

Assessment Form

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 1. Legal status  Does the protected  area have legal  status (or in the case  of private reserves is  covered by a  covenant or similar)?  *Context* | The protected area is not gazetted/covenanted | 0 |  | The Kiunga marine N.R was gazetted to be a national reserve on June11,1979 under boundary plan 216/39 |  |
| There is agreement that the protected area should be  gazetted/covenanted but the process has not yet begun | 1 |  |
| The protected area is in the process of being gazetted/covenanted but  the process is still incomplete (includes sites designated under  international conventions, such as Ramsar, or local/traditional law such  as community conserved areas, which do not yet have national legal  status or covenant) | 2 |  |
| The protected area has been formally gazetted/covenanted | 3 | √ |
| 2. Protected area  regulations  Are appropriate  regulations in place  to control land use  and activities (e.g.  hunting)?  *Planning* | There are no regulations for controlling land use and activities in the  protected area | 0 |  | Most of the rules and regulations governing the reserve are used by all the marine reserves and there are key issues which are unique to Kiunga Marine i.e as a sea route Kiunga. | There is need to establish a policy frame work of how some activities to be conducted and handled like consumptive use of mangroves by locals. |
| Some regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected  area exist but these are major weaknesses | 1 |  |
| Regulations for controlling land use and activities in the protected area  exist but there are some weaknesses or gaps | 2 |  |
| Regulations for controlling inappropriate land use and activities in the  protected area exist and provide an excellent basis for management | 3 | √ |
| 3. Law  enforcement  Can staff (i.e. those  with responsibility for  managing the site)  enforce protected  area rules well  enough?  *Input* | The staff have no effective capacity/resources to enforce protected  area legislation and regulations | 0 |  | The marine reserve is so vast to be handled by the limited personnel we have and there is only one patrol boat to cover all 270 Sq Kms. | There is need to open up a substation at Ishakani to handle the northern marine threat and two more additional boat required |
| There are major deficiencies in staff capacity/resources to enforce  protected area legislation and regulations (e.g. lack of skills, no patrol  budget, lack of institutional support) | 1 |  |
| The staff have acceptable capacity/resources to enforce protected area  legislation and regulations but some deficiencies remain | 2 | √ |
| The staff have excellent capacity/resources to enforce protected area  legislation and regulations | 3 |  |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 4. Protected area  objectives  Is management  undertaken  according to agreed  objectives?  *Planning* | No firm objectives have been agreed for the protected area | 0 |  | The objectives are drawn in every annual work plan | Implementation of the work plan are subject to availability of funds. |
| The protected area has agreed objectives, but is not managed  according to these objectives | 1 |  |
| The protected area has agreed objectives, but is only partially  managed according to these objectives | 2 |  |
| The protected area has agreed objectives and is managed to meet  these objectives | 3 | √ |
| 5. Protected area  design  Is the protected area  the right size and  shape to protect  species, habitats,  ecological processes  and water  catchments of key  conservation  concern?  *Planning* | Inadequacies in protected area design mean achieving the major  objectives of the protected area is very difficult | 0 |  | Most of the work done in the reserve are oriented to species conservation through protection. | Quite a number of marine patrols are done yearly and achievement can be physically seen as the ecosystem is nearly intact although a number of violations are witnessed. The patrol methods will be enhanced. |
| Inadequacies in protected area design mean that achievement of major  objectives is difficult but some mitigating actions are being taken (e.g.  agreements with adjacent land owners for wildlife corridors or  introduction of appropriate catchment management) | 1 |  |
| Protected area design is not significantly constraining achievement of  objectives, but could be improved (e.g. with respect to larger scale  ecological processes) | 2 |  |
| Protected area design helps achievement of objectives; it is  appropriate for species and habitat conservation; and maintains  ecological processes such as surface and groundwater flows at a  catchment scale, natural disturbance patterns etc | 3 | √ |
| 6. Protected area  boundary  demarcation  Is the boundary  known and  demarcated?  *Process* | The boundary of the protected area is not known by the management  authority or local residents/neighbouring land users | 0 |  | Main problem faced by the marine reserve are destruction of marine bouys which are used to mark boundary | Education and awareness is necessary for the community to know the importance of demarcation. |
| The boundary of the protected area is known by the management  authority but is not known by local residents/neighbouring land users | 1 |  |
