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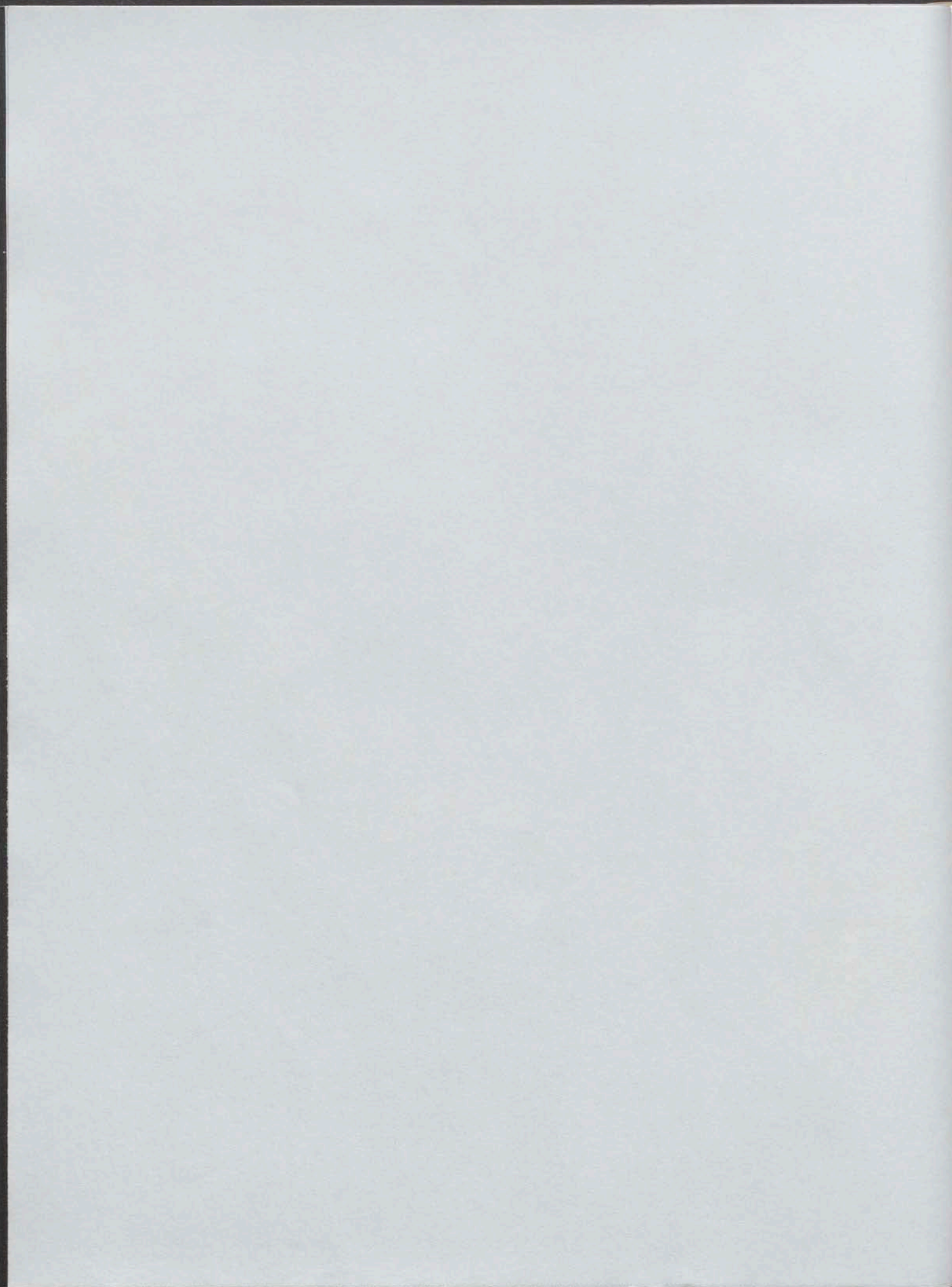
**SUSTAINABLE MARINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION:
LINKING TOURISM TO MARINE AND COASTAL
PROTECTED AREAS**

Annex 2

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 1999)

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SUSTAINABLE MARINE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: LINKING TOURISM TO MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Eastern African component of this project faced a number of problems and constraints in 1999, but nevertheless was able to make progress and in particular to identify some important issues in relation to sustainable financing and stakeholder participation in marine protected areas. A major policy change (from decentralisation of management to a more central approach) at Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), IUCN's partner organisation for this project, meant that key ideas developed in the first year of the project could not be implemented demonstration site. This policy change has in itself illustrated some key issues involved in assisting countries to manage MPAs on a sustainable basis. Both IUCN and KWS, the partner organisation, underwent staffing constraints, which are partially resolved, but KWS still has problems in implementing activities on the ground in a timely manner, reporting on progress made, and following the agreed monitoring procedure. These will need to be addressed in the coming year.

