

Mobinature Frontiers 2022 Report

Project Title:

Grass root mobilization to Conservation of endemic species in Yala swamp

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Project Summary

This project intended to establish sustainable utilization of the natural resource and provide linkages between conservation of papyrus endemic bird species in the entire Yala swamp ecosystem. It also sought to explore conservation through organized trainings that builds the capacity, promote school outreach programmes by establishing Nature Clubs, increased awareness to school communities by providing information about species and their needs. The project also came up with a community monitoring and surveillance scheme that collected data and surveyed the wetland, this enabled the development of basic database and reports on status and trend. Training on basic monitoring was done to the selected community members and university interns. The written reports therein sent to: Cape Cod Bird Club, Nature Kenya, a birdlife partner in Kenya for completion and dissemination conservation and basic research findings to relevant stakeholders. The data would make it possible to evaluate findings and incorporate suggestions in adaptive plan to enhance their indigenous knowledge of conservation of their biodiversity (endemic birds), like the code of ethics of the International Society of Ethno biology and the Convention of Biological Diversity (1992).

Introduction

This report is the product of “**Grass root mobilization to Conservation of endemic species in Yala swamp in the year 2022**” project generously funded by Cape Cod Bird Club and implemented by Mobinature Frontiers which is a membership, grassroots and volunteers’ based organization working towards the conservation of Lake Victoria wetlands through local partnerships.

Yala wetland complex, which is the largest papyrus wetland in Kenya, is known for its specialists and for both endemic birds and migrant bird species described as **birds paradise**, rare semi aquatic antelope, the Sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekei*), Vervet monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiopicus*), Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), African python (*Python sebae*), Spotted-necked Otter (*Lutra maculicollis*) and satellite lakes; Kanyaboli, Sare and Namboyo, serving as repository or living museum of endemic fish species that long disappeared in Lake Victoria itself such as non-cichlids, cichlids and threatened and endemic *Oreochromis esculentus* and *Oreochromis variabilis*. The papyrus specialists’ birds include;

- i. Papyrus Yellow Warbler-*Chloroptera gracilinostris*
- ii. Papyrus Gonolek-*Laniarius mufumbiri*
- iii. White Winged Warbler-*Bradypterus carpalis*
- iv. Papyrus Canary- *Serinus koliensis*
- v. Caruthers’s Cisticola-*Cisticola carruthersi*
- vi. Northern-brown Throated Weaver-*ploceus castanops*

This special wetland has for along time acted as refuge for thousands of migratory birds which pass in it to refuel and mate. The Yala wetland flyway is therefore of greater significance interms of birds ecology. Birdlife International lists Papyrus Yellow Warbler and Papyrus Gonolek as globally threatened bird species, which require urgent conservation action (Birdlife International, IBAs Status Reports, 2004).

The riparian community, unique birds and other flora and fauna rely on these wetland for survival. Thus imperative in the provision of ecosystem goods and services crucial for wetlands and Lake Victoria biodiversity and socio-economic life of riparian villages. However, these ecosystem goods and services are under anthropogenic threats such as

papyrus clearing as epitomized by wetland reclamation or unsustainable agriculture/cultivation and livestock grazing, over harvesting of papyrus for crafts and thatching, settlement, burning, sand harvesting, pollution, eutrophication, siltation, invasive species infestation, poaching of Sitatunga and persecution of hippos and otters-leading to high incidences of human-wildlife conflicts involving Hippos, Otters, Sitatunga and Birds. These have resulted to widespread externalities in the Lake and its outflow. These threaten its existence and linked ecosystem services key to biodiversity conservation and grassroots livelihoods security. Moreover, culminated into prevailing food insecurity and general poverty in the area and consequent unsustainable livelihoods or land uses. The scenario is exacerbated by retrogressive peoples' behaviour, attitudes, ignorance and fewer case studies to learn from.

This project was to enable conservation of Yala wetland through grassroots mobilisation for the protection of endemic bird species will achieve and deliver on habitat survey on the current ecosystem status in the face of ongoing threats, establish consistent grassroots detailed monitoring scheme in future for the wetland, habitat restoration, showcase nature-based enterprises to alleviate human pressure from the wetland, training of site conservation group and conservation education and public awareness for attitudinal and behaviour change for wetland conservation. The project mandate is captured in its goal and objectives:

Project Aim

To facilitate grassroots conservation infrastructures- in the long-term species and habitat conservation in Yala Wetland.

