

SWIOFC PP2 Kenya Scoping Missions/ Site Selection

23 February to 2 March 2024

Background

The Western Indian Ocean (WIO) marine and coastal ecosystems, biodiversity and resources are under pressure from anthropogenic activities such as coastal development, overfishing, sand mining, dredging and pollution from land-based sources and activities; compounded by climate change and a rapidly increasing coastal population, combined with a lack of effective resource management strategies, poverty and inequality.

Maintaining and restoring the WIO ecosystems and fishery resources requires the implementation of an ecosystem approach to ocean governance and sustainable Blue Economy, with strong coordination between fisheries and environmental management and policy, simultaneously between regional bodies, between national agencies and ministries, and at the community level. Countries in the WIO region have committed to cooperate towards sustainable coastal and marine fisheries through the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) and environmental protection, management and development through the Nairobi Convention. A regional partnership between the SWIOFC and the Nairobi Convention creates conditions for working towards a more integrated management of fisheries and the coastal and marine environment for the WIO region.

The SWIOFC through the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Nairobi Convention through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for enhanced collaboration to support member countries of the SWIOFC and Nairobi Convention in their commitment towards the sustainable management of their coastal and marine environment and fishery resources. With the financial support of Sweden, the two frameworks are jointly implementing the SWIOFC-Nairobi Convention Partnership project “A Partnership for Marine and Coastal Governance and Fisheries Management for Sustainable Blue Growth” (SWIOFC NC PP, ref. GCP/SFS/005/SWE). The project focuses on improving fisheries-environment collaboration in governance areas of joint concern to improve food and nutrition security, increase resilience, and reduce poverty of poor fisheries-dependent coastal communities. It applies an integrated approach, working with fisheries and environment authorities, experts and communities at local sites in Madagascar, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. This is combined with support to national and regional knowledge exchange,

capacity building and policy dialogue to transfer lessons learned and to promote wider participation in ocean governance at different levels.

Building further on the SWIOFC and the Nairobi Convention partnership, the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) signed a contributions Agreement for a multi-country contribution to implement a new regional project to expand the on current project. The project “SWIOFC Nairobi Convention Partnership for Resilient Marine and Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods” (SWIOFC NC PP 2, ref. GCP/SFS/006/SWE) will expand national activities at local sites in Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania and introduce new activities in Kenya.

The project will promote regional capacity development, coordination and collaboration for sustainable coastal and marine environment and fisheries governance at national level and for the wider Western Indian Ocean region. The project is expected to contribute to strengthening the implementation of the ecosystem approach in national and local management of coastal environment and fisheries, where measures for sustainable use, protection and restoration of coastal and marine habitats and resources, combined with livelihood interventions, will be developed together with local communities. In the long run, the project is expected to improve resilience of coastal ecosystems, food security and livelihoods, protect biodiversity and reinforce participation in the management of natural resources, for youth, women, and men in coastal fishing communities.

Objective of the Mission

- (i) Introduce the project to stakeholders in Environment and in the Blue economy and Fisheries sector.
- (ii) To visit potential project sites and conduct a baseline assessment in at least four coastal counties ie Lamu, Kilifi, Kwale, and Tana River