A report prepared by a socio-economics consultant on the demonstration site, *Financing the management of Kisite Marine National Park and Mpunguti Marine National Reserve, Kenya, through Partnership with Stakeholders*, provides a valuable contribution to the literature on

sustainable financing and collaborative management of MPAs, and this will be revised for publication in the coming year. As a result of the report, KWS agreed that some of the recommendations could be tested at a second site (Diani-Chale Marine National Reserve) and IUCN-EARO has secured additional funding to develop a model for this new area. The BMZ project has therefore not only produced interesting results at the original demonstration site, but has contributed to the developed of a new programme on the same topic at a second site in Kenya.

1. INTRODUCTION

This project involves both the IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office and IUCN-ORMA, the IUCN office for Central America. The two regions are to identify approaches for developing partnerships for management of MPAs and to share these at an inter-regional workshop at the end of the programme. In particular, the project aims to identify effective partnerships with stakeholders for collaborative management and to foster the identification of independent financial means of operation for marine protected areas (MPAs). The goal is to:

Contribute towards ecologically and economically sustained marine and coastal biodiversity conservation through integration of coastal community livelihoods, development of coastal tourism and marine protected areas.

The project intends to achieve its goal through the following objectives:

1. *The role of selected local communities in coastal tourism and MPAs assessed*
2. *The linkages, including impacts, between coastal ecosystems (terrestrial, wetlands, marine) important for integrated development of tourism and MPAs assessed*
3. *Appropriate strategies and guidelines for the conservation of biological diversity through demonstration activities that link marine/coastal tourism and MPA development with the participation of local communities designed and implemented.*
4. *Experiences gained during the implementation of the project shared with those working in Central America (IUCN-ORMA) and lessons learned derived that have global application.*

Following a regional workshop in May 1998 (see 1998 Annual Report), Kisite Marine National Park and Mpunguti Marine National Reserve, two adjacent MPAs jointly referred to as KMNP in this report, were identified as an appropriate demonstration site for East Africa. IUCN-EARO is therefore collaborating with the Kenya Wildlife Service, the body mandated with the management of MPAs in Kenya.

2. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS AT THE DEMONSTRATION SITE

KMNP has a number of characteristics that appeared to make it a suitable project site. The combined revenues from the park entry fees and accommodation charges at KWS-operated facilities are nearly eight times higher than park management expenditure. However, all revenues are remitted to KWS central HQ in Nairobi, and the budget allocations returned to Shimoni are too low for effective management. There is also very low local-level support for the Park, largely because very few local people (only one local group of boat owners and one local hotelier) gain directly from tourism in the park. Efforts made by residents to develop tourist activities have to date been largely unsuccessful. Furthermore, there is minimal private sector responsibility for and engagement in park management.

autonominen hallinnon ja yhteistyön toteuttamiseen otettiin huomioon, että se tulee olemaan keskeinen osa-alue. Keskittämällä voimavaroja ja yhteistyötä voidaan saavuttaa enemmän hyötyä kuin yksittäisten yksiköiden toiminnasta. Keskittämällä voimavaroja ja yhteistyötä voidaan saavuttaa enemmän hyötyä kuin yksittäisten yksiköiden toiminnasta. Keskittämällä voimavaroja ja yhteistyötä voidaan saavuttaa enemmän hyötyä kuin yksittäisten yksiköiden toiminnasta.

1. INTRODUCTION

The project involves the development of a new management system for the health services in the region. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board.

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Following a regional workshop in May 1998, the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board have agreed to implement the project. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board.

2. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS AT THE DEMONSTRATION SITE

KIMU has a number of activities that are being implemented at the demonstration site. The activities include the development of a new management system, the implementation of the system, and the evaluation of the system. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board. The project is a joint effort of the Ministry of Health, the National Board of Health, and the Regional Health Board.