Specific project objectives

- a. To undertake basic diagnostic habitat survey for Yala wetland ecosystem status under the prevailing human threats.
- b. To establish sustainable community-based detailed monitoring scheme for papyrus bird specialist in Yala wetland.
- c. To undertake training, conservation education and public awareness for attitudinal and behaviour change towards wetland conservation among Yala Wetland community.
- d. To show case sustainable alternative livelihoods for community households adoption to eliminate human pressure on the wetland.

The project has been running from April 2022 and managed to achieve the following milestones:

Activities

Yala wetland habitat survey and monitoring scheme establishment

Yala wetland survey was undertaken for five days (30th May-3rd June 2022) and biophysical and socio-economic data on Yala wetland collected by help of volunteers (Figures 1, 2 and Table 1). The full survey report is available. The survey resulted in baseline information on its flora and fauna focussing more on birds and few plants. The outcome indicates that Yala wetland still hosts rich biodiversity but it's under great pressures from anthropogenic activities such as farming, livestock grazing, burning and over-harvesting for craft industries.



Figure 1: Survey and Monitoring Volunteers in front of Kanyaboli Satellite Lake

The survey involved point sampling along earmarked transects on the lakeward and landward side. The recorded data included human activities, GPS points, papyrus and other flora identification and conditions and birds. Similarly, grassroots volunteers were involved in two tier monitoring approach during establishment of transect and field monitoring of Yala wetland. This involved domestication of wetland monitoring protocols developed for Important Birds Areas (IBAs) by Nature Kenya for Site Support Groups. Thus wetland was surveyed and monitored through:

- First Tier-Basic Monitoring
- Second Tier-2nd Basic monitoring



Figure 2: Volunteers Surveying and Monitoring Yala Wetland, Hawinga Side.

The first tier (basic) monitoring is based on a regular review from the field. It forms an accepted, predictable and sustainable system. The same set of indicators will be

measured across Yala swamp in consequent surveys and monitoring. The second tier “detail” monitoring was aimed at assessing the biophysical conditions as manifestation of threats that need to be tracked, that is, the papyrus vegetation, papyrus endemic birds and the water quality. These are normally not captured in the basic monitoring. The surveys produced baseline information on Yala wetland such as checklist of birds, plants and flowers.

Pictures below shows some of the papyrus endemics; Swamp flycatcher and papyrus gonolek (*Linarius mfumburi*)



Table 1: List of Volunteers during Yala Wetland Survey and Monitoring

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION
1	Risper Otieno	Friends of Yala
2	Richard Juma	Friends of Yala
3	Lucy Lumutu	Friends of Yala
4	David Oloo	Friends of Yala
5	Ibrahim Onyango	Friends of Yala
6	Peter Otieno	Friends of Yala
7	Julius Opondo	Friends of Yala
8	Zachary Okoro	Friends of Yala
9	Francis Omungo	Lake Victoria Sunset Birders
10	Michael Owiti	LVSB
11	Jacktone Hamisi	LVSB
12	Veronica Atieno	LVSB
13	Judy Juma	LVSB
14	Erick Owira	LVSB
15	David Owaga	LVSB

Emerging Issues

The survey provided reasonable baseline information on biophysical and socio- economic aspects of Yala Wetland to kick start conservation action, however, the following emerging issues will be addressed:

- i. The survey concentrated on Hawinga side of the wetland and there is need for additional survey for the entire wetland.
- ii. The produced checklist of birds, plants and flowers of Yala Wetlands was not exhaustive and there is need for improvement in future survey, monitoring or census.
- iii. There is need for multiple flora and fauna species survey for the entire wetland, that is incorporation of other species such as amphibians, reptiles, insects and fishes amongst others.
- iv. There is need for valuation of wetlands ecosystem goods and services to enable mainstreaming of the same into local and national planning.

Community training, conservation education and public awareness

Training through participatory workshop was undertaken in Hawinga primary school from 30th June -1st July 2022, for eighteen patrons of nature clubs (Table 2) from ten respective primary schools.

