darwin Extra projects being implemented in Laikipia, and which

facilitated sharing of lessons and experiences from the two contexts (Terrestrial & Marine). (Terrestrial & Marine) (Annex 23b). The Grievance project log has been in use from Q3 to capture emerging concerns and address regarding the project from Q3(Annex 23c). Emerging project activities risks were documented and currently informing project implementation and engagement with beneficiaries to address identified project activities concerns raised by targeted communities. Most of the concerns raised have been non-sensitive and have been addressed by field project staff. A change request was submitted to the donor and approved to replace the gear exchange activity due to livelihood losses concerns that emerged during community consultations. NRT grievance handling mechanism is in approval stages (Annex 23e) and have finalized their FPIC guidelines (Annex 23f). The project would align to these to ensure partner ownership and sustainability of the process beyond the project life.

A3.5 & 3.6 Governance and Management effectiveness: Six (6) community feedback meetings involving at least **150** participants (33 F; 117M) were conducted in September 2023 with co-financing from Arcadia, and included discussions on conservancy progress, challenges, and plans as well as the results of the project baselines (specifically the governance assessments, socioeconomic assessment, gender analysis, coral reef and seagrass surveys, and market analysis) with emphasis on areas that require improvement (Annex 24). The BMUs lauded the effort as one of the few opportunities where they have received feedback from research and an understanding of the activities within the conservancies and requested for more regular (Monthly or quarterly) updates from the conservancies and the project respectively. Findings of Governance assessment for BMUs conducted in Y1 have been used to inform trainings under the BMU mentorship programme. Knowledge and Perception (KAP) on BMUs/Conservancies' ability to represent community voices/interests (**A3.6**) were incorporated in the household survey (A 2.5) (Annex18). A follow up governance audit for conservancies and BMUs (A3.5) will be carried out in year 3 to assess impact of the interventions.

Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) training (A3.7): The first phase of the LAMP training targeted **42** new Youth Conservation Champions (21F, 21M) drawn from NRT-Coast Marine conservancies, and was delivered with funding from the project and co-funding TNC. This was the **first-ever LAMP training for youth** conducted in the NRT landscape. The program was delivered over a 3-month period (July –Sep 2023) with 3 modules, one running monthly and each lasting 3 days. A summary report is provided in Annex 25a, the training handouts in Annex 25b and the certificates in Annex 25c. Detailed reports are provided in Annex 25d-25f). The program was customized for the local youths from fishing communities and aims at empowering them to effectively participate in conservation and community work, to exercise their human rights and to address issues faced in their day-to-day work. The training was delivered through a consultant assisted by 6 LAMP Training of Trainers (ToTs) from the previous cohorts offering them an opportunity to continue with field practice to become more effective and grow in their roles. Six (6) trainees (4F, 2M) that showed enthusiasm for training in phase 1, were identified to join the ToTs programme and will assist in delivery of future LAMP trainings. The County Government of Lamu also extended an invitation for the cohort trained in phase 1 to form and register 2 groups to be funded to implement conservation and livelihoods interventions. The project will follow up with the trainees to support them in exploring this opportunity.

The **second phase** of the LAMP training was delivered in February/March 2024 with co-financing from Arcadia and Bloomberg, and involved **111 trainees** (56M, 55F) (Annex 25g) drawn from 6 target BMUs in Kiunga and Pate conservancies. All the champions are currently engaged in other projects in their respective conservancies including fish catch data collection, community-based sea turtle conservation work, microfinance, coral reef restoration, and fish to market, and are envisioned to influence decisions within their communities. A WhatsApp group has been established to sustain interactions with the trainees/graduates and share opportunities for their areas of interest as well as ongoing mentorship. The program's benefit has been largely on conservation, community development and reduced gender inequality.

Output 4. Awareness

A4.1 Create and disseminate awareness raising messaging and materials. A 3-minute video was produced in collaboration with other partners to promote awareness on efforts being made to reduce destructive fishing based on the TNC/NRT-led Beach seine Gear Exchange Programme conducted in Kiunga (Accessible [here](#)). Other media links on the Gear Exchange work include: ([The Standard](#)) / ([KTN News](#)) / ([Citizen TV Kenya](#)); [Facebook](#). Draft signages for the LMMAs in Pate have been developed to be finalised and installed in Y3 (Annex 26a). A total of 500 calendars highlighting key environmental days and project outcomes were printed as awareness resources for the project and distributed to communities and other stakeholders in Nairobi, Mombasa and Lamu (Annex 26b). On 1st March, the project supported commemoration of **world seagrass day** to raise awareness on the importance and threats to this critical blue carbon ecosystem. The event attended by 120 participants (30F; 90M), was lauded as a first of its kind and timely to considering seagrass has received little traction as compared to coral reefs and mangrove ecosystems (Annex 26c for report and Annex 26d for event banner). In addition, the project participated in the Seagrass Science Cafe hosted by KMFRI on 22nd March 2024 in Mombasa to increase awareness on the ecosystem. A total of 36 participants attended the event (Annex 26f). The project provided 52 posters used for awareness during the two seagrass events. These posters were originally developed by Wildlife Conservation Society and are available in English and Swahili (Annex 26e). Update on **draft paper based on A resource base inventory** report for KMNR is covered in A 1.6/1.7

Some of the links to articles on websites, Facebook/Instagram are provided below:

- NRT Website/Women micro credit program: 31st May 2023, Rising Against All Odds - Khadija Mohamed's Journey to entrepreneurship: [Accessible here](#)
- Instagram/Team of KWS, KICOWA rangers and BMU patrol committee rescuing sea turtle entangled in a fishing net (by-catch. Accessible [here](#)
- Facebook/Community reef rangers regularly maintaining the artificial coral reef structures after acquiring the open water diving certification: Accessible [here](#)
- Kenyan women foster sustainable fishing with octopus farm Accessible [here](#)
- Facebook/Kiunga Beach seine GEP Accessible [here](#)
- World Environment Day: 5th June 2023 Accessible [here](#)

ACT 4.3 Document, synthesis and disseminate project learning-Y3: The project supported commemoration of the World Rangers Day on 31st June 2023, which brought different stakeholders together to appreciate the work rangers do to protect planet's diverse ecosystems including Marine ecosystems. The event was attended by **238** participants (137F; 101M) including Rangers from the target conservancies (Pate /Kiunga) and project staff (Annex 27)

ACT 4.4 Conferences and/or webinars to share lessons, influence policy and decision-makers: The project team and/or PIC members participated in and/or presented work delivered through Darwin project in various platforms including the National Coral Reef Assessment (NCRA) Workshop for Kenya (11th April 2023) (Annex 28a), and the validation workshop (27th June). The coral reef surveys supported in Y1 fed into this process. Three project team members participated in the first WIOMPAN regional learning workshop (1-4 Nov 2023) and contributed to discussions and prioritisation of MPA/LMMA management and capacity needs across the WIO countries. In addition, Pate Marine Community Conservancy (LMMAs) among other national MPAs were proposed for green listing. Two project team members signed up as mentors to support MPAs/LMMAs in the roadmap for green listing (Annex 28b). One of the project team members from Fauna & Flora attended the World Fisheries Congress in Seattle from 3rd to 7th March 2024 and presented in two sessions. The session on destructive fishing included presentation on a global definition of destructive fishing; shared a framework for the analysis of just transition to low impact fishing methods; and demonstrated the projects approach to just transition based on the gear exchange work in Kenya (presentation in Annex 28c); and finalised with a case study in Scotland (attended by 36 participants). The second session focussed on identification of potential fisheries OECMs and insights from LMMAs within the project site were shared. The learning will be used for screening LMMAs under a separate grant complementing this project. Another relevant session attended was on tools, approaches and best practices for

scaling sustainable coastal fisheries management and the insights are being used to document lessons from the project. Other conference and webinars attended include the first annual meeting of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Protected Areas Management Network (WIOMPAN)-Kenya chapter (27th June 2023); the 2023 UN World Oceans Day pre-event webinar (6th June 2023); NRT-Coast Council of Elders meeting (12th August 2023); SWIO Community of Practice meeting - Coastal Community Livelihoods Incubator/cold storage webinar (24th August 2023); MICA – IUCN Red List of Mangrove Ecosystems (21st/22 August), Lamu Mangrove Committee 29th August 2023. Key events in September 2023 included Africa Climate Week (ACW) and Climate Summit (ACS) (4-6th); the 11th meeting of the UNESCO World Network of Island and Coastal Biosphere Reserves, at the Great Sandy Biosphere Reserve (Australia) (WNICBR) (3-8th) link [here](#); NRT national Council of Elders meeting (18-22).

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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.*

The area under LMMAs stands at **746.64 Ha** inclusive of 3 new LMMAs (85.5 Ha) established in Y1 (**O1.3**) (Annex5). Consultations with the community and other organizations (KMFRI and Wildlife Conservation Society) were held and a partnership is being explored to replicate efforts that led to successful establishment of seagrass LMMAs in Kenya's South Coast, aiming to expand and establish similar interventions in the project areas to meet the project's target (500ha). The proposed Iweni LMMa (see activity A1.5 under Activity progress section) if resumed, will have a no take zone (120 Ha) and a gear restricted zone (105 Ha), thereby bringing the area under LMMAs to 971.64 Ha, while the additional 191Ha is to be realised through expansion of existing LMMAs and establishment of new ones focused on seagrass beds. Some reef restoration activities are already underway at the site in Iweni with support from [the Ocean Trust](#). Our project has significantly bolstered the community's ability to effectively manage the existing LMMAs covering 746.64 Ha in the Pate-Kiunga Seascape (**O1.3**). This is evidenced by implementation of regular fish catch monitoring, involving 6 community monitors (out of 18 trained in Y1) in daily data collection, and 8 certified divers contributing to underwater surveys and coral reef restoration efforts targeting degraded sites (**O1.1**); establishment of joint committee for Pate LMMAs to streamline decision making regarding the closures and strengthened surveillance i.e daily patrols by conservancy rangers/BMUs where possible, monthly patrols by conservancy and KWS rangers and quarterly multi-agency joint patrols) resulting in no reported illegal activities within LMMAs (**O1.2/1.4**). In 2023, 107 sea turtle nesting were recorded and protected in KICOWA (up from 37 in 2022) while 4 sea turtles were rescued after being caught in fishing nets as by-catch (Annex 11a). Additionally, the development of the KMNR Management plan, which will provide a vital framework for recognizing and managing LMMAs (fish replenishment zones) within the reserve and its buffer zone, is over halfway, with key partners committed to its timely completion (**O1.5/1.6**). Additional resources have been mobilized by partners and with continued momentum, the KMNR management plan can be completed within the project timeframe. Despite the progress in enhancing capacity for managing LMMAs, adjacent areas face ongoing threats such as the widespread use of destructive fishing gears (mainly beach seine) and isolated incidents of turtle poaching and illegal mangrove logging, which require seascape level intervention targeting all the BMUs. The Warden's forum fosters a collective problem-solving approach which is critical for identifying more efficient ways of addressing persistent/emerging threats as well as enforcement challenges.