This is largely because tour operators feel that KWS provides few services or facilities in return for the entrance fee, and there are few incentives for this sector to work actively with KWS and integrate conservation concerns into the running of their enterprises. These conflicts and constraints provided a challenging opportunity to develop a new approach to management in the MPA, which would provide benefit to stakeholders and increase revenue to the Park for effective management.

A Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) was prepared as an output of the regional workshop for activities at this site, and this provides the framework for assessment of progress. Given the specific issues that needed to be addressed, as described above, two objectives were developed for the work at this demonstration site:

- 1. Understanding of KMNP goals, functions, benefits and management partnership opportunities achieved through improved communication between KWS and stakeholders*
- 2. Approaches and mechanisms for partnership developed through participation of all stakeholders, field-tested and refined.*

The following provides a general description of progress made against the two objectives and Table 1 gives additional detail.

Objective 1. Understanding of KMNP goals, functions, benefits and management partnership opportunities achieved through improved communication between KWS and stakeholders

A critical problem, identified early on at the demonstration site, was the conflict between local fishermen and KWS. This was to a certain extent due to the 'COBRA' Partnership Programme, which KWS operated in Kenyan protected areas from 1993-1998 with EU funding. This involved the implementation of community development activities in villages around a protected area through the 'Wildlife for Development Fund' (WDF), in an effort to compensate them for economic losses resulting from the existence of the protected areas. At KMNP, this included the provision of infrastructure for schools, donation of equipment to fishermen and establishment of a revolving fund for a local private boat operators association (Kisite Private Boat Operators Association). Local communities considered that KWS had failed to meet certain obligations under this scheme. The first two results for Objective 1 were therefore concerned with resolving this conflict, and have been partially achieved:

Result 1.1. Existing KWS obligations to fishers and small boat owners cleared and the way opened for management partnerships

Under the COBRA scheme, KWS had agreed to help with boat repairs and other activities. Although obligations to the fishers were met, full payments for boat repairs undertaken by some of the boat operators were not made. The WDF was terminated in 1998, and in theory such payments cannot now be made; KWS policy is that NGOs more experienced in community work should take over community-related work. However, since this will remain an area of conflict unless resolved, KWS is looking into other mechanisms for providing reimbursement.

Result 1.2. Existing KWS obligations to Wasini Women's Group cleared

KWS had agreed to assist with the development of a mangrove boardwalk by the Wasini Women's Group, by helping to source funds, recommending the project to the local administration, and assisting with obtaining government approval etc. The women's group would manage the boardwalk for visitors and market it as an add-on to boat trips, possibly in combination with some form of

This is largely because some operators feel that KWS provides few services or facilities for the women for and that the few services for the women to work actively with KWS and manage the construction comes into the hands of their enterprises. These conflicts and constraints provided a challenging opportunity to develop a new approach to management in the MPA which would provide benefits to stakeholders and increase revenues to the level for effective management.

A Logical Framework Analysis (LFA) was prepared as an output of the regional workshop for activities at this site, and this provided the framework for assessment of progress. Given the specific issues that needed to be addressed, as detailed above, two objectives were developed for the work at this demonstration site:

1. Establishment of FAWP goals, benefits, benefits and management partnership opportunities achieved through improved communication between KWS and stakeholders.

2. Improved and consistent for providing financial through participation of all stakeholders. Their issues and needs.

The following provides a general description of progress made against the two objectives and Table 1 gives additional detail.

Objective 1: Understanding of KWS's goals, benefits, benefits and management partnership opportunities achieved through improved communication between KWS and stakeholders.

A critical problem identified early on in the demonstration site was the conflict between local operators and KWS. This was in a certain extent due to the COBEA Transition Programme, which KWS agreed in 1993 to provide with 100% KWS with 100% funding. This provided the region with an opportunity to improve its services around a project and through the 'White for Development Fund' (WDF) in an effort to compensate them for economic losses arising from the existence of the protected areas. At KWS, the inclusion of the provision of infrastructure for schools, donation of equipment to hospitals and establishment of a university fund for a local private hospital, KWS had failed to meet certain obligations under the contract. The two main reasons for Objective 1 were therefore concerned with resolving the conflict and have been partially achieved.

Result 1.1: Meeting KWS obligations to local operators and their own interests and the own region for management partnership.

Under the COBEA scheme, KWS had agreed to help with both repair and other services. Although obligations to the lenders were met, full payments for both repairs undertaken by some of the local operators were not made. The WDF was terminated in 1998, and in theory each payment should now be made. KWS's policy is that NGOs must be expected to contribute work should take over community-based work. However, since this will remain in state of conflict unless resolved, KWS is looking into other mechanisms for providing reimbursement.

