COMMUNITY MAPPING OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES IN LAMU

Methodology

The community mapping of natural and cultural resources was conducted from June to December 2014 and July to August 2016. The exercise was implemented by Save Lamu with financial support from the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) of the United Nations Development Programme and with technical support from ERMIS Africa.

The mapping exercise provides a method to inventory resources, activities and locations that support the Lamu community and which need to be safeguarded from potential impacts of large development projects, such as the construction of the new port at Manda Bay, the coal plant at Kwasasi and other related development activities of the LAPSSET project (Lamu Port, South Sudan Ethiopia Transport corridor).

The exercise started with broad and intensive consultation sessions with local communities, local leaders, national government agencies, county government, non-governmental development agencies and the private sector. The consultation sessions shared background information about the proposed LAPSSET project, community livelihoods in the vicinity of the proposed project area and potential impacts of the project on livelihoods. Thereafter, indicators were identified to monitor the extent of the impacts.

Planning sessions were then held to develop monitoring questions, types of data to be used, information to collect and identifying mapping sites and resource indicators. The planning sessions selected the following resources to be identified at various sites during the mapping session; fish, mangroves, crustaceans, corals, lobster, marine animals, wild animals, crabs, sea grass, prawns, indigenous trees, birds, farmlands, boat landing sites, fishing landing sites, historical sites, creeks, beaches, camps, islands, tourism sites and human population