| The boundary of the protected area is known by both the management  authority and local residents/neighbouring land users but is not  appropriately demarcated | 2 | √ |
| The boundary of the protected area is known by the management  authority and local residents/neighbouring land users and is  appropriately demarcated | 3 |  |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 7. Management plan  Is there a  management plan  and is it being  implemented?  *Planning* | There is no management plan for the protected area | 0 |  | The management plan was completed but not gazetted and also incorporate other two – Boni and Dodori national reserves. Also no funds were allocated to manage it. | A new management plan is needed as the reserves covered by the existing one fall under military operation due to Al-shabaab threats. |
| A management plan is being prepared or has been prepared but is not  being implemented | 1 |  |
| A management plan exists but it is only being partially implemented  because of funding constraints or other problems | 2 | √ |
| A management plan exists and is being implemented | 3 |  |
| Additional points: *Planning* | | | | | |
| 7a. Planning process | The planning process allows adequate opportunity for key stakeholders  to influence the management plan | +1 | √ | The reserve works with two community organisation. |  |
| 7b. Planning process | There is an established schedule and process for periodic review and  updating of the management plan | +1 |  |  |  |
| 7c. Planning process | The results of monitoring, research and evaluation are routinely  incorporated into planning | +1 |  |  |  |
| 8. Regular work plan  Is there a regular  work plan and is it  being implemented  *Planning/Outputs* | No regular work plan exists | 0 |  | Annual work plan are drawn, but hampered by lack of adequate funds. | More resources are needed to implement the work plan. |
| A regular work plan exists but few of the activities are implemented | 1 | √ |
| A regular work plan exists and many activities are implemented | 2 |  |
| A regular work plan exists and all activities are implemented | 3 |  |
| 9. Resource  inventory  Do you have enough  information to  manage the area?  *Input* | There is little or no information available on the critical habitats,  species and cultural values of the protected area | 0 |  |  |  |
| Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and  cultural values of the protected area is not sufficient to support  planning and decision making | 1 |  |
| Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and  cultural values of the protected area is sufficient for most key areas of  planning and decision making | 2 | √ |
| Information on the critical habitats, species, ecological processes and  cultural values of the protected area is sufficient to support all areas of  planning and decision making | 3 |  |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 10. Protection  systems  Are systems in place  to control  access/resource use  in the protected  area?  *Process/Outcome* | Protection systems (patrols, permits etc) do not exist or are not  effective in controlling access/resource use | 0 |  | In Kiunga marine we have only two protective systems that are conservation and management. | To enhance patrols to cover the entire reserve and effective regulation of utilization of mangrove resources by the locals in their daily use. |
| Protection systems are only partially effective in controlling  access/resource use | 1 |  |
| Protection systems are moderately effective in controlling  access/resource use | 2 |  |
| Protection systems are largely or wholly effective in controlling access/  resource use | 3 | √ |
| 11. Research  Is there a programme  of management-  orientated survey  and research work?  *Process* | There is no survey or research work taking place in the protected area | 0 |  | The research works are done by other organizations which are not consistence, as some have a break period of two to three years and feedback are never communicated back. | In house research is required which will be having a programme we can understand and use the evolution report. |
| There is a small amount of survey and research work but it is not  directed towards the needs of protected area management | 1 |  |
| There is considerable survey and research work but it is not directed  towards the needs of protected area management | 2 |  |
| There is a comprehensive, integrated programme of survey and  research work, which is relevant to management needs | 3 | √ |
| 12. Resource  management  Is active resource  management being  undertaken?  *Process* | Active resource management is not being undertaken | 0 |  | It is done but due to inadequate resources, they are implemented in phases. |  |
| Very few of the requirements for active management of critical habitats,  species, ecological processes and cultural values are being  implemented | 1 |  |
| Many of the requirements for active management of critical habitats,  species, ecological processes and, cultural values are being  implemented but some key issues are not being addressed | 2 |  |
| Requirements for active management of critical habitats, species,  ecological processes and, cultural values are being substantially or  fully implemented | 3 | √ |
