

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.: Background

1.1: Preamble

An analysis of successful approaches to management of MPAs in Kenya is being carried out through the UNEP/FAO project for Protection and Management of Marine and Coastal Areas in the East African region (EAF/5). Key Marine Protected Areas in Kenya will be reviewed and an in-depth analysis carried out on MPAs. A report will be prepared on the analysis of successful approaches and current management practices of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), including a review of the process of how they were established and an assessment of needs. The exercise will focus on the production of guidelines and recommendations for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and coral reefs management in Kenya, which may be used as a basis for development of guidelines for the Eastern Africa region.

MPA management in Kenya is under the jurisdiction of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), as mandated by chapter 376 of the Laws of Kenya. As a matter of law and policy, two categories of protection are recognised as follows;

- *Marine National Park: Total protection from any type of consumptive utilisation. Research and recreation (tourism) are the only uses allowed, for a fee.*
- *Marine National Reserve: Traditional harvesting of resources is allowed as well as research and tourism. Whereas collection of corals and molluscs is not allowed, fishing using specific traditional gears (traps, hook-and-line and 2.5 inch mesh size net) is allowed.*

In most cases, a marine park is surrounded by or contiguous to a marine reserve which acts as a buffer.

In Kenya Six (6) MPAs exist namely Kisite Marine Park and Mpunguti Marine Reserve, Mombasa Marine Park and Reserve, Kiunga Marine Reserve, Diani Marine Reserve, Watamu Marine Park, Malindi Marine Park and Malindi/Watamu Marine Reserve encompassing the latter two. Although Diani and Kiunga Marine Reserves are officially gazetted as such, there is no official active management in the former whereas in the latter, a management plan is under development and a community awareness and monitoring programme has been initiated under funding from Wild Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

This project is focusing on the operational MPAs at Malindi, Watamu, Mombasa and Kisite. So far, three workshops have been held targeting core managers and supporting-role managers (co-managers) and stakeholders from each of these four MPA areas. Another two workshops are planned, targeting stakeholders in the tourism and travel industry. In this report,

1.2: Project Implementation

The implementation of the project is scheduled to take place in three phases, namely;

- 1 Project development – June 1999 – April 2000
- 2 Workshops
 - Managers/Co-Managers - 18th May 2000
 - Fisherfolk/Boat Operators Workshop
 - North Coast - 13th June 2000
 - South Coast - 15th June 2000
 - Hotel Keepers and Tour Operators Workshops
 - North Coast - July 2000
 - South Coast - July 2000
- 3 Coral Reef Survey June 2000 – September 2000

To accomplish the project preparation stage and conduct some workshops, FAO released some US \$ 15,000 to the implementing agency, the Kenya Wildlife Service, KWS. As of the date of this report, these funds have been used as follows in accordance to the earlier submitted budget under the MoU.

- Project Preparation stage - US \$ 4,800 ----- Done: Activities undertaken under this item include

- ✓ Project Proposal Development – Implementers (think tank) develop the project proposal to suit local conditions, several consultative meetings held with project co-ordinator at UNEP. This included travel, telephone consultation, emails
 - ✓ Baseline Information Gathering: who are the managers and co-managers, identifying stakeholders, where and how to hold workshops, special group considerations (gender and religious issues), Development of questionnaire
 - ✓ Sensitizing Wardens (Managers) – meetings and letters to park managers to introduce the project, testing the questionnaire
 - ✓ MoU development – drafting the MoU, testing it, finalizing signing of MoU
 - ✓ Project Concept Formulation and Adoption meetings – including administrative procedures (bank account, who reports to who)
- Managers/Co-Managers Workshop – US \$ 3,990----- Done. See details below
 - 2 X Stakeholders Workshops - US \$ 6,210 ----- Done. See details below

CHAPTER 2: WORKSHOP REPORTS

2.1: Methodology

The following programme (Table 1) was followed in all workshops. However, due to special considerations (social-profiles levels) among stakeholders, especially fishermen and boat operators, minor modifications were made to this schedule. However, the modifications did not change the intended purpose or outcome. The MPA managers and their co-managers were at hand to help and guide their stakeholders through the programme.

Further, the key speakers in the morning section did not change throughout the workshops. During the planned Hotel and tour operators' workshops, it is intended to invite the director KWS to make an opening address. This is in realisation of the fact that this stakeholder group needs to feel that their views have received the desired attention at the policy level. The group may also not have time to spend a whole day in a workshop. However, at this level, most of the participants will understand the issue at hand and go for it from the start.

2.1.1: Programme.

The fisher folk and boatmen programme was simplified to appear in question format as follows whereas the managers' programmes was as shown in Table 1.

- a. What are the skills, knowledge and training needs of the Boat operators and the Fishermen?
What in their view should be the skills required by the Managers?
- b. What are the collaborating avenues between MPA managers and the two stakeholders?
Networking-How do we develop linkages with other stakeholders and MPA managers
- c. Policy Analysis (Proposed and existing)
 - i.) Policy synthesis, what policies exist, their status and formulation
 - ii.) Regulations (Laws and by-laws)- are they adequate? e.g. What is their enforcement status (its compliance)
 - iii.) Resource use- what resource use types are in your MPA, do zonation plans exist?
What are the resource use conflicts (between and among users, between users and MPA management)
 - iv.) Special programmes-Are they existing e.g. BMP, Turtle Programme, Local Conservation Groups etc. How do they relate to MPA management)
 - v.) Planning- MPA management plans, Annual Workplan, Day to day Management
 - vi.) Propose new horizons for successful management-Amendment of existing regulations, new legislation, MoU, community management, etc. Do we need more MPAs in Kenya? Etc.
- d. What are the expected benefits from the MPAs?
- e. What are the existing conflicts?
- f. Do we need more MPAs in Kenya? Explain

Table 1: Workshop Programme

<i>TIME</i>	<i>ACTIVITY</i>
8:30	Participants Arrival & Registration – Lucy Kivunzi, Daniel Katambo
9:00	Welcoming Address – Ben Kavuu, KWS Assistant Director, Coast.
9:05	Opening Address – Policy Paper Presentation by M. H. Khalil, ACES Ali A. Kaka – Personal Assistant to the Director KWS
9:15	Keynote Address – Prof. Steve Njuguna,
9:30	Introduction to MPA Management & Planning – Sam Weru, KWS Coast Region
9:40	Introduction to Workshop Objectives & Logistics – John Kareko, KWSTI Naivasha
9:50	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
10:20	Group Discussion #1 – J. Kareko/Ben Musyoki <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Review of existing skills and knowledge for MPA management including identification of training needs among managers and co-managers ◆ Review of existing & possible networking among stakeholders <p style="text-align: right;">Group 1: Skills and knowledge Group 2: Networking</p>
11:30	Plenary Session: Group presentations - J. Kareko/Ben Musyoki Group 1: Skills and knowledge Group 2: Networking
12:45	<i>Lunch Break</i>
14:00	Group Discussion #2 – Sam Weru Policy Analysis (Proposed & Existing Policies) Group1: North Coast Group 2: South Coast
15:00	Plenary Session – Group Presentations: – Sam Weru Policy Analysis (Proposed & Existing Policies) Group1: North Coast Group 2: South Coast
16:00	<i>Coffee/Tea Break</i>
16:30	<i>Plenary Session: Synopsis – S. Weru</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Successful Approaches to MPA Management in Kenya; Summary - Steve Njuguna ✓ Capacity Building – Frank Litondo, Principal KWSTI ✓ Wrap up and way forward – J. Kareko/S. Weru
17:00	Participants Disperse

2.2: Summary of Speakers' Addresses

2.2.1: Ben Kavuu, KWS Assistant Director Coast: MPA Status

The responsibility of managing Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) falls under the aegis of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). Over time, MPA management strategies have evolved to include other stakeholders in problem identification and decision making. For the first time, Management Plans are being formulated with the involvement of stakeholders to try and solve the myriad of problems surrounding MPAs. This plan must therefore be dynamic to accommodate changes that are anticipated when dealing with such complex issues. The target MPAs for analysis are Mombasa, Kisumu/Mpunguti, Malindi and Watamu.