Output 2. *Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).*

The output's success is linked to improved access markets, for at least 300 fisherfolk practicing sustainable fishing (O2.1a), increasing incomes for 150 people attributed to better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses (O2.1b) on one hand. And increasing incomes for 250 people as a result of diversified livelihoods, facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings (O2.2) and enhancing capacity for post-harvest loss reduction for 170

people (O2.3). The FTM programme so far has **319** registered fishers all trained on fish quality protocols for the new markets, fish handling and postharvest loss reduction. In order to expand market opportunities and enhance relationships among market actors, the project conducted PMSD workshops targeting all market players in in Lamu Seascope. Although seafood/fish sourcing agreements (previously envisioned as an MoU) between company/ies and community groups (BMUs) for sustainably caught fish) have not been formalised, the private sector partner (Kumbatia Seafoods) is working with the communities through individual agreements, involving fish catch and sales recorders, council of dealers, benefit sharing mechanism with communities, fishers, BMUs and conservancies. Due to their expanding market (including exports), Kumbatia has partnered with a small fish processing plant in Lamu to support offtake and aggregation of fish from fishers in target sites of our project. Kumbatia also participated in the auctioning in 2 openings of Octopus closures with other dealers thereby providing competitive prices for the fishers (KES 400/£2.2 per Kg in September) and won a bid in the second opening (KES 430/£2.2 per Kg in March 2024). Due to change in activity 2.8, fish preservation and transport equipment procured is anticipated to facilitate access to Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) reduction equipment to benefit 170 fishers (A 2.8). The project's input into the microfinance programme in Y1 & 2 (**total of KES 14.26 million/£ 80,247.77**) has increased access to micro-loans for women. All the women beneficiaries in Y2 (163) were trained on small business management, sound record keeping and costing equipping them with skills for diversifying their livelihoods. According to Y2 repeat socioeconomic survey, total of 79.3% (n=96 F) had received loans from NRT with majority using it to start a new business (63%; n=73). The access to micro credit was the main driver of increased income among women (32 % of those interviewed, n=18). Although reduction in PHL cannot be reported yet, as this will be monitored after distribution of the equipment scheduled for early Y3, the project is confident of meeting the output targets.

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

The national governance and management frameworks for BMUs (i.e., CMA establishment guidelines, SOPs, training manuals, reporting templates) developed by the government currently suffice as official frameworks to foster inclusive, transparent and accountable governance (O 3.1; O 3.2). The project with additional funding from Arcadia and Bloomberg supported rolling out of these frameworks in the target sites empowering the BMUs to perform specific tasks critical for improving their governance and management. Specifically, the BMUs with technical support from the fisheries officers, developed their annual workplans and budgets for 2024. In addition, they are convening meetings more regularly (quarterly BMU assembly meetings with members, Monthly BMU Executive Committee meetings) that coupled with the Annual General meetings will provide mechanisms for members to engage in decision making (O3.2, O3.3). Moreover, the BMUs conducted annual membership renewal and licensing of fishers and vessels and are reporting their co-management activities to Fisheries Department monthly. As a result, 1249 BMU members have been registered, and 783 fishers (up from 490 in 2023) and 107 vessels (52% of all vessels in 7 target BMUs) were licenced in Q3 under the BMU mentorship programme. Implementation of the workplans will be monitored through the Monthly reporting required by KeFS and follow up meetings under the broader marine programme.

The Social safeguards training (A3.4) has equipped the BMUs with knowledge and skills to identify and deliberate on potential risks related to proposed and ongoing conservation activities hence are better placed to safeguard their rights to the marine resources; Pate Conservancy BMUs who were to benefit from the gear exchange programme clearly articulated the negative effects of the activity on their livelihoods if it was to happen then, due to lack of enough capacity. This was taken into consideration and a change request was submitted to the donor to review the activity. The series of feedback meetings to BMUs held in Y2 provided forums for reflection on their conservation activities, governance performance and identification of solutions which could help address gaps and capitalize on emerging opportunities. The Leadership and Management Programme (LAMP) has been extended to **151 youths** enhancing their capacity to engage in governance and management of their respective BMUs and conservancies (O3.4).

During this reporting period, the Kiunga Community Wildlife Association Board held elections on March 14th, 2024. The community conservancy members' turnout during the election was exceptionally high, with active participation from women and youth in conservancy leadership. Some of the youth LAMP beneficiaries have taken leadership positions at conservancy level. For instance, a young male was elected to represent Chandani village at the Kiunga Conservancy board and to represent Kiunga fisheries committee. For the first time, Kiunga Conservancy elected a young female as the Kiunga Conservancy Chairperson, making her the first chairlady to lead a community conservancy in the Coast region. This has resulted in the implementation of the third gender rule, with 5 females out of 13 elected leaders in Kiunga Conservancy leadership. Some of the youths are leading different conservation initiatives at conservancy/BMU level. Between 5th to 9th March 2024, with the support of TNC and other partners, 10 women from NRT Coast conservancies participated in a women leadership summit and International Women's Day event where 60 women across NRT Kenya celebrate women's voices in conservation and honours exceptional women who demonstrate outstanding leadership skills or leadership potential. Representatives from NRTs five regions, which span all 45 conservancies, as well as women from various groups and ethnicities, shared their stories, lessons learned and challenges facing women in community conservancies. This helped to guide women's leadership across the conservancies by providing safe spaces where peer-to-peer mentoring and networking occurred ([Link 1](#) and [Link 2](#)). Participation of women and youth in BMU executive committees and Conservancy boards will be monitored over the final year of the grant to assess impact of the training. The 2024 Annual General Meetings will be used to further share progress and set priorities. The findings from the survey indicate improved confidence among community members on BMU and Conservancy Governance given the efforts made as indicated above; Those who were members of BMU (72%, n=240). Majority 44 %; n=105) were happy with the way BMU was delivering its roles, while 23.3%(n=56) agreed the BMU was delivering but minor improvements were needed. Those who were members of a conservancy were 69.7%(n=202). A total of 55.9%(n=113) of respondents agreed that they were happy with the way BMU was delivering its roles, while 27.7%(n=56) agreed the conservancy was delivering but minor improvements were needed.

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.*

The project made notable progress in raising awareness on values of healthy marine ecosystems through various resources (calendars, seagrass posters, articles and blogs in social media posts), organising and or participating in relevant environmental events, conferences and webinars (details in A4.1; A4.4). The seagrass science cafe, fishing competition, World Fisheries Congress and social media posts supported in raising awareness to actors outside the project area. Although the resource base inventory report for KMNR was updated in Y2, KWS has recommended this is retained as a working document and will be disseminated once the Management Plan has been finalised (O4.2). Feedback received from the BMU mentorship on various governance and marine resource management aspects is being synthesised to be used for sharing lessons on best practices (O4.3). Documentation of lessons learnt from other project activities is underway (O 4.4). The project is contributing to a fisheries Market Interventions Knowledge product to showcase fisheries market intervention case studies from across Fauna & Flora's marine project portfolio. The project also contributed to compilation of a case study to highlight local impacts of plastic pollution and locally appropriate solutions that are already underway in Kiunga (Annex29 accessible [here](#)).

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project's outcome is *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*. This is measured through stable health and coverage of coral reefs and seagrass beds in LMMAs (OC0.1);

increase in biomass of ecologically important fin fish species/families associated with coral reefs and seagrass beds in LMMAs (OC 0.2); increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure sites, and increase in average individual weight of octopus caught following reef closures (OC0.3); protection of the KMNR and LMMAs under KWS's gazetted management plan (OC 0.4); improved material, subjective and relational wellbeing by vulnerable households (OC 0.5); and improved access to and participation in local marine management decision-making.(O 0.6) .

The results of ranger-based surveys conducted in LMMAs indicate improvement in biodiversity with all fish indicator species (except Red Sea Angel fish) reported in Y2 particularly in no-take area in Pate and Kiunga (OC 0.2 to 0.3; details in 3.1/A1.2). This will be confirmed with Scientific surveys scheduled for Y3. The average weight of octopus in Pate LMMAs (Ijamba Idodi/Popo) was 1.11 Kgs for the second and third opening compared to 1.07Kg in Y1 (adjusted from 1.24Kg reported to factor data gaps). This represents a 4 % increase in Octopus weight within the LMMAs. The average weight of octopus in Magulugulu/Kiunga LMMA was 0.65 Kg for the second opening (used as baseline) and 0.61Kg for the third opening. Despite the 6% decline in the second openings in Magulugulu, the findings are consistent with results in Pate suggesting stabilisation in the closure. Despite the 5% decline, the results indicate a stabilisation in the closure. So far, we have not been able to compare with average individual weight of octopus caught during non-opening days (i.e., caught outside the closure site), due to difficulties in reconciling data collected from non-target sites, but we are working towards getting this data, to enable comparison with the average of octopuses caught from closure sites during opening days and thus expect to find increased average individual weight for the latter. The Y2 household, socioeconomic surveys indicate 83% (n=130; 33%F, 67%M) agreed a bit or strongly agreed they can influence BMU decision making compared to 97% (n=100; 61%F,36%M) at baseline. 73% (n=255; 51%F,49%M) reported medium wellbeing compared to 81%(n=257; 54%F,46%M) at baseline, while 11%(n=38; 53%F, 47%M) reported lower wellbeing and 17%(n=58; 26%F, 74%M) reported high wellbeing compared to baselines of 9%(n=32; 12%F,88%M;) and 10% (n=30; 50%F, 50%M;) respectively (OC 0.5). Though those reporting medium wellbeing in year 2 decreased by 8 % (6% men and 9% women) those reporting higher wellbeing increased by 7 % compared to baselines.