| 13. Staff numbers  Are there enough  people employed to  manage the  protected area?  *Inputs* | There are no staff | 0 |  |  | Additional staffs are required. |
| Staff numbers are inadequate for critical management activities | 1 |  |
| Staff numbers are below optimum level for critical management  activities | 2 | √ |
| Staff numbers are adequate for the management needs of the  protected area | 3 |  |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 14. Staff training  Are staff adequately  trained to fulfil  management  objectives?  *Inputs/Process* | Staff lack the skills needed for protected area management | 0 |  | Most of the monitoring need to be done through adoptive management strategy | Staff need to be trained in strategic adoptive management. |
| Staff training and skills are low relative to the needs of the protected  area | 1 |  |
| Staff training and skills are adequate, but could be further improved to  fully achieve the objectives of management | 2 | √ |
| Staff training and skills are aligned with the management needs of the  protected area | 3 |  |
| 15. Current budget  Is the current budget  sufficient?  *Inputs* | There is no budget for management of the protected area | 0 |  | The budget meets the minimum requirement of the reserve. | More funds are needed in order to have the reserve fully operational |
| The available budget is inadequate for basic management needs and  presents a serious constraint to the capacity to manage | 1 |  |
| The available budget is acceptable but could be further improved to  fully achieve effective management | 2 | √ |
| The available budget is sufficient and meets the full management  needs of the protected area | 3 |  |
| 16. Security of  budget  Is the budget  secure?  *Inputs* | There is no secure budget for the protected area and management is  wholly reliant on outside or highly variable funding | 0 |  | All funding are provided by KWS Hqs to meet the basic requirements | Additional funds are needed from other sources. |
| There is very little secure budget and the protected area could not  function adequately without outside funding | 1 | √ |
| There is a reasonably secure core budget for regular operation of the  protected area but many innovations and initiatives are reliant on  outside funding | 2 |  |
| There is a secure budget for the protected area and its management  needs | 3 |  |
| 17. Management of  budget  Is the budget  managed to meet  critical management  needs?  *Process* | Budget management is very poor and significantly undermines  effectiveness (e.g. late release of budget in financial year) | 0 |  | The budget management is good but the amount allocated is less and does not meet our needs. | More funds needed to fully address all the conservation and management requirements. |
| Budget management is poor and constrains effectiveness | 1 |  |
| Budget management is adequate but could be improved | 2 |  |
| Budget management is excellent and meets management needs | 3 | √ |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 18. Equipment  Is equipment  sufficient for  management needs?  *Input* | There are little or no equipment and facilities for management needs | 0 |  | The ranger’s houses and office need renovation, as it affects their moral. | More funds need to construct decent houses to replace the semi permanent structures in use which needed high maintainace. |
| There are some equipment and facilities but these are inadequate for  most management needs | 1 |  |
| There are equipment and facilities, but still some gaps that constrain  management | 2 | √ |
| There are adequate equipment and facilities | 3 |  |
| 19. Maintenance of  equipment  Is equipment  adequately  maintained?  *Process* | There is little or no maintenance of equipment and facilities | 0 |  | Maintainace are done according to availability of funds. |  |
| There is some *ad hoc* maintenance of equipment and facilities | 1 |  |
| There is basic maintenance of equipment and facilities | 2 | √ |
| Equipment and facilities are well maintained | 3 |  |
| 20. Education and  awareness  Is there a planned  education  programme linked to  the objectives and  needs?  *Process* | There is no education and awareness programme | 0 |  | The WWF constructed an education centrre | It needs to be out into full use. |
| There is a limited and *ad hoc* education and awareness programme | 1 |  |
| There is an education and awareness programme but it only partly  meets needs and could be improved | 2 | √ |
| There is an appropriate and fully implemented education and  awareness programme | 3 |  |
| 21. Planning for land  and water use  Does land and water  use planning  recognise the  protected area and  aid the achievement  of objectives?  *Planning* | Adjacent land and water use planning does not take into account the  needs of the protected area and activities/policies are detrimental to  the survival of the area | 0 |  | Land use along the Marine is being utilized for subsistence crops by the communities living along the shore. |  |
| Adjacent land and water use planning does not takes into account the  long term needs of the protected area, but activities are not detrimental  the area | 1 |  |
