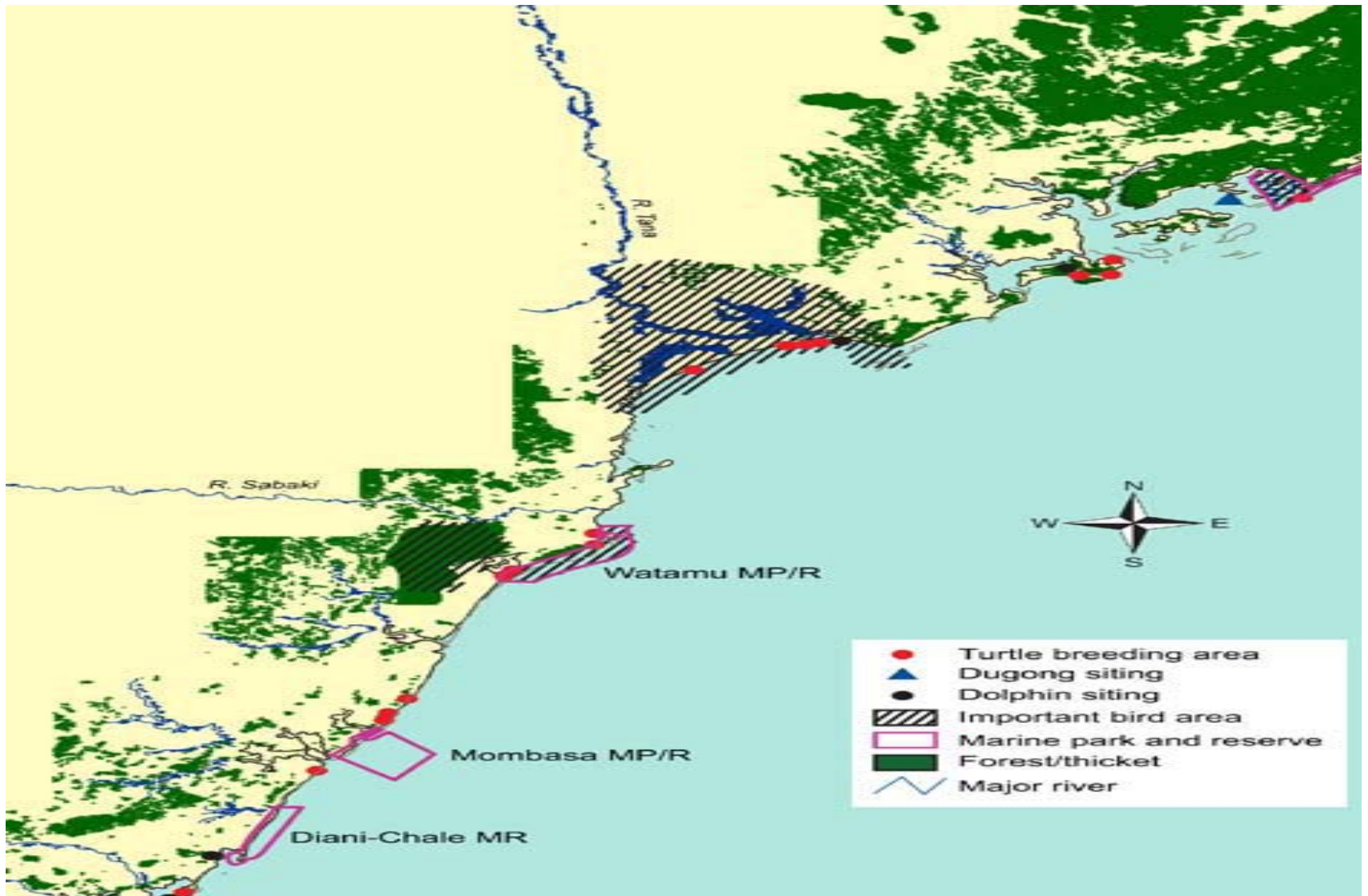




National Environment Management Authority

Mainstreaming of Marine and Coastal issues into Kenya's National Planning and Budgetary Process