2.2.2: Mohamed K. Khali, African Centre for Environmental Sciences: Policy Issues

According to the Management and Development of Kenyan Coastal Resources Policy Guidelines for Strategic Framework developed by this speaker, it has been identified as important to collate views from different partners at both the national and regional level. This leads to policies that are related to practise, needs, and desires that may not have been otherwise addressed. In managing MPAs there is an element of economics versus sustainable natural resource management. Whereas the economists would look for profitability through trade-offs, the natural resource managers might favour protection and conservation. The need for a coastal policy is therefore to harmonise institutions and legal perspectives. Urbanization of the coastal region is dealing a major impact on the MPAs and the environmental burden is increasing. The coastal region is unique because of the land and ocean interface, necessitating unique management strategies and a control of land-use practices that ultimately affect the Ocean. Deficiencies also exist in the legal frameworks, institutional arrangements and human resource, hence a need for a revision of the current policies.

2.2.3: Steve Njuguna, Wetland/Biodiversity Consultant: ICRAN Project formulation – Keynote Address

The International Coral Reef Action Network (ICRAN) Project- Eastern African Component, has started to analyse policy and biodiversity issues in targeted MPAs. The project is being executed in 7 countries, Kenya, Tanzania, Comoros, Mozambique, Seychelles, Mauritius and Madagascar, covering a shoreline of 11,000 km with approximately 35 million inhabitants depending on the resource. However there are several major threats like population growth, poor or lack of planning and lack of proper policies that have led to poverty, environmental degradation, resource depletion and conflicts. Other threats caused by natural phenomena e.g. the 1998 coral bleaching, Crown of Thorns Starfish infestation and global warming, have uncertain relationships but still remain a threat. With this focus the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI) workshop in the Phillipines (1995) identified the decline of Coral reefs as a major problem and identified four priority areas to address the problem.

1. Integrated Coastal management (ICM).
2. Capacity building.
3. Research and Monitoring.
4. Review status of Coral Reefs and ICRI implementation.

With this background ICRAN, as an umbrella body, and ICLARM were mandated to facilitate implementation of ICRI priorities through 2 phases: Phase I- Information gathering and identification of gaps and needs. The main objective is to reverse the trend of degradation of coral reefs while the specific objective is to analyse successful approaches to ICM and management of MPAs.

2.2.4: Sam Weru, KWS Monitoring and Evaluation Officer: MPA Management planning

It is important to define the main contents of a management plan, thus a management plan is:

- A document that leads and guides a co-ordinated and systematic conservation and management process in order to achieve the desired goals and objectives. The overall mission of the MPAs is to conserve and manage the extraordinary variety of the marine and coastal biodiversity for the benefit of the present and future generations.

2.2.4.1: Marine Protected Area (MPA)

- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are defined as – *areas set aside by law to protect and conserve the marine and coastal biodiversity and the related ecozones for posterity by enhancing the regeneration and ecological integrity of the mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, sand beaches and their associated resources which are vital for sustainable development through scientific research, education, recreation and other compatible resource utilisation.*

2.2.4.2: Management plan scope and goals

The scope and goals of a management plan could be outlined as follows;

- Developing a sound scientific information base through research, inventory and monitoring process which results into an established database.
- Providing a basis for an organised, systematic and objective-driven management system that has hitherto been largely undertaken on to basis of responding to crisis situations.
- Identifying and prioritising issues and activities where KWS efforts are needed most. This is particularly important for efficient and effective resource allocations especially these days hen resources are increasingly becoming limited.
- Identifying the key stakeholders/institutions concerned with the management, decision making and use of marine and coastal resources.
- Addressing many other important actions for sustainable management of the MPAs like identification of the threats and constraints to biodiversity conservation, impacts of marine and land-based development activities, capacity building and training, laws, regulations and enforcement, infrastructure development, provision of equipment and appropriate resources, tenure, public education; awareness and interpretation etc.
- Mechanisms for developing of the appropriate policy, legal, administrative and institutional frameworks that are vital for effective conservation and sustainable management of the protected area and its resources. A critical look at the various acts relevant to conservation and wildlife management is taken with a view to proposing new legislation.
- Provide the framework for developing concise annual work plans which are focused to meet the overall mission of both the protected areas and KWS which is the management authority. The projection of the required resources will become clearer and allocation and management of the same better co-ordinated.

2.2.5: Ali Kaka, PA to the KWS Director: Current Strategies in MPA Management

The current strategies in management of MPAs are progressing well compared to the past. When the marine parks were gazetted, only the government was involved. Later there was minimum involvement of the stakeholders through dialogue but with no guarantee that their views were being incorporated. However it is reaching a time when stakeholders are not only consulted but their views are being taken up and being incorporated into the existing policies or day-to-day running of the MPAs. However the gap that needs to be filled is how these views can now shape the current laws and legislation. Furthermore, it is still necessary to recognize those involved in terms of resource use and management, i.e. Boat operators/Fishermen groups and the KWS. The former are involved in Fishing, Tourism, Recreation etc. while the later are involved in conservation, protection and tourism. However with the current changes, there is need for adjustments on both sides where the contributions of the stakeholders will look at issues at the local, national and regional perspectives. There are new changes in policies by KWS and the Wildlife Act Cap 376 will be revisited with a view to collating and including stakeholders' positive contributions for the well being of all.

2.2.6: John Kareko, Lecturer-Coastal/Marine Conservation, KWSTI. Workshop Objectives

2.2.6.1: Broad objective

To Review Existing Networking, Skills and Knowledge for MPA Management

2.2.6.2: Specific objectives

1. To create a forum for discussing marine protected areas management issues
2. Review the successful approaches and current management policies for MPA
3. Identify and assess management needs
4. Draw up guidelines and recommendations for MPA management in Kenya

2.2.6.3: Concepts

Some key concepts need to be addressed in MPA management. These are:

1. Policies exert their influence on behaviour, not on the natural resources themselves.
2. The impact of behaviour on the natural resources creates the problem.

