

Blue Empowerment Project

Multi-Criteria Mapping Workshop Proceedings

Kwale County



Multi-Criteria Mapping (MCM) Workshop



Multi-Criteria Mapping Workshop Proceedings
Pride Inn, Diani - Kwale County
27th February 2023 to 1st March 2023



Acknowledgment

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
BE	Blue Economy
BEP	Blue Empowerment Project
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CBO	Community-Based Organization
COG	Council of Governors
COMRED	Coastal and Marine Resource Development
IMTA	Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JKP	Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani
KEMSFED	Kenya Marine Fisheries Socio-economic Development
KES	Kenya Shillings
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
MCM	Multi-Criteria Mapping
KU	Kenyatta University
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization



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Introduction and Context of the Workshop

A. Overview and Objectives of the Workshop

The Multicriteria Mapping (MCM) workshop was part of the activities in the work package (WP) 3 of the [Blue Empowerment Project \(BE\)](#). The Blue Empowerment Project is a 30-month project in coastal Kenya (with special interest in Kwale and Kilifi Counties), with the objective of tackling barriers for the empowerment of fisher women in Kenya's coastal region through adoption of climate-smart integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA) technology of seaweeds and fish production for improved livelihoods and resilience.

The workshop aimed to utilize the MCM as a participatory approach to assess and establish the priorities for technology, policy, and governance options or optimization of gender-transformative approaches in the Blue Empowerment (BE) project. This is with an intent to address community needs and fit best to a gender responsive integrated aquaculture system. The workshop brought a diverse group of actors in the seaweed and fish sector including community members, researchers, national and county government officers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

During the three day workshop, multiple stakeholders were engaged, while exploring policy, technology, governance and inclusive business options, based on weighted criteria, to identify pathways that would be best suited in promoting uptake of IMTA. An interactive appraisal method called Multicriteria Mapping was used and this method was guided by a gender-lens framework reflecting stakeholder interests, positions and their power, auditing gender and social inclusion gaps in the processes.

B. Participants

The participants of the workshop consisted of representatives from the County Government of Kwale and Kilifi, including Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Gender officials, Bahari Community-Based Organization (CBO) members and project partners such as the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), Seamoss Corporation LTD, and the Bahari CBO network ([Annex 2](#))

C. Workshop Structure

The workshop was structured into sessions delivered over three days (refer Annex1). The first day began with welcoming and opening remarks, followed by presentations on the purpose of the workshop and an introduction to the MCM approach, including options and criteria.

On day two, participants scored and weighted governance pathways (formalized governance, self-organized options, and hybrid governance options), policy pathways (engendering blue economy policies, integrating new practices into existing policies, and promoting informal business frameworks), and technology pathways (Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA), pond-based systems, cage culture, and seaweed farming). Sustainability criteria (environmental, social, and economic sustainability), resilience criteria (adaptability, diversity, and scalability), and criteria for women's economic empowerment (leadership/decision making, access to training/education opportunities, and access/control over resources) were used as scoring criteria.

The third day involved presentations on the preliminary findings of the MCM scoring and weighting data, followed by a plenary discussion on the presented findings.

1

Day I: Introduction to the Workshop and Multi-Criteria Mapping (MCM)

The proceedings of day one commenced with cordial welcome remarks, opening statements, and informative presentations. These presentations included a thorough examination of the baseline survey findings which was held in Sept to Dec 2022. The findings of the baseline survey provided a comprehensive background for the MCM approach. Furthermore, the day's activities also featured a detailed presentation on the introduction to the MCM framework, which served to familiarize participants with the methodology.

1.1 Welcome Remarks

Ms. Eva Komba gave an opening statement and welcomed everyone to the gathering. The meeting's opening remarks were then made by the Bahari CBO chairman, who was then welcomed and introduced.