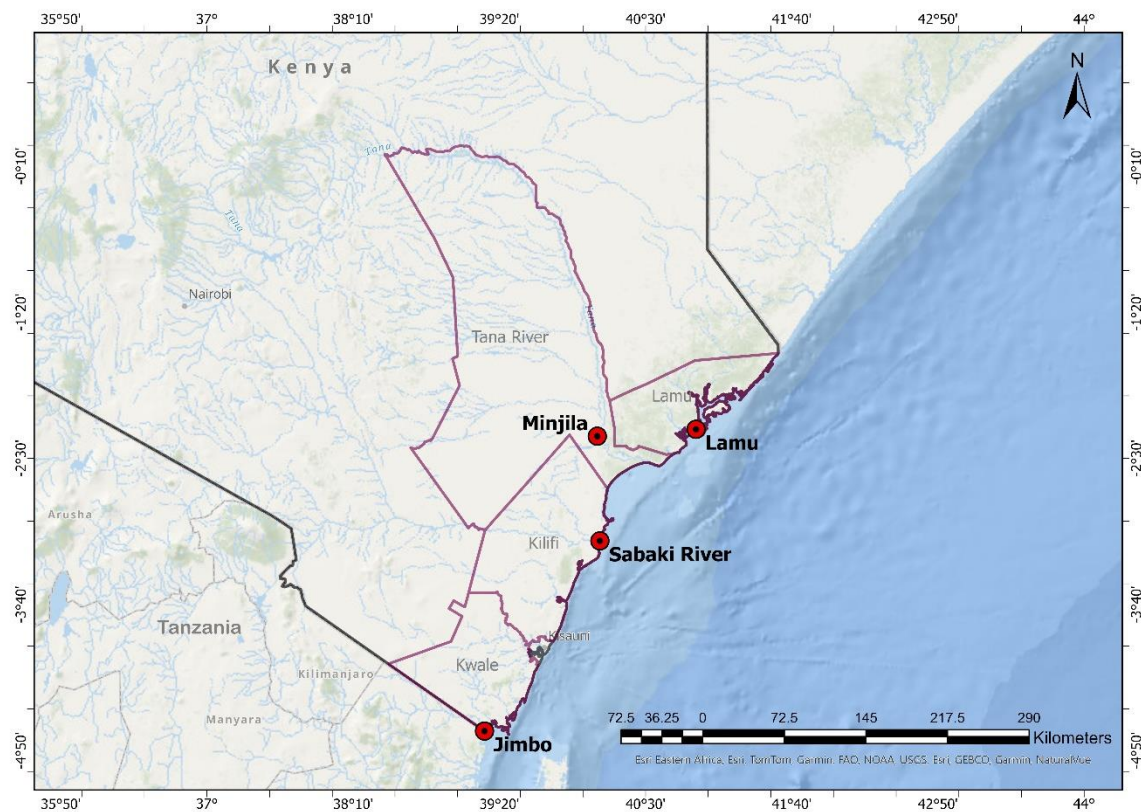


Figure 1: Site selection area visited.

Meeting with Jumuiya Ya Kaunti Za Pwani (JKP)

Emmanuel Nzai, the Chief Executive Officer of JKP, called the meeting to order on 23 February 2024. Mohamed, representing UNEP Blue Economy, gave the opening prayer. Prior to being briefed on the objectives that drove the formation of this JKP, introductions were made to ensure familiarity. The goals for the establishment of JKP are as follows: i) **Economic Development:** To foster economic growth and development in the coastal region through joint initiatives and projects. ii) **Infrastructure Development:** To improve infrastructure such as roads, ports, and utilities, which are crucial for the region's development. iii) **Tourism Promotion:** Given that coastal regions are often key tourist destinations, these associations work towards promoting tourism and preserving the natural and cultural heritage of the area. iv) **Environmental Conservation:** To address environmental issues collectively, such as coastal erosion, marine pollution, and conservation of marine biodiversity. v) **Social Welfare:** To improve the living standards of the residents of the coastal counties through better healthcare, education, and social services.

Emmanuel Nzai opened the floor for further discussions regarding the agenda of the meeting based on the objectives of the meetings which he had been briefed earlier in an email.

Climate change adaptation strategies are actively being pursued, with a focus on capacity-building for both individuals and NGOs to develop comprehensive climate change plans. Farming across the six counties occurs predominantly at a micro-level, mainly reliant on rainfed methods, with fishing serving as the primary economic activity. However, the adverse effects of climate change on both fishing and farming industries are impacting nutrition in the region, necessitating the exploration of alternative and regenerative farming practices to supplement income derived from fishing.

