



Mangroves for Nature, Humans and Development

Workshop to enhance legal capacity for mangrove management in Kenya

Workshop report

Diani Beach
18-19 February 2019



An initiative by:
Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



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1. Context of the workshop

1.1 Background and overview

In the context of the Save Our Mangroves Now! initiative, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Environmental Law Centre is conducting a global review of the legal and institutional framework on mangrove management. The study focuses on mangroves globally with a review of the existing international instruments affecting mangroves and in detail thanks to seven case studies conducted by national legal consultants. Among these case studies, four countries of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region were selected, namely: Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar. Capacity building workshops are organized in each of these countries in order to share the findings of the study and gather information to design appropriate recommendations with stakeholders from the government, communities, NGOs and private sector.

About the Save Our Mangroves Now! initiative

Save Our Mangroves Now! is a joint commitment by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), WWF Germany and IUCN that seeks to intensify efforts in mangrove conservation by upscaling and focusing global efforts to stop and reverse the decrease and degradation of mangrove habitats.

Fields of Action:

- 1) Embed ambitious objectives on mangrove protection and restoration in international and national political agendas
- 2) Pool leading expertise, enhance knowledge-sharing and close existing knowledge gaps on mangrove conservation and restoration
- 3) Apply and disseminate best practices in the Western Indian Ocean

Therefore a capacity building workshop was held in February 2019 in Diani Beach, Kenya. This workshop was co-hosted by SOMN, the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) and the University of Nairobi. These partner institutions were selected thanks to their expertise on mangrove conservation and environmental resource management in Kenya.

All presentations held during the workshop and relevant documents are available [here](#).

1.2 Workshop objectives

The workshop aims at improving implementation of existing mangrove related legal frameworks by building capacity of national and local government actors and civil society partners working at the technical level in different sectors and countries in Kenya. More specifically:

- ⇒ Enable the participants to have a better understanding of the legal frameworks and tools related to mangrove conservation and sustainable use.
- ⇒ Provide opportunity for participants to strengthen their capacity to face implementation challenges in their own work.
- ⇒ Foster the building of relationships and networks between participants from various sectors and institutions; and the transference of knowledge and experiences during the workshop and subsequently.

At the beginning of the workshop, each participant was asked to write down the main objective of the workshop. As shown in the graphic below, the main expected outcome indicated by participants was to learn about the legal framework and mangrove management in Kenya. Some participants even detailed this expectation by specifying they would like to learn in particular about: community engagement/participation, the implication of NDC and climate change framework, the management gaps, environmental impact assessments, governance, the ‘polluter pays’ principle and mangrove restoration. Other participants emphasized the need to build networks and exchange with the other people present at the workshop. Finally, some participants indicated that the main outcome hoped for would be concrete recommendations and direction to improve legal capacity for mangrove conservation in the country.



2. Detailed description of the workshop and analysis

2.1 Day 1 – Presentation of mangroves in Kenya and field visit

The first day of the workshop was dedicated to the contextualisation of the workshop and mangrove management in Kenya, followed by a field visit to a mangrove plantation and an ecotourism site in Gazi Bay, followed by discussions with Gazi's women group.

2.1.1 Contextualisation

Following the Tour de Table and introductory remarks, Anouk Neuhaus from WWF Germany [presented the Save Our Mangroves Now! initiative](#) and its future ambition of making the WIO region an internationally recognised example of mangrove conservation, and explained how the



different stakeholders present at the workshop could contribute to this common goal.

Following this presentation, Dr. James Kairo from KMFRI gave an [insight on mangroves in Kenya](#) and therefore detailed the species present, the coverage and the threats affecting this ecosystem in the country.

Léa Badoz, project consultant supporting the IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) then described the [findings from the global assessment](#) that was earlier conducted by the ELC on mangroves legal instruments.

Finally, Dr. Kibugi, senior lecturer at the University of Nairobi and consultant in the project gave an [extended presentation describing the legal framework and the institutions in charge of mangroves management in Kenya](#). This presentation emphasized the gaps in institutional coordination in the context of mangrove management.