1.2 Bahari CBO Network Remarks

Tei Usi, the Chairman of Bahari Community-Based Organization (CBO), expressed gratitude to the participants for their attendance and provided an overview of the Blue Empowerment and IMTA projects. The IMTA project utilizes improved technology to integrate seaweed and fish farming. Usi emphasized the importance of stakeholder engagement and creating awareness, noting that the project will end in 18 months. Following Usi's remarks, the Chairlady of the CBO, Mrs. Fatuma, echoed his sentiments and emphasized the project's focus on women's empowerment due to the significant gender inequality present in their community.

1.3 Government Remarks

Kilifi County: Mwangome Cyrillus, the Gender Officer of Kilifi County, expressed gratitude towards the participants and acknowledged the organization's efforts in creating awareness and prioritizing community development. He emphasized the importance of inclusive and gender-responsive development, with a particular emphasis on empowering women to drive community growth and enhance resilience. Mr. Mwangome concluded by stressing the significance of collaboration with other organizations, such as KMSFED, which deals with fisheries-related issues, to improve the community's quality of life.

Kwale County: Moses Githaiga, the Fisheries Officer of Kwale County, commended the meeting's groups in his remarks, highlighting the importance of the IMTA project amidst global climate change and declining fisheries capture. He also appreciated the project's focus on women's empowerment, which aligns with the county's prioritization of the female empowerment agenda. Githaiga emphasized the need for collaboration with other stakeholders with initiatives in the blue economy, such as IUCN, Sea Mmoss, and COMRED, among others.

1.4 Opening Remarks

KMFRI: Dr. Jacqueline Uku: In her remarks, Dr. Jacqueline Uku emphasized the need to assess the current status quo and barriers in order to improve projects focused on technology transfer. She stressed the importance of a bottom-up approach and co-creation in ocean science, as it is essential to understand the diverse stakeholders' perspectives. Dr. Uku expressed gratitude towards Bahari CBO for being critical partners in the project and organizing the workshop. She also emphasized the importance of linking with other initiatives and capturing indigenous knowledge to ensure success. Furthermore, documenting lessons learned in the process is crucial. Dr. Uku urged Bahari to develop their own gender policies while pushing for inclusive policies in the blue economy.



1.5 Presentations

1.5.1 Presentation I: Project Overview and Baseline Survey - Ms. Eva Komba - Bahari CBO Network

Eva Komba presented on the project overview highlighting the project's objectives and work packages. She also presented the results of the baseline survey conducted as part of work package 2. The survey aimed to identify existing policies, technologies, governance structures, and business models, as well as their barriers and opportunities. The survey's findings revealed that women face challenges accessing the ocean during certain times of the month and balancing aquaculture and household work. In terms of policy, the survey identified maritime laws that govern the use of blue resources that lack women's inclusion, and a lack of coherence and gender integration in existing policies. Therefore, there is a need for new technologies to be integrated into policies, and gender-responsive aquaculture policies at national and local levels of government.

The survey also found that informal businesses in the area operate below optimal levels and typically sell their products to groups or individuals, with limited participation of women. There is a need for development of policies that regulate markets and encourage equal participation by both men and women as well as socialist models that compel investors to address community challenges and ensure women's participation, could provide opportunities for improvement.



Regarding governance, the survey identified three models which are formal, informal and hybrid each with their limitations. Hybrid models were found to have the most potential. Finally, the survey identified diverse technologies such as pond-based systems, offshore IMTA, and cage culture, with opportunities for technologies that promote gender empowerment and resilience, such as offshore IMTA.

Questions and Comments

Question and comments arose from diverse stakeholders that is community member and experts from the academia, county governments and NGOs. The questions and comments were with regard to:

- Concerns about fisheries and fisherfolk arise from the receding ocean. Is the location near shore or offshore?
- The contribution of culture to gender equality.
- How to involve more women in the blue economy, what aspects need attention.
- How the community should explore alternative livelihoods besides fishing.
- How the formation of fisheries cooperatives can result to collective benefits.
- How can we encourage community members to explore the ocean more.
- How to initiate a change in mindset through transformational training and awareness creation.