3. Problems are recognised as problems and motivate policy change only when those who experience the problem have access to information and the policy arena which has not been the case with the current operational policy formulation.
4. Implicit policies often exert more influence on the behaviour than do explicit policies.
5. Policies in another sector or policies established in another country may exert more influence on behaviour than policies established to manage the resource, this calls for an efficient networking system for MPA managers within the country and the region.

One of the major problems is that several acts and regulations conflict. Problems are defined by values, available information on impact and which groups have access to the decision making process. New problems are identified and defined when values change, new information becomes available and new participants gain access to the policy-making arena. New information is especially useful in formulating new policies and guidelines.

Key Definitions used in the workshop

- **Policy** is a plan of action, statement of ideas, etc proposed or adopted by a government, political party, business, etc.
- **Law** (legislation) is all the rules established by an authority or custom for regulating the behaviour of members of a community or country. Laws must be gazetted by law making body (legislature) whereas policy need not be.

2.3: Managers/Co-Managers Workshop

Twenty nine (29) Management level personnel attended this session. These were basically people involved in one way or the other in MPA management and administration. They represented the following organisations/departments

- Kenya Wildlife Service
- The Fisheries Department
- Forest Department
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute
- Kenya Marine Fisheries and Research Institute
- Coast Development Authority
- Provincial Administration (DO, Chief)
- IUCN
- Ministry of Environment
- National Museums of Kenya
- Department of Tourism
- Local Administration (Physical Planning Department)
- African Centre for Environmental Sciences
- Coral Reef Conservation Project

During this workshop, managers had the following contributions as key result areas.

2.3.1: Review of Existing Networking, skills and knowledge for MPA Management

2.3.1.1: Networking

For the purposes of networking the role of an MPA manager was defined and understood to be as follows:

- 1 Overall MPA administration and enforcement of current rules and regulations.
- 2 Day-to-day running and management of the MPA i.e.
 - Revenue collection
 - Patrolling
 - Administration
- 3 Education and community participation or creating public awareness
- 4 Conflict resolution
- 5 Security

6 Addressing stakeholder issues and co-ordination

To effectively carry out this role an MPA manager needs the support of Co-managers from other departments relating to MPA management and key stakeholders:

- (a) Within the government, the following departments were identified as co-managers Fisheries, Forest, National Museums of Kenya, KEMFRI (Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute) , Government Chemist, Location Authorities, Tourism, Water, CDA (Coast Development Authority), Administration, NES (National Environment Secretariat), KPA (Kenya Ports Authority), KEFRI (Kenya Forestry Research Institute), Universities
- (b) NGOs: SPEK (Society For the Protection of the Environment, Kenya), Environment Trust of Kenya (ETK), KREP, Tototo Industries, WCK, IUCN, WWF.
- (c) Private Sector: Baobab Trust, Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association (MCTA), Kenya Association of oteliers and Caterers (KAHC), Kenya Association of Tour Operators (KATO), Kenya Association of Travel Agencies (KATA)
- (d) Community: Boat operators, Fisher Fork Association
- (e) Others: Coral Reef Conservation Project (CRCP), Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO).

An analysis of the relation between an MPA manager and co-managers shows that they relate in several ways, namely

- (a) At the policy level there are, memorandum of understanding (MoUs) and institutional linkages (agreement between hotel keepers and KWS on beach management - Beach Management Programme – BMP). Under this initiative, hotel keepers are supposed to collect half a dollar (US \$0.5) per bed-night and pay this amount to KWS, who would in turn ensure security of tourists and cleanliness along the beach. However, this programme is now suspended due to non-remittance of funds by the hotel keepers
- (b) Law enforcement: there is collaboration between KWS and the Kenya Police, KWS and user communities and between KWS and other government departments. However these collaboration have both weakness and strong points. Table 2 shows the different departments, problems and opportunities available for effective management of MPAs.

Table 2: Analysis of Collaborating Institutions

Collaborating department	Problems	Opportunities
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources and personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can assist in re-arresting and prosecution
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No MoU (not documented) • Licensing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Act can be a good backup to the wildlife act.
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensing • Networking lacking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There exists an MoU between FD and KWS. Forestry Act can also be used

- (c) On awareness it was noted that there was little or no collaboration hence a duplication of events and activities by various departments. Workshops and awareness campaigns were suggested as the best way to enhance the relation between the manager and co-managers.

Perhaps the most important thing to be addressed for effective MPA management and to enhance relations of managers and co-managers is conflicting policy and laws. Licensing is one of the major problems as three different acts are in operation in addition to the wildlife act, i.e. Forest Act, Fisheries Act and Tourism Act. These put the MPA manager in conflict with co-managers and stakeholders. It was therefore recommendations that:

- ◆ The established tourism licensing and processing committees be enhanced and supported to become law,
- ◆ Harmonise the different acts (Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries Acts)

- ◆ Empower the MPA manager to be an authorised officer under the Fisheries Act. It is noted that the KWS Wardens are in the process of being gazetted as authorised officers under the Forestry Act.
- ◆ Develop licensing procedures and guidelines for all MPA related activities, harmonising various licensing activities and involving all the relevant stakeholders.

2.3.1.2: Review of Skills and knowledge

Two levels of skills and knowledge are important to MPA managers for effective leadership, These are core skills and peripheral skills.

a) Core Skills

- General administrative skills
- Social and public relation skills
- Financial skills
- Research skills with ecological background
- Project Management (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and report writing skills)
- Biodiversity conservation and management skills
- Capacity building (training) skills

b) Peripheral Skills

- Swimming and SCUBA diving
- Computer skills
- Para-military skills
- Prosecution skills
- Para-medic skills

Although skills are seldom found in every MPA manager the same can be acquired through, formal learning, vocational training through seminars, workshops, conferences etc, on-the-job training and qualification by experience. Whereas most of the MPA managers may have acquired these skills through these processes, other ways that are important in contemporary context could be through access to the Internet, Research findings, global networking and exchange programmes, through Media (electronic and print) and through interaction with stakeholders. Bearing in mind that most of the managers have ecological background it was realised that some important skills are lacking, these include:

- Rapid environment impact assessment (EIA) skills
- Conflict resolution skills
- Business and Marketing skills
- Utilisation and application of modern technology e.g. GIS, mapping, remote sensing.

These tools have been recognised to be important such that effective MPA management can only be through multidisciplinary teams.

2.3.2: Analysis of management policies and practices in Marine Protected areas in Kenya

2.3.2.1: Analysis of Existing Policies.

The table below shows an analysis of the existing policies, mode of formulation and operational status in the Kenyan Coast.

Table 3: Analysis of Existing Policies, Formulation and Operational Status.

Existing Policies	Mode of Formulation	Operational Status
1. Management Zonation (Park/Reserve)	By an Act of Parliament	Fully operational Parks are used for Recreation whereas reserves have limited use i.e. consumptive and non-

		consumptive use
2. Operational Zonation (Local level)	By Stakeholders/management agreement	Operational, accepted by stakeholders
3. Licensing for Mangrove Harvesting – Watamu	Through the KWS/FD MoU	Operational
4. Exemption of Local Boat Operators from park fee	MPA Management and Boat Operators Association agreement	Operational
5. Restricted areas for unique features/biodiversity (nesting areas)	MPA Management and local stakeholders agreement	Operational
6. Policy on Visitor verification (Resident or Tourist/citizen or non-resident)	Through KWS and other government regulations.	Operational
7. Coral protection	Prohibition of damage and collection through Environment Protection Act	Operational

2.3.2.2: Analysis of Regulations

The Laws and by-laws are not adequate and this has led to low compliance. Compliance is only achieved through enforcement (it is hardly voluntary). There is a need to increase awareness of these fragile ecosystems to obtain maximum compliance and self-policing with regard to existing laws.