All these presentations led to discussions among participants, apart from the last one because of a lack of time (the discussions on this presentation were held the second day). In that context, concerns regarding the ban on cutting of mangroves addressed to KFS were raised by communities (particularly Lamu, where a partial lift of the ban is being discussed). The EIA process was also mentioned, in particular the necessity of a transparent and inclusive procedure.

2.1.2 Field visit to Gazi

In the afternoon, all the participants took the bus to Gazi bay. First, the nine species of mangroves naturally occurring in the WIO region were presented, as well as a plantation of the mangrove species *Rhizophora mucronata*. The techniques to measure carbon sequestration in mangrove ecosystem were also demonstrated.



The women mangrove community of Gazi built a mangrove boardwalk to develop a sustainable income from ecotourism. It is a successful initiative. However, the ban on mangrove cutting prevents them from maintaining the boardwalk. The women also diversified their activity by opening a restaurant but they ask to be able to cut the mangroves to ensure safety and continue their activity.

Later, all the participants gathered at the Gazi mangrove boardwalk to meet the members of the community of women managing this boardwalk. Interesting issues were raised during this meeting in Swahili where the women from the community were encouraged to participate. The discussions focused on the ban on mangrove cutting posing a problem to the women's ecotourism venture as it prevents them from repairing the damaged boardwalk. This situation puts their activity and therefore their income in jeopardy. Thanks to this meeting, the women of this community could clearly communicate their struggle to KFS and asked for a moratorium on the ban.



All stakeholders could communicate and exchange their views. Different solutions for the reparation of the boardwalk were invoked including the possibility to recycle the plastic waste



contained in the mangroves to repair the boardwalk. These discussions strongly influenced the ideas that were exposed on the second day of the workshop.

Another issue that was discussed is the fee that Gazi's women group has to pay to KFS for operating their ecotourism operation, which poses a significant financial burden particularly in times of low income, e.g. as currently observed in result of the poorly maintained boardwalk due to the ban. A replication of the Gazi women's mangrove boardwalk is reportedly exempt from aforementioned fee, which was perceived as unfair. KFS responded that the fee is out of reach of her responsibility and would have to be addressed with local KFS representatives – same goes for the issue of partially lifting the logging ban.

2.2 Day 2 – Discussions on mangrove management and governance

The second day was focused on group activities to enhance the sharing of knowledge and elaborate complete recommendations.

2.2.1 Group activities

The second day started with an open discussion on Dr. Kibugi's presentation and the field trip. The discussions mainly focused on community engagement and institutional capacity. Dr. Kibugi's presentation led to discussions exploring potential solutions to enhance institutional cross coordination. Therefore, KFS mentioned the possibility to have a mangrove management coordinator in all 5 counties where mangroves are present. This mechanism could be implemented in the mangrove management plan that is in preparation. Dr. Kibugi also mentioned that a coordination framework is already in place under the Intergovernmental Interrelations Act but this only provides coordination between the national government (and its institutions) and county governments. The coordination required for mangroves management required a more decentralized framework that reaches community level.

After these discussions, the participants were divided into six groups. The first intention, as reflected in the agenda, was to do 2 exercises with participants divided into 3 groups. However, it was decided that it would be more efficient to combine these two exercises. Each group was given one of the following topics:

- Climate change adaptation
- Pollution
- Environmental justice
- Spatial planning



- EIAs
- Community participation

They prepared a short presentation on each subject detailing the legal framework on these issues, the challenges to mangrove conservation and potential solutions. All these documents can be found [here](#).

These presentations were followed by a plenary discussion where participants from other groups could comment or complement the presentations.