Community mapping teams (5 teams, each having 5 members) were selected to undertake the mapping exercise. Each team consisted of elders and youth, men and women, to ensure equal representation. In addition, each team had one member dependant on the resources within the area being mapped.
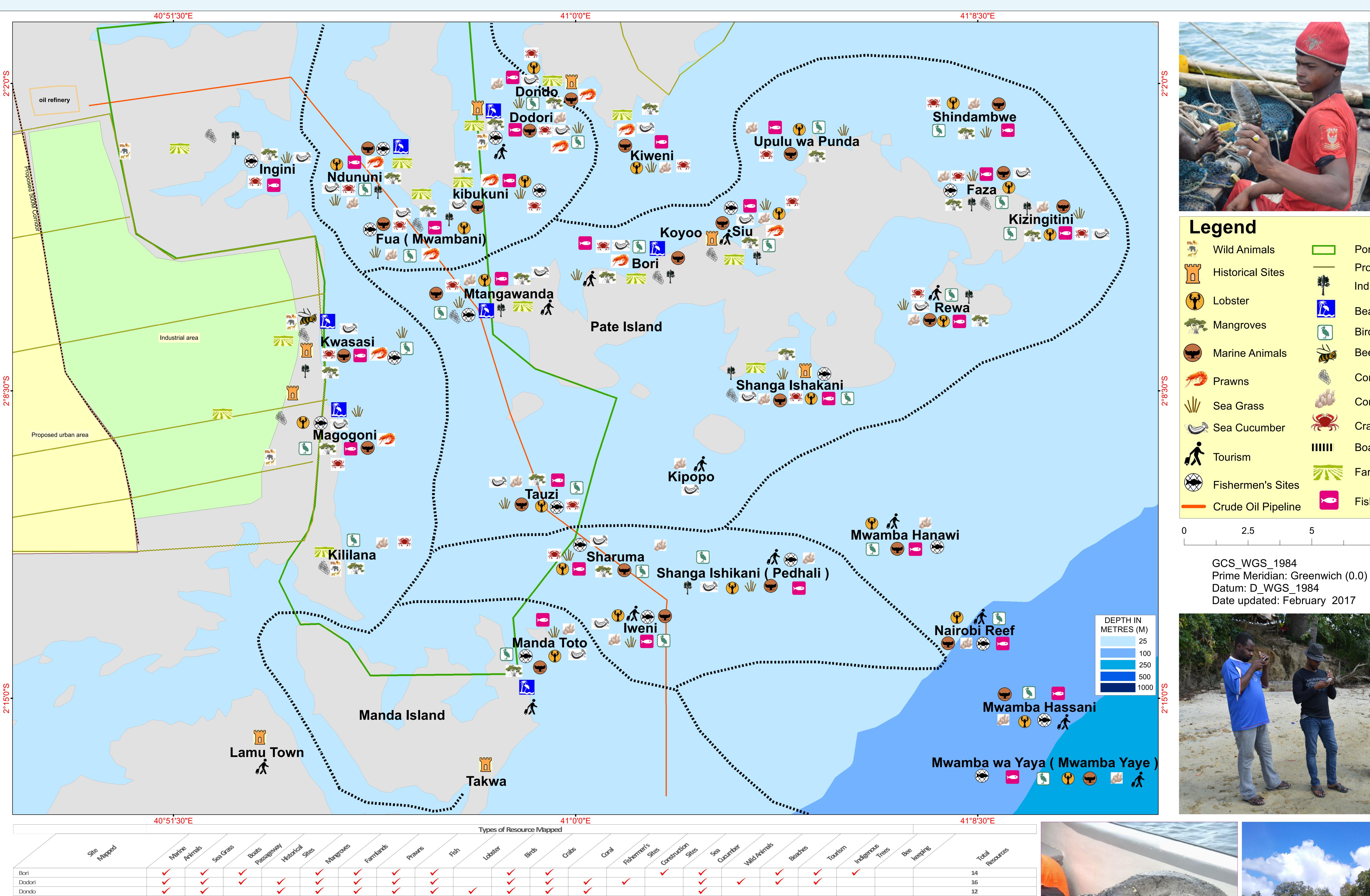
The mapping teams were then trained for two days to use a phone app—Smartphone-Monitoring Tool—developed by ERMIS Africa. The tool consists of a data entry form that allows for acquisition of GPS coordinates, photos, text and numeric data entry. Following training, the