Result 1.2: Establishing KWS obligations to women's Group cleared.

KWS had agreed to assist with the development of a supportive backbone by the Women's Group, by helping to secure funds, reorganizing the project to the local administration, and assisting with obtaining government approval etc. The women's group would manage the backbone for visitors and travel it as an add-on to host trip, possibly in collaboration with some form of

village cultural tour. There was considerable delay in obtaining approval from the Forestry Department, and this was finally obtained in January 2000. The boardwalk will be implemented this year, once funding from the KWS/Netherlands Wetlands Conservation and Training Programme has been confirmed. The delay in the approval process meant that a number of activities planned for 1999 will be held over into 2000.

Result 1.3. KWS capacity to provide assistance to stakeholders assessed and communicated

Most of the activities aimed at achieving this result were not carried out. However, KWS has demonstrated capacity to provide assistance in raising public awareness, for example by supporting school activities on Marine Environment Day (see photo of Shimoni Primary School).

Result 1.4. Benefits of KMNP assessed, discussed with stakeholders and improved where possible

The main output in relation to this result was the report (prepared by Lucy Emerton, socio-economics consultant) entitled '*Financing the management of Kisite Marine National Park and Mpunguti Marine National Reserve, Kenya, through Partnership with Stakeholders*'. This identifies the important financial role that KMNP plays in generating revenue for KWS and, as it was prepared at a time when KWS had an active policy of de-centralisation, recommends a management model based on partnership arrangements between stakeholders in the area. However, by the time the report was presented to KWS, both the Director and the overall policy for the institution had changed. The policy is now one of centralisation, and key recommendations of the report cannot be put into place.

Nevertheless, the new Director was extremely sympathetic to the approach, and proposed that this model should be tested at another site, Diani National Marine Reserve. KWS therefore agreed to transfer 21,000 SFr from the field activities budget line to 'seed' activities at Diani, including development of a proposal by IUCN-EARO to seek additional funding. This was successful and funding has been obtained from the MacArthur Foundation for an 18-month continuation of this work, aimed at producing a management model for the area.

Objective 2. Approaches and mechanisms for partnership developed through participation of all stakeholders, field-tested and refined.

2.1. Stakeholders working effectively together and supportive of each others activities

This activity relates specifically to local boat owners and operators, particularly the Kisite Private Boat Owners Association. Although formally registered, the association has suffered organisational problems and opposition from the more established and up-market private tour operators in Shimoni.

A Code of Conduct will be agreed and boat operators will receive training as natural history and cultural guides. These activities were to have been carried out in the latter part of the year, but the Warden was on extended leave. A more carefully defined set of activities will be carried out in 2000.

2.2. Management partnership activities defined and implemented with pilot community

Mkwiro village was selected as the pilot community, with a particular focus on the women's group. Seaweed farming and handicraft production have been identified as potential activities. Training on seaweed farming will be carried out under the KWS/Netherlands Wetland Programme. Current handicraft production and marketing will be assessed, and new products, markets and mechanisms for improving existing activities identified.

Result 2.3. Activities monitored and evaluated, approaches refined

A monitoring procedure was developed in 1998 (see last annual report), aimed at evaluating both *compliance* (i.e. to confirm that project activities are being implemented as agreed and according to plan) and *impact* (i.e. to confirm that the project activities are achieving the desired outcome). The LFA, developed as part of the procedure, has been used as a basis for quarterly work-planning, but improvements are needed in the use of the overall procedure to ensure that activities are tracked and that the project is making adequate progress.

Changes in project staff, the extended leave of the Warden at KMNP, and delays associated with policy changes at KWS, meant that it was inappropriate to produce a newsletter. Furthermore, the proposed WIO network, to which the newsletter would be distributed, had not been formally established. It is felt that this component of the work plan should be reassessed and that it may be more useful to develop reports and publications relating to the project than a regular newsletter. Furthermore, other plans for the establishment of a regional MPA network are being developed in association with other institutions (WIOMSA, SEACAM). IUCN's contacts and network developed through the 1998 workshop will be used as a contribution to this.