Presentation by Baraza Wangwe



Major coastal ecosystems (Source: KMFRI database)

Introduction

- Kenya's coastal region has a wealth of both living and non-living resources,
 - mangrove and terrestrial forests,
 - coral reefs, seaweeds,
 - seagrass beds,
 - lagoons,
 - coastal dunes,
 - floodplains,
 - freshwater and saltwater marshes,
 - sandy beaches,
 - Minerals (coral rock, titanium, pyrochlore, gypsum, iron ore)
 - rocky shores, and the open ocean.
- They support human life, rich and diverse fisheries, bird life, marine mammals, sea turtles, and myriad other living species

Intro contd'

- The region's natural resources drive maritime trade, tourism, fisheries, agriculture, mining and other industries that form the economic backbone
- Owing to this heavy dependence on natural resources, the rapid growth in population and expansion of various economic sectors at the coast and countrywide have led to over-exploitation, environmental degradation and resource-use conflicts.
- These pressures include;
 - Over-exploitation;
 - Loss and modification of habitats;
 - Destructive fishing practices;
 - Encroachment from human settlement, including urban and tourism development;
 - Uncontrolled development of beach-fronts, blocking beach access routes to fishermen, and
 - The effects of climate change.

Intro contd'

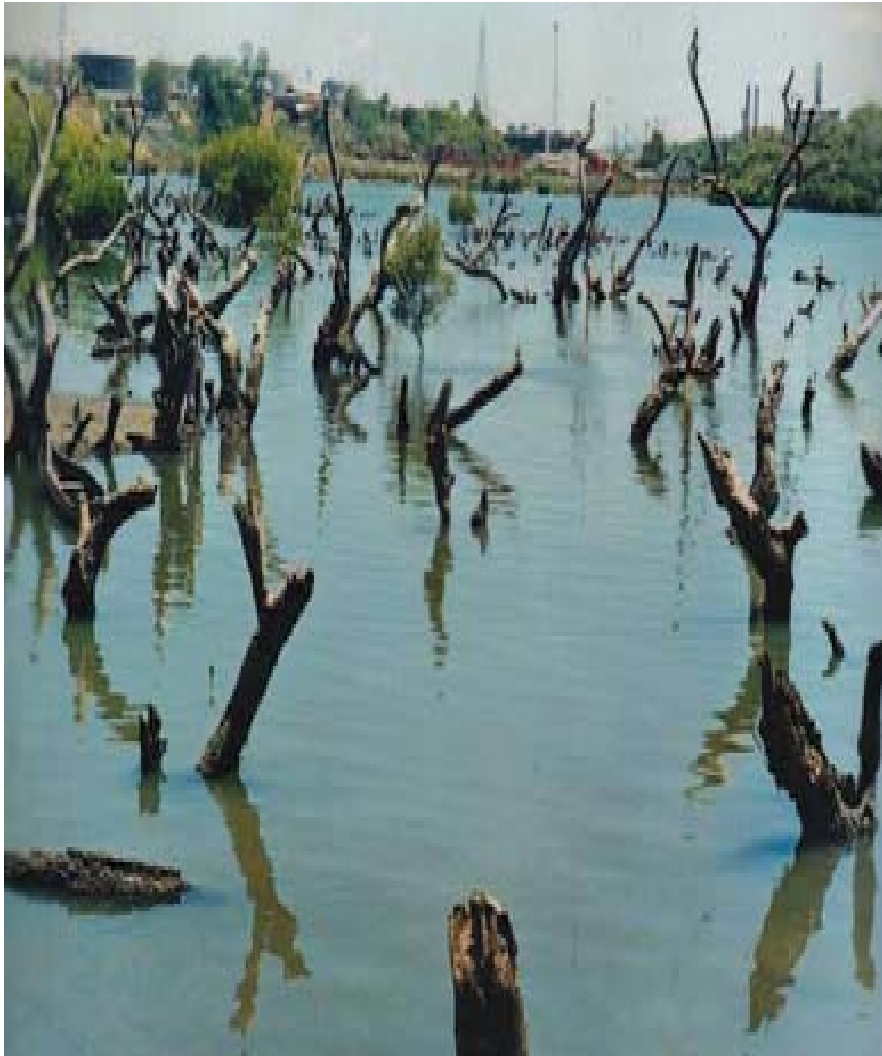
- Kenya through its strategic policies & programmes recognizes the importance of linking conservation and protection of coastal & marine ecosystems to socio-economic development.
- ERS, vision 2030, Intergrated ImplementaionPlan, Public Expenditure managemnt Programmes
- These are aimed at promoting rapid investment, poverty reduction & socio equity in a safe health productive environment.