| Adjacent land and water use planning partially takes into account the  long term needs of the protected area | 2 |  |
| Adjacent land and water use planning fully takes into account the long  term needs of the protected area | 3 | √ |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| Additional points: Land and water planning | | | | | |
| 21a: Land and water  planning for habitat  conservation | Planning and management in the catchment or landscape containing  the protected area incorporates provision for adequate environmental  conditions (e.g. volume, quality and timing of water flow, air pollution  levels etc) to sustain relevant habitats. | +1 |  | N/A |  |
| 21b: Land and water  planning for  connectivity | Management of corridors linking the protected area provides for wildlife  passage to key habitats outside the protected area (e.g. to allow  migratory fish to travel between freshwater spawning sites and the sea,  or to allow animal migration). | +1 |  | N/A |  |
| 21c: Land and water  planning for  ecosystem services  & species  conservation | "Planning adresses ecosystem-specific needs and/or the needs of  particular species of concern at an ecosystem scale (e.g. volume,  quality and timing of freshwater flow to sustain particular species, fire  management to maintain savannah habitats etc.)" | +1 |  | N/A |  |
| 22. State and  commercial  neighbours  Is there co-operation  with adjacent land  and water users?  *Process* | There is no contact between managers and neighbouring official or  corporate land and water users | 0 |  | N/A |  |
| There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or  corporate land and water users but little or no cooperation | 1 |  |
| There is contact between managers and neighbouring official or  corporate land and water users, but only some co-operation | 2 |  |
| There is regular contact between managers and neighbouring official  or corporate land and water users, and substantial co-operation on  management | 3 |  |
| 23. Indigenous  people  Do indigenous and  traditional peoples  resident or regularly  using the protected  area have input to  management  decisions?  *Process* | Indigenous and traditional peoples have no input into decisions relating  to the management of the protected area | 0 |  | The indigenous people have the liberty to control fishing areas and also impose regulations for use of proper fishing gears. |  |
| Indigenous and traditional peoples have some input into discussions  relating to management but no direct role in management | 1 |  |
| Indigenous and traditional peoples directly contribute to some relevant  decisions relating to management but their involvement could be  improved | 2 | √ |
| Indigenous and traditional peoples directly participate in all relevant  decisions relating to management, e.g. co-management | 3 |  |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 24. Local  communities  Do local communities  resident or near the  protected area have  input to management  decisions?  *Process* | Local communities have no input into decisions relating to the  management of the protected area | 0 |  |  |  |
| Local communities have some input into discussions relating to  management but no direct role in management | 1 |  |
| Local communities directly contribute to some relevant decisions  relating to management but their involvement could be improved | 2 | √ |
| Local communities directly participate in all relevant decisions relating  to management, e.g. co-management | 3 |  |
| Additional points *Local communities/indigenous people* | | |  | | |
| 24 a. Impact on  communities | There is open communication and trust between local and/or  indigenous people, stakeholders and protected area managers | +1 | √ |  |  |
| 24b. Impact on  communities | Programmes to enhance community welfare, while conserving  protected area resources, are being implemented | +1 |  |  |  |
| 24c. Impact on  communities | Local and/or indigenous people actively support the protected area | +1 | √ |  |  |
| 25. Economic benefit  Is the protected area  providing economic  benefits to local  communities, e.g.  income, employment,  payment for  environmental  services?  *Outcomes* | The protected area does not deliver any economic benefits to local  communities | 0 |  | The marine reserve is the major source of income, as all the fishing are done within. |  |
| Potential economic benefits are recognised and plans to realise these  are being developed | 1 |  |
| There is some flow of economic benefits to local communities | 2 |  |
| There is a major flow of economic benefits to local communities from  activities associated with the protected area | 3 | √ |
| 26. Monitoring and  evaluation  Are management  activities monitored  against  performance?  *Planning/Process* | There is no monitoring and evaluation in the protected area | 0 | √ | The only main activities are protection and periodical research by individual and other institutions. |  |
| There is some *ad hoc* monitoring and evaluation, but no overall  strategy and/or no regular collection of results | 1 |  |
| There is an agreed and implemented monitoring and evaluation system  but results do not feed back into management | 2 |  |
| A good monitoring and evaluation system exists, is well implemented  and used in adaptive management | 3 |  |