3. PROGRESS IN RELATION TO OVERALL OBJECTIVES

The IUCN-EARO component of the project has illustrated the difficulty in developing stakeholder involvement and financing mechanisms when national policy dictates other approaches to protected area management. KMNP provides an interesting comparison with Hol Chan Marine Reserve, in Belize, one of the demonstration sites in the IUCN-ORMA component of the project, where a Trust Fund has been established and much of park management delegated to local level.

The IUCN-EARO component has had to focus on other mechanisms to enhance direct local participation in tourist enterprises and industries. This will be essential for the effective long-term management of KMNP, given the current conflict situation due to the lack of income and employment generating opportunities in the area, and the fact that local communities are largely excluded from the existing tourism industry associated with the protected area. A Kenyan micro-enterprise group will be brought in to assess whether a number of identified enterprises are viable in financial and business terms for the local communities and, if so, will provide basic support and capacity building to bring them to a stage where they can operate without external assistance. Training will include book-keeping, marketing and basic financial management.

4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Opportunities

The project has resulted in a number of useful lessons relating to policy issues and the difficulty of maintaining general project goals when institutional policies in the host country change. This highlights the need to focus on management structures that can remain independent, to a certain extent, of government policy - even in situations where the government is the primary authority responsible for protected areas. Similarly, KWS itself has recognised that mechanisms such as the WDF are not effective in the long-term as they generate inappropriate expectations within

A monitoring procedure was developed in 1998 (see the annual report) aimed at evaluating both compliance (i.e. to confirm that project activities are being implemented as agreed and according to plan) and impact (i.e. to confirm that the project activities are achieving the desired outcome). The IFA developed as part of the procedure has been used as a basis for quarterly work planning and improvements are needed in the use of the overall procedure to ensure that all relevant technical and financial data are being collected and reported.

Changes in project staff, the extended leave of the Director at KIMIP, and delays associated with policy changes at KWS mean that it was inappropriate to produce a quarterly performance report for the period to which the newsletter would be distributed, but we have formally established it as a part of the work plan should be reviewed and that it may be used to develop reports and publications relating to the project from a regular perspective. Furthermore, attempts for the establishment of a regional NPA network are being developed in collaboration with other institutions (WIKOM, ZSCAM). KWS's contacts and network developed through the 1998 workshop will be used as a contribution to this.

2. PROGRESS IN RELATION TO OVERALL OBJECTIVES

The IUCN-ERD component of the project has identified the difficulty in developing stakeholders involvement and financing mechanisms within national policy dialogue other agencies to protect and manage the wetlands. KIMIP provides an interesting comparison with the IUCN-ERD component of the project, where a Trust Fund has been established and annual of part management designed to local level.

The KWS-ERD component has had to focus on other mechanisms to enhance direct local participation in wetland conservation and industry. This will be essential for the effective long-term management of KIMIP, given the current conflict situation due to the lack of income and employment generating opportunities in the area and the fact that local communities are largely excluded from the country's natural resource industry associated with the protected area. A local enterprise group will be brought in to assist in the development of identified enterprises and to provide training for the local community and also will provide basic support and capacity building to help them to start where they can operate without external assistance. Training will include local business management and basic financial management.

4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Opportunities

The project has resulted in a number of useful lessons relating to policy action and the difficulty of maintaining general project goals when institutional points in the host country change. This highlights the need to focus on management structures that can remain independent to a certain extent of government policy - even in situations where the government is the primary authority responsible for protected areas. Similarly, KWS itself has recognized that mechanisms such as the WPA are not effective in the long-term as they generate inappropriate expectations within

communities.

In the forthcoming year, opportunities lie in the potential for integrating work carried out under this project with other related initiatives in Kenya. For example, a national integrated coastal management policy is being developed and the KWS/Netherlands Wetlands Programme involves many complementary activities at KMNP. Closer linkages should be developed with these programmes

The report of the regional workshop on MPAs, held in 1998, continues to be well received and was widely distributed throughout the region. Additional copies will need to be printed for the regional workshop.

Challenges

During 1999, both project partners faced a number of constraints. IUCN-EARO's co-ordinator for marine and coastal activities was absent for health reasons in the first part of the year, and subsequently left IUCN. The new marine and coastal programme co-ordinator did not take up the post until Q4, and this change in personnel resulted in some inevitable delays in project co-ordination.