2.3.2.3: Enforcement Status.

- Current regulations are enforced as best as possible, but most often has been hampered by lack of resources and facilities.
- Compliance has been minimal due to lack of incentives like revenue sharing.

2.3.2.4: Resource use

- Fishing - traditional and sport fishing
- Recreational activities e.g. Sunbathing, diving and snorkelling etc
- Transportation
- Education and research
- Cultural use – rituals at marine *kayas*

2.3.2.5: Zonation

Plans exist but have not been gazetted. In most cases, they are at the discretion of the warden but some are agreed upon with stakeholders.

2.3.2.6: Conflicts

The table below describes the existing conflicts and what the issue in conflict is.

Table 4: Analysis of Conflicts

Conflicting Parties	Issue(s)
Between fisherfolk and Divers	Lack of zoning: divers destroy traditional fishing traps when they find them underwater.
Between fisherfolk and jet skiers.	Lack of zoning: The jet skis run over fishing nets and lines
Between hoteliers and boat operators.	Hotel based (owned) boat operators do not want local

	boat operators to market their business within hotel premises and beach fronts
Between KWS and hoteliers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non remittance of BMP funds • Strong strobe lights facing the sea thus confusing turtle hatchlings
Between private land owners (local) and established tour operators.	Claims of land grabbing
Between local/tradition fishers and fishermen using beach seines.	Beach seining is destructive and most of the fishermen using this technique are from Pemba (Tanzania)
Between boat operators and curio sellers.	Boat operators claim the latter harass tourists thus tarnishing the name of all local traders
Between hoteliers and the MPA Management on pollution issues and encroachment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge of swimming pool water and kitchen effluents direct into the sea • Encroachment: Lack of compliance with the no construction within 100ft of the highest water mark rule.
Between MPA Managers and co-managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting Acts especially in licensing and utilization of resources e.g. Wildlife, fisheries and Forestry departments.
Between Users and Managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common when regulations and by laws are introduced by management without the consultation with the users.

2.3.2.7: Special Programmes

Some special programmes are already in existence in some parts of the Kenyan Coast, these include;

- The Turtle Conservation programme, KESCOM and Watamu Turtle Watch
- Coral Reef Conservation Programme (CRCP) – an associate of New York Zoological Society.
- Beach operators relocation program
- Dugong Program
- The Watamu Conservation Group
- Fishermen Association – all MPAs
- Boat Operators Association (all MPAs)

These special programmes/arrangements are related to MPA policy through assisting conservation materially/financially (e.g. The Watamu Conservation Group assisted KWS and the boat operators in cash, material and kind) and lobbying and creating awareness,

2.3.2.8: Planning

Management Plans are in draft form and annual work plans are already in place and being implemented.

- ◆ MPA Management Plans are almost at the final stage (70%) of completion for all parks. Each MPA has stakeholders who were identified as shown in Table 5 below, but may not necessarily have been consulted by the respective MPA managers at the time of drafting the management plan.

Table 5: MPA stakeholder Groups

Name of MPA	Management Planning Stakeholder Group
Mombasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishermen – Bamburi, Nyali • Boatmen • Tour Operators • Dive Shop Operators • Public Beach Self Help Group • Local Administration

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Groups • ICAM team • Beach Traders • Safari Sellers • GoK departments governing various coastal resources
Kisite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wasini Women Group • Fishermen – Mkwiro, Wasini • Boat Operators • Dolphin Group • GoK departments governing various coastal resources • Tour operators (Wasini Island Restaurant) • Local Administration
Malindi/Watamu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mangrove Dealers • Mangrove Cutters • Fishermen • Boat Operators • Aquarium Fish Collectors • Diving Clubs • Sport Fishing Clubs • Residents (Watamu Association) • Turtle Watch Group • Hotel Keepers • Fishermen • Local Administration • GoK departments governing various coastal resources

◆ Law enforcement –

The Security section of the park management ensures that Cap 376 of the Laws of Kenya and the gazetted rules and regulation are strictly enforced daily. Fisheries Act and Forest Act, where relevant to the operation of the MPA are enforced in liaison with the enforcement officers from those departments daily. Consultations with other law enforcement agents (Kenya Police, Provincial Administration, Municipal Council of Mombasa) is done regularly or as need arises.

◆ Day-to-day management. This was identified as shown in table 6

Table 6: Day to Day Management Issues

Administrative procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty Roster • Annual meeting programme
Financial procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue collection • Revenue deposition • Bank deposition • Ticket and revenue inspection • Revenue returns • Budgeting • Expenditure returns • Review of the budget and expenditure returns • Preparation of payment vouchers for personal emoluments • Preparation of payment vouchers for merchants (supplies) • Purchasing and procurement • Reporting of discrepancies, losses or damages • Stores inspection

Personnel management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual leave roster • Station Standing Orders • Circulars from the KWS HQ • Sectional meetings • Staff meetings • Allowances • Disciplinary cases • Identification of training needs and request for training • Staff appraisals
Patrolling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrols during day time • Patrols at night • Boat patrols • Logging in log-sheets • Logging in occurrence book
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine and joint enforcement • Arrest procedures • Court procedures • Case summary within MPA • Community consultation
Research and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research requirements • Research programs overview • Research outcomes
Information Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filing of data • Updating of data
Community outreach, education and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talks and visits programming • Visits to other MPAs • Training needs assessment

2.3.2.9: Relation to MPA Management

- ◆ Boat operators take visitors to the park for a fee including park entry fee
- ◆ Participation in conservation activities – voluntary
- ◆ Fishermen practice traditional fishing (use of locally made traps and baskets) in the reserve

2.3.3: Proposed new horizons include:

- Amendment of existing Regulations and Harmonisation of the existing legislation of the core departments (Forestry, Fisheries, KWS, etc) on conservation matters
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) to be initiated, institutionalised and implemented
- More MPAs where necessary should be developed, paving way for community managed MPAs.
- Develop a new legislation which is MPAs specific rather than the current adoption of the terrestrial park legislation and which should allow community participation.
- Enforcement of the new Environmental Legislation
- Decentralisation of the Licensing Procedures
- Private Conservation Initiatives

2.3.4: Capacity Building (CB) for protected Area Managers

There must be a plan for capacity building and the focus is through planning. It is intended to equip the managers with knowledge and skills and give them confidence to adapt to changing situations in their localities. In capacity building all levels of operations and management are considered from the junior (operative cadres), supervisory, middle and the senior management. The managers have first to know and appreciate the importance of protected areas in order to be able to identify potential threats and the best protective measures and training needs required to tackle these threats. In this regard managers have to be equipped with knowledge on land

tenure and related policies. The current focus is to train managers and stakeholders on multidisciplinary approaches utilizing participatory techniques, allowing as much feedback as possible. Capacity building aims at producing managers who are leaders and can manage diverse teams. Of importance also is to train managers to be trainers so that they can share their acquired skills with their colleagues and co-managers.