Below is a succinct summary of the outcomes of the group activities:

Group 1 – Blue carbon approach in climate change law and policy

Mangroves are implicitly included in the following part of the Climate Change Act:

- Part II – Coordination and oversight
- Part III – CC response measures and actions – articulates measures and options. Mainstreamed into sec 13 – measures and mechanisms, scientific and indigenous knowledge
- Part IV – Enforcement of rights relating to CC
- Part VI – Financial provisions (grants, loans, technical assistance) for policy, research etc, incentives for promotion of initiatives

Group 2 – Pollution and mangrove ecosystem health

Issues:

- There is no system for waste disposal
- Misconception from communities that the sea can absorb waste
- No awareness on the impact of improper waste disposal
- Lack of sewage disposal system

This situation leads to:

- The presence of toxins in the soil disturbing the hydrology of mangrove ecosystem.
- It increases nutrient levels
- The disposal of oil and oil-related pollution leads to the death of mangroves
- The sedimentation from upcountry also leads to the death of mangroves
- Solid waste in mangroves has an impact on the population of oysters and creates an imbalance of species ecosystems
- The accumulation of waste has a negative impact on nursery grounds as it is responsible for the death of fish and the accumulation of toxic waste in fish metabolisms

Group 3 – Environmental justice, human rights and mangrove ecosystems

→ There must be a fair distribution of environmental benefits and burdens: right to explore / stewardship (who pays?)

→ There are ecocentric issues, we need to realize that the environment deserves to be protected for itself without benefiting anthropogenic interests.

Human rights issues:

- Basic needs
- Ecosystem services provided by mangroves: Provisioning /regulating/spiritual/supporting
- Constitutional rights
- Access rights (recognizing traditional users rights via an informed decision making and involvement → take a proactive approach rather than reactive)



Procedural rights in mangrove governance:

Public participation

- COK, 2010
- County public participation guidelines
 - Avoid conflict
 - Sustainability (ownership of decisions)
 - Effective decision making

Access to information

- Access to information Act, 2018
- COK, 2010
- International human rights charter
 - Democratic governance (transparency, accountability, rule of law, participation)

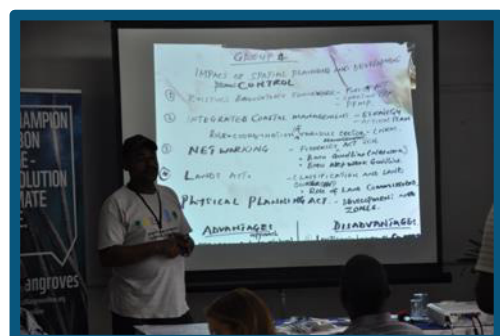
Group 4 – Impact of spatial planning and development control

- Regulatory framework:
 - Forest Act
 - Creations CFA
 - PFMP
- Integrated coastal management: Strategy, Actions plans
- Networking: Fisheries Act, BMU guideline, BMU network guideline
- Lands acts: classification and land ownership → Role of land commission
- Physical planning act: development and zones

Advantages:

1. Co-management approach,
2. Participatory approach for decision making,
3. Livelihood approach to resource management,
4. A scorecard on management and use

Disadvantages:



1. Implementation is not realized,
2. Donor driven fund project,
3. Lesson learnt not implemented

Conclusion:

1. Great spatial planning and development tools but no implementation,
2. Plans are not updated.

Group 5 – Effectiveness of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs) Tools

EIA should be conducted before the project starts. These are supposed to be initiated by the proponent. However, they therefore biased and lack objectivity. The issue of integrity sometimes arises, and the process can therefore be compromised.

| Tool | Description | Effectiveness | Weaknesses | Intervention |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| EIA and EA | EIA tool and Environmental Audit | <p>Legal tool Provided for in EMCA 2015 Conducted prior the project is commenced</p> <p>Legal tool Provided for in EMCA 2015 Supposed to be done on annual basis</p> | <p>Initiated by the Proponent. Issues of integrity are easily compromised in the process Projects are assessed individually</p> <p>In most areas it's never implemented Initiated by the proponent (Project owner) Issues of copy/pasting and integrity has been reported in the past Language barriers (most of them in English) mostly not able to communicate with local community Public hearing meetings are also not according to the law (overtaken by local leaders, composition and content of the public hearing, community given a short time to make submissions meeting dignitaries dominate the meeting) Voluminous reports which are quite time consuming and intimidating Most reports sent to the chief some of whom don't read. No deliberate effort to get comments from the agencies Consultants</p> | <p>An independent monitoring body to be established in the counties to provide checks and balances in the process A collective way of assessing the cumulative impacts in the projects in a locality to be introduced</p> |
| Spatial plan | | Enshrined in County government Act 2012 | Only one county so far has developed its own (Lamu) | |
| SEA/SESA | Strategic environmental assessment | EMCA 2015 | No proper mechanisms of community engagement in the process | Community participation enhancement in legal framework practices Proper stakeholder analysis tools to be instituted or put in place |