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| Issue | Criteria | Score: Tick only one  box per question | | Comment/Explanation | Next steps |
| 27. Visitor facilities  Are visitor facilities  adequate?  *Outputs* | There are no visitor facilities and services despite an identified need | 0 |  | The reserve host a number of private bandas for tourists |  |
| Visitor facilities and services are inappropriate for current levels of  visitation | 1 |  |
| Visitor facilities and services are adequate for current levels of  visitation but could be improved | 2 | √ |
| Visitor facilities and services are excellent for current levels of visitation | 3 |  |
| 28. Commercial  tourism operators  Do commercial tour  operators contribute  to protected area  management?  *Process* | There is little or no contact between managers and tourism operators  using the protected area | 0 | √ | The private investors are not paying any thing to the organization apart from entry fees of their visitors. |  |
| There is contact between managers and tourism operators but this is  largely confined to administrative or regulatory matters | 1 |  |
| There is limited co-operation between managers and tourism operators  to enhance visitor experiences and maintain protected area values | 2 |  |
| There is good co-operation between managers and tourism operators  to enhance visitor experiences, and maintain protected area values | 3 |  |
| 29. Fees  If fees (i.e. entry fees  or fines) are applied,  do they help  protected area  management?  *Inputs/Process* | Although fees are theoretically applied, they are not collected | 0 |  | The revenue collected is taken to KWS Hqs. |  |
| Fees are collected, but make no contribution to the protected area or  its environs | 1 | √ |
| Fees are collected, and make some contribution to the protected area  and its environs | 2 |  |
| Fees are collected and make a substantial contribution to the protected  area and its environs | 3 |  |
| 30. Condition of  values  What is the condition  of the important  values of the  protected area as  compared to when it  was first designated?  *Outcomes* | Many important biodiversity, ecological or cultural values are being  severely degraded | 0 |  | This is a pristine marine reserve. |  |
| Some biodiversity, ecological or cultural values are being severely  degraded | 1 |  |
| Some biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are being partially  degraded but the most important values have not been significantly  impacted | 2 |  |
| Biodiversity, ecological and cultural values are predominantly intact | 3 | √ |

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Issue Criteria Score: Tick only one Comment/Explanation Next steps

box per question

*Additional Points: Condition of values*

30a: Condition of The assessment of the condition of values is based on research and/or +1

values monitoring

30b: Condition of Specific management programmes are being implemented to address +1

values threats to biodiversity, ecological and cultural values

30c: Condition of Activities to maintain key biodiversity, ecological and cultural values √

values are a routine part of park management

TOTAL SCORE

**65 score**

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