In response to these challenges, initiatives like JKP's campaign targeting 30,000 households and 50 schools across the six counties to promote the cultivation of leafy vegetables as part of their climate-smart agriculture initiative have been initiated. Moreover, JKP, through the Go Blue project, is engaged in various activities such as climate change vulnerability assessments, ecosystem mapping, blue economy assessments, and social-economic assessments.

Furthermore, collaborative efforts with organizations like CORDIO East Africa on Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) aim to foster financial sustainability within villages, necessitating robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Increasing the Marine Protected Area (MPA) in Kwale is also on the agenda, with proposals to utilize SWIOFC PP2 to scale up Go Blue activities.

Additionally, there is a call for aligning Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) activities with government goals, alongside advocating for increased stakeholder engagement budgets. Co-management areas, primarily under the jurisdiction of BMUs, require strengthened ownership by local communities to ensure effective conservation efforts.

The lack of centralized and shared data remains a significant challenge, emphasizing the need for coordinated data management and sharing frameworks. Implementing standardized data governance policies and investing in secure data sharing platforms can help organizations overcome these obstacles and improve collaboration across departments. Additionally, establishing clear protocols for data access and usage can enhance transparency and accountability within the organization.

The main issue plaguing the fishing industry is post-harvest loss, prompting efforts to explore value addition as a solution. Value addition to fish products, establishment of cold

storage facilities, and the promotion of cooperative BMUs for complementary livelihoods are also advocated. JKP's advocacy extends to alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping, poultry farming, and agriculture, aiming for diversified income streams.

Ocean pollution and litter pose significant threats to marine ecosystems and biodiversity. There is a pressing need to address these pollution issues urgently to mitigate their adverse impacts on marine life and coastal communities. SWIOFC PP2 team are to have meeting with the Go Blue team to have further discussions on this topic.

In summary, climate change adaptation efforts, MSP initiatives, value chain development, and employment creation in the agriculture and blue economy sectors are central to JKP's objectives. Collaborative engagements in events like the Blue Economy conference and leveraging projects like SWIOFC PP2 for upscaling activities underscore the commitment towards sustainable development in the region.

Lastly the Go Blue project team are to send baseline reports of the 4 counties to assist in with the baseline study to be carried out by the M&E team in FAO. This will provide valuable data for assessing the impact the project and making informed decisions moving forward.

Sabaki River, Kilifi County

On the 24 February 2024, the team journeyed to Sabaki River in Kilifi County. On our way there just after passing the Sabaki river we were instructed to take the next right turning we saw at the shopping centre. There we were met by scouts from the community we were visiting, they asked us to follow them to the meeting location, which we all did. On arrival we were welcomed by Milkah from The Nature Conservancy. The locals were asked to settle down and the meeting was called to order by Milkah. A prayer was said by one of the community members before the meeting commenced. There were introductions that were made to familiarize everyone who was in the meeting. Milkah, the programme manager, provided an overview of the ecological conservation and protection efforts undertaken by the Sabaki community. The restoration of the mangrove forest constitutes most of their efforts to preserve the ecosystem.

During the meeting, community representatives were given the opportunity to discuss their community and the initiatives they undertake to sustain the surrounding ecosystem. Notably, there exists a management plan for mangroves in the area. They highlighted the unique

challenge of being an estuary community, with seagrass beds and coral reefs located in the deep sea, away from their immediate vicinity.

The Sabaki River Conservation and Development Organization (SARICODO), a community-based organization managed by locals, plays a pivotal role in enhancing relationships between the community, partners, and stakeholders. Pro-ecotourism, SARICODO emphasizes the economic benefits of sustainable tourism while advocating for environmental conservation. The organization's scouts actively monitor and protect the mangroves through regular patrols, though they seek sponsorship for their voluntary efforts.

Community efforts are supported by initiatives from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). UNEP's assistance includes the construction of a 350m boardwalk and the establishment of a nursery for mangrove restoration, with thousands of seedlings planted on a one-acre plot. UNEP projects also provided training for scouts through Nature Kenya and facilitated the construction of a community building for gatherings and meetings.



Figure 2: Boardwalk and community building for gatherings and meetings.