All the 3 newly established fish replenishment zones within the KMNR reserve have been mapped for inclusion in the management plan with interventions for management proposed in the conservation and fisheries programme (OC 0.4). The mentorship of BMU leaders is solidifying governance efforts and increasing accountability. Through both the BMU mentorship and LAMP training in Y2, it is anticipated that more community members now have increased capacity to meaningfully participate in local marine management decision-making (OC0.6). The actual impact will be monitored and reported in Y3.

Regarding adequacy of indicators, feedback from the PIC meeting and further consultations of different experts recommended adjustment of three indicators (OC 0.1; 0.2 & 0.3). However, the data available is currently insufficient to support the change to proposed indicators. The team is working to address the data gap and submit a change request within Q1 of Y3, for all three indicators. In addition, high sea surface temperatures have been experienced in Q4 2023-Q1 of 2024 and are having a negative impact on corals, with bleaching spreading locally (as with many other coral reefs of the East African coast and globally), which can affect coral cover in case this transitions to coral mortality and if local stressors around LMMAs is not managed (mainly destructive fishing) (OC 0.1).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome level assumptions: Medium bleaching was observed and a potential severe bleaching alert for the Kenya's coast issued by CORDIO during the reporting period (Accessible [here](#)). In mid-April 2024, a fourth Global coral bleaching event was confirmed by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the International Coral Reef Initiative's (ICRI) global network of coral reef scientists (Accessible [here](#)). Local observations by fishers and rangers

involved in coral reef restoration initiatives have confirmed widespread coral bleaching in the project sites. In-water surveys have consequently been scheduled to assess and document the impact of this event while awareness efforts will target dissemination of the findings and best practices to minimise other stressors (AS01; AS03). The inclusion of LMMAs in the KMNR management plan featured strongly in the stakeholder consultations and expert working group meetings. The draft programmes have included these as fish replenishment zones in the reserve's management plan whose development is being coordinated by KWS with completion anticipated within the project's timeline (AS07; AS1.2; A1.5). None of the other assumptions (2,4,5,6) were relevant for this reporting period.

Output level assumptions: The feedback and LMMA review meetings indicate the target communities appreciation of LMMAs (no-take areas and Octopus closures). Further consultations on the specific type of LMMAs (e.g. gear restriction, seagrass-based) to be established and/expanded is scheduled for Y3 (AS1.1). No new, negative environmental impacts on target habitats and indicator species have been reported from the Lamu Port Operations (AS1.3). The MCS efforts by community and government have improved detection and deterred illegal activities (mainly poaching, illegal logging) in LMMAs and KMNR (Annex 11a). However, use of destructive fishing methods (beach seine) in areas adjacent to LMMAs and the reserve has persisted and require national level interventions (targeting both local and external fishers from other BMUs) including full enforcement by government (AS1.4)

With regards to livelihoods and market related assumptions, market demand for fish has expanded and market access improved with availability of opportunities for export mainly through Kumbatia, auctions held during opening of closures and support with trainings and equipment for fish quality preservation (also provided by Kumbatia complementing the project) (AS 2.1, AS2.2, AS2.3; details in section 3.1-A2.1-2.3). These have incentivised sustainable fisheries practices specifically for hook and line, reef fishes and octopus. Other enabling factors which include fisherfolk capacity (equipment and training), supporting legal policies, and social safeguards (ensure current or improved livelihood benefits) proved equally critical for uptake of sustainable fishing practice.

On governance assumptions, the project has greatly benefitted from support by the national and county government (AS3.1), and through collaborations, managed to implement various activities addressing interest of both parties. The mentorship programme is enabling the BMUs to deliver broadly on their mandates and is fostering more transparency and accountability (AS3.2). Through the social safeguards training, potential conflicts have been identified and/or addressed during feedback meetings, LMMA review meetings, mentorship sessions.

The community members perceive value of contributing to healthy marine ecosystems based on feedback they provided during review of performance of LMMAs and the commemoration of World Seagrass Day in March 2024. Learning and experiences generated by the project is informing practice along Kenya's Coast and globally. For instance, Munje BMU in Kenya South Coast held the first opening of their Octopus closure having established the conservation area based on inspiration from Lamu. The LMMAs in the project sites are also being used in a coast-wide project by WCS aimed at identifying optimal locations for establishing closures. Experiences from management of KMNR and the LMMAs were also shared in the regional MPA workshop and national event by IUCN to promote Green List Standard. Experiences from Beach sein GEP were shared at the World Fisheries Congress in Seattle as part of a session on understanding destructive fishing and just transition in fisheries management.

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

Project impact statement reads "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.**" The project **has built capacity for effective management** which is critical for the broader

community-led conservation and area-based management initiatives such as LMMAs. In particular, training on scuba diving and reef restoration to support long-term ecological monitoring and coral reef restoration efforts promotes self-reliance and facilitate evidence-based decisions to protect vulnerable species and habitats. The capacity for reef restoration will therefore go a long way in meeting the biodiversity impact anticipated by this project. The bylaws review provides a more comprehensive framework for management of the LMMAs with provisions now congruent with current threats to biodiversity and management priorities. Sustained enforcement efforts (patrols support) is deterring illegal activities hence increasing opportunities for community members to benefit from their natural resources more equitable. 32,045 Ha (PMCC 9,290 Ha & KICOWA 22,755 Ha) of marine area is now under improved management.

The project has protected and helped increase the populations of highly endangered sea turtles and marine mammals because of increased patrol effort and routine monitoring. The 107 turtle nests reported in 2023 translate to a 35% increase compared to 2023 records (37 nests). This underscores the significance of the project area as a key turtle nesting site and need for enhanced monitoring efforts during peak nesting season (April to October). Implementation of the LMMAs has reduced the area of operations for the illegal and the destructive/damaging fishing practices and reduced fishing pressure in near shore areas. Based on the survey results and information from the community, there is improved habitat condition and increased fish population (including the endangered species) within LMMAs (Annex12a&b; Annex8a&b respectively). Contribution to poverty reduction is being made through enhancing capacity for engagement in decision making process, defining priorities for the BMUs through workplans, and the livelihood interventions such as PHL reduction and access to microfinance to support livelihood diversifications as detailed in output 2.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The case study on plastic pollution was shared as input to the third session of the International Negotiating Committee (INC 3) held in Nairobi (10th-19th Nov) towards the Global plastic treaty. In-country, the project contributed to implementation of the Fisheries Management and Coordination Act 2016 and associated regulations, through BMU mentorship to deliver on their mandates as well as supporting Monitoring Control and Surveillance including patrols and licencing of fishers and vessels to enhance enforcement efforts. However, the bulky licensing processes introduced by the government and challenges such as poor internet/network and platform (E-Citizen system) are affecting efficiency of these efforts. Collaboration between fisheries officers, Cyber Cafe operators and the youths in target sites is helping in addressing this challenge by supporting fishers to submit their applications. The project microfinance programme has contributed to implementation of SDG 5 and Kenya's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) priority actions on gender, vulnerable groups and youth by providing affordable and accessible credit lines for youth and women and promoting livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups. Fish catch data collection and diving training have contributed to the fisheries component of the NAP aimed at strengthening monitoring capacity and capability to prevent overfishing. Enhancing effectiveness of LMMAs contributes to SDG 14 and target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework aimed at effectively and equitably conserving at least 30% of the Earth (including coastal and marine areas) by 2030. Development of a management plan for KMNr (25,000 ha) is anticipated to improve the reserves effectiveness once completed and implemented. The process is incorporating data and lessons from community led conservation work delivered through the project to develop the conservation and community programmes. As an output of the WIOMPAN regional Learning workshop, a team of partners developed and submitted recommendations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework in the Western Indian Ocean. Theme one focused on review of MPA institutional structures that present barriers to delivery of national commitments in relation to MPAs, second theme focused on the need to build capacity and peer to peer learning through WIOMPAN, and the third theme proposed recognition of LMMAs, OECMs, MPAs as critical to conservation targets (Annex 28b)

5. Project support for multidimensional poverty reduction

The projects direct contribution to the microfinance programme excluding administration costs **(total of KES 15 million; £ 87,563)** has increased availability and access to micro credits to **370 beneficiaries** as of EOY2 **up from 238** in Y1, which is critical for livelihood diversification. Additionally, the transition of disbursement from fixed amounts previously provided in 3 levels (KES 25,000; KES 50,000 and KES 100, 000) to disbursement based on amounts in savings has potential to enhance adaptive capacity of the beneficiaries as they grow their savings and aligns with national guidelines on operating Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCOs). Elsewhere, the expansion of access to markets under the FTM programme through daily catch sales and auctions during opening of closures is providing better income for the fishers as well as revenue for the BMU and conservancy activities. This is being documented and will help in demonstrating the impact of the project.

The LAMP training, designed as a transformational process, has fostered a deeper commitment to conservation goals and is encouraging sustainable behaviours among the cohorts which benefit both biodiversity and human well-being. By having a shared vision for their resources coupled with identifying development and conservation priorities and pursuing them, the youths are able to establish opportunities for meaningful contribution to their communities while earning a living from some of the interventions. Further, the LAMP trainees have gained leadership roles within their respective Conservancy, indicating personal growth and recognition of their contributions. Equipped with fundamental leadership skills, an understanding of good governance, and potential conservation risks the communities are now better placed to amplify their voice in decision making and demand for accountability from their leaders and other stakeholders working in the seascape. By supporting fishers to register with the respective BMUs and secure fishing licences, the project has enabled the fishers to exercise their right to access and use the marine resources while facilitating compliance with the regulations. This was previously hindered by the remoteness and inaccessibility of some sites. In addition, possession of licensing provides a basis for enforcement and prosecution as the fishers are required to comply with the provisions of their licences. Through the skills acquired for resource monitoring, diving, and LAMP facilitation, the beneficiaries of the respective trainings are now able to get stipends as they engage in supporting conservation activities within the seascape. Further, participation in data collection activities led to professional development opportunities, such as attending the African Youth Summit and earning partnerships with government agencies like KMFRI and KWS. 3 data collectors in Kiunga have certification on Seafarers Continuous Discharge which has earned them proficiency personal survival techniques, fire prevention and firefighting, elementary first Aid and personal safety and social responsibility from Kenya Maritime Authority which has also enhanced their skills in rescue operations as they support BMU/Conservancy in data collection. Building on the successful pilot in Kiwayu, the Fish to Market programme has now been expanded to 6 additional BMUs with 319 fishers registered under the programme. The impact of the upscale is being documented and will be reported in Y3.

6. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	40%: Project Implementation Committee & the project team (11 women, 16 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)

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.

	<i>Fauna & Flora, and TNC country leads are women, NRT country lead is a man (66%)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
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GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	x
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project has strengthened fisheries governance and mainstreamed gender into community conservancies and fisheries BMUs. The one-third gender threshold has been secured in the conservancy boards and the leadership of the 6 target BMUs (PMCC 31%F, 69%M; KICOWA 38%F, 62%M) (Annex29). The women and youth have increasingly become recognized and secured their voice in conservation and community development. Women and youth have become champions and are leading at least 70% of the NRT Coast marine projects. The project activities (meetings, trainings) aim at achieving equitable representation of women, men and has recorded equal representation where this was feasible. This has been demonstrated in socioeconomic survey enumerators (6F, 6M), LAMP training (76F, 77M), 1st BMU mentorship (40F, 73M), public awareness on human rights and FPIC (74F, 57M), SOPS training (76 F;158 M), KMNR management plan Expert Working Group meeting (16M, 8F); Fish to market (81F, 238M). The attendance sheets enable disaggregation of the data by sex/gender to support monitoring activities. The livelihoods output (2) has provisions for empowering women through the microfinance programme (370 beneficiaries to date) and men through access to fish preservation equipment (170 fishers targeted) and are coupled with trainings to enable the beneficiaries optimise the opportunities being provided. Considering the project is implemented in coastal communities, activities spanning across prayer time and fasting periods are scheduled to ensure adequate provisions for the community to observe their religious requirements. This includes taking breaks to allow for prayers, starting and finishing trainings early for women to engage in preparing meals and household chores. In addition, the project incorporates provisions for women and men to be seated separately where this is preferred, and for different groups represented in meetings and project activities to provide feedback or contribute to discussions. The project is being linked to the Darwin Capacity project focused on gender which will help explore and address some of the systemic gender issues to catalyse transition to a gender empowering and transformative status.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The project's logframe was used to inform the design and reporting on activities to ensure alignment with indicators at output and outcome levels. The household socioeconomic survey is used to monitor multiple aspects of the project including the wellbeing indicators. NRTs Marine CoMMS and database used for monitoring ecological indicators benefitted from a more structured data management framework that links the fish catch data collectors working at BMU level with their respective conservancies. WhatsApp groups i.e. for the fish catch data collectors and the trained divers, were also established to help provide updates and technical support to issues raised by the data collectors. One ranger-based survey was also used to monitor the ecological indicators. The patrols, by conservancy rangers and government agencies respectively, are used to collect data on incidents related to illegal activities such as destructive fishing, turtle poaching and other natural deaths. Within Fauna & Flora, weekly catch-up calls between field staff and the project lead continued to be useful in discussing progress and addressing emerging issues. The PIC met once, adopted Y2 workplan and budget. Joint project workplans (NRT, Fauna & Flora, TNC) and planning for specific activities helped in fast tracking activity delivery and expenditure tracking and benefitted from active engagement with other partners working in the seascape. A seascape level M & E framework involving all partners working in the seascape has been recommended to streamline activities and reporting on impact.

8. Lessons learnt

- With adequate support, communities are able to acquire the skills needed to take part in various conservation roles that require advanced technical capacity such as scuba diving, and that until this year was perceived as an expertise reserved for scientists. If well nurtured, this can contribute to significant reduction in monitoring costs incurred in monitoring and scientific surveys.
- The PMSD sessions with dealers were critical in enlightening fishers regarding the risks faced by the dealers sourcing fish from them and identifying solutions to challenges faced by both parties. These engagements need to be sustained to ensure cohesion within the communities and optimise opportunities for equitably improving incomes for both fishers and dealers.
- The LAMP training as designed is capital intensive. However, using the ToTs model can help optimise the use of available resources and extend the training to more beneficiaries as the trainers of trainers become more competent in delivery of the training.
- Capacity to access and implement sustainable practices, is critical to catalysing behaviour change and should be adequately incorporated in the project design.
- The conservancy governance approach bringing together the Fisheries BMUs under one umbrella has opened doors for these communities, such as increased ability to secure funding for both development and conservation priorities (water, health, biodiversity) that are ordinarily not funded by one fund, thereby catalysing progress towards realising social, economic and ecological outcomes.
- **Upscaling** the voluntary beach seine gear exchange programme in Pate is currently untenable with the community still withholding consent following the Free Prior Informed (FPIC) process. This is partly attributed to the contested sections of the legal framework banning the gear and which was envisioned to catalyse uptake, as well as potential loss of livelihoods due to additional capacity needs that could not be met under the project. Such a fisheries/marine resource management action need to be designed and implemented at a scale that matches the threat being addressed, in this case the whole Island (115 boats), and perceived requirements for a just transition with a supporting legal framework being fully enforced country wide. A change request to this activity was submitted and approved.
- Local communities can play a key role in simplifying concepts and making them more relatable in their context. For instance, a participant from the social safeguards training proposed a way to understand 6 steps of the FPIC process in Swahili (6Ks) which was used in subsequent communication with the communities.
- Although **monthly and quarterly meetings** were scheduled with the implementing local partner (NRT), monthly meetings were particularly difficult to implement due to the partner's overstretched capacity that saw most of the staff out for field work and other engagements. **One-on-one follow-ups with activity leads** was therefore used to address this.

- **Community Engagement and Partnerships** - Data collection initiatives have facilitated partnerships between local communities and external organizations, leading to opportunities for involvement in broader conservation efforts, as seen in the partnership between Kiwayu BMU and Kumbatia Sea Food Company. In addition, the Chairman of Kiwayu BMU was given an opportunity to participate in the development of a tuna management strategy currently under review, through an invitation by Worldwide Fund for Nature –Kenya (27th to 28th February, 2024).
- In improving data collection processes, there is need to enhance technological capabilities by providing data collectors with mobile phones ensure data is shared with government in a timely manner, accurately and for data entry and analysis the conservancy rangers should have additional laptop to increase efficiency in data entry/analysis and further strengthening community engagement through regular reflection meetings on data collection.
- **Digital Payment Solutions:** The introduction of a mobile pay bill number associated with the NRTT- SACCO has revolutionized payment processes. Members now have seamless access to repay their loans and deposit savings directly into their personal accounts. This innovation streamlines loan repayment follow-ups and facilitates bulk communication with members, thereby enhancing operational efficiency.
- Certain beneficiaries see the microfinance loan as a donation, as opposed to a revolving fund. Some erroneously perceive the loan as originating from the Conservancy and, therefore, view repayment as optional rather than mandatory. This misconception undermines the commitment to timely loan repayment and poses challenges to the overall repayment performance. Training and ongoing mentorship is being used to establish a common understanding of the microfinance programme.
- To facilitate **loan recovery follow-ups**, each village within the conservancies appoints a Village Enterprise Volunteer whose responsibility entails assessing borrowers, acting as a link between the community and NRTT- SACCO, supporting in evaluating potential beneficiaries' eligibility for loans, ascertaining security items the beneficiaries are going to pledge and helping in putting together application forms for submission. This also helps with monitoring diversion of loans for alternative uses (e.g. paying school fees, buying food etc) which could hinder their ability to fulfil repayment obligations. Further, fishing seasons-particularly the South East Monsoon affect beneficiaries reliant on fishing activities with adverse impacts intensifying financial strain, leading to difficulties in loan repayment for affected individuals.

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

The feedback from review of the first annual report (Annex 32a) had no issues to be addressed but indicated lack of clarity regarding whether the comments provided at award have been considered. Some of the comments were indeed addressed in the final logframe and responses on the pending aspects will be provided when submitting a change request in Y3, Q1.

10. Risk Management

The updated risk register is provided in Annex 31, the main concern being a potential global coral bleaching which can affect coral cover based on past bleaching events, with impacts on fisheries.

10. Sustainability and legacy

The project team participated in various conferences, webinars and commemoration of environmental days that provided platforms to share information about the project activities (detailed in Output 4). At least 2 coastal communities (Munje & Diani-Chale) have now replicated the best fisheries co-management practices including octopus closures after learning from fishing communities in the project area. The LMMAs in the project sites are also being used as references for community led conservation efforts include in identifying optimal locations for establishing closures and piloting adoption of the IUCN Green List Standard. Experiences from Beach sein GEP has proven useful in understanding destructive fishing and what it could take for a just transition in artisanal fisheries management. The partnership with County Government of Lamu in organising the fishing competition during annual cultural festival and participation of

the County government (County Executive committee Member, Members of the County assembly) in the graduation of the LAMP trainees indicates growing recognition of the project’s activities and objectives at the county level. Through Arcadia funding, a patrol boat has been secured to support patrol efforts around the new LMMA established in Kiunga (Shimo la tewa) thereby enhancing capacity for enforcement in the long term. A coral reef restoration initiative is being implemented through TNC funding with a monitoring plan established has potential to help in improving the status of the LMMAs. The private sector strategic partner in the project (Kumbatia sea foods), has been able to ground their theory on establishing sustainable enterprise around fisheries management and has received recognition for these efforts e.g., awarded during the Africa Climate summit, was invited to UNCCC COP 28, and are currently working with other stakeholders to implement the Fish to Market approach in Kilifi County.

11. Darwin Initiative identity

Darwin was acknowledged as the main funder of the project activities for the period 2022-2025 as well as one of the principal donors and partners under the larger Fauna & Flora and NRT marine programme. The presentations made by the project team members in various conferences, and banners as well as posters used during commemoration of environmental days and the Lamu cultural event recognised funding from the project and/or incorporated the project logos. NRTs social media presence (website, Facebook, WhatsApp) were key in providing platforms for sharing the project outputs.