Coastal erosion negatively affects turtle breeding sites



Flooding displaces thousands of people, destroys crops and property, and causes severe mangrove die-back due to massive sedimentation



*Mangrove death due to an oil spill
at Makupa*



*Some of the destructive fishing gears
used at the coast*





Tree felling (left) and charcoal burning in Shimoni forests in South Coast

Pollution from land based activities



Strategic Issues

- Promote involvement of major stakeholders in the management of coastal and marine resources
- Ensure wise use of Coastal and Marine resources
- Reduce resource use conflicts
- Promote protection of Marine Protected Areas
- Ensure that management of the coastal environment and resources takes into account cultural & socio-economic issues
- Institutionalizing site specific base line assessment of resources, livelihood and vulnerability parameters for monitoring.
- Initiating support to national and GIS center database

Collaborative mechanisms

- The following collaborative inter agency working group have been established and consists of:
 - NEMA,
 - MPND
 - Local Authorities
 - Min of Fisheries
 - National Museums of Kenya
 - Kenya wildlife services
 - KEMFRI,
 - Representative of Civil Society
 - Community representative
 - Local leaders Representatives
 - Kenya private sector Alliance

2. Policy and Strategic Framework

- Kenya Vision 2030 is new long-term development blueprint for the country. It is motivated by collective aspiration for a much better society than the one we have today, by the year 2030. The aim of Kenya Vision 2030 is “the globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030.”
- The social pillar seeks to create just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment

Goal

- To achieve the national goal, the *Coastal zone and marine assessment* initiative involves assessing the potential opportunities provided by Kenya's coastal ecosystem and to produce a databank to be used by investors and regulatory agencies
- To guide the sustainable management and equitable use of coastal and marine resources in Kenya

Targets

The following are the targets for the plan period (5 Years)

- Conservation of coastal ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass beds, coastal forests, beaches, pelagic systems)
- Sustainable utilization of coastal resources by establishing beach/resource management groups
- Prosecution of offenders (Enforcement of legislation)
- Build capacity for monitoring and surveillance among lead agencies and the Community
- Proper waste management within municipalities in the project area
- Integrate Indigenous Knowledge Systems in coastal resource management

Overview (Evidence Based)

- The Kenyan coast features a diverse marine environment including estuaries, mangroves, sea grass beds, inter-tidal reef platforms and coral reefs that are vital for the diversity and reproduction of marine organisms.
- These are some of Kenya's most valuable ecosystems and are protected by six marine national reserves and parks.
- The Kenyan coastal economy is highly dependent on natural resources on which various activities are based namely:
 - agriculture,
 - maritime trade,
 - tourism, fishing and mining among others.
 - The resources also support various cultural and spiritual values of the local people.

Contribution to the economy

livelihood of the people based on natural resources are:

- tourism (45%),
- port and shipping (15%),
- agricultural industry (8%),
- fisheries (6%),
- agriculture (5%),
- forestry (4%),
- and mining (2%) (GoK, 2007)
- On average, coastal tourism contributes over 60% of total earnings from tourism and employs thousands of coastal dwellers and contributes 9.2% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Strategies:

- To ensure that the value of goods and services from the Coastal and marine ecosystems are fully integrated into National, regional and local Planning and budgetary process.
- To reconcile the preparation of National Development Plans and District Development plans and sectoral plans
- Build capacity at local level for community members to identify environmental issues during participatory planning process
- Establish collaborative mechanism for public, private partnership in environmental planning and management.
- Capacity building for enhancement of existing networks with environmental information.