teams were dispatched to undertake the mapping exercise, which lasted for one week. A total of 21 different types of resources were mapped from 35 sites.
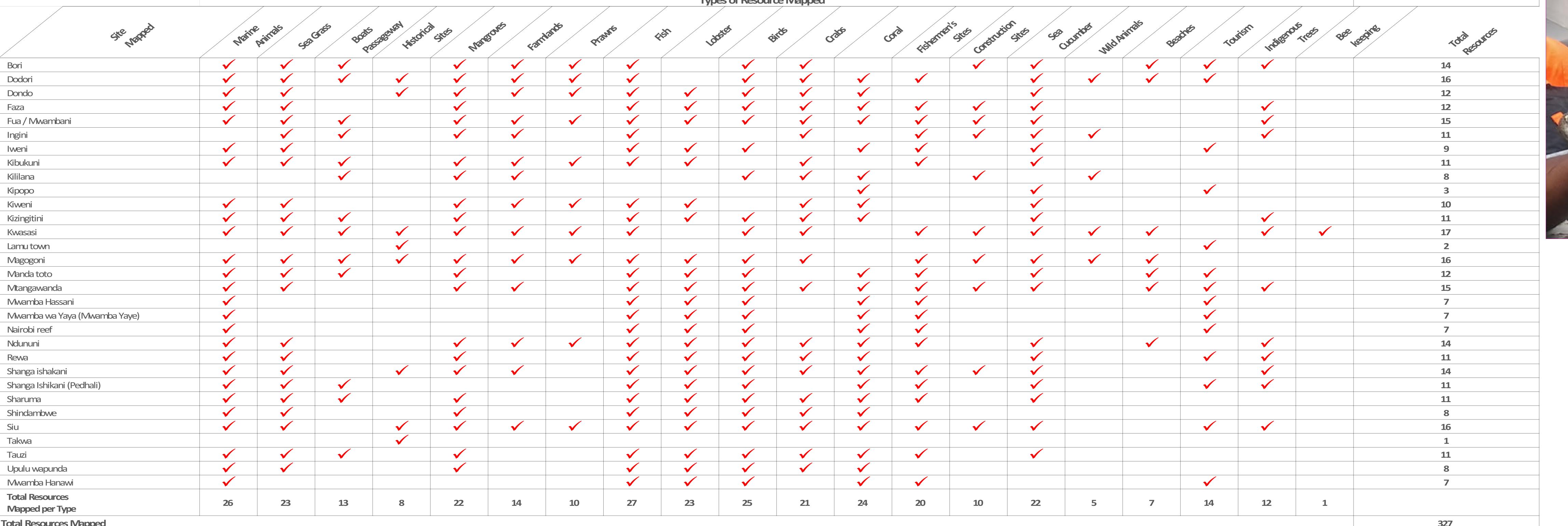
The data results, submitted to the web-based cloud server during the mapping exercise, were downloaded, cleaned and processed to generate thematic maps. The map provides a baseline survey of resources upon which the communities depend, and this will be used to monitor changes that occur as a result of the development projects.
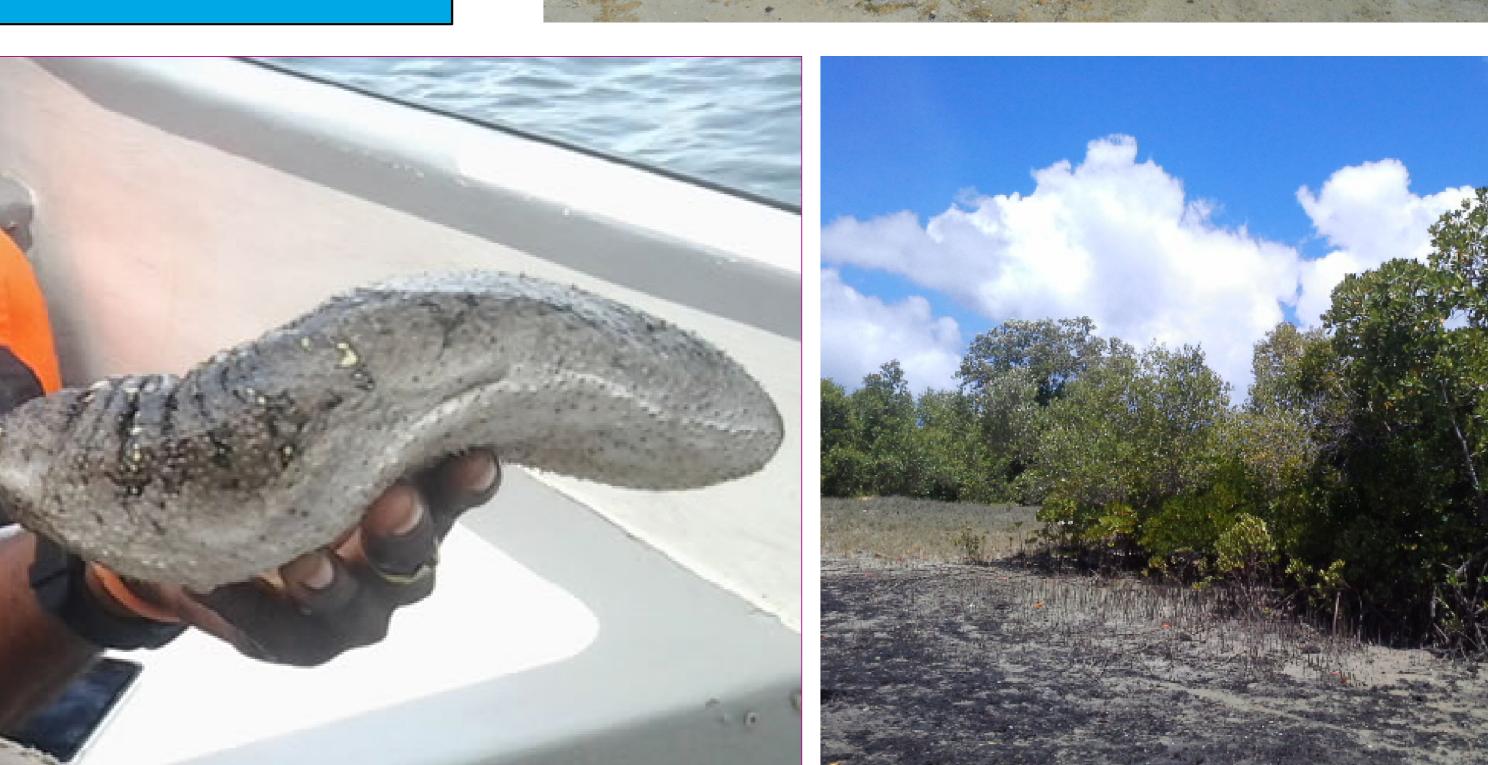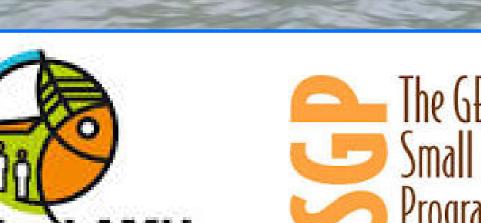