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	Yes
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes (Helen [REDACTED]).
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes [If yes, please provide date and details of training] Safeguarding essentials - Online Code of conduct - Online Fauna & Flora’s safeguarding children & vulnerable adults policy training - Online
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? <i>Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy; Introduction to social safeguards; Safeguarding essentials; social safeguards training for partners</i>	Past: 47% [7/15] Y2: 73% [11/15]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. Social safeguarding is more effective when it is led by the partner institution. The lead partner approach to build partner capacity (trainings, FPIC processes) while aligning to their policies has increased ownership and would enable long term sustainability. This was observed while engaging NRT	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to roll out the code of conduct training for all Fauna & Flora staff Plans to continue working with NRT on improving safeguarding policy and procedures

Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.

- NRT-led training on Human Rights, FPIC process (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, including grievance mechanism) and social safeguards held from 3rd-5th Aug. 2023 and involved 60 participants (16F, 44M) and included community leaders from conservancies and BMUs
- A follow up public awareness meeting to sensitize the broader community on human rights and FPIC (Annex 23d) held in Pate conservancy headquarters. 131 participants involved (74F, 57M)
- a two-day training held in Aug-Sept. 2023 for 44 participants (13F, 31M) to initiate participatory development of social safeguards implementation and monitoring tools (Annex23a).

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

- Kiunga and Ishakani are high risk areas due to proximity to the Somalia border, but measures put in place have been effective and no incident has been recorded in the past 12 months:
- A detailed security protocol in place and adhered by all staff when out in the field
- All staff working in Lamu have received Harsh Environments Awareness Training (HEAT)

13. Project expenditure

To be updated.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

12. 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 to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

In 2023, Kiunga Community Wildlife Association (KICOWA) in collaboration with KWS and Fisheries BMUs recorded **107** sea turtle nests. This is the first time the NRT Coast conservancies recorded more than **40** nests annually since monitoring began and is largely attributed to the increased monitoring and patrol effort, and potentially improved management of marine litter and plastics in coastal beaches.

Eight (8) reef rangers from Pate and Kiunga Conservancies have been trained on Open water scuba diving, safety at sea, and coral reef restoration specialty to enhance their capacity and skills to effectively support underwater surveys and coral reef restoration work.

A Council of Dealers whose membership is open to authorized and reliable dealers in the Lamu Seascape has been established to unite local dealers for the collective improvement of sustainable fishing practices, fair pricing, community development, conflict resolution, sourcing, and operational efficiency. To ensure inclusivity, each of the target communities is to nominate and endorse at least three dealers to represent their interests within the council.

[Image, Video or Graphic Information:](#)

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Graphic	Sea Grass Poster English			N/A

Graphic	Sea Grass Poster _Swahili			N/A
Video	Kiunga Fishers Embrace Sustainable Fishing	Kiunga Fishers Embrace Sustainable Fishing, Kenya, (Credit Northern Rangeland Trust)	You tube link accessible here	N/A

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary		Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The project has built capacity for effective management with 32,045Ha (PMCC 9,290 Ha & KICOWA 22,755 Ha) of marine area now under improved management with 6 data collectors now engaged in regular fish catch monitoring while 8 certified divers support long-term ecological monitoring and coral reef restoration efforts which facilitate evidence-based decisions to protect vulnerable species and habitats. Contribution to poverty reduction is being made through enhancing capacity for engagement in decision making process, defining priorities for the BMUs through workplans and budgets, and a joint committee to streamline decision making regarding the closures in Pate and provide oversight on benefit sharing. Executive committee members of 8 BMUs and selected sub-committees mentored to facilitate effective delivery of their roles. Strengthened surveillance is deterring illegal activities in LMMAs and helping in protection of highly endangered sea turtles and marine mammals. 107 turtle nests reported in 2023 translating to a 35% increase compared to 2023 records (37 nests). Implementation of the LMMAs has reduced the area of operations for the illegal and the destructive/damaging fishing practices and reduced fishing pressure in near shore areas. Based on the survey results and information from the community, there is improved habitat condition and increased fish population (including the endangered species) within LMMAs (Annex12a&b; Annex 8a&b respectively). Revised bylaws are now congruent with current threats to biodiversity and management priorities. Development of the KMNR Management plan is over halfway and with continued momentum can be completed within the project timeframe. Access to microcredits expanded to 132 new beneficiaries while 31 beneficiaries advanced to next level.</p>	
<p>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.</p>		

<p>Outcome indicator 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).</p>	<p>Repeat scientific survey will be conducted in Y3 to determine the ecological status of the LMMAs.</p>	
<p>Outcome indicator 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).</p>	<p>The results of ranger-based surveys conducted in LMMAs in Y2 indicate improvement in biodiversity with all fish indicator species (except Red Sea Angel fish) reported particularly in no-take area in Kiunga and Pate (OC 0.2 to 0.3; details in 3.1/A1.2). Specifically, obligate corallivores (main diet is coral, and a good indicator of reef health) such as blackback butterfly fish, other significant sightings within the LMMAs include the endangered Napoleon wrasse, trigger fish species, hump head parrotfish, and other families of parrot fish (Section 3.2/A1.2, Annex 8a & 18b)</p>	<p>Conduct scientific survey to determine improvements in ecological/biodiversity indicators</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 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.</p>	<p>Regarding individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught: to date, data systems in place has prevented us to calculate the average. But the team is currently working to address this and we will be able to report by HYR3 (Oct. 2024) on progress against this indicator</p> <p>The average weight of octopus in Pate LMMAs (Ijamba Idodi/Popo) was 1.11 Kgs for the second and third opening compared to 1.07Kg in Y1 (adjusted from 1.24Kg reported to factor data gaps). This represents a 4 % increase in Octopus weight within the LMMAs. The average weight of octopus in Magulugulu/Kiunga LMMA was 0.65 Kg for the second opening (used as baseline) and 0.61Kg for the third opening. Despite the 6% decline in the second openings in Magulugulu, the findings are consistent with results in Pate suggesting stabilisation in the closure. Despite the 6% decline (not deemed statistically significant), the results indicate a stabilisation in the closure. So far, we have not been able to compare with average individual weight of octopus caught during non-opening days (i.e., caught outside the closure site), due to difficulties in reconciling data collected from non-target sites, but we are working towards getting this data, to enable comparison with the average of octopuses caught from closure sites during opening days and thus expect to find increased average individual weight for the latter.</p>	<p>Conduct octopus catch monitoring in target LMMAs and areas with no management to enable comparison.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 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.</p>	<p>All the 3 LMMA established in Y1 and existing LMMAs mapped for inclusion in the management plan with interventions for management proposed in the conservation and fisheries programme (OC 0.4).</p>	<p>Support in finalisation of pending steps for the KMNR management plans</p>

	Mentorship of BMU leaders is solidifying governance efforts and increasing accountability.	
Outcome indicator 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.	The Y2 household socioeconomic surveys indicate 73% (n=255; 51%F,49%M) reported medium wellbeing compared to 81% (n=257; 54%F,46%M) at baseline, while 11% (n=38; 53%F, 47%M) reported lower wellbeing and 17% (n=58; 26%F, 74%M) reported high wellbeing compared to baselines of 9% (n=32; 12%F,88%M;) and 10% (n=30; 50%F, 50%M;) respectively (OC 0.5). Though those reporting medium wellbeing in year 2 decreased by 8 % (6% men and 9% women) those reporting higher wellbeing increased by 7 % compared to baselines indicating a positive trend.	Final socioeconomic survey to be held in Q3 of final year of project
Outcome indicator 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.	Through both the BMU mentorship and LAMP training in Y2, it is anticipated that more community members now have increased capacity to meaningfully participate in local marine management The Y2 household socioeconomic surveys indicate 83% (n=130; 33%F, 67%M) agreed a bit or strongly agreed they can influence BMU decision making compared to 97% (n=100; 61%F,36%M) at baseline.	Monitor and report the actual impact of project trainings on access to participation in Y3.
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.		
Output indicator1.1 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).	18 community monitors were trained in Y1. 6 community monitors (2F; 4M) were commissioned in Y2 (July 2023) to collect fish catch data on daily basis and detailed data twice a week (Tue. & Thu.) at 6 targeted landing sites (Annex 7a). The monitors assisted in monitoring octopus catches during the opening of two fisheries closures in September 2023 & March 2024 and took part in refresher trainings. A two-day training session (16 th & 19 th February 2024) conducted, focused on fish catch data collection aimed at enhancing regular updates of Marine Conservancy Management and reporting (Annex7b). A structured data management framework serving both BMUs and Conservancy-level (PMCC and KICOWA) operations was established to mainstreaming seascape-level monitoring, facilitate monthly report generation, inform ongoing marine	Continue monitoring fish catch

	<p>resource management, and foster collaboration with partner organizations.</p> <p>11-day ranger-based survey involving 23 participants (2F, 21M) conducted and covered 18 sites Annex 8a & 18b; section 3.2/A1.2</p> <p>Findings of the Y1 Scientific scuba-based coral and seagrass surveys shared with communities during feedback meetings to BMUs (Annex <u>24a</u>)</p> <p>Results of the scientific coral reef baseline surveys shared with communities and stakeholders during a partner-funded (TNC) feedback meeting/three-day training workshop on coral reef restoration held in August 2023 and attended by 40 participants (10F; 30M) (<u>Annex9c</u>).</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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).</p>	<p>23 Community Rangers (3F; 20M) were trained on SOPs in Y1 and are conducting routine monitoring and patrols, and monthly joint patrol with the mandated government agencies, antipoaching mobile teams, and BMUs patrol sub-committees to deter illegal activities. Training of additional rangers (7) recruited in Y2 will be conducted in Y3. The summary for the security incidence report for NRT-Coast Conservancies and the Marine CoMM's reports for Kiunga and Pate Conservancies provided in Annex 11a, 11b & 11c.</p> <p>A draft code of conduct adapted from International Federation of Rangers is in place, for sharing with NRT and the conservancies to see if it is adaptable (Annex10).</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Fisheries Patrol were developed under the Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development project (KEMFSED) (Annex 22a; SOP7) and 234 BMU members (76F;158 M) drawn from Executive Committees and Patrol subcommittees of eight Beach Management Units (Ishakani, Kiunga, Mkokoni, Chandani, Kiwayu, Pate, Shanga Ishakani and Shanga Rubu BMUs) within the project site underwent training on the Fisheries Patrol SOPs to enable them discharge their mandates and report their activities to KeFS monthly (Annex22b &22c).</p> <p>A sea turtle anti-poaching awareness campaign and on-site awareness on sustainable fishing practises conducted during the monthly joint patrols and served as a platform to</p>	