2.3.5: Summary

Capacity building was identified as a key factor in MPA management. Other successful approaches to MPA management were identified as follows;

1. The signing of MoUs that have made institutions to work together e.g. KWS/FD MoU on several areas in Kenya. Institutional Linkages through BMP – had problems and that is a challenge – Stakeholder involvement
2. Conflict Resolution: Tourism Licensing Committee has minimised conflicts between Fisheries Department and the Kenya Wildlife Service.
3. Consultation in Planning: An example is like Malindi where all issues concerning the environment are discussed in District Environmental Committees.
4. Special Programmes like, Beach Operators Relocation Programme, the Turtle Conservation programme, Boat Operators Association and the Coral Reef Conservation Programme (CRCP) are a success and are having a direct impact on the communities.
5. FD and KWS utilizing Community Women Groups in the rehabilitation of a fossilised coral reef for eco-tourism purposes.
6. Development and utilization of Management Plans: The guidelines are drawn through consultative process which is a milestone, however the challenge is implementation and constant review of the plans.
7. Opportunity to exploit the environmental management and co-ordination Act through lobbying. The Act has given all people the rights to be watchdogs over their respective environments.
8. Harmonization of conflicting legislation is already in the process.
9. A networking system to exchange ideas, findings and various management techniques between MPA managers and Co-managers within Kenya and the region is essential, hence need be developed.

2.4: Stakeholder Workshops

2.4.1 Fishermen and Boatmen

Two workshops have been held for this group.

- ◆ The first workshop was held in Watamu at Turtle Bay Beach Club on June 13th 2000. This brought together fishermen and boat operators from Malindi and Watamu MPAs (Uyombo, Shella, Watamu, Mbuyuni). In this workshop 39 people attended. The list of participants is attached as appendix 2.
- ◆ The second workshop was held in Mombasa at the Whitesands Hotel, bringing together 45 participants from Mombasa and Kisite MPAs (Shanzu, Bamburi, Nyali, Shimoni, Wasini and Mkwiro). The list of participants is attached as appendix 3.

Below is a summary of the major issues raised in both workshops;

- ✓ Park boundaries – having been recently marked (buoys placed as per GPS position according to boundary plans), the positions are not as earlier agreed upon between MPA management and stakeholders, giving the impression that the park has been extended to cover areas previously viewed as reserves (where they could fish).
- ✓ Lack of sharing of tangible benefits (revenue) between KWS and stakeholders

- ✓ KWS has not put much effort in training locals (Capacity Building) on matters of conservation and emerging policies.
- ✓ KWS does not offer priority to locals when recruitment opportunities arise
- ✓ There is no involvement of stakeholders in decision making on donor-support initiatives, i.e. when donors bring in financial support, KWS and the Government do not consult the recipients as to how they would like the money spent
- ✓ There was a suggestion to gazette buffer zones as Marine Reserves near the southern border to keep off Pemba dynamite fishermen
- ✓ Due to lack of enforceable zoning plans, conflicts among and between resource users arise
- ✓ Licensing procedures – there are too many licences issued by too many licensing authorities. Why not one licensing body issuing one umbrella licence?

2.4.1.1: Key Result Areas

Training Needs

This group felt that they need the following skills and knowledge in order to perform their specific roles and to assist MPA management effectively.

- How to take care of visitors and general hospitality.
- How to manage fishing areas to avoid over-fishing.
- How to use modern fishing techniques without damaging the environment.
- How to save lives and other rescue operations.
- How to operate, take care and maintain their equipment and tools.
- How to interpret fishing laws and regulations.
- They needed to go to other countries and get some experiences e.g. Comoros, Zanzibar etc.
- They needed to learn foreign languages in order to communicate with the large variety of visitors they receive everyday.
- They needed to learn diving skills in order to widen their horizons
- They also needed to be trained in identifying fish, mangroves and birds.
- Certificates in boat operations. They suggested that they should be assisted in training at KPA to get Coxswain certificates.

Collaboration/Networking

- They need good understanding and consultation between all stakeholders.
- They need collaboration with KWS on how to take care of their equipment, tools and boats.
- They would like to avoid jet skis but they have no alternatives. These are known to disturb fish and KWS should assist them.
- When accidents occur, there should be combined efforts of all the managers and stakeholders.
- There are cases where fishermen have drifted into the parks due to strong winds and currents and thus should not be charged. A committee to handle such cases should be formed.
- Place appropriate boundaries to zone out fishing and diving areas
- Discuss the issue of equality when dealing with stakeholders. Fishermen felt that KWS gives a better deal to boat operators than it does fishermen.
- KWS to be the sole authority on the beach and in the MPA area. They specifically singled out Tourist Police Unit (TPU) to be the main culprit in harassing boat operators.
- Create corridors to allow fisher folk cross through the park to their fishing grounds.
- Government directive that banned trawling near the shore to be enforced.
- All new rules and regulations to be communicated to Boat Operators and Fishermen.
- MPA managers, co-managers and all stakeholders to meet every 3 months to deliberate on any new issues.
- Co-operation between KWS Boat Operators, Fishermen and Fisheries Department in maintaining law.

Policy

- They were aware that the reserves are only for fishing and tourism. However they suggested that entry fee for locals boat operators should be scrapped.
- They also suggested that the park fees should be uniform in all the parks.
- Usage of the Ocean should have strict control especially on the laws concerning trawling which are really damaging the environment.
- They also suggested that the fishermen should limit themselves to fishing and the boat operators to operating boat tours to the park and reserve.
- They were aware that park entry fees have increased but this is expensive for locals
- They also suggested boat fee should depend on the size of the boat.
- The stakeholders stated that when the parks were gazetted, local people (resource owners) were not involved and hence were not taught what the parks were, their advantages and disadvantages, etc.
- Other policy issues
 - Identification requirements for residents and non-residents.
 - Existing policies on damage to corals
 - Illegal possession of arms in Parks
 - No anchoring near the Corals
 - That they should not carry fish through Park.
 - That fishing nets should be 2 inches and above
 - However they suggested that a tourist accompanying a fisherman should not be charged park fees
- Suggested Policies (changes and additions)
 - Zoning of sardine fishing areas in the Parks.
 - Local Boat Operators (LBO) to be involved in policy making
 - Hoteliers and foreigners not to operate glass bottom boats for tourists.
 - Trawlers have designated areas for fishing.

Compliance With Laws And Regulations

Both groups agreed that despite the fact that they were aware of existing laws and regulations not all of them are followed or complied with as the wardens have to implement some of these regulations forcefully including making arrests and prosecutions.