Figure 3: Group photo the participants of the questionnaire administration in Sabaki river.

Some SARICODO members have diversified into beekeeping as an alternative source of livelihood. However, they expressed concerns about the local extinction of two mangrove species due to flooding. Their proposal includes the construction of a community-operated restaurant at the end of the boardwalk, envisioned as an additional income source.

The Beach Management Unit (BMU) primarily engages in shoreline fishing using nets and hooks, also contributing to mangrove restoration and beach cleanup efforts. Facing declining fishing stocks, they seek assistance in acquiring fishing gear for deep-sea fishing, highlighting the need for sustainable resource management.

After we were giving an overview by the community representatives, the community members were divided into BMUs, CBO, CFA and user groups within the CFA, this was done so as to assist the administration of the questionnaire.

These are the findings that we derived from the questionnaires administered.

The critical habitat of the mangroves and estuary sustains a diverse ecosystem, supporting various marine life such as crabs, shrimps, lobster, octopus, and numerous fish species including kingfish, snapper, sea bass, and ray fish. However, this ecosystem faces numerous

fisheries and environmental management issues, including deforestation of the mangroves, siltation, and the local extinction of crucial mangrove species like *Lumnitzera racemose* and *Bruguiera gymnorhiza*. Additionally, pollution from marine litter and reduced freshwater input contribute to increased local salinity. Despite these challenges, community participation through bodies like BMU, Scouts, CBO, CFA, and user groups within the CFA are actively engaged in conservation efforts. Socio-economically, the community's dependence on fishing is evident, with less than 20% of households engaging in fishing activities and 40% classified as low income. Access to markets and basic amenities is limited, with a significant portion of the population relying on small-scale farming and livestock rearing. However, efforts towards improved livelihoods show promise, with 60% of females and 40% of males engaged in such initiatives. Partnership and observation from entities like private companies, NGOs such as Nature Kenya and TNC, and governmental bodies like NEMA, KWS, and KFS are crucial in addressing these challenges and fostering sustainable development in the region. Additionally, the Sabaki estuary's significance extends beyond fisheries, providing habitat for various bird species, including wintering populations of lesser crested terns and sooty gulls.

Consolidate, compare and review data from Sabaki River Estuary visit

The committee convened on February 25, 2024, to discuss the compilation, comparison, and evaluation of the Sabaki River Community. The evaluation of the questionnaire and a minor amount of tweaking to make it more comprehensible to both us and the individuals interviewed were undertaken throughout the meeting.

Minjila, Tana River County

On February 26, the team began on their site selection mission, and the third community to be visited was in Tana River County, notably those along the river and estuary. However, because of security concerns, community representatives from these communities were asked to convene in Minjila instead. We had to have security take us to the specified area due to a security concern. The team arrived in Maridhiano, Minjila, and was led to a hall where community representatives from Kipini, Chara, Ozi, and Kilelengwani had gathered. One of the community members offered a prayer before the meeting began. The attendees were familiar with one another through a series of introductions.