1.5.2 Presentation II: Introduction to MCM, Options and Criteria - Dr. Joel Onyango: African Center for Technology Studies (ACTS)



During the presentation, Dr. Onyango, highlighted that the MCM method utilizes a specialized web-based software tool for data collection and analysis. The project's scaling pathways were also presented, including governance pathways (formalized governance, self-organized options, and hybrid governance options), policy pathways (engendering blue economy policies, integrating new practices into existing policies, and promoting informal business frameworks), and technology pathways (IMTA, pond-based systems, cage culture, and seaweed farming). Additionally, scoring criteria were outlined, including sustainability criteria (environmental, social, and economic sustainability), resilience criteria (adaptability, diversity, and scalability), and criteria for women's economic empowerment (leadership/decision making, access to training/education opportunities, and access/control over resources).

1.6 Discussions

Stakeholders from different backgrounds, including community members, academic experts, NGOs, and county governments, raised several questions and comments on the technology, policy and governance pathways and the scoring criteria. The following issues emanated during the discussions:

1.6.1 Governance

- It was revealed that the Communities have no ownership rights over land and other fishery resources.
- It was suggested that integrity be added as an additional criterion in the On Multi –Criteria Mapping (MCM) model.
- There was a near unanimity of the Hybrid governance system as the most preferred model as it imposes shared responsibility based on co -management of inputs and out puts. Moreover, the community members proposed their own needs, and hence there is a need to empower them for self-governance.
- It was also observed that the hybrid system adequately addresses the aspects of governance based on the economic, social and environmental aspects
- Moreover, to the community, hybrid governance creates a sense of community ownership and recognition while at the same time representing a confluence of expert and indigenous knowledge.
- There was a major concern on how the hybrid form of governance can support market access since one of the challenges facing the fishers’ community is limited markets.
- For instance, it was revealed that whereas KMFRI has been doing research on the value addition of seaweed in Kibuyuni the output is still low. Poor marketing strategies and channels was cited as a major cause. Proper marketing, it was suggested, would make the project sustainable and scalable.
- As such, a proposal was made for markets surveys, market analysis and market segmentation to understand and identify what is demanded and by whom.
- There is a need for convergence between the government, community, and other stakeholders like the private sector.
- The stakeholders have highlighted the importance of defining the role and extent of government involvement in hybrid options.
- The community can prepare themselves for self-organization, while the government has resources for management in a hybrid governance model.
- There is a need for other forms of governance, such as inclusive forms of participation at all levels at the national level.
- Clear regulations can help the community operate well, but there is a need to sensitize them so that they know their own needs, and the government needs to have the communities' buy-in.
- The stakeholders have suggested integrating indigenous knowledge into this form of governance and learning from women's groups who are very self-organized. However, the existing cultural barriers that limit women access into the sea must be tackled.
- By law, Beach Management Units (BMU) are supposed to finance their own activities (security, patrols etc.) but they rarely have resources to do so.
- Create structures on disaster mitigation, response and management. At the same time explore the mechanism of securing the cages from vandals and thieves.
- Engage all community members and demographics into mindsets shift and transformation
- A blend of expert and indigenous knowledge is needed as to create sustainable project models
- The stakeholders questioned how the hybrid form of governance can support market access since one of the challenges facing the fishers’ community is limited markets.
- The community members proposed their own needs, and hence there is a need to empower them for self-governance.
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- The stakeholders have suggested integrating indigenous knowledge into this form of governance and learning from women's groups who are very self-organized.