Resource Use

Both stakeholders were able to identify the following as the usages of MPA resources

- Fishing
- Diving
- Snorkeling
- Transport
- Tourism
- Sun bathing
- Wind surfing
- Peddle boats

Special Programmes

The following special programmes exist involving the local communities;

- W.A.B.O. (Watamu Association of Boat Operators)
- Fishermen Association (in all MPAs)
- Turtle Conservation Group
- Mangrove Conservation
- Watamu Conservation Group (Watamu Association)
- Mombasa Boat Operators association (MBOA)
- Association of Malindi Boat Operators (AMBO)

In general the boat operators and fishermen were able to identify with the aims of the special programmes which they identified as:

- Cleaning the beach
- Enhance fishing
- Enhance tourism
- Conserve the environment
- Security

Need For More MPAs

There was no general consensus on this issue. The South Coast group favoured an extension of the reserve to the South to keep off the Pemba fishermen and other security concerns.

Fishermen:

- Some said Marine Reserves should be increased.
- Others favoured that they only be increased in specific areas.
- Others however thought that they should not be increased at all and should in fact be reduced especially in areas not frequented by tourists.

Boat Operators:

- All The boat operators were in favour of more MPAs only if some laws are scrapped/amended.
- Local Boat Operators to be allowed to earmark areas with good coral cover within the MPAs to be operated by locals.

Benefits

The Fishermen and Boat Operators felt that since the creation of the parks, they have not seen enough benefits yet.

Benefits Already Accruing

- As a result of conservation efforts, boat operators expect to gain from increase in fish, corals and tourists (income generated by operating boats).
- Indigenous boat owner and crew allowed free entry into the park.
- Donors have given some minimal support via KWS

Benefits Expected

- A section of the Park not frequented by tourists to be set aside for fishing by the local Boat Operators.
- Every year there should be some payments made to them by KWS from revenue accruing as park entry fees etc.
- After sometime fishermen should be permitted to fish in the park so that they can increase their benefits. Since some corals were destroyed during El Nino rains there was a need for them to be allowed to move out to the diving areas.
- They asked for locals to be given first priority when there are jobs in the MPA.
- Establishment of a "Marine Sciences Training Institute" at the coast to specically deal with marine issues
- There should be funds from K.W.S. and Boat Operators in order to get some protection (life Jackets) etc. Also, the women are given visitors, so that they can take them around.
- There should be freedom for women to sell their wares they make (Hand Crafts) like mats, hats etc.
- There should be co-operation between donors and recipients on what kind of donations are needed.
- There should be co-operation between K.W.S, Fisheries and fishermen to curb illegal fishing.
- Trawlers to be removed to allow increase in fish production. The existing laws concerning trawlers were to be enforced such that they trawl far away from the beaches in their designated areas. The trawlers were accused of indiscriminate fishing which led to a lot of waste and depletion of particular fish species.
- Removal of canoes
- Fishing of sardines and garfish to be allowed in the park during low when the tourists are not around.

Existing Conflicts

The Fishermen and Boat Operators stated there were conflicts e.g.

- Between Divers and Fishermen. They operate in the same area. Each of them blames the other for damaging the environment one way or another. They suggested that divers should stop damaging fishermen's property (fishing traps found by divers underwater).
- Between Hoteliers and Boat Operators. The hoteliers are stopping the Boat Operators from anchoring in front of their hotels. They further restrict the boatmen from talking to their visitors whereas some hotels have invested heavily in glassboats totally out-competing the boatmen. This has created resentment from the boatmen. The tourists should be allowed to choose. The category of visitors should be clearly distinguished because some of them are freelancers and would like to make their own boat arrangements without involving the hotel management
- Boatmen and Windsurfers. An example is when the boatmen are using a particular parking space that the windsurfers want to use.
- Conflict between local boat operators and divers at the Snorkeling Sites.
- Tourists and Boatmen. An example was cited where the boatmen are denied revenue by the tourists (with masks and flippers) who choose to swim from the beach into the deep sea whereas they are supposed to take a boat.
- KWS and Fishermen. The issue here is that whereas the Fishermen want to use the resource KWS wants to protect and conserve it. Another example cited is that of Fishermen who cross through the Park from the Reserve and the KWS staff take it that they have fished in the Park. They suggested that when KWS arrests any person infringing on the existing laws they should first be taken to the association where appropriate penalties will be meted
- Conflicts between the old fishermen and the young (new) fishermen on approach to fishing issues.
- Boat Operators have also differed with KWS especially when it comes to Donor money which is supposed to aid the Boat Operators and does not trickle down to them.
- Between local and foreign fishermen. There are cases where there are fishermen from as far as Tanzania who operate in Kenya. The main reason for conflict between the local and foreign fishermen is due to the latter using illegal methods like spear-guns and nets with smaller mesh sizes (less than 2 inches).
- Conflict with KWS when local fishermen experience problems within the reserve and are forced to sink anchor within the Marine Reserves thus going against the policy of no anchorage.
- Lack of communication between KWS and Local Boat Operators
- Fishermen/Boat operators on the one hand and beach operators who masquerade as the former.
- Other issues of concern
 - It was also of concern that hotels on the sea shores e.g. Nyali-Serena-Kikambala-Pirates were infringing on the 30 metres from the highest water mark law. This needed to be enforced. It was noted that as result of this many hotels had taken to placing bags of sand to prevent seawater from damaging the hotels. The Physical Planning department was however addressing the issue.
 - Concern was expressed about the many plastic bags floating in the sea. This was seen as a problem for all concerned.

2.4.1.2: Key Issues Addressed/Questions Asked During Plenary Sessions Of The Stakeholders Workshops

2.4.1.2.1: Issues

After re-convening from group discussions, the following issues and questions arose.

- ◆ It was felt that Education and training in diving was important for the boat operators. On how they were going to acquire the necessary equipment, the boat operators said that they were able to get assistance from the many foreigners they deal with to purchase equipment and tools. However due to this it was possible that some boat operators were going to change their careers to diving. They would also be able to help in rehabilitation of moorings and corals.
- ◆ They also felt that they should be allowed to form recognized community 'courts' such that any offending boat operator or fisherman will be brought to that court and judged accordingly. They felt that they should be

given the chance first before KWS took any action. This was going to help in solving petty cases since they understood the community members better.

- ◆ The fishermen proposed that using poison for fishing should be completely banned and the law enforced.
- ◆ There were too many licenses being given out to boat operators, as such the boat operators asked for the streamlining of license procedures and asked to be involved in the whole process. They also asked there should only be one licensing body unlike the current case.
- ◆ They felt that trawlers have been a concern for many years and asked for the problem to be solved by carrying out thorough investigations on offending trawlers.
- ◆ Silversand beach operators (in Malindi) should be decreased. Some were accused of masquerading as fishermen and boat operators inconveniencing tourists and MPA managers. Curio sellers who are mainly the beach operators were destroying the beach environment with plastic papers that they use to wrap their wares. The same were infringing on the 30m beyond the highest water mark by setting up illegal structures.
- ◆ They also felt that the beach hotels should not be allowed to light up the beach fronts as this affects the fish and other marine biota in the Ocean. An example is that when Jambo Hotel (Malindi) closed down there was a spontaneous increase in Turtles nesting.
- ◆ The Boat Operators and Fishermen also felt that it was wrong for them to be charged for entering the park and reserve. At the same time KWS should charge the foreigners and be able to accept several different types of currencies.