The participants' expectation included:

- i. How to be environmentally conscious.
 - ii. More information about wetland and environment.
 - iii. How to care for the wetland specialist birds and general environment.
 - iv. Learn on sustainable ways of living.
 - v. Get equipped with knowledge and skills on environmental management.
- vi. How to improve the environment within the schools.
- vii. Understand the concept of eco-school.

Table 2: List of Nature Club Patrons Trained During the Workshop

Names	School
1. David Ochieng	Rasugu Primary School
2. Erick Ouma	Rasugu Primary School
3. Daviid Akong'o	Uwasi Primary School
4. Charles Onyango	Uwasi Primary School
5. Michael Omondi Ambogo	Uhembo Primary School
6. Abel Ochieng	Uhembo Primary School
7. George Ogangra	Nyandheho Primary School
8. Musa Ahoo	Nyandheho Primary School
9. Erick Omondi	Hawinga Primary School
10. Julius Oloo	Mahero Primary School
11. Julius Ogalo	Mahero Primary School
12. Tom Okanda	Gangu Primary School
13. John Todo	Nyakado Primary School
14. Calisto Lumutu	Dibuoro Primary School
15. Abisalom Mbolwa	Misori Primary School

16. Nancy Ouma	Misori Primary School
17. John Odinga	Hawinga Primary School
18. Rosemary Otieno	Hawinga Primary School

The training captured the following thematic areas to enable wetland conservation education and outdoor activities in those schools:

- a) Environmental education and action: environmental imperatives, wetlands conservation and action approaches, mainstreaming approaches of wetlands conservation in curriculum and co-curriculum activities.
- b) Schools self-sufficiency concept: agricultural education, education for sustainability, eco-schools and school enterprises.

The represented schools finally developed work plan that included projects such as the thematic outdoor excursions to the wetlands, poultry keeping, organic farming and tree nursery enterprise to show case wetlands friendly activities and enterprises.

The training and survey was facilitated by practitioners listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Facilitators for the Training, Survey and Monitoring

NO.	FACILITATOR	INSTITUTION
1.	Beatrice Onoka	Friends of Yala Swamp
2.	Isaac Rayola Ondigo	Site Conservation Officer, Nature Kenya
3.	Moses Odhiambo	Lake Victoria Sunset Birders
4.	Michael Wairoma	Lake Victoria Sunset Birders
5.	Elijah Obadha	Msc Aquatic Science Student, Maseno University
6.	Martha Nzisa	Intern, Birdlife International, Africa

On-site training was undertaken for Mobinature Frontiers and Lake Victoria Sunset Birders (Table 4) on basic and detailed wetland monitoring. Similarly, Yala wetlands monitoring data sheet for bi-annual monitoring was developed through domestication of Nature Kenya IBAs monitoring protocols.

Table 4: List of Volunteers Trained on Wetland Survey and Monitoring

NO.	NAME	INSTITUTION
1	Risper Otieno	Friends of Yala
2	Richard Juma	Friends of Yala
3	Lucy Lumutu	Friends of Yala
4	David Oloo	Friends of Yala
5	Ibrahim Onyango	Friends of Yala
6	Peter Otieno	Friends of Yala
7	Julius Opondo	Friends of Yala
8	Zachary Okoro	Friends of Yala
9	Francis Omungo	LVSB
10	Michael Owiti	LVSB
11	Jacktone Amisi	LVSB
12	Veronica Atieno	LVSB
13	Judy Juma	LVSB
14	Erick Owira	LVSB
15	David Owaga	LVSB

Source: Field Survey 2022/23



Figure 3: Survey and Monitoring Volunteers in the papyrus swamp



Figure 4: Project team measuring water pH at Yala wetland

Conservation Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) through mobile education unit: talks, video shows, theatre and puppetry outreaches in schools and strategic social networks such as beaches, markets and churches were undertaken. The approach involved pre-presentation or performance interaction to establish presenters-audience rapport, presentation or performance and finally facilitated discussion on captured wetland conservation plus issues. 7 outreaches were held and each outreach had audience of approximately 380 (minimum) and 1200 (maximum). The audience segmentation percentage in terms of children, youth, women and men were 20%, 25%, 40% and 15% in that order.



Figure 5: School outreach programme through Drama theater sessions in a local school.