Group 6 – Coastal community participation in conservation

Challenges:

- Communities have been led to think it is their responsibility to develop PFMPs
- CFAs are not all inclusive in terms of members
- Conflict of interests among members
- Most members are advanced in age and unaware of progress
- Lack of entrepreneurship mind (lack of ownership and education)



- Dependence syndrome
- Political superiority

Proposed Solutions:

- Kenya Forest Service take the responsibility to develop management plans
- Transparency
- Develop zonation plans
- Motivate the youth
- Develop business plans
- Community empowerment
- Education and awareness raising

2.2.2 *Fictional case study*

The afternoon session started with the fictional case study exercise. This exercise was developed by the IUCN Environmental Law Centre in order to help participants understand the legal processes of project development and better apprehend other stakeholders' interests.

In this context, the participants were divided into four groups each representing a stakeholder of mangrove management:

- The National Forest Services (the Avicennia Forest Services)
- The local communities (the Kandellii community)
- The private sector/developers (the Jupiter Hotel Group)
- The NGOs (Building Lives Around Mangroves)

Each of these groups were then given a text describing the situation in the fictional country of Avicennia where different projects threaten the mangroves and communities. They were also given a map to better understand the impacts of each project. These fictional projects were developed following existing situations such as the construction of a port in Lamu in Kenya.

Each group was then asked to prepare a position paper describing the Kenyan legal process and tools in such situations as well as their arguments to defend their group's interests during a fictional stakeholder meeting that will be held after this preparation time. Each group was therefore also given instructions detailing what their position was.

During the fictional meeting, each group presented their arguments and concerns relating to other stakeholders' decisions. All these discussions echoed to previous experiences enriching the discussions. For instance, the necessity of a properly conducted EIA process was largely evoked as well as the benefits of these projects for communities that must be ensured.

Conclusions of the exercise:

- ⇒ Participants struggled to put aside their conservationist sensibilities and therefore had trouble to defend the construction of infrastructure projects. There was no representative from the private sector within the participants. In the future, we should put more efforts to invite members of the private sector to be able to get their views.
- ⇒ Some participants noticed that some stakeholders from the fictional case studies were not represented at the fictional stakeholder meeting and that it would be necessary to engage with them as well (e.g. the city of Ovati representatives, the Port developers, oil and gas industry).
- ⇒ The participants really engaged in the exercise thanks to interesting discussions and it really enabled people to address their concerns about the behaviour from certain entities without creating tensions among the group.

2.2.3 Recommendations and steps forward

The workshop was concluded by the formulation of concrete recommendations:

| Legal and policy | Institutional behaviour |
|---|--|
| ⇒ Apply more severe penalties (enforcement) | ⇒ Make decisions based on science (not a top down mechanism) |
| ⇒ Use correct platform to lobby | ⇒ Resolve conflicting mandates in co-management (institute an open collaboration and coordination through a multi-agency/stakeholder approach) |
| ⇒ Use empirical information and accurate data | ⇒ Empower local communities as peers and make them understand that they owe the resources (the government is only managing them in trust) |
| ⇒ Conduct a valuation of the mangrove ecosystem | ⇒ Develop site specific and participatory management plans |
| ⇒ Operationalize harvesting plan for mangroves in consultation with communities (deriving revenue in a sustainable way) | ⇒ Institute a coordinating unit |
| ⇒ Visit the mangroves | ⇒ Encourage community proactivity |
| ⇒ Develop incentives | |
| ⇒ Train KFS officers | |



Steps forward:

- ⇒ Create of a platform to monitor the outcomes of the workshop
 - This could take the form of an internet platform for sharing of information.
- ⇒ Create of a network from an existing group
 - WIO Mangrove Network
 - We could maybe create a governance sub group under the country chapter. Dr Kairo will explore this possibility and come back to the group with an answer.
 - The Kenya coastal forest platform could also be a solution for governance discussions.
- ⇒ Develop a short- or long-term plan describing:
 - Objectives (reduce the gaps between researchers and decision makers)
 - Recommendations
 - Monitoring
 - Timeline
 - Role of people involved



3. Analysis of the workshop

3.1 Workshop outcomes

3.1.1 *Increasing legal capacity*

The participants developed their capacity thanks to input from various presentations that were held by Robert Kibugi, a legal expert, senior lecturer at the University of Nairobi and author of the legal case study for Kenya conducted in the context of the global assessment on mangrove legal and institutional frameworks. Following these presentations, the challenges to mangrove management in Kenya were developed and solutions explored in plenary discussions.

The participants also took part in an exercise based on a fictional case study. The case study explores different scenarios contextualising the reconciliation between coastal? development and mangrove conservation. The participants were divided into four different groups each representing a stakeholder group (namely: local community, NGO, National forest services and developer). Therefore, the participants interacted through group discussions and the fictional case study and learned about the legal processes and the institutional implications in project development. This required them to view the situation through the eyes of other stakeholders and allowed them to (better) understand/appreciate the interests and vision of stakeholders from a background other than their own.

3.1.2 *Information and experience sharing*

The participants engaged in group activities where they shared their experience and knowledge on different topic regarding mangrove management. The whole group of participants could benefit from this input and discuss it.

Furthermore, the main next step identified is the creation of a network gathering all the stakeholders present at the workshop and additional relevant persons who will be identified and invited.

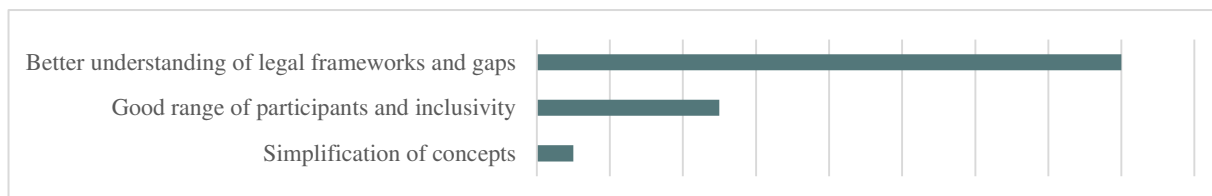
3.1.3 *Drawing policy recommendations*

At the end of the workshop, the participants elaborated a list of potential recommendations for a better management of mangroves in the country (*See Section 2.2.3*)

3.2 Results from the feedback questionnaire

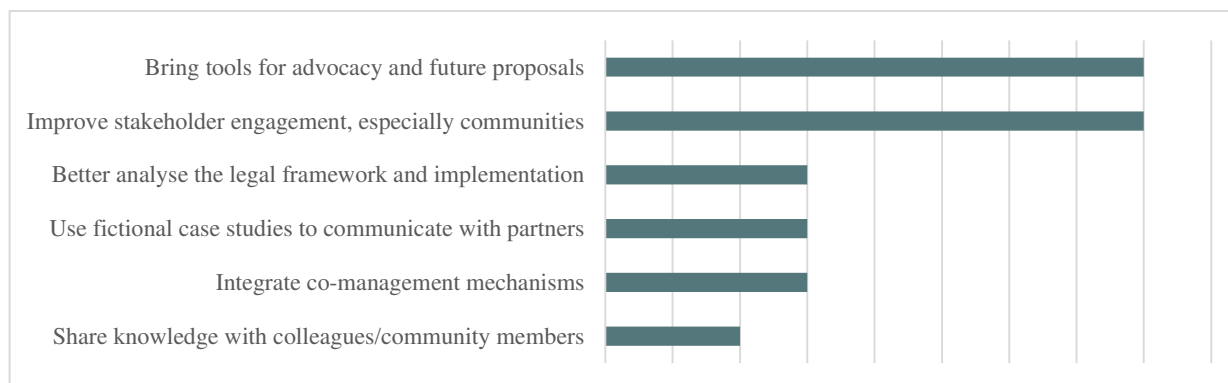
At the end of the workshop, a feedback questionnaire has been handled to participants to better understand their perception of the workshop, analyse the outcomes and improve future experiences. Below are the detailed results.