At KWS, staff movements (notably a 3 month leave of absence by the KMNP Warden in Q4) and commitments, also slowed down activities on the ground and resulted in insufficient attention being paid to the project. The technical Project Steering Committee that was formed in 1998 did not meet, and a variety of meetings and events that were scheduled were not followed through. Changes in policy and Directorship also contributed to lack of continuity and effective implementation. These problems are currently being addressed through consultations between IUCN-EARO and KWS.

5. OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES FOR 2000

1. Meeting of Project Steering Committee to ensure activities for year 2000 are planned and implemented (development and approval of work plan). (March)
2. Resolution of conflict with fishermen
3. Installation of mangrove board walk – (April)
4. Implementation of microenterprise consultancy (April)
5. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation programme
6. Revision and publication of consultants report as a 'lessons learned' document (July)
7. Production of materials for the inter-regional workshop
8. Preparation and attendance at inter-regional workshop, Belize

In the following year, opportunities to in the potential for integrating work across the project with other related initiatives in Kenya. For example, a national integrated coastal management policy is being developed and the KWS/Forestry Wildlife Programme involves many complementary activities & KAMP. Close linkages should be developed with these programmes.

The report of the regional workshop on MPA, held in 1994, continues to be well received and was widely distributed throughout the region. Additional copies will need to be printed for the regional workshop.

Challenges

During 1994, both project partners took a number of decisions & CDF/FAO's co-operation for marine and coastal activities was shown for the first time in the first part of the year, and subsequently in the CDF. The workshop and coastal programme in October did not take up the part with OI, and this change in emphasis resulted in some inevitable delays in project implementation.

At KWS, with investment priority a 2 month delay in review by the EMBP/Wildlife in OI, and consequently, the slow down in activities on the ground and resulted in insufficient attention being paid to the project. The technical Project Steering Committee that was formed in 1993 did not meet and a variety of meetings and events that were scheduled were not followed through. Changes in policy and direction also contributed to lack of continuity and effective implementation. These problems are currently being addressed through coordination between CDF/FAO and KWS.

A. OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES FOR 1995

1. Meeting of Project Steering Committee to review activities for year 2000 and discuss and implement development and review of work plan (April)
2. Revision of contract with partners
3. Installation of marine park with - (April)
4. Implementation of inter-agency consultancy (April)
5. Implementation of monitoring and evaluation programme
6. Revision and publication of management plan as a 'best practice' document (July)
7. Production of materials for the next regional workshop
8. Preparation and execution of next regional workshop, before

Technical report: Development of partnerships for the management of the Kisite MNP & Mpunguti MNR

Objective 1: Understanding of KMNP goals, functions, benefits and management partnership opportunities achieved through improved communication between KWS and stakeholders

RESULT 1.1: Existing KWS (COBRA) obligations to fishers and small boat owners cleared (past problems resolved and trust rebuilt)	(QUARTER/1999)				DONE	COMMENTS/REASONS
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1.1.1 RAD coast to raise issue of delayed payments of WDF funds with Director and encourage meeting with WDF partners to streamline procedures		X			X	In July a new Director was appointed for KWS, Mr. Nehemiah Rotich; he was briefed about the project
1.1.2 Director of KWS visits Shimoni/Wasini to explain delays and realistic schedule for future activities	X				X	Mr. Rotich visited Shimoni and Wasini and held discussions with local community leaders. He made it clear that the WDF funds were no longer available from the donors and directed the AD Coast to assist the communities to develop proposals for other sources of funds including CDTF (credit facility). The AD coast met with fisher groups on 19 th November and discussed this issue with the fishers.
1.1.3 Deliver outstanding cash to fishers	X				(X)	Activity completed in 1998
1.1.4 Use opportunity of cash delivery to fishers to update boat owners on status of their payments and set realistic target date for disbursement	X	X			X	The Warden met with fishers in June to discuss the issue of boat repairs undertaken by fishers under the COBRA project that had not been refunded by KWS. A request was forwarded to the Deputy Director Partnership for a refund of Kshs 331,950. To date no funds have been disbursed and the Community Wildlife program of KWS is under restructure. It is envisioned that NGO's who are more experienced than KWS in community work will take over more of these responsibilities.
1.1.5 Deliver outstanding cash to boat owners	X	X				KWS is currently looking at alternative options for repayment of cash to boat owners