2.4.1.2.2: Some Questions And Answers

Q1: There is difference between the understanding of different stakeholders and managers, however all of us need to be told of how we benefit from the conservation and sustainable management. We have not seen any benefits from this.

A1: There will be awareness and training workshops. Issues concerning potential benefits will be dealt with then. However we have to share information and we are relying on you stakeholders to assist us in decision-making and we managers cannot provide all the answers. However benefits are both quantifiable and non-quantifiable. Information sharing from research, pollution, urban developments affecting the MPAs can be of much use to the stakeholders.

Q2: There are several countries involved in this project, suppose their suggestions will be at variance with ours what will happen.

A2: The session of networking is supposed to take care of this. (RECOMMENDATION- One final stakeholder workshop should be held to bring all representatives from all countries to chart out a common ground-Compromises will have to be made).

Q3: KWS does not help us currently. For example we know of Sabaki Research Station which we have not seen any benefits from them.

A3: The station is run by Moi University and its research findings are useful to the stakeholders.

Q4: Do the other countries involved in the project have similar institutions like KWS such that they are also involved in the management of MPAs?

A4: Yes

2.4.2: Hotel Keepers/Tour Operators Workshops

Two final workshops are yet to be held but are schedule as follows;

- a) South Coast (Mombasa and Kisite MPAs) – July 2000.
- b) North Coast (Watamu and Malindi MPAs) – July 2000.

In each workshop participants will be drawn from among the following stakeholders:

- ◆ Dive schools/clubs operators
- ◆ Other water sports establishments (jet skis etc)
- ◆ Hotel keepers
- ◆ Tour Operators
- ◆ Travel Operators
- ◆ Safari Sellers
- ◆ Curio Dealers
- ◆ Beach Bar owners

15 participants are expected from each MPA area, making a total of 30 stakeholders per workshop.

Appendix 1: List of Participants: Managers Workshop

#	Name	Organisation	P. O. Box	Phone
1	Harrison Onganda	KMFRI	81651 Mombasa	475151-4
2	Robert Mutegi Njue	KWS	109 Malindi	20845
3	Magiri Mwakangalu	KWS	82144 MSA	222612
4	Juma O.Lumumbah	NMK(Kwale Kaya)	86 Ukunda	0127 2518
5	Tarida Ndunge	Fisheries	90423 MSA	222554
6	John K.Wanyoike	Fisheries	90423 MSA	222554
7	Godfrey M. Wakaba	KWS	333 Watamu	0122 – 32393
8	Kaleb Mwendwa	KEFRI	201 Malindi	0122-32022
9	Fredrick O. Otswaongo	Tourism Kwale	1466 Ukunda	0127-2141
10	M.L Ole Tutui	D.O Malindi	1 Malindi	0123 –30622
11	Steven Njuguna	Sparvs	122 Limuru	0154-50552
12	Kaleha J.	KWS	55 Ukunda	Shimoni 3
13	Mwaka S. Bararara	Fisheries	89 Ukunda	
14	Frank Litodo	KWSTI	842 Naivasha	011-20267
15	Ben Kavuu	KWS- Coast	82144 MSA	011-222612
16	Martin Mamati	Forest Kwale	5 Kwale	
17	Erastus Ochieng	Forest Buda	135 Msambweni	
18	Richard Chepkuony	Tourism Dept	80091	223465
19	William L. Loka	Dep Physcial plan	371 Malindi	20586/121
20	Kiage Jacqueline K.	National Environment	80078 MSA	31111
21	Mangi Stephen	CRCP	99470 MSA	485570
22	Feisal A. Mohamed	Chief	19 Shimoni	
23	Khalil M.H	ACES	13528 NBI	448098
24	Kerengo Dennis	Forest Dept	80078 Msa	318787
25	Kahaso Pendo	CDA	1322 Msa	224406
26	Amboga G.M	KWS	30 Kwale	0127-4159
27	Sam Weru	KWS	82144 Msa	222612
28	John Kareko	KWSTI	842 Naivasha	20267
29	Irene Ngugi	IUCN	82144 Msa	222612

Appendix 2: List of Participants: Stakeholders Workshop North Coast

No	Name	Organization	P. O. Box	Telephone
1.	Shebwana Dawami	WABO	83, Watamu	32419
2.	Kassim Maulana	WABO	83, Watamu	32419
3.	Fadhil Omar	WABO	83, Watamu	32419
4.	Hussein Twalib	WABO	83, Watamu	32419
5.	Ali Abubakar	Mbuyuni Fishermen	97 Malindi	20176/20565
6.	Siaka Alale	Mbuyuni Fishermen	97 Malindi	20176/20565
7.	Ali Shaib	Mbuyuni Fishermen	97 Malindi	20176/20565
8.	Ahmed Abdalla	Mbuyuni Fishermen	97 Malindi	20176/20565
9.	Ali Mohamed Said	Mbuyuni Fishermen	97 Malindi	20176/20565
10.	Hassan Lati	Mbuyuni Fishermen	97 Malindi	20176/20565
11.	Hassan Kale	Mbuyuni Fishermen	97 Malindi	20176/20565
12.	Famau Mwenye Ali	Mbuyuni Fishermen Group	97, Malindi	20176/20565
13.	Bwana Lali	Mbuyuni Fishermen	83, Watamu	32419
14.	Shilingi Taura	Watamu Fishermen	83, Watamu	32419
15.	Mohamed Ahmed	Watamu Fishermen	83, Watamu	32419
16.	Mohamed Khamis	Watamu Fishermen	83, Watamu	32419
17.	Abdi Maahidi	WABO	83, Watamu	32419
18.	Ali Kaka	KWS	40241, Nairobi	605828
19.	Salim Ali	AMBO	109, Malindi	20499
20.	Bamkuu Lali	AMBO	109, Malindi	20499
21.	Athman Lali	AMBO	109 Malindi	20499
22.	Salim Ali	AMBO	109 Malindi	20499
23.	Mwenyeali Sheyumbe	AMBO	109 Malindi	20499
24.	Mohamed Shariff	AMBO	109 Malindi	20499
25.	Omar Vae	AMBO	109 Malindi	20499
26.	Said M. Said	AMBO	109 Malindi	20499
27.	Justus Kadzaha	Fisheries	12 Malindi	20877
28.	Amin Mohamed	Fisherman Watamu	83 Watamu	
29.	Godfrey Wakaba	KWS	333 Watamu	32393
30.	B.W. Kavuu	KWS	82144, Mombasa	222612
31.	Kaleb Mwandwa	KEFRI	201 Malindi	0122-32022
32.	John Kahindi	Fisherman Kilifi	964 Kilifi	
33.	Mohamed Shariff	Fisherman Kilifi	964 Kilifi	
34.	Shabban Noti	Fisherman Kilifi	964 Kilifi	
35.	Francis Kenga	KWS	82144	
36.	Joseph Maitha	KWS	82144	
37.	Robert Njue	KWS, Malindi	109 Malindi	
38.	Symon Maganga	KWS	82144	
39.	Daniel Katembo	KWS	82144	
40.	Steven Njuguna	Sparvs Agency	122 Limuru	0154-50552
41.	Ben Musyoki	Moi University, Eldoret		