The theatrical repertoires covered themselves such as community-based wetlands management, entrepreneurship, and wetland wise-use concept, tragedy of commons and imperative of leadership, community responsibility and participation in wetlands management. The integral discussions with audience during theatrical outreaches brought out vividly ignorance, negative attitude and behavior towards wetland: inexhaustible resource for all, failure to link their degrading activities to decline in fisheries resources and water-borne diseases and concentration on consumptive as opposed to non- consumptive utilization of wetland resource such as ecotourism. The discussions enabled sharing on wetland friendly enterprises such as ecotourism, zoning and edge agriculture, organic farming and value addition and alternative raw materials such as bamboo for crafts.

Emerging Issues

There is need for follow-up scheme for involved schools in terms of resources support and technical backstopping to enable implementation of work plan and transformation into eco-school.

There is need of follow-up scheme to enable bi-annual monitoring of Yala wetland in terms of monitoring gears, data storage and an analysis PC or laptop, first aid kit, resources for refresher training, volunteers lunches, coordination and mobility.

There is need for exchange programmes and local partnerships to enhance wetland conservation education and awareness in schools and community.

Demonstration of sustainable alternative livelihoods

The project only managed to organize for training and talks on ecological sanitation, organic farming and tree nursery enterprises for its members and friends of Yala wetland through its partnerships. This was purely due to inadequate resources to facilitate establishment of demonstration projects on ecological sanitation (ecosan toilets), organic farming and tree nurseries enterprises for they were not factored into the current budget. Endeavours are being made to mobilise resources for the same for they will provide alternatives to unsustainable activities and livelihoods impacting on Yala wetland such as farming, pollution from households in the form of human faeces and enable restoration of wetland. Moreover provide learning hub for schools and user-groups on ecological sanitation, organic farming and tree nursery enterprises.

Emerging Issues

The conservation groups, schools and user groups are willing to adopt ecological sanitation, organic farming and tree-nurseries enterprises. This was exhibited during training, talks and exchange

programmes organized for them by Mobinature Frontiers through its partners. Hence need for consideration of the same in our future resource mobilization and project design.

Community Involvement and Partnerships

The project involved grass-root groups and user-groups in project planning and implementation. Mobinature Frontiers, Yala Village Environment Committees, Togo Women Group and Yala village schools were involved in community mobilization, habitat survey and CEPA outreaches.

The table below shows the benefits of these two groups of people i.e. those who own land and those who don't own land derive from the wetland.

Table 1.4

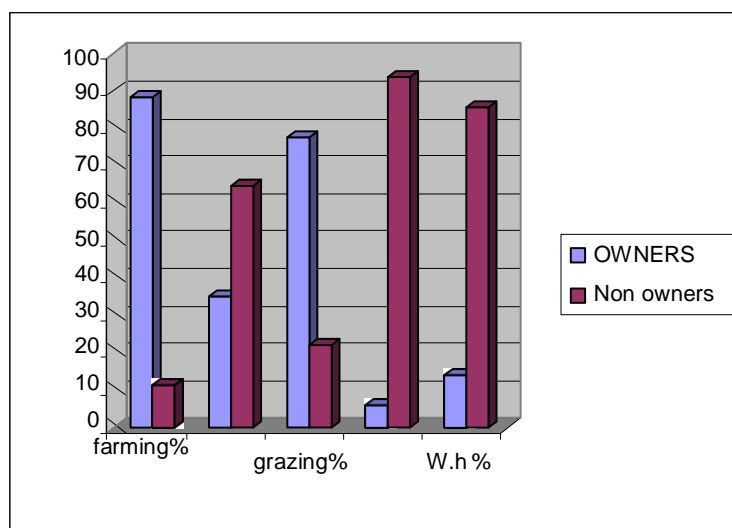
Table showing benefits residents of Yala Wetlands derive from the wetland
n = 179

	USE											
	Farming	%	Papyrus H.	%	Grazing	%	Fishing	%	W. H.	%	Total	%
OWNERS	86	88.6	7	35	14	77.	1	6.2	4	14.	112	62.5

						8		5		3		
Non owners	11	11.3	13	65	4	22.2	15	93.8	24	85.7	67	37.4

Source: field data

The graph besides shows what kind of activities are done at the swamp by various residents as regards their land ownership status at the swamp. Majority of the farmers and herders are land Owners while majority of the fishermen and papyrus harvesters are non land owners.



Data source: Field data

From the above table and graph, it can be seen that 62.5% of the respondents exclusively depend on the swamp for a livelihood, while 37.4% of those who don't own land depend on the swamp exclusively.