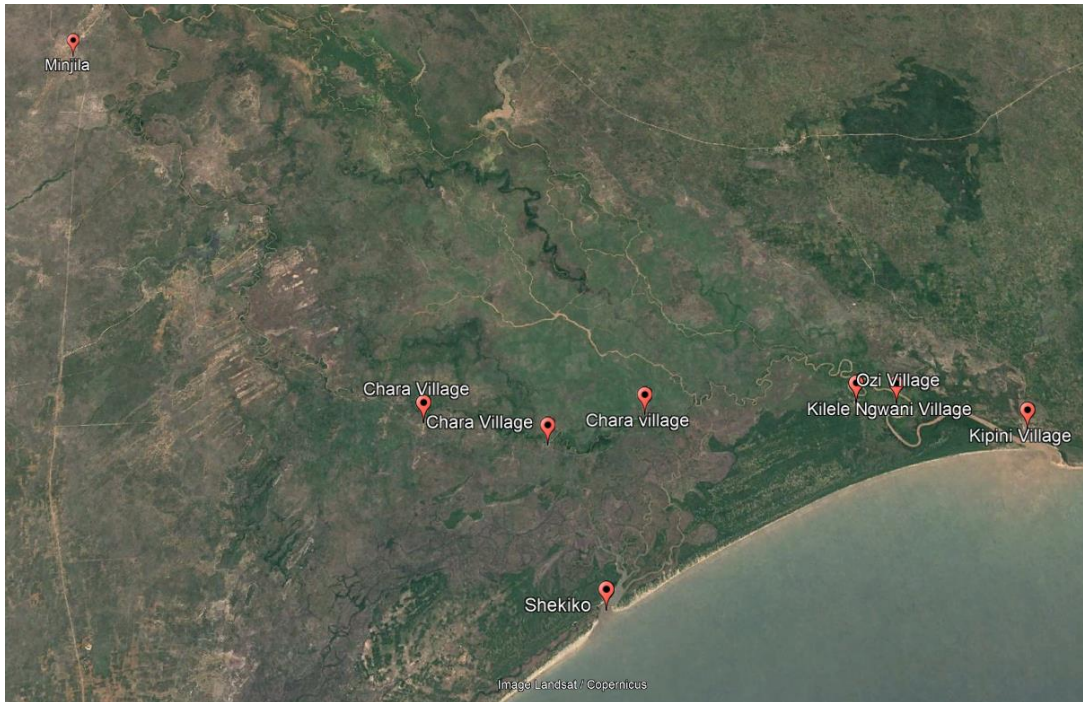


Figure 4: Village locations in Tana river.

Community members informed us that the Eden and Earth Lungs Foundation are responsible for restoration initiatives in various districts. A few of the villagers have adopted beekeeping as an additional source of revenue. Illicit mangrove harvesting, according to them, is one of the most significant challenges they encounter. They would desire MSP plan for demarcation purposes in the area. They have both restoration programmes and forest monitoring personnel who are civilians. In addition, they have been educated regarding the significance of mangrove restoration and preservation. The areas bad roads conditions, present a challenge in the monitoring and protection of the resources. While in the mangrove forest, the CFA and the civilian mangrove patrol are requesting for walkie talkies to facilitate communication. In pursuit of mangrove restoration, the community has collectively resolved to plant one hundred thousand trees annually. Other villages did not obtain vessels from the Go-Blue initiative, unlike Kipini village. The villages felt excluded and disregarded by the programme. They also voiced discontent with the high fishing licence fees, which put further burden on their already limited resources, producing a sense of unfairness and inequality.

The administration of the questionnaire was done after we were given an overview by the community representatives. The community members were divided into their respective groups, i.e., CBO, CFA, and BMUs, irrespective of the village they were coming from. This approach allowed for a more organised and efficient data collection process. Each group was

able to focus on specific questions relevant to their roles within the community, ensuring comprehensive feedback.



Figure 5: Participants in Minjila for the questionnaire administration.

These are the findings that we derived from the questionnaires administered.

The critical habitat of the delta, impacted by the turbidity of water, lacks coral reefs and seagrass, yet supports essential resources such as tilapia, shrimps, catfish, lobsters, prawns, and small sharks, while also showing promise for ecotourism. However, fisheries and environmental management deal with challenges like illegal logging, flooding, siltation, and salination. Community engagement through BMU, CFA, CBO, NGOs, and various government entities is pivotal.

Socioeconomically, the community is primarily reliant on fishing, with only one boat in Chara, which is operated by a 6-person crew on a rotation schedule; hence, the majority of the fishermen are foot fishermen who utilise illegal gear. This has resulted in overfishing in the area, putting the marine ecosystem's sustainability at risk. To address this issue, community leaders have worked to develop rules and educate fishermen about sustainable fishing practices.