Legend

- Wild Animals
- Historical Sites
- Lobster
- Mangroves
- Marine Animals
- Prawns
- Sea Grass
- Sea Cucumber
- Tourism
- Fishermen's Sites
- Crude Oil Pipeline
- Port Boundary
- Proposed 30 M Road
- Indigenous Trees
- Beaches
- Birds
- Bee keeping
- Construction Sites
- Coral
- Crabs
- Boats Passageway
- Farmlands
- Fish

GCS_WGS_1984
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.0)
Datum: D_WGS_1984
Date updated: February 2017

DEPTH IN METRES (M)
25
100
250
500
1000

0   2.5   5   10 KM

Map labels: oil refinery, Industrial area, Proposed urban area, Ingini, Ndununi, Dondo, Dodori, Kiweni, Upulu wa Punda, Shindambwe, Faza, kibukuni, Koyoo, Siu, Kizingitini, Fua (Mwambani), Bori, Rewa, Mtangawanda, Pate Island, Kwasasi, Shanga Ishakani, Magogoni, Kipopo, Tauzi, Mwamba Hanawi, Kililana, Sharuma, Shanga Ishikani (Pedhali), Iweni, Manda Toto, Nairobi Reef, Manda Island, Mwamba Hassani, Lamu Town, Takwa, Mwamba wa Yaya (Mwamba Yaye)

Site Mapped	Marine Animals	Sea Grass	Boats Passageway	Historical Sites	Mangroves	Farmlands	Prawns	Fish	Lobster	Birds	Crabs	Coral	Fishermen's Sites	Construction Sites	Sea Cucumber	Wild Animals	Beaches	Tourism	Indigenous Trees	Bee keeping	Total Resources
Bori	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓										14
Dodori	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓					16
Dondo	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓					12
Faza	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓													12
Fua / Mwambani	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓								15
Ingini	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓													11
Iweni	✓				✓		✓	✓					✓								9
Kibukuni		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓													11
Kililana					✓	✓		✓					✓	✓							8
Kipopo							✓										✓				3
Kiweni	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓													10
Kizingitini	✓				✓		✓	✓													11
Kwasasi	✓	✓			✓			✓					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		17
Lamu town			✓																		2
Magogoni	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓				16
Manda toto	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓									✓				12
Mtangawanda	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓					✓								15
Mwamba Hassani	✓																				7
Mwamba wa Yaya (Mwamba Yaye)	✓																				7
Nairobi reef	✓																				7
Ndununi	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓								14
Rewa	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓													11
Shanga ishakani	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓					✓								14
Shanga Ishikani (Pedhali)	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓					✓								11
Sharuma	✓				✓		✓	✓													11
Shindambwe	✓				✓		✓	✓													8
Siu	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓					✓					✓			16
Takwa	✓																				1
Tauzi	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			✓										11
Upulu wapunda	✓				✓		✓	✓								✓					8
Mwamba Hanawi	✓															✓					7
Total Resources Mapped per Type	26	23	13	8	22	14	10	27	23	25	24	24	20	10	5	22	7	14	12		
Total Resources Mapped																					327

SAVE LAMU   SGP The GEF Small Grants Programme   UNDP   ERMIS Africa