3.2.1 Question 1 - How has this workshop shaped or enhanced your knowledge and understanding of legal tools to support mangrove management?



Most participants considered that they gained knowledge on the legal frameworks and that it is the main outcome of the workshops for them. A few of them considered that the contact with other participants was the most important benefit. These results correspond to the objectives mentioned by the participants (*see section 1.2*). Therefore, the workshop objectives have been fulfilled. One of the participants interestingly mentioned that the simplification of concepts was helpful for the learning.

3.2.2 Question 2 - Are there outcomes from the workshop that you can use in your day-to-day work?

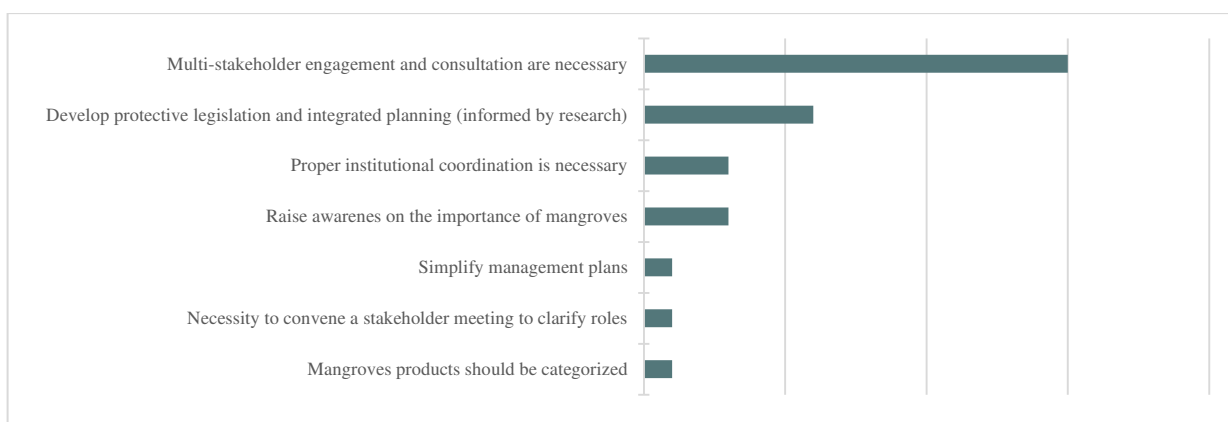


The two main outcomes from the workshops that can be used by participants are the enhancement of legal capacity that can be used for advocacy or new proposals and the will to improve stakeholder engagement including the need to integrate co-management mechanisms. In that regard, the involvement of communities gets special attention for several participants. The workshop also gave tools for participants to better analyze legislation and legislative

processes in order to better react. Some participants also mentioned that they would like to use the exercise of fictional case studies in their work as a way to communicate with partners. Finally, participants highlight the fact that they will share this knowledge with their colleagues and community members. In that case, carbon offsetting projects and the boardwalk project are specifically mentioned.

Therefore, participants consider that the training can be useful for them in their day to day work to support mangrove conservation whether by bringing arguments for advocacy and strategies or better engage with other stakeholders.

3.2.3 Question 3 - What are the key messages that you would want to convey to others about effectiveness of mangrove management?



The key messages are: more stakeholder engagement and inclusivity, this can be understood with the need of transparency and accountability and the development of proper legislation protecting mangroves and adequate planning and harvesting plans based on research. Institutional coordination and awareness raising are less considered.