	<p>strengthen collaboration between the partners and communities (Annex11d).</p> <p>A link with the Kenya Fisheries Service's (KeFS) Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) command centre in Mombasa established, to increase visibility of MCS efforts in the Kiunga-Pate seascape and prompt swifter responses to incident reports by the mandated government agencies.</p> <p>NRT-Coast held 2023 warden's forum to discuss on matters of security for natural environment (wildlife, forest, fisheries), handling of court cases, critical challenges, digitalization of data, best practice in the context of the wardens' responsibilities, and enhancing collective efforts in wildlife conservation (Annex 11e).</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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).</p>	<p>The area under LMMAs stands at 746.64 Ha inclusive of 3 new LMMAs (85.5 Ha) established in Y1 (O1.3) (Annex5). Y2 focused on ensuring effectiveness of the existing and newly established LMMAs.</p> <p>LMMAs awareness and progress review meeting held in September 2023, in Kiunga and Pate conservancies and by-laws for the LMMAs/octopus' closures under Kiunga and Ishakani BMUs finalized, LMMAs management committee established for PMCC, and action plan developed for priority areas of LMMAs improvement (Annex 12a & 12b respectively).</p> <p>Project received request to support revival of <i>Iweni</i> LMMA. Concerns around its location, enforcement and governance structure needs to be addressed if the project is to support its revival (details in the output section: O1.3)</p> <p>Both Kiunga and Pate conservancies opened their octopus closures twice during Y2 (Sept 2023 & March 2024) and harvested 1,996.94 kilograms of octopus, which generated KES KES 968,421.86 (£ 5,23.13)) for fishers with a better price (double the local market price) (linked to A2.1/2.2 & O2.1) (Annex13a and Annex 13b). Summary results from the openings of the closures since the establishment is provided in Annex 13c.</p>	<p>Further consultations on expansion and /or establishment of the already proposed LMMAs will continue in Y3.</p>

<p>Output indicator 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.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>Draft Resource Base Inventory for the reserve (A1.6) updated during the Expert Working Group (EWG) with details on occurrence, diversity, distribution, status, current and potential use, management interventions and threats for Corals, seagrass, mangroves, turtles and marine mammals.</p>	<p>Finalise and disseminate the RBI report along with the management plans</p>
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>Development of the KMNR Management plan is over halfway. Pending steps include the stakeholders' workshop for validation, the Core Planning Team meeting for final plan compilation and activity planning, and the production, approval, and gazetting. During Y2, KMNR Management Plan Core Planning Team (CPT) held a 3-day meeting in July 2023, with 15 participants, to draft the Plan's foundations and a 2-day consultation workshop attended by 38 participants (13F; 25M) for stakeholders to provide input into the document. An Expert Working Group (EWG) was established to support in enriching the management programmes for the plan (Annex14a). The EWG meeting held in December 2023, attended by 24 participants (8F; 16M) (Annex 14b). Both processes used to update the draft Resource Base Inventory for the reserve (A1.6) which will inform development of a paper for dissemination (4.2). Draft map of the plan has incorporated the LMMAs in Kiunga.</p>	<p>Mobilise additional resources to support pending steps i.e the stakeholders' workshop for plan presentation/validation, the Core Planning Team meeting for final plan compilation and activity planning, and the production, approval, and gazetting of the plan</p>
<p>Output 2. 2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).</p>		
<p>Output indicator 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).</p>	<p>Expansion of Fish to Market (FTM) programme (A 2.1/2.2) progressed through a series of engagements and 319 fishers (81F, 238 M) registered and onboarded into the program from 8 BMUs. (Annex15a). A database has been developed for all fishers under the program (Annex 15b). All the fishers have been trained on fish quality protocols for the new markets, fish handling and postharvest loss reduction.</p> <p>Seafood/fish sourcing agreements (previously envisioned as an MoU) between company/ies and community groups (BMUs) for sustainably caught fish) have not been formalised,</p>	<p>Enrol additional beneficiaries to the fish to market programme and provide support and mentorship needed to enable beneficiaries to effectively engage in the programme.</p>

	<p>however the private sector partner (Kumbatia Seafoods) is working with the communities through individual agreements, involving fish catch and sales recorders, council of dealers, benefit sharing mechanism with communities, fishers, BMUs and conservancies.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>Building on market analysis of the Lamu fish marine market chain (Y1) a series of 4 participatory market system systems workshop (PMSD) (A 2.3) targeting all market players in in Lamu Seascope were held on 16th August 2023 (4 F, 17M), 7th December 2024 (9F, 35M), 1st March 2024 (6F and 16M), 28th March 2024 (9F, 17M). During the 1st meeting, participating actors proposed structured fish sourcing plans and coordination of logistics, agreed on respective roles, variety of fish, expected volumes, fish quality protocols, and expected prices (Annex 16a). During the 2nd meeting a council of dealers was formed to streamlining fish sourcing processes, various constraints fish traders are facing were mapped and action plans to mitigate the constraints developed (Annex 16b). during the 4th meeting, the dealers ratified the leadership of the council and developed the by-laws to guide their operations (Annex 16c). During the 4th meeting a framework for fish offtake was developed and the Council of dealers constitution (by-laws) reviewed and adopted (Annex 16d).</p> <p>Between February 25th & March 2nd, 2024, a series of Fish-To-Market value addition extension trainings (A 2.4) and awareness were conducted in Kiunga and Pate to ensure beneficiaries under Fish-To-Market meet the required international market standards for seafood, fishing is conducted under sustainable practices, enhance the working relationship among market actors. 308 participants (29F; 279M) attended the training from 8 Beach Management Units (BMUs) under the FTM Program (Annex 17a).</p> <p>Kumbatia's market has expanded (including exports) and the organisation has partnered with a small fish processing plant in Lamu to support offtake and aggregation of fish from fishers in target sites of our project. Kumbatia participation in auctioning during openings of Octopus closures led to competitive prices for the fishers in Pate (KES 400 per Kg in September) (KES 430 per Kg in March 2024 both averaging to £2.2).</p>	

	<p>The second household socioeconomic survey (A2.5) was conducted from 22nd to 26th February 2024, and involved 350 households (163 F, 187 M). 12 enumerators (6 F, 6M) received a 2-day training on 20th and 21st February 2024 and administered the survey across 6 BMUs benefiting from the project. The report evaluated the impact of the project by using the Y1 socio-economic findings as baselines and is provided in Annex 18.</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>- A new phase of women micro-credit program was launched on 31st October 2023. 132 beneficiaries were onboarded (79 Pate; 53Kiunga) and received their first loan (KES 3.25 million/£17,889.91) while 61 graduated to the next level out of which 31 received 3 times of their savings (KES 2.51million/£13,550.26). This translates to £31,440.17 excluding administration costs.</p> <p>-All the women beneficiaries/entrepreneurs (193) underwent entrepreneurship training i.e in Kiunga between 27th to 28th October 2023 and in Pate between 8th to 10th November 2023) aimed at equipping beneficiaries with skills in business management and improvement, financial literacy, and expansion prior disbursement of loan (Annex 20a).</p> <p>-Micro finance mentorship sessions were carried out from 21st to 23rd February 2024 to deep dive on business concepts relevant for the growth and sustainability of the women businesses in Lamu. 94 women targeted for the second round of microfinance loaning were trained (Annex20b).</p> <p>-The loan repayment based on the Y1 disbursement (KES. 8.5 million/ £49,714.8) to 238 women is currently at an average of 43% and total savings of KES. 4,354,835/£ 25,470.56 (for PMCC and KICOWA conservancies) which is consistent with improved beneficiaries' entrepreneurship skills and saving culture.</p> <p>Based on Y2 repeat socioeconomic survey, 79.3% (n=96 F) had received loans from NRT with majority using it to start a new business (63%; n=73). Access to micro credit was the main driver of increased income among women (32 % of those interviewed; n=18). The actual change in income will be reported in Y3.</p> <p>Ref: Section 3.2/A2.7; summary of progress for the ongoing phases is presented in Annex 20c. The micro finance loan</p>	<p>Continue with mentorship for the beneficiaries, monitor loan repayment and the performance of business enterprises.</p>

	<p>records are included in Annex20d. The women beneficiaries from PMCC and KICOWA continued leading in loan repayment among all the 44 NRT member conservancies (Annex20e).</p>	
<p>Output indicator 2.3 By EOP, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.</p>	<p>Following consultations with communities and submission and approval of a change request, the proposed beach sein Gear Exchange (GEP) (A2.8) was replaced with support for communities to access fish post-harvest loss reduction (PHL) equipment. Assorted equipment (cool boxes, freezers, motorbike, boat engines) procured to benefit 170 fishers.</p> <p>To help reduce post-harvest losses and address the cold storage issues, 5 beneficiaries including 4 dealers (1F; 3M) and the best hook and line fisher in Kiwayu in 2023 (1M) were issued with a total of 10 cooler bags (2 each) and 5 coolers boxes (1 each). Additionally, a group of women Octopus fishers (13F) were provided with 1 solar Freezer. The beneficiaries are under the FTM and Kiunga Gear Exchange Program. Reduction in PHL cannot be reported yet, as this will be monitored after distribution of the equipment scheduled for early year. The project is confident of meeting the output target.</p> <p>Ref section 3.2 A2.8</p>	<p>Monitor ecological and socioeconomic impact of the GEP in Kiunga and explore opportunities to promote learning between Pate and Kiunga BMUs to inform similar activities in future</p>
<p>Output 3. Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks.</p>		
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ten (10) Standard Operating procedures (SOPs) and 4 four BMU training manuals developed under a government-led project (KEMFSED) targeting fisheries development along Kenya’s coast. The SOPs cover development of bylaws, elections, financial management, procurement & asset management, employment, data management, fisheries patrols, fish handling, quality and hygiene, networking and partnerships, and conflict resolution -training manuals cover structure and functioning of BMUs, financial management, Fish handling and hygiene and Fisheries co-management. Details in section 3.2/A3.1&3.2; SOPS in Annex22a) -One NGO (CORDIO East Africa) has developed competency-based training curriculum for sustainable management of conservation enterprises for coastal communities with 7 modules 	<p>Follow up on implementation of the BMU 2024 workplans and continue with training and mentorship activities based on BMU needs.</p> <p>Align to partners social safeguard frameworks to ensure partner ownership and sustainability of the process beyond the project life.</p>

- The national governance and management frameworks for BMUs (i.e CMA establishment guidelines, SOPs, training manuals, reporting templates) suffice as official frameworks to foster inclusive, transparent and accountable governance (O 3.1; O 3.2).