Partnerships with organisations as Ecosystem Tana Delta Conservation, the Earth Lungs Foundation, and efforts like the Tana Delta Integrated Management Plan are critical. Despite mangrove restoration programmes, this resource is still being degraded. Notably, the restoration of three million seedlings at Kalota, which was supported by Eden and TNC, encountered difficulties. Since 2016, civilian monitoring efforts have been concentrated on forest conservation, with training in restoration techniques and species selection. The coexistence of communities remains volatile in Tana river, with outbreaks of violence and historical tensions between different ethnic groups. This has led to the displacement of populations and hindered development efforts in the region.

Lamu Island, Lamu County

The Lamu questionnaire was distributed on 27 February 2024, at the Lamu Museum Hall, where community representatives had assembled. Due to a prior meeting, our questionnaire was administered at 5 p.m. Our arrival in the museum hall was in the afternoon, and the FAO, UNEP-NCS teams were introduced to everyone attending the meeting. The team began by describing the goal of our meeting, which was to conduct a questionnaire for the second part of the SWIOFC site selection project. The questionnaire would be used to analyse the environmental impact of the community's activities, as well as the suitability of the area for the project. The community representatives listened intently and were excited to take part in the survey.



Figure 6: Lamu community members and other stakeholders in Lamu Museum Hall.

At 5 p.m., the community representatives were ready to begin group discussions and answer questions from the questionnaire. They were categorised into three categories: CFA, CBO, and leaders (government and community). The following is a summary of the questionnaire responses.

The critical habitat in this region encompasses mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass beds, the seasonal estuary of Dodori Conservation, and the terrestrial forest of Boni. These ecosystems support a rich array of resources including octopus, red snapper, barracuda, lobster, tuna, crabs, and rabbit fish, alongside the potential of ecotourism. Destructive fishing methods further degrade the seabed, compounding the issue of increasing local salinity. Additionally, fisheries and environmental management face numerous challenges, with rampant security issues leading to a staggering 90% insecurity rate, making the area highly volatile.

This county is severely affected by deforestation due to its heavy reliance on mangroves for construction materials. Consequently, numerous species have experienced habitat degradation and heightened susceptibility to natural calamities, including erosion and floods. The community members unanimously agreed that reforestation is a crucial solution to this problem and that alternative sources for construction materials are necessary.

Community participation is robust, with various groups such as BMUs, CFAs, and numerous CBOs and champions actively engaged in conservation efforts. In the different islands enclosure of octopus is a common practice but there is limited access to markets for their fish catch. Socio-economically, the community is entirely dependent on fishing, with seasonal fluctuations influenced by weather conditions.

Partnerships with organizations like Wetlands International, WWF, TNC, Save Lamu, and public/private entities like Water Sector Trust Fund and Lamu Cot are essential for addressing these complex challenges and fostering sustainable development. Ongoing programs encompass wetland conservation, climate financing, mangrove restoration, plastic collection, and ecotourism initiatives, highlighting the collaborative efforts underway to safeguard this vital ecosystem.

Jimbo, Vanga, Kwale County

The group arrived in Jimbo village, Vanga on 29 February 2024, where members of the community had gathered. Dr. Kairo KEMFRI called the meeting to order, welcoming the village elder leader, who, it should be noted, is a woman. In the villages we had visited, it

was the first time we came across a village with a female leader. The village matriarchy cordially welcomed us and requested that one of the present community members offer a prayer prior to the start of the official business. Following that, introductions were made for all those in attendance. Presentations by i) KEMFRI regarding Mikoko Pamoja and ii) Vanga Blue Project, a CBO dedicated to addressing ecosystem concerns in Vanga, took place thereafter. The villagers requested that the head of the BMU who is also a woman, give a brief overview of their community's conservation efforts. She spoke passionately about their mangrove restoration projects and the importance of sustainable fishing practices. Additionally, she stated that considerable effort was put into educating and sensitising the villagers so they would recognise that women can assume leadership roles as well as initiating.



Figure 7: Group discussion with the CFA members in Jimbo.