It can also be observed that only 179 respondents depend on one of the activities in the swamp exclusively. However, there are other people who say for example depend on

grazing and farming from the swamp. The table above shows only those who perform only one activity at the swamp, hence the 179 instead of 400.

It can be deduced that, 54.18% of the activities being carried out at the swamp is farming. Of this, those who own lands at the swamp perform 88.6% of the farming while 11.3% is done by those who do not own any piece of land at the swamp.

This means that any agricultural development project to be implemented at the wetlands must target the land-owners and not everybody at the swamp/wetland.

Papyrus harvesting comprises 11.17% of the activities at the wetlands. Of this, 65% of the papyrus harvesting is done by those who do not own land at the swamp, while land owners at the swamp only do 35% of the harvesting.

This means that, *those who do not own any piece of land are free to harvest the papyrus at the wetland*. This therefore means that if any change is to be done to the harvesting of the papyrus, we need not to use land-ownership as a measure but we can target the papyrus harvesters regardless of whether they own a piece of land or not.

Grazing comprises of only 10% of the activities at the wetland. However this is majorly done by those who own land at the swamp i.e. 77.8% while 22.2% are non-land owners. This implies that the problem of overgrazing emanates majorly from the landowners.

Interestingly, fishing activities at the swamp comprises 8.9% of activities while it is done majorly by people who do not own any piece of land at the wetland. Indeed, landowners at the swamp only comprise 6.25% of the fishermen while non land owners comprises of 93.75%.

This means that people come from outside to do their fishing at the swamp, thus explaining why the use of crude fishing methods such as burning of papyrus and uprooting the papyrus.

This can either impact negatively or positively on any project implemented in the wetland depending on their level of involvement. This means that, in any project aiming at conserving the wetlands, the non-natives must be given more attention and should be involved more than the locals. They comprise over 56% of land owners in Yala Wetland.

Achievements and Impacts

This project had many important achievements and impacts relative to the conservation objectives for our targeted species and the overall conservation aim of our team project. These achievements can be separated into categories related to research, conservation and community involvement, with the most important achievements being listed below.

Research

Established base-line research for our targeted species.

- There have been little to no research conducted for the majority of our targeted endemic bird species. By conducting some of the first surveys and intensive research, we can provide a foundation for future research and long-term conservation planning. Areas of new research include studies into ecology, morphometrics, genetics, and population distribution for our targeted species in Yala wetland.

Used innovative technology and approaches to create new understandings necessary at our field sites.

- Our team used rigorous efforts in water sampling, observation, questionnaire, and GIS work to provide new data to evaluate and better understand our targeted species and the environment where they are found. Whilst in surveys, something that we hope to share to benefit other biologists and conservation projects.

Conservation

Public awareness and educational presentations in Yala Wetland.

- By providing access and opportunities for local people to learn about our activities and conservation goals, we were able to instil interest and support for our conservation efforts, improve awareness for our goals and enable children an opportunity to understand the importance of biodiversity, conservation and the survival of our targeted species.

Training workshops allowed practical and intensive learning opportunities that otherwise would not have been possible for students and local participants.

- Workshops related to endemic birds research methods and techniques have help spread awareness for our conservation project and get future students interested in continuing research related to our conservation goals and our targeted species. One future workshop for local hunters is also expected to improvement management capabilities of the Yala Wetland and also educate hunters on the humane hunting and tagging procedures for sitatunga and otters.

Ranking conservation threats for our field sites has improved our understanding for future conservation.

- By establishing threat rankings for each of our field sites, we better our ability to provide accurate and practical approaches to improving conservation and management plans at our field sites.

Community Involvement

Partnership and collaboration of efforts with Yala wetland and local stakeholders have improved project efforts and contributed towards collective accomplishments and interests in conservation.

- Through many collaborative field trips and field trips requiring local support and assistance, we have improved understandings for our project conservation goals and helped create interest and awareness within the community for our field work.

Public awareness initiatives at local villages at high-priority sites have helped reduce illegal thunting and trade of our targeted species.

- Although not definitive, there have been cases where our team has created good relationships with local people at field sites that have changed their earlier habits of selling aquatic wildlife and instead helped conservation by informing our team of captures and helped to facilitate releases.