Appendix 3: List of Participants: Stakeholders Workshop South Coast

No.	Name	Organisation	P. O. Box	Telephone
1	Ali Sudi	Fisherman – Bamburi	12381	
2	Abdulhamis Juma	Fisherman – Bamburi		
3	Hussein Sadik	Fisherman – Bamburi		
4	Mkali Saidi	Fisherman – Bamburi		
5	Riziki Ali	Fisherman – Bamburi		
6	Pascal Yaa Baya	Fisherman – Bamburi		
7	Bardale Tapata	KWS - Hon Warden	10308	
8	Fadhil Ali Abdul	Fisherman – Shimoni		
9	Haji Abdallah	Fisherman – Shimoni		
10	Mah-moud Makame	Fisherman – Shimoni		
11	Mshamanga Nema Abdi	Fisherman – Shimoni		
12	Yusuf M. Yusuf	Nyali Fishermen	99947	
13	Rashid H. Mwarama	"		
14	Hassan M. Mbaruk	"		
15	Iddi S. Mwakwandugu	"		
16	Almed S. Fumo	Boat Operator –Mombasa	10395 Mombasa	
17	Zuberi Hamadi	"	"	
18	E. Ziro Lujanje	"	"	
19	Omar R. Mwamwisho	"	"	
20	Omar Hemedi	"	"	
21	Mwinyihaji Abdalla	"	"	
22	Twaha Ramadhan	"	"	
23	Ramadhan Fundi Said	"	"	
24	Said Shee	Kisite Boat Operator	19 Shimoni	
25	Yusuf Hassan	Fisherman – Shimoni	"	
26	Juma Zahhkan	Fisherman – Shimoni	"	
27	Mohammad Ali	Fisherman – Shimoni	"	
28	Feisal A. Moh'd	Local Administration	"	
29	Rama Ali	Boat Operator	Wasini	
30	Mwaka S. Barabara	Fisheries Dept	89 Ukunda	
31	Athuman Mwinyi	Bamburi Fisherman	85141 Mombasa	
32	John K. Wanyoike	Fisheries Dept	90423 Mombasa	222554
33	Martha W. Mukira	Fisheries Dept	90423 Mombasa	
34	Irene Ngugi	IUCN	82144 Mombasa	
35	Sam Weru	KWS	82144 Mombasa	
36	John Kareko	KWSTI	845 Naivasha	20267
37	Ben Musyoki	Moi University	Eldoret	
38	Ben Kavu	KWS	82144 Mombasa	
39	Kaleb Mwendwa	KEFRI - Gede Forest		
40	Richard Chepkwony	Tourist Officer	Mombasa	
41	Prof. Steven Njuguna	Sparvs Agency	122 Limuru	0154-50552
42	Pascal Mwakangalu	KWS	82144 Mombasa	222612
43	Joseph Maitha	KWS	82144 Mombasa	
44	Lucy Kivunzi	KWS	82144 Mombasa	
45	Simon Maganga	KWS	82144 Mombasa	
46	Francis Kenga	KWS	82144 Mombasa	
47	Bernard Kivyatu	Forest Dept	201 Malindi	
48	F.M. Muchiri	Forest Dept	247 Kilifi	

Appendix 4: List of Acronyms

BMP	Beach Management Programme
CB	Capacity Building
CDA	Coast Development Authority
CORDIO	Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean
CRCP	Coral Reef Conservation Project
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ETK	Environment Trust Kenya
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FD	Forest Department
HQ	Headquarters
ICAM	Integrated Coast Area Management
ICLARM	International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICRAN	International Coral Reef Action Network
ICRI	International Coral Reef Initiative
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KAHC	Kenya Association of Hoteliers and Caterers
KATA	Kenya Association of Travel Agencies
KATO	Kenya Association of Tour Operators
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KESCOM	Kenya Sea Turtle Conservation Committee
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority
KREP	Kenya Rural Enterprise Programme
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWSTI	Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute
MCTA	Mombasa and Coast Tourism Association
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
SPEK	Society for the Protection of Environment Kenya
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WCK	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya
WWF	Wild Wide Fund for Nature

Appendix 5: MPA Management Review Questionnaire (Managers Only)

This questionnaire was distributed to all managers for detailed description of their MPAs. They would fill them and return during the stakeholders workshops where they will be facilitating.

MPA CASE STUDY PROFILES

<i>Name of Marine Park/Reserve</i>	
General Information	
Size:	
Location:	
Year Established:	
Additional information:	Phone:
Site Manager:	
Qualification (eg Biologist)	Fax:
	Email:
Number of Prof. Staff (eg Biologist/ planners/ Accountants)	MPA web site
Number of General staff (e.g.. Rangers and secretaries)	Reference: Does the MPA have a management Plan? Please give references.
Mailing address	Average No. of Visitors a year

MPA PROFILE

The MPA was established because of:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Biogeographic Importance	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific Importance	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ecological importance	<input type="checkbox"/> National/international significance (MAB, World heritage, Ramsar site – specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Naturalness/pristine area	<input type="checkbox"/> Use conflicts	
<input type="checkbox"/> Economic importance	<input type="checkbox"/> Others	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational		
<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism /recreational importance		
The special resources in the MPA include: (if more than one please rank the importance from 1-10)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Beaches	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard bottom communities	
<input type="checkbox"/> Coral reefs	<input type="checkbox"/> Sea grasses	
<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Rare/Endangered/Threatened species (listed below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Historical/Cultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine mammals	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves	<input type="checkbox"/> Others	
<input type="checkbox"/> Turtles		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
Activities That have Impacts in MPA		
Agriculture	Boating/shipping	Land development
<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient run-off	<input type="checkbox"/> Anchoring	<input type="checkbox"/> Habitat Loss
<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide run-off	<input type="checkbox"/> Fishing (recreational, Artisanal, Trawling, specify in Table Two)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation
<input type="checkbox"/> Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Sewage
		<input type="checkbox"/> Solid wastes

- Diving
 - Snorkelling
 - Grounding
 - Oil Spills
 - Non-Indigenous species introduction
 - Other
- Urban Run-off

Protected Area	Problem/Issue	Stakeholders	Does a Management plan exist (List the priorities of the plan) and propose New ones	National Policies and Regulations	
				Existing Regulations	Proposed Regulations
<i>KENYA</i>				Existing Regulations	Proposed Regulations
Malindi	1. Need to establish a low-cost reef monitoring system, 2. Need to develop effective management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists • Sanctuary manager • Other managers • Undergrad students 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite the participation of stakeholders who could help develop a management and monitoring program, including local and external expertise as well as students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sessional paper no. 3 of 1975 • Zebra book, 1990 • Wildlife Act Cap 376 Revised/Amendment act 1989 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Appendix 6: Issue Analysis Questionnaire.
 This table was distributed to all participants to fill and mail back to the workshop organisers

Individual Baseline Assessment

	For the top 10 problems, what policies do you think are the most important?	Is your organization doing anything to address these problems? If so, what?	What needs to happen to solve the problem?	Who should do it? When? Where?
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				