The community member representatives were divided into CBO, CFA and leaders so as to answer the questionnaire. From the discussions in Jimbo we found out that The critical habitat in this area includes mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reefs, and the estuary formed by the Uмба River from Usambara hills in Tanzania and Mwena in Kenya. These ecosystems support a diverse range of resources such as octopus, red snapper, barracuda, lobster, tuna, crabs, and rabbit fish, with emerging opportunities for ecotourism. However, fisheries and environmental management face multifaceted challenges including siltation

leading to the die-off of seagrass, impacts of climate change such as increased water temperatures, and conflicts in legislation between Kenya and Tanzania regarding the use and restoration of marine resources. Post-harvest management and underutilization of infrastructure like solar power and cold storage also pose significant hurdles. Despite access to markets for small fish, governance issues hinder auction markets. Women's leadership in the community is emphasized, yet there's high dependence on marine resources, with 95% reliant on fishing. Alternative livelihoods such as farming, livestock keeping, and businesses are being explored, with nearly all households engaged, primarily for subsistence rather than commercial purposes. Partnerships like the Vanga Blue Project aim to address these challenges through collaborative effort.



Figure 8: Women drying and selling their fish (dagaa).

On 1 and 2 March 2024, the team met for the compilation, comparison, and review of all the questionnaires that we had done for all the villages. The goal for the two days was to complete the site selection report and conclude on the two sites that the project will take place. The team worked diligently to analyse the data collected from the questionnaires and identify key factors for site selection. After thorough discussion and evaluation, consensus was reached on the most suitable locations for the project to proceed. The team considered factors such as security, accessibility, community needs, and potential impacts on the environment to make an informed decision. By the end of the two days, the team had successfully finalised the site selection report and determined the project locations.

Annex

Annex 1: Members of the team from FAO and UNEP-NCS Members

Name	Designation
Warwick Sauer	Technical Advisor
Ricardo Torres	Fisheries Expert Project Component 2, 3
Alice Jesse	Focal Point, Fisheries and Blue Economy
Kaari Miriti	FAOKE M&E
Princess Gabayi	FAOMZ M&E
Mwangi Theuri	Environmental Expert Project Component 1, 3
Eunice Kingori	Programme Assistant SWIOFC- NC PP2

Annex 2: Members of the team Government.

Name	Designation	Institution
Susan Otieno	Nairobi Convention SAPPHIRE project Focal Point	State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy (SDFA&BE)
Issak Elmi	Nairobi Convention national alternate Focal Point	State Department of Environment and Natural Resources = NEMA, Nairobi
Stephen Ndegwa	Fisheries Department, Mombasa	Mombasa - Fisheries Dept
James Kairo	Mangrove forests expert	Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute HQs Mombasa

Annex 3: JKP Attendance list

FAO GO BLUE MEETING: 23 February, 2024				
	NAME	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL	SIGN
1	Eunice Kingori	NCS-UNEP	eunice.kingori@un.org	
2	Patricia Kingolo	UNEP	patricia.kingolo@un.org	
3	Karl Mwebili	JKP	karl.mwebili@jumuiya.org	
4	Fahim Elhanna MUGANGA	JKP	fahim.muganga@jumuiya.org	
5	Mohammed Ahmed. Hussein	UNEP	ahmed.ahmed@un.org	
6	Princess Gabayi	FAO	princess.gabayi@fao.org	
7	Ali Mwanze	JKP	alimwanze@gmail.com	
8	Alice Jesse	FAO	Alice.Jesse@fao.org	
9	Kaari Miriti	FAO	Kaari.Miriti@fao.org	
10	Mwangi Theuri	UNEP/Nairobi Commission	theuri.mwangi@un.org	
11	Swan A. Othman	SBSE&F	sastieno@yahoo.com	
12	Stephen Ndegwa	SBSE&F	ndegwa@fish@yahoo.com	
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14	GLADYS MUSAHA	JKP	gladys.m@jumuiya.org	
15				

Annex 4: Criteria for selection of project sites: Questionnaire.