1.6.2 Technology

- The stakeholders acknowledged that the IMTA system is eco-friendly since waste will be used in seaweed farming. However, its benefits must be sufficiently explained to the community.
- Seaweed farming is what they are already familiar with hence a need for more awareness on IMTA and its benefits. Adoption of fisheries technology must take into consideration the spatial plans so as to determine what can be done where based on the three distinctions of offshore, inshore and near shore.
- The Spatial plans will also inform the demarcation area for seaweed farming, cages and IMTA.
- IMTA system will be offshore, but distance must be determined by the spatial plans.
- The ultimate goal is to have a technology option but that which will lead to women economic empowerment.
- Concerns were raised about profitability since IMTA is starting out. It was indicated that the survival rates of fish in cages are very low, hence no profit. Therefore, seaweed farming is profitable because it does not require fertilizers, maintenance cost is low, and it has higher market value than fish. Cage farming on the coast is a challenge compared to Lake Victoria is that the species kept in cages are highly affected by the nets. Additionally, at Lake Victoria, fish is often exported compared to the coast, this is an indication that cage farming is a profitable venture to Lake Victoria, hence more investment.
- The stakeholders support IMTA because it is research and it will provide knowledge on fish farming, and it is focused on women empowerment, and women will be highly involved in this project because they are not involved largely in the fish value chain.
- In light of climate change, there is a need for vertical investment.
- The stakeholders highlighted the importance of tying this research/innovation to the market and looking for ways to support the community to access the market for these products.
- There is a need for cooperatives because this group reduces the entry of brokers in the fish value chain.
- The stakeholders suggested looking for alternative fish species, such as profitable species like lobster, Kamba Mawe, and crabs that cost approximately KES 400 per KG and KES1300 per kg respectively.
- The stakeholders asked whether it is possible to focus on multiple IMTA pilots because there are different groups in Bahari (approximately 14 groups) and maybe have some areas with seaweed blocks and others with fish cages.

1.6.3 Policy Outcomes

- It was emphasized that policy recommendations should be one of the outputs of the project.
- Engendering blue economy, it was said, should be one of the key policy recommendations with the view that ocean as a resource should benefit both genders.
- Beyond fisheries and aquaculture, the policy should also explore models of alternative livelihoods along the ocean and other water bodies such as cultural tourism. coastal cuisine and hosting tourists. Others include initiatives to Research, document and commercialize the traditional knowledge on medicinal plants and nutrition from the ocean.
- it was suggested that there is a need for fisheries policy mapping jointly with the Council of Governors.
- It was suggested that Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani be involved in future project meetings. Meanwhile, ACTS to follow with the COG on the pending projects on supporting COG to develop a blue economy policy and work with counties to integrate blue economy into the County Integrated Development Plan.
- The project must also give counties technical support to implement policy proposals and activities.
- It was also proposed that counties and the State Department for Cooperatives collaborate to transform Beach Management Units (BMUs) into cooperatives so that they can operate as commercial entities.

2

Day 2: Scoring and Weighting Policy, Governance and Technology Pathways Using MCM Tool

The second day of the workshop started with a recap of the first day of the workshop. Thereafter the participants were introduced to the MCM tool, and how to login into the online MCM platform. The participants were then introduced to the different options, criteria/principles which were open for their judgement and determination of their fit for assessment. This was followed by a step-by-step presentation on how the participants can assess the technology, policy and governance options using the defined criteria, assess scores and assign weights as shown in Figure 1 below;



Accessing the Platform: The participants were instructed on how to access the MCM tool, including being provided with an email and password to facilitate their access. Additionally, they were shown how to initiate an engagement using the MCM tool.

Reviewing Options: The participants were also instructed on how to review the options available. These options represented a range of technologies, policies, and governance measures that could be pursued to address community needs and create a gender-responsive integrated aquaculture system. The participants were taken through the core options and were asked if they noticed any gaps in the set of core options. They were also encouraged to provide notes on why they considered certain options to be critical.

Define Criteria: During the presentation, the concept of "criteria" was defined as the various factors that participants should consider when comparing and choosing between different options. These included sustainability criteria such as environmental, social, and economic sustainability, as well as resilience criteria such as adaptability, diversity, and scalability. Additionally, criteria for women's economic empowerment were discussed, including leadership/decision-making, access to training/education opportunities, and access/control over resources. It was emphasized that the criteria would address any issue relevant to the assessment of the performance of any of the options, and that the criteria would be applied equally to all options. The presenter also noted that participants were free to identify and define their own criteria as they saw fit and were encouraged to provide notes on why they considered certain options to be critical.