-Project supported rolling out of the SOPs through a BMU training and mentorship programme (A3.3) in two phases. The first phase held in December 2023/January 2024 involved 113 participants (40F, 73M,). The second mentorship phase was held in February/March 2024 with 121 participants (36F,85M) ((Annex22a & 22b; section 3.2/A3.3)

The mentorship has empowered BMUs to perform tasks critical for improving their governance and management including development of their annual workplans and budgets for 2024; convening meetings more regularly -BMU assembly meetings &Executive Committee meetings; annual membership renewal; licensing of fishers and vessels, and reporting co-management activities to Fisheries Department monthly (Section 3.2, A3.1-3.3). - As a result of the mentorship, 1249 BMU members have been registered, and 783 fishers were registered with Kenya Fisheries Service through the E-citizen platform and acquired the Fisherman's licence and 205 local fishing vessels were registered in support of safeguarding marine resources and meeting regulatory processes (Annex 22d)

-The project co-financed an NRT-led training on Human Rights, FPIC process including grievance mechanism and social safeguards from 3rd-5th Aug. 2023. 60 participants (16F, 44M) involved including Conservancy managers and board members, BMUs' chairpersons and members supported under the Darwin Project, Lamu based Fauna & Flora staff and NRT coast staff - A follow up public awareness meeting involving 131 participants (74F, 57M) held in Pate conservancy headquarters to sensitize the broader community on human rights and FPIC (Annex 23d).

-A two-day training held in Aug-Sept. 2023 for 44 participants (13F, 31M) to initiate participatory development of social safeguards implementation and monitoring tools. Potential risks from project activities identified (Annex23a). Through the Social safeguards training, BMUs have been equipped with knowledge and skills to identify and deliberate on potential

	<p>risks related to proposed and ongoing conservation activities hence better placed to safeguard their rights to the marine resources.</p> <p>-3 project team members (1F, 2M) attended a joint Social Safeguards training held between 19th and 20th March 2024 under the Darwin Extra projects being implemented in Laikipia, and facilitated sharing of lessons and experiences from the Terrestrial & Marine contexts (Annex23b).</p> <p>-The project grievance log used from Q3 to capture emerging concerns and address regarding the project from (Annex 23c).</p> <p>- Most concerns raised have been non-sensitive and have been addressed by field project staff. A change request was submitted to the donor and approved to replace the gear exchange activity due to livelihood losses concerns that emerged during community consultations. NRT grievance handling mechanism is in approval stages (Annex23e) and have finalized their FPIC guidelines (Annex23f).</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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).</p>	<p>-Findings of Y1 Governance assessment for BMUs used to inform trainings under the BMU mentorship programme (A3.5 & 3.6). The KAP surveys were incorporated in the second household socioeconomic survey (A 2.5/section 3.2)</p> <p>Results of 2nd household socioeconomic survey indicate improved confidence among community members on BMU and Conservancy Governance given the efforts made as indicated above. From the BMU members (72%, n=240), majority 44 %; n=105) were happy with the way BMU was delivering its roles, while 23.3%(n=56) agreed the BMU was delivering but minor improvements were needed. Members of a conservancy were 69.7%(n=202). 55.9%(n=113) of respondents agreed that they were happy with the way the conservancy was delivering its roles, while 27.7%(n=56) agreed the conservancy was delivering but minor improvements were needed.</p>	<p>Conduct a follow up governance assessment to measure progress in governance capacity and management effectiveness in Y3 (O3.2/ (A3.5/A3.6)</p>
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>Series of 6 community feedback meetings involving at least 150 participants (33 F; 117M) conducted in September 2023 with co-financing from Arcadia in Y2. The meetings provided forums for reflection on conservation activities, governance performance and identification of solutions to address gaps and capitalize on emerging opportunities. Participants discussed conservancy progress, challenges, plans for the</p>	<p>Disseminate feedback from the two assessments; develop action plans to address the issues identified; support the communities to implement prioritised actions; monitor progress</p>

	<p>year and results of the project baselines (specifically the governance assessments, socioeconomic assessment, gender analysis, coral reef and seagrass surveys, and market analysis) with emphasis on areas that require improvement (Ref. Section 3.2, Annex 24a).</p> <p>Through mentorship, the BMU annual workplans and budgets were developed providing basis for implementation of management activities and reporting progress during Annual General Meetings, quarterly BMU assembly meetings and the Executive Committee meetings.</p>	<p>The 2024 BMUs Annual General Meetings will be used to further share progress and set priorities</p>
<p>Output indicator 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).</p>	<p>3.4 The LAMP training focused on youths as the other groups (men and women) are being targeted by grants from partners working in the seascape. 153 youths (76F,77M) trained on Leadership and Management enhancing their capacity to engage in governance and management of their respective BMUs and conservancies (O3.4)</p> <p>-Training was conducted in two phases, with the first ((July – Sep 2023) delivered through a consultant assisted by 6 LAMP Training of Trainers (ToTs) while the second (February/March 2024) phase was delivered through the ToTs with oversight from the consultant. Programme consists of 3 modules, one running monthly and each lasting 3 days.</p> <p>-All the champions currently engaged in other project activities in their respective conservancies and are envisioned to influence decisions within their communities.</p> <p>-A WhatsApp group established to sustain interactions with the trainees/graduates and ongoing mentorship</p> <p>-5 females out of 13 elected leaders in Kiunga Conservancy leadership in the recent election.</p> <p>-A young female elected as the Kiunga Conservancy Chairperson, making her the first chairlady to lead a community conservancy in the Coast region.</p> <p>(Ref: details in Section 3.2, A3.7; Annex 25a to Annex 25g)</p>	<p>Follow up with the trainees to support them in exploring opportunities shared by the Lamu county government and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Continue mentorship based on need of the trainees.</p>
<p>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.</p>		

<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>4.1-Variou awareness resources (calendars with environmental days and themes aligned with project outputs, seagrass posters, articles and blogs in social media posts) generated (links in A4.1 -A 3-minute video produced in collaboration with other partners to promote awareness on efforts to reduce destructive fishing based on the TNC/NRT-led Beach seine Gear Exchange Programme conducted in Kiunga (Accessible here). Other media links on the Gear Exchange work include: (The Standard) / (KTN News) / (Citizen TV Kenya); Facebook. Draft signages for the LMMAs in Pate have been developed to be finalised and installed in Y3 (Annex26a). -500 calendars highlighting key environmental days and project outcomes printed and distributed to communities and other stakeholders in Nairobi, Mombasa and Lamu (Annex26b).</p> <p>Organised and or participated in commemoration of relevant environmental events, conferences and webinars (A4.1; A4.4). -The seagrass science cafe, annual fishing competition, World Fisheries Congress and social media posts supported in raising awareness to actors outside the project area (A4.1) -Supported first commemoration of the world seagrass day to raise awareness on the importance and threats to this ecosystem, attended by 120 participants (30F; 90M)</p>	<p>Finalise and install signages in strategic locations of the LMMAs Develop additional awareness resources based on project activities and disseminate to different stakeholders.</p>
<p>Output indicator 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</p>	<p>4.2 The RBI report was updated during Expert Working Group Meeting but has been retained as a working document to be disseminated once the KMNR Management Plan has been finalised (04.2/A1.7)</p>	
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>4.3 Feedback received on various governance and marine resource management aspects has been received from BMU mentorship in Y2 and is being synthesised to inform development of best practice guidelines where gaps have been identified (O4.3). Supported commemoration of the World Rangers Day on 31st June 2023. The event, held in July 2023, brought different stakeholders to appreciate the work rangers do to protect planet's diverse ecosystems including Marine ecosystems and was attended by 238 participants (137F; 101M) including</p>	<p>Finalise various case studies and participate in learning exchanges to share lessons and experiences.</p>

	Rangers from the target conservancies (Pate /Kiunga) and project staff (Annex 27)	
<p>Output indicator 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.</p>	<p>-The project team and/or PIC members participated in and/or presented work delivered through Darwin project in various platforms including the National Coral Reef Assessment (NCRA) Workshop for Kenya (11th April 2023) and the validation workshop (27th June). The coral reef surveys supported in Y1 fed into this process (Annex28a)</p> <p>-3 project team members participated in the first annual meeting of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Protected Areas Management Network (WIOMPAN)-Kenya chapter (27th June 2023) and first WIOMPAN regional learning workshop in Tanzania (1-4th Nov.2024). Pate Marine Community Conservancy (LMMAs) and other national MPAs were proposed for green listing. Two project team members signed up as mentors to support MPAs/LMMAs in the roadmap for green listing. A policy paper was submitted and presented during Nairobi Convention Science to Policy forum in Maputo (Annex 28b).</p> <p>-A project team member from Fauna & Flora attended the World Fisheries Congress in Seattle (3rd- 7th March 2024) and shared the project's approach to just transition to low impact fishing methods based on the beach seine gear exchange work in Kenya; insights from LMMAs as potential fisheries OECMs where the learning will be used for screening LMMAs under a separate grant complementing this project; and tools, approaches and best practices for scaling sustainable coastal fisheries management (Annex 28b for the presentation). The project team also participated in the SWIO Community of Practice meeting - Coastal Community Livelihoods Incubator/cold storage webinar (24th August 2023).</p> <p>-The project is contributing to a knowledge product to showcase fisheries market intervention case studies from across Fauna & Flora's marine project portfolio. The project team contributed to compilation of a case study to highlight local impacts of plastic pollution and locally appropriate solutions being implemented in Kiunga (Annex29 accessible here). Documentation of lessons from other project activities underway (O4.4/section3.2, A4.4).</p>	<p>Attend relevant conferences and webinars to share lessons and experiences from the project e.g Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association symposium in 2025.</p>

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

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>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.</p>			

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 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).

0.3 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.

0.4 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.