RESULT 1.2: Existing KWS obligations to Wasini Women's Group cleared						
ACTIVITY	(QUARTER/1999)				DONE	COMMENTS/REASONS
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1.2.1 Communicate process to Wasini Women's Group & set realistic schedule of activities	x	x			X	Warden Kisite met with Wasini women's group prior to going on her annual leave
1.2.2 Complete draft proposal for mangrove board walk through participatory process			x		x	Warden submitted letter requesting permission for development of boardwalk to Forestry Dept. This was endorsed by the District Forestry officer Kwale, and approved in late January 2000 by the Conservator of Forests
1.2.3 Finalise <i>Part Development Plan</i> with District Physical Planner and Lands Surveyor	x	x				To be carried over to 2000 work plan, as the authorization from Forestry Dept has been received
1.2.4 Negotiate lease for mangroves with Forestry Department	x					Requested in the letter to the Chief Conservator of Forests
1.2.5 Finalise proposal and get all necessary approvals			x			Carried over to 2000
1.2.6 a) submit draft board walk proposal b) Secure funds for mangrove board walk from KWS Wetlands Training and Conservation Project			x			The proposed boardwalk has been included in the activities envisaged under the KWS/Netherlands Wetlands Conservation and Training Programme; the proposal is being revised following recommendations from the Netherlands Embassy, and funding is expected to be made available by March 2000
1.2.7. Convene meetings with women's group to discuss a) implementation of board walk project b) realistic KWS support to women's group				x		Carried over to 2000 work plan
1.2.8. Commence implementation and construction of board walk				x		Carried over to 2000 work plan

RESULT 1.3: KWS capacity to provide assistance to stakeholders assessed and communicated						
ACTIVITY	(QUARTER/1999)				DONE	COMMENTS/REASONS
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1.3.1 Assess the social, technical and financial assistance that KWS is able to provide to KMNP stakeholders	X	X	X		X	Several meetings have been held to discuss assistance. Further developments await discussion with the new KWS Director. To date KWS has provided assistance mainly of a technical nature with regards to exploring additional sources of funds. The Warden has also organised awareness programs with KESCOM and local schools including provision of transport for the popular Marine Environment Day where Shimoni Primary school received the award of best Performance a Swahili poem about marine conservation
1.3.2. Implement intensive training in participatory processes, facilitation and animation techniques to key KWS staff in KMNP, coast HQ and Partnership officers		X				
1.3.3 Assess options for improving the contribution of KWS to KMNP stakeholders in exchange for partnership in management actions		x				
1.3.4. Investigate the feasibility and means of establishing a KMNP conservation trust fund		X	X	X		KWS policy changes made this activity inappropriate
1.3.5. Discuss findings in stakeholder forums – avoid promises and keep options realistic		X	X	X		

ACTIVITY	(QUARTER/1999)				DONE	COMMENTS/REASONS
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1.4.1 Collect, collate and interpret results of relevant studies to identify benefits of KMNP for different users and identify gaps and opportunities for additional assessment	x	x	x		(X)	An annotated bibliography has been compiled of all studies carried out at Kisite and Mpunguti
1.4.2 Send copies of all relevant reports to KMNP	x	x				
1.4.3 Undertake economic analysis of tourism and fishery benefits of and financing/partnership opportunities for the KMNP complex	x				x	The analysis was carried out and the report <i>Financing the management of Kisite Marine National Park and Mpunguti Marine National Reserve, Kenya through Partnership with Stakeholders</i> was completed. The results were presented to the KWS Director, but the recommendations to change the system of revenue collection at KMNP were not endorsed. It was felt however that the study had provided valuable lessons and that this could be tested in another MPA (Diani Marine Reserve) that is currently not under any form of management. A proposal was prepared for such an activity, preliminary profiling activities developed for the new site, and funds raised (from MacArthur Foundation). This project will be carried out in collaboration with the ICAM (Integrated Coastal Area Management) secretariat.
1.4.4 Implement meetings with boat operators to a) discuss findings of 1.4.3 b) discuss and draw on experience of Watamu MPA on shared management			X			These meetings were not held due to travel commitments by the consultant who carried out the study. The need for the meetings will be reassessed, and if appropriate they will be held in 2000. However the Warden has met with tour operators to discuss moorings which are too small for the large dhow operators of Shimoni. Rehabilitation of these has been included in the KWS/Netherlands Wetlands program proposal. A Meeting was also held in Q4 to discuss the ticket checking system as this continues to be a conflict area between the boat operators and the park.. The Wetlands Program funded development of MPA plans