Assessment of Scores: Having defined their criteria, the participants were instructed to evaluate the relative performance of different options under each of their defined criteria. Performance under each criterion was expressed using a number on an intuitive personal scale, with a high score indicating good performance and a low score indicating poor performance. Participants were encouraged to use a 0-100 scale for scoring. Additionally, they were advised to provide as much detail as possible on the qualitative reasons and conditions underlying their quantitative judgments. It was emphasized that these justifications would be crucial and would be recorded (through audio recording or transcript) to inform the interpretation of different criteria and options during analysis.

Assigning Weights: This was done after a short break. The participants were shown the difference between assigning importance weights and assessing the scores, where it was highlighted that the assigning weights involves thinking about subjective values rather than technical judgements. It was further distinguished, Scores express judgments over the technical performance of each option under specific criteria – reflecting only one part of the full range of relevant issues. While weights express subjective values concerning the relative importance of the different criteria – together reflecting the full range of relevant issues. It was highlighted that there was no single 'correct' approach to the assigning of weights. Hence, the participants were to assign weights based on their preference relative importance of each criterion. The participants were urged this was an iterative process and they could re-adjust their weights freely.

Exiting MCM Engagement: It was emphasized that before existing the structured MCM process, the participants were to confirm they have arrived at a final ranking picture, which satisfies them as a reasonable expression of their own particular view on the performance of the different options, given the available information at that point in time.

3 Findings Presentation and Plenary Discussions

The third day of the workshop included a recap of day two of the workshop. Which included the scoring and weighting exercise for policy pathways (engendering blue economy policies, integrating new practices into existing policies, and promoting informal business frameworks), and technology pathways (IMTA, pond-based systems, cage culture, and seaweed farming).The scoring and weighting were based on scoring criteria including sustainability criteria (environmental, social, and economic sustainability), resilience criteria (adaptability, diversity, and scalability), and criteria for women's economic empowerment (leadership/decision making, access to training/education opportunities, and access/control over resources).

It also includes presentation of the preliminary findings, group discussions on the finding and plenary discussion on dissemination of the group discussion.

2.1 Presentation on Preliminary Findings on Data Collected from MCM Tool

The presentation highlighted the preliminary findings from the analysis of data from the MCM scoring and weighting.

Governance Options: In Figure 1 below, majority of the stakeholder preferred hybrid governance in comparison to formal and self-organized. The strong preference is reflected in a relatively high mean ranking for the hybrid governance option (the mean ranking being the midpoint of the thick orange bars). The participants perceived this form of governance to foster collaboration and partnership among governments and community members. However, it was indicated there should be the structures should be defined clearly, especially on the issues of inputs (financial, manpower, etc.) and the sharing of benefits. The stakeholder averagely preferred formal and self-organized governance. This is reflected by an average mean ranking for the two options (formal and self-governance). The participants documented that decision-making in formal governance takes longer due to government bureaucracies. They also indicated self-governance could result in the abuse and misuse of resources by only a few individuals in the community.

The findings were similar to the analysis of the community members (Figure 2) and expert perspectives separately (Figure 3). The community members and experts preferred hybrid governance as indicated by a relatively high mean ranking for the hybrid governance option in both two perspectives.