3.2.4 *Question 4 – What could be done to improve the experience in future workshops? Consider methods (e.g. plenary, groups) and content (e.g. key topics left out).*

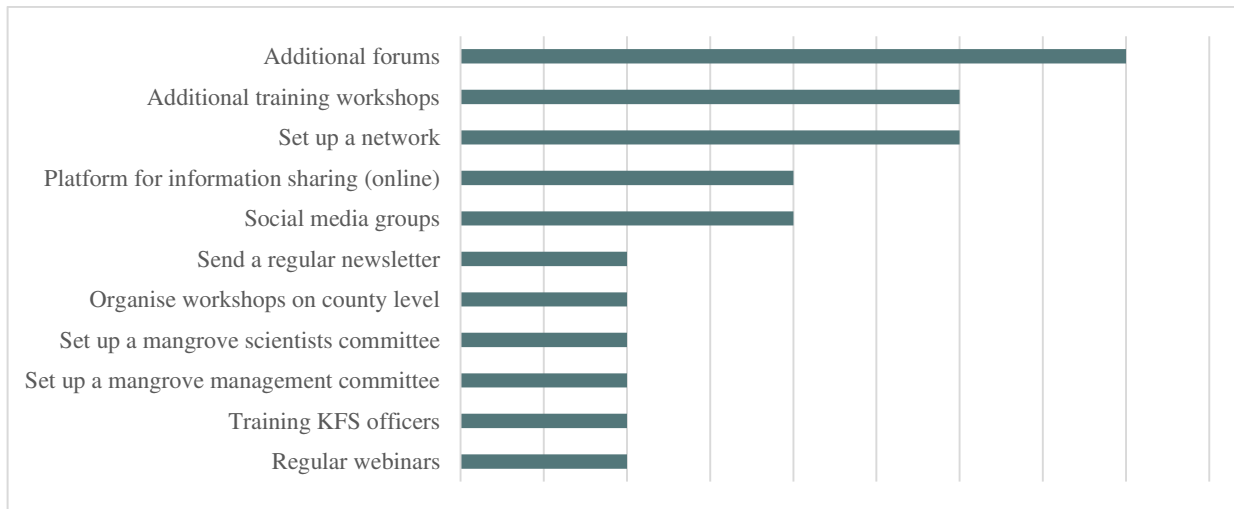


According to participants, we should allocate more days to the workshop. However, there is no details on how many additional days would be adequate. However, one participant mentions that a full-day field trip would be necessary instead of a half-day. A number of participants also mentioned that they would like to analyze real case studies instead of fictional ones. However, the same number of participants specified in other questions that they find the exercise appropriate. More time should be allocated for experience sharing, including best practices, and group discussions that were really helpful for participants. Regarding representation, the participants overall appreciated the diversity of stakeholders, but one mentioned the necessity of more private sector representation and another highlighted the need for more community representation.

Regarding the topics left out, the participants mentioned the following. It is important to note that each of these topics have been mentioned only once.

- mangrove ecosystem monitoring framework database
- Cultural and social role of mangroves
- How to effectively use the existing tools
- Harvest plans
- Restoration tools
- Financing

3.2.5 Question 5 - What are your thoughts on how this collaboration and learning from each other can be carried on?



Regarding the steps forwards, most answers highlighted the need for additional meetings, whether it is forums, trainings, webinars or workshops at county level that was mentioned by one participant. An online platform for information and resource sharing should also be set up. It is not specified if the creation social media groups would be in parallel or would be the format of this platform.

3.3 Conclusion

Considering the quality of the discussions and the results from the feedback questionnaire, we can conclude that this workshop has been a success. All the participants representing a wide range of stakeholders involved in mangrove management (government, community, NGO) actively participated to bring their input. Participants could learn about all the different aspects of mangrove management, especially the legal and institutional processes. Moreover, the rich and interactive discussions permitted to highlight potential recommendations and concrete actions that will be implemented. The objectives are therefore fulfilled, and we will work further on this cooperation in the context of a network.