						including Kiste/Mpunguti MPA. The first draft of the Kisite MPA plan was discussed with the various stakeholders between 27 th -28 th Jan 2000.
1.4.5 Explore options for community-based monitoring of fishery data (catches, gear, socio-economic impact), and design and implement programme (link to KMFRI and Tanga Programme)			X	x	x	A community scout was recruited and collected data for Nov 99 – Jan 00 at Mkwiro landing site, the only landing beach in the MPA. The 60 datasheets are being logged into a database at KWS Mombasa. It is envisioned that the community scout will be trained in 2000 in data entry, and data will be compiled and disseminated to the community in a workshop.
1.4.6 Hold meetings with fisher groups to discuss a) findings of 1.4.5 b) realistic KWS support c) extension of Mpunguti MPA boundaries				x		<p>a) A workshop to disseminate this information on community monitoring and also to raise awareness about appropriate fishing gears is planned for 2000 during the low fishing season</p> <p>b) Meetings not held as Warden on leave in Q4</p> <p>c) A meeting to discuss the boundary of Mpunguti marine reserve was held on the 19th Nov. The DFO, Area Chief, Warden Kisite, Mkwiro village chairman, and representative of the local fisheries organisation were present. At the end of Oct boundary markers were installed at Kisite/Mpunguti. Apparently a reef (Kijamba) that was originally thought to be in the reserve fell within the park boundaries after the marking using GPS. The fishing community requested a reserve regulation that would allow fishing to continue on this reef. The AD coast after discussions with the communities demarcated this reef as a buffer zone. This would allow fishing using only traditional fishing gear (i.e. hook and line and traps). Currently fisheries data are being collected from this reef and will be closely monitored to ensure that fishing is sustainable. A list of 140 fishers allowed to visit this area has been compiled and only includes fishers from the area.</p>

<p>1. Die ...</p>			
<p>... die ...</p>			<p>... die ...</p>
<p>... die ...</p>			<p>... die ...</p>

Objective 2: Approaches and mechanisms for partnership developed through participation of all stakeholders, field-tested and refined

RESULT 2.1: Stakeholders working effectively together and supportive of each others activities						
ACTIVITY	TIMING (QUARTER/1999)				DONE	COMMENTS/REASONS
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
2.1.1 Convene meeting(s) of boat owners to a) to discuss findings of 1.4.3 b) code of conduct for boat owners and revision c) realistic support from KWS			X	x		These meetings have not been held due to travel commitments by the consultant who carried out the study.
2.1.3 Convene meeting to identify of specific activities including training for KWS support and reciprocal actions for boat operators to assist management of KMNP complex		x		x		AD Coast met with community representatives to discuss other sources of funding including CDTF, a credit facility for community groups. This has yet to be followed up
2.1.4 Implement specific assistance to small boat owners to enable operationalisation of code of conduct as identified in 2.1.3 (e.g. training in safety at sea, visitor handling, guide services)			X	x		
2.1.5 Boat owners and fulfil reciprocal obligations to KWS as identified in 2.1.3			X	x		

RESULT 2.2: Management partnership activities defined and implemented with pilot community (Mkwiro village)						
ACTIVITY	(QUARTER/99)			Q4	DONE	COMMENTS/REASONS
	Q1	Q2	Q3			
2.2.1 Through participatory approach identify project opportunities linked to the KMNP complex (Mkwiro village), including special training needs		x	X			Meetings held between Warden and Mkwiro Women's group have identified seaweed farming as a possible project. Training has been budgeted for by the KWS Wetlands program in the next financial year. This will be linked with plans to develop the handicraft industry
2.2.2 Undertake feasibility study of identified project			X			Meetings yet to be held as warden on leave and projects only recently identified
2.2.3 Help identify possible financial and technical support to carry out activities with the group				x		Awaiting completion of 2.2.1 and 2.2.2,
RESULT 2.3: Activities monitored and evaluated, approaches refined						
ACTIVITY	(QUARTER/99)			Q4	DONE	COMMENTS/REASONS
	Q1	Q2	Q3			
2.3.1 Establish project technical steering committee (TSC) to maintain and advise on implementation			x	x	(x)	TSC established but no meetings held
2.3.2 Agree monitoring methods, indicators, timing	x	x			x	
2.3.3 Implement regular M&E	x	x	x	x		
2.3.4 Prepare and circulate semi-annual newsletter to WIO network		x		x		Need for newsletter to be reassessed in 2000; it will probably be more suitable to disseminate information about the project in the form of reports