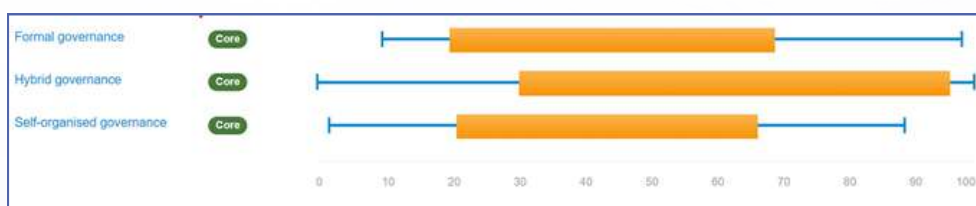


Figure 1: Overall Preference of Governance Option

Community Members Governance Pathways

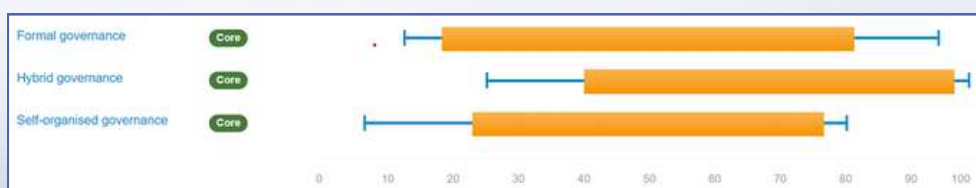


Figure 2: Community Members Preference on Governance Pathways

Experts Governance Options

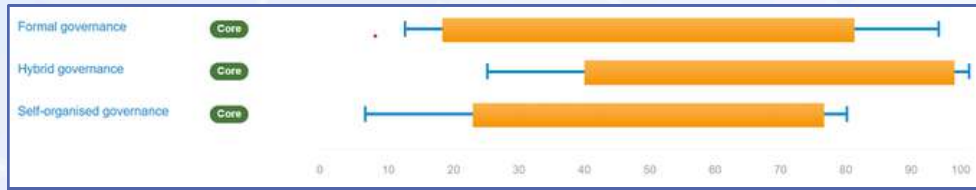


Figure 3: Experts Preference on Governance Options

Policy Options: In terms of policy options, the engendering of blue economy pathways was found to be a significantly more favored pathway than both informal business frameworks and the integration of new practices, as evidenced by Figure 4. However, when considering the preferences of the community members and experts present during the MCM scoring exercise, it is worth noting that community members expressed a greater preference for the policy option of integrating new practices (as shown in Figure 5), while experts favored the engendering policy options (as shown in Figure 6)

Overall Policy Pathways

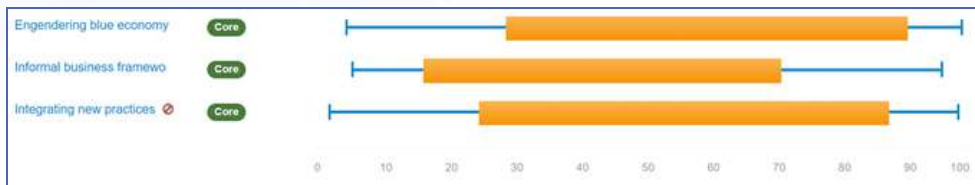


Figure 4: Overall Policy pathways

Community Members Policy Pathways

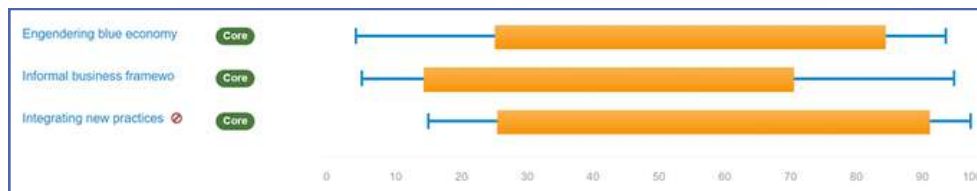


Figure 5: Community Members Policy Pathways

Experts Governance Options

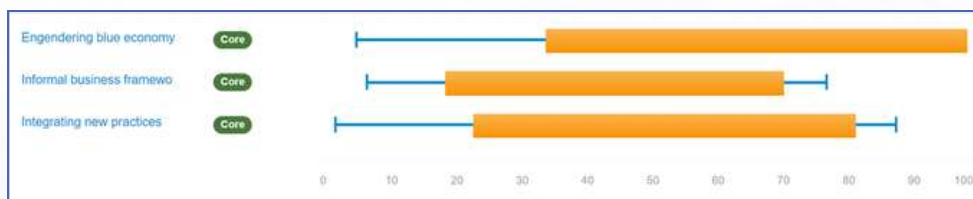


Figure 6: Experts Governance Options

Technology Options: Overall, IMTA and seaweed farming were the most preferred technology options, in contrast to cage culture and pond-based mariculture, according to figure 7. Among the community members and experts available during the MCM scoring exercise, the community members favored seaweed farming (as represented in figure 8), while experts preferred IMTA options (as indicated in figure 9).