4. Annex 1 - Workshop agenda

| DAY 1 - 19 February 2019 | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| 8:30-9:00 | Arrival and registration of participants | Agnes, Mukami, KMFRI |
| Session 1 - Preliminaries | | |
| 9:00 - 9:10 | Introduction and welcome remarks / opening of the meeting | James Njiru, KMFRI |
| 9:10-9:30 | Tour de table and objective setting | Lydia Slobodian |
| 9:30 - 9:45 | Presentation of SOMN | Anouk Neuhaus |
| Session 2 - Setting the context on mangrove ecosystems in Kenya | | |
| 9:45-10:45 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situational analysis on mangrove ecosystems: context, functions, types, threats. Placing mangroves in context of conservation and use; Valuing mangrove goods and services (30 minutes) • Plenary discussion (20 minutes) | James Kairo, KMFRI |
| 10:45-11:15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights of the Legal frameworks for mangrove governance, conservation, and use study | Léa Badoz |
| 11:15-11:30 | Health Break | |
| Session 3 - Focus on instruments and institutions for Mangrove ecosystem governance | | |
| 11:30 - 12:30 | Assessment of the relationship/impact of legal instruments and institutions on the governance of mangroves (40 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mangrove ecosystems tenure systems ○ Mangrove ecosystem spatial planning and development control ○ Pollution control ○ Environmental Assessment Tools ○ Climate change / Blue carbon Plenary discussion (20 minutes) | Robert Kibugi |
| 12:30 - 13:00 | Lunch | |
| 13:00 - 17:00 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 1 Field trip of Gazi community and mangrove ecosystem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural and plantation mangroves ○ Ecotourism site ○ Aquaculture activities • Part 2 Panel discussion – assessment of the impact of law and institutions participation in conservation by community members | James Kairo/Ann Wanjiru |

| Day 2 - 19 February 2019 | | |
|--|---|---------------|
| Session 4 - Impact of mangrove governance instruments on stakeholder/institutional behavior | | |
| 9:00 - 9:30 | Framing presentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How instruments and institutional arrangements for mangrove governance impact behavior and choices made by stakeholders/communities. (20 minutes) • Plenary discussion (10 minutes) | Robert Kibugi |



| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 9:30 – 11:00 | <p>Group activity:</p> <p>⇒ Group 1 - Climate change adaptation and mitigation in context of mangroves conservation. How can we apply the new Kenya climate change law and policy? (blue carbon approach). Adaptation, mitigation, climate finance, community participation standards.</p> <p>⇒ Group 2 - Pollution and mangrove ecosystem health. How is the handling of solid waste and effluent impacting mangrove ecosystem health?</p> <p>⇒ Group 3 - Environmental justice, human rights and mangroves ecosystems.</p> <p>What is the relationship of mangroves to human wellbeing; including the obligation to increase tree cover? What is the role of procedural rights in mangroves governance, e.g. public participation, access to information, etc.?</p> <p>Group work: 30 minutes Presentations: 30 Minutes Plenary discussions: 30 minutes</p> | Robert Kibugi |
| 11:00 – 11:15 | Health break | |
| 11:15 – 12:30 | <p>Group activity:</p> <p>Small group discussions on regulatory frameworks and governance (20 minutes):</p> <p>⇒ Group 1 - Impact of spatial planning and development control</p> <p>⇒ Group 2 - Effectiveness of Environmental Assessment Tools</p> <p>⇒ Group 3 - Coastal community participation in conservation activities</p> <p>Time for group work: 25 minutes Time for reporting: 20 minutes Time for plenary: 30 minutes</p> | Robert Kibugi |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | Lunch | |
| 13:30- 14:30 | <p>Fictional case study part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of the exercise (15 minutes) • Elaboration of the arguments (45 minutes) | Lydia Slobodian and Léa Badoz |
| 14:30 – 16:00 | <p>Fictional case study part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fictional meeting (60 minutes) • Debriefing (30 minutes) | Lydia Slobodian and Léa Badoz |
| 16:00- 17:00 | <p>Reflections on how experience in mangroves conservation can enhance governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 1 - Best practices for mangroves governance • Part 2 - Participants recommendations based on experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategies for impacting law and policy modification ○ Strategies for impacting institutional behavior modification | Robert Kibugi |
| 17:00- 17:30 | <p>Final session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals on continuation with research and collaboration on governance of mangrove ecosystems • Feedback and evaluation of workshop from participants • Conclusions and way forward | Lydia Slobodian |
| End of workshop, Departure | | |



5. Annex 2 - List of participants

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
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