0.5 By EOP, 330 women and 220 men within 550 vulnerable fisher households report improved material, subjective and

0.1 Annual community in-water survey reports

0.2. Community in-water coral reef habitat survey reports

0.3 Annual fisheries catch assessment survey reports per community/BMU landing site (n = 6 sites)

0.4 KWS-approved management plan for Kiunga Marine National Reserve and draft operational plan

Climate change does not affect communities, sea temperatures, and/or sea level rise drastically in the next three years.

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.

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.

	<p>relational wellbeing against baselines established in Y1.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>0.5 Annual household socio-economic surveys</p> <p>0.6 Knowledge and perception (KAP) surveys and annual good governance assessments</p>	<p>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.</p>
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<p>Outputs:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.5 By EOY2, resource base inventory for coral reefs, seagrass meadows, mangroves, fish, marine mammals,</p>	<p>1.1 Training reports/records, monitoring datasets and survey reports</p> <p>1.2 Training records, pre-/post-testing, joint patrols records, patrol reports validated by cooperating authorities, Code of Conduct in place</p> <p>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</p> <p>1.4 Analysis of monthly patrol records</p> <p>1.5 Resource base inventory report</p>	<p>Communities continue to support the creation of LMMAs.</p> <p>KWS engagement stays positive and continues to recognise community measures of protection.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>KWS' review process of the revised management plan is conducted on a timely basis and concludes prior to the end of the project period.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1.6 KMNR's updated management plan drafted, incorporating co-management provisions for nine LMMAs</p>	
<p>2. Market-based incentives create livelihoods opportunities and encourage sustainable marine resource management in 550 households (330 women and 220 men).</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.3 <u>Cold storage equipment access and use annual survey and reports</u></p>	<p>Market demand for fish remains high and/or expands.</p> <p>Improved market access and livelihoods incentivises ongoing sustainable fisheries practices.</p> <p>Continued commitment by Kumbatia Seafood, a national seafood company, to link communities to fish markets.</p>

	<p>2.3 By EOP, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.</p>		
<p>3. Local governance structures of 9 LMMAs are strengthened and working equitably and collaboratively, in line with national frameworks.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>3.1 Meeting minutes, participants logs, endorsed guidelines and SOPs documents, annual governance audit report, stakeholder feedback meeting minutes, annual plans of action</p> <p>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</p> <p>3.3 Annual participatory data analysis, stakeholder feedback meeting minutes</p> <p>3.4 BMU and Conservancy board members lists, LAMP training pre- and post-surveys</p>	<p>Continued support from national and local government for Lamu County.</p> <p>BMU governance structures and officers operate transparently, in accordance with their by-laws, and in the best interests of their membership.</p> <p>Any conflicts arising within or among BMUs are successfully managed.</p>

	<p>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).</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.4 By EOP, lessons learnt and potential policy implications are documented and shared with KWS, KeFS, other counties and stakeholders working on marine conservation in Kenya and made publicly available.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>4.2 Publicly accessible report on websites of partnering institutions including KWS, NRT, FFI</p> <p>4.3 Best practice guidelines developed with BMUs, fisheries and KWS, record of dissemination among other counties, NGOs and BMUs along the coast</p>	<p>Community members perceive value of contributing to health marine ecosystems.</p> <p>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.</p>

		4.4 Number of presentations, case studies and/or reports on lesson learnt shared with other NGOS, stakeholders, etc.	
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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.

- Revised: Identify and facilitate access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.

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

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 250m ²) 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)		0				
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;		0				20%
DI-D04	0.3 By EOY2, 30% increase in the individual weight of wrasse and snapper caught in reef closure	Increase in average individual weight of octopus caught in following	% Increase		0	4.1% (Ijamba Idodi/Chipopo)			Two-fold increase

	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.	reef closure within 6 existing LMMAs							
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-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	Number of community monitors from six target BMUs trained on marine resource monitoring (fisheries catch and/or in-water monitoring)	People	Men, women,	18	8 Men		26	30

	EOY2 (Baseline: 6 community monitors).								
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	N/A	23	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 Conservancy boards (Baseline: Kiunga Conservancy board: 4	Number of community members who have undertaken the Leadership and Management Programme	People	Men, women, youths	0	153		153	150

	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	0		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	Number of other publications produced	Number	Report	1	0		1	1

	Reserve is disseminated to Government agencies and non-state actors working in the seascape.								
DI-B01	1.6 By EOP, a management plan for the Kiunga seascape (25,661 ha) 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		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	224M (56 boat, 4 per boat) 9 dealers (3F; 6M) from Kiunga, Kiwayu, Faza 81W (octopus fishers0		313	300
DI-D16	2.1b By EOP, the households of 150 of these 300 fisherfolk (60	Number of households reporting increased income as a result of better market	Households	60 women	0			0	150

	women, 90 men) report increased incomes (baseline established in Y1) as a result of better market access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses.	access, prices and/or reduced post-harvest losses		90 men					
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 result of diversified livelihoods facilitated by access to micro-loans and enterprise development trainings.	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)	238 women accessed microloans	132 women accessed microloans		370 women have accessed loans through the grant;	250
DI-B09	2.3 By EOP, 170 of 300 fishers participating in the Fish-to-Market programme, have enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.. 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	Number of fishers with enhanced capacity for post-harvest loss reduction through access to cold storage equipment and/or transport to market.	People	170 men		16 Women 4 Men		0	170

	deterrent role of regular patrols.								
DI-B05	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	Proportion of households reporting improved governance function and representation in conservancies and/or BMUs.	People	50% of fisherwomen and 50% of fishermen	0	Majority 44 %; n=105; 43 w & 62M) happy with the way BMU was delivering its roles, while 23.3% (n=56; 15 W and 41 M) agreed the BMU was delivering but minor improvements were needed.			50% of fisherwomen and men
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 (Calendars, Posters, video on gear exchange)		3	9

DI-C01	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed	Number	Product typology.	0	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	1 (case study on plastics)			3

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)
Crafting a plastics treaty for people and planet: Community project improving marine litter management on remote Kenyan coastlines	Case study	Fauna & Flora and Bahari Moja, 2023	Female			accessible here
Exchange of beach seine nets in Kiunga Community Wildlife Conservancy	Blog	Northern Rangeland Trust, 2023	Male	Kenyan		Facebook Link Accessible here

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

	Title or File name	Type
5	Map of intervention area	Word
6	Minutes 2nd PIC Meeting Darwin Project 30.08.2023	Word
7a	Minutes of Data collectors commissioning July 2023	Word
7b	Fish catch data collection training report	Word
8a	Bi-annual ranger based coral reef monitoring survey activity report	Word
8b	Bi-annual ranger based coral reef monitoring survey data sheets	PDF
8c	Final Coral Reef Baseline survey technical report CORDIO FFI 12Feb2024.docx	Word
F&9a	Rangers Scuba Diving - Report	Word
9b	Rangers Scuba Diving Certification	PDF
9c	KICOWA Reef Restoration - Sensitization & Education Technical Report (2)	Word
10	Draft Rangers Code of Conduct	Word
11a	Summary for the security incidence report for NRT Conservancies and turtle nesting	Word
11b	Marine CoMM's reports for Kiunga Conservancies for the reporting period (April 2023 to March 2024)	PDF
11c	Marine CoMM's reports for Pate Conservancies for the reporting period (April 2023 to March 2024)	PDF
11d	Sea Turtle Anti-Poaching Joint Operation 2 report	Word
11e	2023 Warden's Forum Report	Word
12a	LMMA Review Meetings Report Kiunga	Word
12b	PMCC LMMA Review Meetings Report	Word
13a	KICOWA & PMCC Octopus Closure Catch Data	Word
13c	Summary Results Octopus closure openings since establishment	Word
14a	KMNR Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop Report July 2023)	Word
14b	KMNR Expert Working Group Workshop Report July 2023)	Word
15a	Report of Expansion of FTM programme	Word
15b	Fish to Market Database	Excel
15c	Fish sales records for Fish to Market Programme	Excel
16a	First participatory market system systems workshop (PMSD)	Word
16b	Second participatory market system systems workshop (PMSD)	word
16c	Third participatory market system systems workshop (PMSD)/1st council of dealers meeting	word
16d	Fourth participatory market system systems workshop (PMSD)/2nd council of dealers meeting	word

17a	Fish-To-Market value addition extension training report	Word
18	Lamu socio economic survey report 2024	Word
19	Gender Analysis Report	PDF
20a	Kiunga & Pate 2023 Micro Finance Training Report	Word
20b	Micro finance mentorship report	Word
20c	Summary of Microfinance progress status	Word
20d	Micro finance loan records	Excel
20e	Micro finance loan disbursement and savings records	Excel
21	List of Acronyms	Word
22a	BMU Standard Operating procedures (SOPs) and guidelines	PDF
22b	First BMU mentorship training	Word
22c	Second BMU mentorship training	Word
22d	Summary table on Licencing	Word
23a	Social safeguards training report-Lamu FFI	Word
23b	Social safeguards training report-Laikipia-FFI	Word
23c	Project Grievance Log	Excel
23d	Human rights and FPIC Training -NRT	
23e	NRT grievance handling mechanism	PDF
23f	NRT FPIC guidelines	PDF
24a	BMUs Feedback meeting Report	Word
24b	Conservancies annual financial and governance audits	
24c	Conservancies governance results	Word
25a	LAMP Phase One Training Summary Report	PDF
25b	LAMP training handouts	PDF
25c	LAMP Training trainees' certificates Phase 1	PDF
25d	LAMP Training module 1 report	PDF
25e	LAMP Training module 2 report	PDF
25f	LAMP Training module 3 report	PDF
25g	LAMP Training Phase Two Summary Report	Word
26a	Signages for the LMMAs	PDF
26b	Project themed 2024 Calendars	
26c	World Seagrass Day Report 2024	Word
26d	World Seagrass Day Event banner_2024	PDF
26e	Seagrass Posters	JPEG
26f	Seagrass Science Cafe notes/photos	Word

27	World Rangers Day Report	
28a	Workshop Report Progress of NCRA in Kenya and its Importance in the GBF- April 2023	
28b	SP_Capacity development for MPA_LMMA in WIO	
28c	9 th World Fisheries Congress Presentation on Just transition in artisanal Fisheries-2024	
29	GPT Kenya_Case-Study_FINAL	PDF
30	List of Conservancy Board	Excel
31	29-008-Kenya-Lamu_riskRegister	Excel
32	29-008 AR1R-comments	PDF

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
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see Section 16)?	Yes
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.	