

Project Update: November 2017

The following are the activities done in this quarter: A stakeholders' engagement meeting was organised which included members from local and fisher community, village elders, conservation and women group. Social, technological, economic and political challenges were discussed to identify drivers of Mwache mangrove degradation. The main drivers identified were: 1). climate change impact through heavy rains reported in 1998 and 2007 El-nino, and in May 2017 which led to mangrove degradation mainly due to sedimentation and debris deposition; and 2). problem of goats grazing was also identified, and lack of skills in nursery development. To mitigate these, a groyne structure was constructed which serves to prevent debris and goat grazing and helps with wave energy dissipation. A process to develop long-term strategy for nursery development is also currently underway. A nursery for other indigenous trees to serve as alternative source of firewood and construction material has also been developed to ease pressure on mangroves in future, as restoration efforts continues.



Left: Constructed groyne structure to shield mangroves from stressors such as debris from rain runoff, goat grazing and wave energy. Right: Community and other Stakeholders shown how to plant Mangroves to avoid chanelisation, so that they can plant Mangroves on their own in future. ©Milton Apollo.



Left: Nursery for other Indigenous trees for planting to serve as alternative source of firewood and construction material to ease pressure on mangroves. Right: Stakeholders engagement on identification of drivers of Mwache Mangrove degradation. ©Milton Apollo.