

# Results for the ongoing Socioeconomic Monitoring program in Diani-Chale and Msambweni areas, Kenya

VLIZ Young Scientists' Day

27<sup>th</sup> November 2009

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## Introduction

2001 – Pilot Socio-Economic Monitoring Project (SEMP) initiated in Diani-Chale Kenya

2003 - 3 more sites in Kenya and Tanzania join SEMP.

2005 - SocMon WIO initiated.

2009 - 14 sites in 7 WIO countries implemented by respective site institutions.

Site database - lack of capacity in data entry, analysis and report submission

Msambweni (Fisheries dep't) start in 2003, incorporated into SocMon program - 2005.

Data collection - 2006, 2007 and 2009.

Frequency of monitoring: Seasonal (NEM/SEM)

## Objectives:

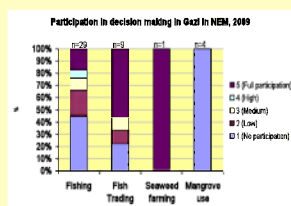
Establish dependence on resources, threats, problems, long term solutions and increase stakeholder participation in education awareness and management.

## Stakeholders (K2)

Table 3: Stakeholders per activity

Coastal Activity	Stakeholder Group 1	Stakeholder Group 2	Stakeholder Group 3
Fishing	Fishermen	Fisheries Dpt.	Beach Mgt Units
Fish trading	Fisheries Dpt.	Beach Mgt Units	
Shell collection	Fisheries Dpt.	Beach Mgt Units	NGO'S
Mangrove use	KMFRI	Forestry Dpt.	Conservation groups
Boat operators	Tourist hotels	Divers	

## Stakeholder Participation and Satisfaction (\$17)



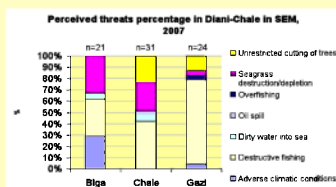
Mangrove harvesters and over 40% of fishermen did not participate in decision making in NEM, 2009.

Over 50% fish traders, less than 20% fishermen fully participated.

## Perceived threats (\$20)

Major threat; destructive fishing. Others;

Mangrove cutting, sea grass destruction and adverse climatic conditions.



## The Process

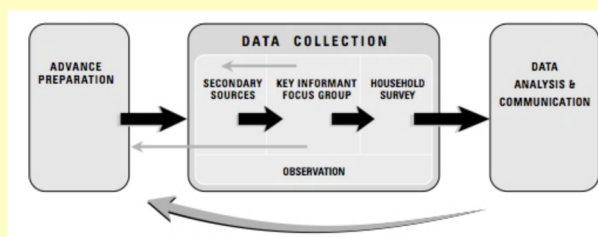


Table 1: Sample sizes per site, SEM 2007

Village	Households	S	K
Chale	197	40	04
Biga	102	23	03
Gazi	165	22	05
Vingujini	514	80	09
Sawasawa	236	43	09
Kisimachande	199	40	08

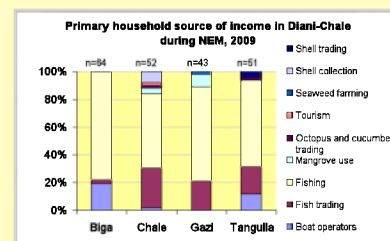
Table 2: Respondents no. in NEM, 2009 Diani-Chale

Village	S	K
Biga	70	31
Chale	52	25
Gazi	49	20
Tangulia	56	25

## Sources of income (\$10)

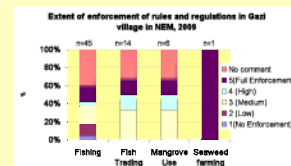
Fishing, fish trading major primary income

Others; boat operators and mangrove use.



## Enforcement (\$23)

50% of fish traders and mangrove harvesters felt - medium or high enforcement of rules and regulations.



40% fishermen and 33% of fish traders and mangrove harvesters - no comment.

## Perceived coastal management problems and solutions (\$24).

Major problem: Lack knowledge on resource use and management.

Solution proposed; education on resource management

Others; police harassment and conflicts amongst fishers and other stakeholders.

## Conclusion

Major marine dependant activities

- ❖ Fishing
- ❖ Fish trading

Involvement of the communities in data collection ensures sustainability of the process.

Regular monitoring shows whether management strategies employed are working.

Timely dissemination of outcome important