Networks and Collaboration

Collaborations were formed with organizations such as Lake Victoria Sunset Birders, Provincial administration (local chiefs), local authorities (area councillor) in terms of training, community mobilization and political goodwill and support.

The Coordinator of Mobinature Frontiers was invited by Nature Kenya for advance training of Nature Clubs Patrons under Nile Basin Initiative and by Lake Victoria Sunset Birders for training of Dunga wetland counts and leaders on application of EMCA Act, 1999 for Dunga wetland conservation under Rufford Small Grants Foundation funded project.



Figure 5: Friends of Yala Project Team and Togo Women Group after Village meeting

Project Equipment

The following list are some of equipment and materials which were successfully purchased and/or hired during this project and greatly enhanced delivery and effectiveness of this project and will be instrumental in our future Yala wetland conservation activities even though additional equipment need to be purchased for a more comprehensive conservation work:

NO	Equipment/Material	NO	Purpose
1.	Global Position System (Hired)	-	Marking of points/ where species are found
2.	Digital Camera	1	Documenting and recording
3.	Binocular	1	Observation and documentation
4.	Guide book	1	Referencing during field study
5.	First Aid Kit	1	For minor injuries during field exercise
6.	Gum boots	5	Protection dear during field work
7.	Flash Disks	1	For data storage and usage

Problematic and unexpected activities

There were a few minor activities and outcomes that did not go as expected or that was problematic during our our project. At all of our field sites, we did encounter illegal activities that affected our activities. Usually it was hunting or illegal trade, activities that we have no power to enforce or defend against. Our sites had a few instances of illegal or remnant capture buckets placed within the wetland and observations/monitoring showed hunters utilizing the wetland for hunting wildlife, harvesting of papyrus and even farming. Although these illegal activities might not be focused on the endemic birds, it does show potential for illegal captures or at the least could provide potential for negative impacts to affect the ecosystem that the species relies upon. We also noticed anthropogenic land use and alteration at our field sites, mostly from unsustainable papyrus harvesting that goes uncontrolled. Local communities often use the wetland for their livelihoods, so although this is difficult to comprehend in terms of conservation, it does pose problems that can impact our sites and the

habitat used by our species. Alongside illegal trade, these conservation threats did create minor problems that we needed to understand and work alongside throughout our project activities.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The project managed to undertake survey of Yala wetland (Hawinga section), establish Yala wetland monitoring protocol, train eighteen (18) nature club patrons and mobilise grass- roots schools and households in terms of wetland conservation education and public awareness towards the conservation of Yala wetland. The following recommendation will suffice:

Landscape or entire Yala ecosystem survey to cover entire wetland and provide baseline information on its status. Mobinature Frontiers are mobilizing and seeking resources to fill this gap.

Mobilization of resources to facilitates bi-annual monitoring of Yala wetland for appraisal of conservation endeavours and timely conservation action. Mobinature Frontiers have embarked on this need fund raising and networking.

Incorporation of upstream, midstream and upstream villages in the conservation programme so that downstream or wetland level conservation efforts are not rendered self defeating by upstream and midstream degrading activities or livelihoods. Mobinature Frontiers intend to fill this gap through alliance building and partnerships with upstream and midstream like-minded organizations.

Preparation of Yala wetland management plan. This is multi-stakeholder process and we aim to deliver on this through forming Yala wetland stakeholder forum.