Criteria for selection of project sites at provincial level	Percentage score	
	Allocated	Actual
Socio-economic criteria		
a. Percentage of households with fishermen	5%	
< 20% of coastal districts' households has someone fishing = 0		
20-60% of coastal districts' household has someone fishing = 3		
>60% of coastal districts' households has someone fishing = 5		
b. Percentage of households with women and youth involved in fisheries related activities (fishers, 5% processors, traders, sales, etc.)	5%	
< 20% of coastal districts' households has women or youth involved in these activities = 0		
20-60% of coastal districts' household has women or youth involved in these activities = 3		
>60% of coastal districts' households has women or youth involved in these activities = 5		
c. Percentage of households with someone engaged in fisheries value-chain and alternative livelihoods	4%	
Above 25% of coastal districts' households has someone engaged in fishery products value- addition livelihoods = 2		
Above 25% of coastal districts' households has someone engaged in small scale-farming or other alternative livelihoods = 2		
d. Most of the coastal districts have access to markets/vendors/ and fuel = 3	3%	
Social issues		
e. 40% or more of the coastal districts' households are low income ¹ = 3	3%	
f. 40% of coastal municipalities have no access to hospitals/schooling within 20 Km = 3	3%	
g. No evidence of social/community conflicts (peaceful environment) = 5	5%	
Subtotal	28%	
Key habitats, targeted fishery species and environmental challenges		
a. Presence of critically important habitats	16%	
Coral reefs (present in more than 25% of the coastline) = 2; if degraded = 4		

¹ Households where no member possess at least a fourth-grade education, with unsafe water access, inadequate sanitation, grass roof, no electricity and there are very few durable goods.

Mangroves (present in more than 25% of the coastline) = 2; if degraded = 4		
Seagrass beds (present in more than 25% of the coastline) = 2; if degraded = 4		
Estuaries (at least one estuary present) = 2; if degraded = 4		
b. Key targeted marine species groups	15%	
Crabs (captured by more than 25% of the fishermen) = 1,5 if overfished/collapsed = 3		
Octopus (captured by more than 25% of the fishermen) = 1,5, if overfished/collapsed = 3		
Sea-cucumber (captured by more than 25% of the fishermen) = 1,5, if overfished/collapsed = 3		
Shallow-water shrimp (captured by more than 25% of the fishermen) = 1,5, if overfished/collapsed = 3		
Others marine species groups which are important to value-chains and livelihood = 3		
c. Area vulnerable to climate change threats = 5	5%	
Subtotal	36%	
Fisheries and environmental management		
a. Community-based Organizations (CBO) are involved in fishery and environment resources management = 5	5%	
b. Women and youth have an active role in the management of coastal fisheries and other management and uses of the related ecosystems at CBO level = 3	3%	
c. There is potential regional cooperation to manage shared and transboundary environmental and fishery resources (=3)	3%	
d. National interinstitutional mechanism with regards to fisheries and environment are established (=1), functional and committed to the project objectives = 3	3%	
Subtotal	14%	
Organizational development / community participation		
a. Active CBO (fishermen and fish-related women cooperatives / associations) not involved in fishery and environmental resources management = 5	5%	
b. Existence of champion CBO/communities willing to make a change on fisheries and environmental resources management = 5	5%	
Subtotal	10%	
Partnerships and national cooperation/coordination		
a) Existing projects or programs identified in the project document, as well as others relevant for the GCP/SFS/005/SWE project purposes, are not? being implemented in the area = 3	3%	
b) Relevant NGO(s)/CSO(s) working with fisheries/environment with at least 5 years of implementation experience in the area are present for the project's period of implementation= 3	3%	
c) Public, CSO and private entities operate in the area with potential to establish partnerships = 2	2%	
d) The project operational and staffing structure and locations allow effective coordination, implementation and support to activities = 4	4%	
Subtotal	12%	
Are there indigenous people in the area? (YES / NO)		
Are there areas of important cultural heritage ? (YES / NO)		
Total score	100%	