3. Sectoral Policy Priorities

- Kenyan experts, stakeholders, policy-makers, and investors, identified six priority sectors that promise to raise GDP growth rate to the region of 10 percent in a during implementation of vision 2030. These are; tourism, agriculture and livestock, trade, manufacturing and Business Processing Outsourcing/Offshoring. Other important sectors are Water, Fisheries and Mining.
- All sector policies will be aligned to vision 2030 and integrate coastal and marine issues.

4. Negative impact Analysis

- Inadequate Conservation of coastal ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass beds, coastal forests, beaches, pelagic systems)
- Unsustainable utilization of coastal resources
- Inadequate Enforcement of legislation
- Poor development and implementation of land use and development plans
- Inadequate capacity for monitoring and surveillance
- Poor liquid and solid waste management
- Limited access to resources and equitable benefit sharing
- Inadequate Integration of Indigenous Knowledge Systems in coastal resource management
- human-wildlife conflicts

5. Identification of positive potentials

- *Coastal zone and marine assessment:* The initiative involves assessing the potential opportunities provided by Kenya's coastal ecosystem and to produce a databank to be used by investors and regulatory agencies
- Promote involvement of major stakeholders in the management of coastal and marine resources
- Ensure wise use of Coastal and Marine resources
- Reduce resource use conflicts
- Promote protection of Marine Protected Areas
- Ensure that management of the coastal environment and resources takes into account cultural & socio-economic issues

6. Consolidated Strategy

	Issues	Proposed action
	Inadequate Conservation of coastal ecosystems (mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass beds, coastal forests, beaches, pelagic systems)	Develop and implement an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan.
		Mainstream coastal and marine issues into national planning and budgetary process
	Inadequate Enforcement of legislation	Review legislation and strengthen enforcement of relevant legislation.
	Unsustainable utilization of coastal resources	Empower communities and integrate indigenous Knowledge Systems in coastal resource management

National Priority Areas & Options For Sustained Policy & Institutional Changes

- Improving governance thro legitimization of institutions, enhancing livelihood security, & reinforcing local capacity to embrace wise use principles.
- Enhancing Asset expansion, livelihood opportunities & resource base resilience.
- Improving the quality of growth & livelihood security in tandem with sustainable development rationale through national programs of actions.
- Reforming procedures for service delivery in response to emerging challenges and circumstances (performance contracting, service charter e.t.c).
- Promoting local intervention targeting the vulnerable (water harvesting, solar energy, e.t.c)

Anchors for Policy Options implementation

- Institutional & organizational structural frameworks to undertake the mandate.
- Strategic plans, mandates and missions to provide road maps and basis for harmonized implementation of mandates.
- Legal reforms and regulatory reviews through consultative and participatory processes.
- Robust monitoring framework to gauge compliance and achievement impacts.
- Sustained govt/political will to generate and allocate resources to sustain and maximize benefit flows


Way forward

- Implementation of the National Plan of Actions for conservation of Kenya's Coastal and Marine environments including pollution control & restoration of degraded coastal and marine habitats.

- Development and implementation of guideline s& regulation for the conservation of these environments, these guidelines include;
 - Coastal pollution control
 - Conservation of environmentally sensitive habitats
 - Shoreline management

- Finalization & implementation of Kenya's ICZM policy & assessments of mgt efforts thro periodic monitoring.

Way forward cont'd

- Implementation of effective mgt strategies based on lessons learnt from demonstration projects (Shimo la Tewa project supported by GEF UNEP Wio-Lab Project).
 - Harmonization of sectoral policies dealing with mgt of Kenya/s coastal & marine resources in order to coordinate mgt efforts & minimize conflicts.
 - Enhanced integration of Coastal Environmental Action Plans into The National Devt Plans
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conclusion

- Kenya's Coastal & Marine ecosystem are among te most productive & yet highly threatened.
- they support production, income & livelihood sectors & provide essential ecological services fro the region.
- The impacts & threats to these ecosystems are complex and demand long term, crosss-sectoral, multidisciplinary and broad stakeholder participatory responses in assessment and intervention targeting thro structured engagements.
- There is need to sustain intervention objectives through National Program Action Plans & budgetary back stopping by gvt and other partners.

THANK YOU