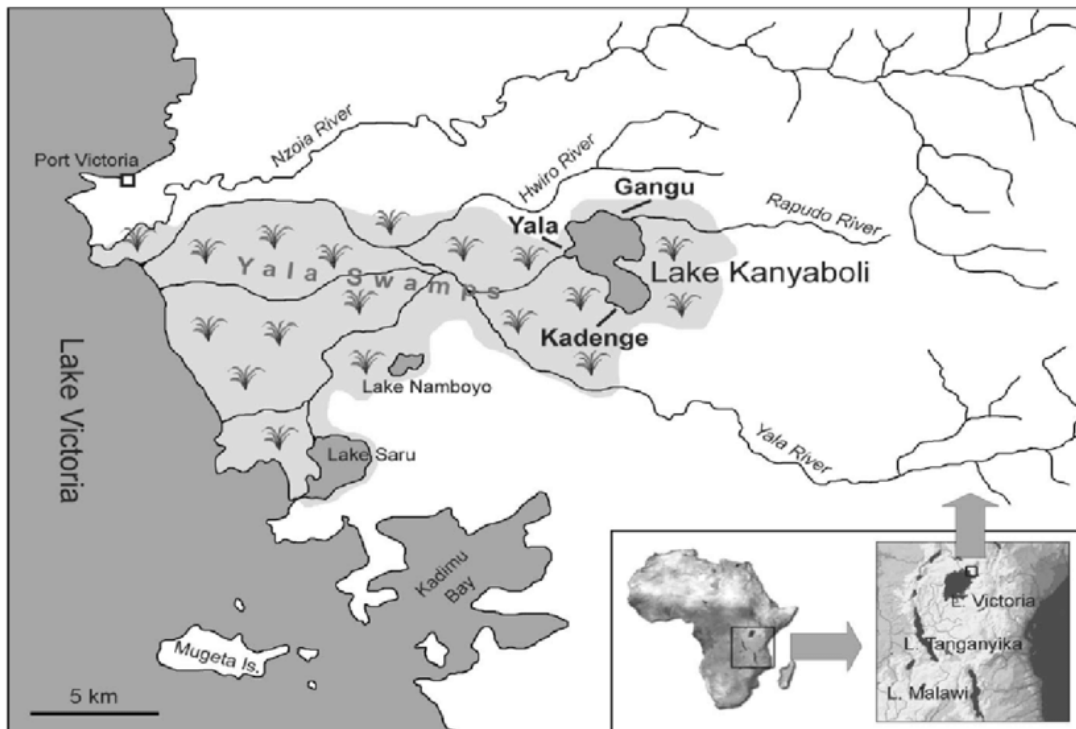
Networking with like-minded partners and advocacy for transformation of Yala wetland into community conservation area as provided for by Environmental Management and Coordination (EMCA), Act, 1999 or Ramsar site by Ramsar convention

Establishment of wetland wise-use or eco-cultural village for training and showcasing wetlands wise use concept as provided for by Ramsar convention.

Study Site

Located at 0°07'N-0°01'S and 33°58'-34°15'E, Yala swamp has an altitude of 1160m above sea level. It forms on the deltaic of Yala River and is on the northeastern shore of lake Victoria, Kombo location, Siaya district Kenya.

The swamp covers an area of 17km square and is 650 ha after the drainage of eastern fifth, and Lake Kanyaboli (an Ox bow Lake) in the northeastern corner, a 3 m deep and a round 1000ha, lake Sare, the most southerly of the several outlets of Yala river into Lake Victoria, around 5m deep and 500ha in area..



Source: Research Gate

Map of Yala Swamp showing the position of Lake Kanyaboli and other associated lakes (Crafter, 1992)

The Project Budget

TEM	Amount (KSH)	Amount Requested from CCBC (USD)	Organization/ In-kind Contribution (USD)
Field Allowance(@2000 Per Person)*5	40,000	0	400
Sub total	40,000	0	400
Monitoring			
a. Binoculars 3 pairs @200*5	6,000.00	30	30
b. GPS Hire	6,000.00	30	30
d. Gumboots 5pairs @100*5	5000.00	25	25
Digital Camera (Documentation)	10,000.00	50	50
Boat Hire	4,000.00	20	20
Memory stick (Flash Disk)	4,000.00	20	20
First Aid Kit	5000.00	25	25
Report production	8,000.00	40	40
Sub total	48,000.00	780	240
Training Workshops			
Training of user group (20 persons) *2days	20,000	100	100
Venue Hire	12,000	60	60
Meals	40,000	200	200
Transport	10,000	50	50
Report writing	10,000	50	50
Sub-total	92,000	460	460
Outreach Programme			
School &Community Awareness (Lump sum)	50,000	250	250
Transport	10,000	50	50
Sub total	60,000	300	300
Amount Requested From Cape Cod Bird Club	KSHS 240,000	1000	1400

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Acknowledgement

Many thanks to Cape Cod Bird Club for funding our project, you have done a great service to the biodiversity of Yala wetland, enhance the transfer of ecological knowledge of wetland ecosystem, improved riparian livelihoods and most important help us achieve half of our project objectives. We look forward to working under / with your support in future.

Keep up the good work of helping conserve nature.!



***Cape Cod
Bird Club***