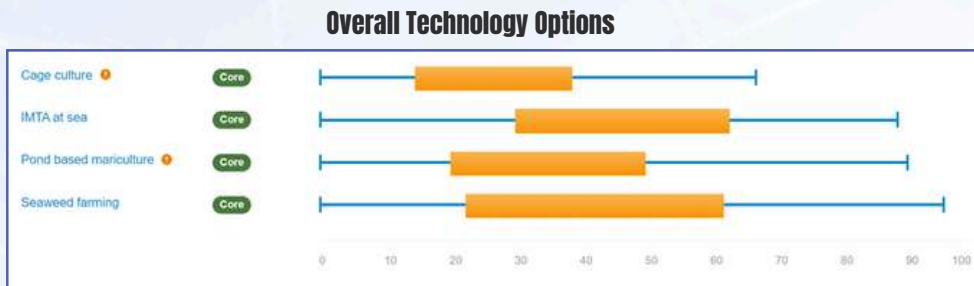


Figure 7: Overall Technology Options

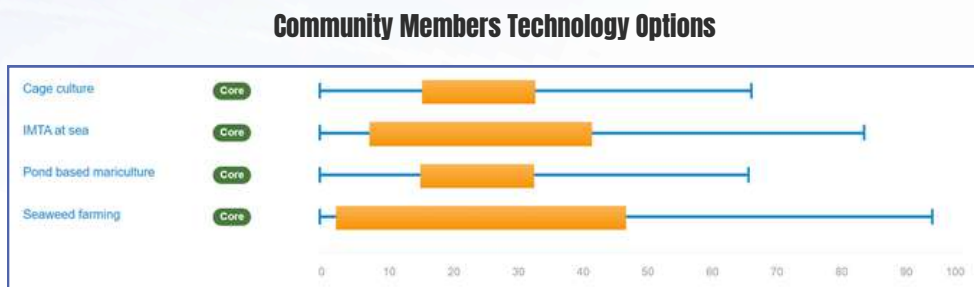


Figure 8: Community Members Technology Options

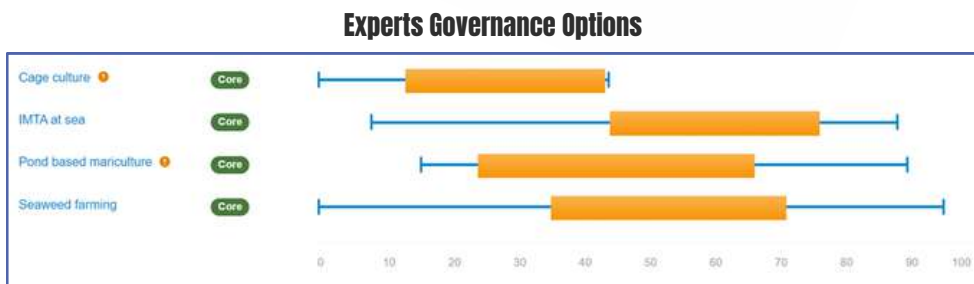


Figure 9: Experts Governance Options

Discussions: The experts were drawn from different sectors including academia, fisheries research institutions, international organizations, county government of Kilifi and Kwale and Non-Governmental Organizations.

There was consensus among the experts that the hybrid system of governance is the most ideal model as it enhances community voice and participation through co-management. However, for the model to be effective, the community must be empowered enough to become equal players and active participants in budgeting, policy making and project implementation. Previous initiatives at co-management have been undermined by the fact that the community have no ownership rights over land and other resources.

Moreover, it was emphasized that experts must regard the community members as experts in their own right based on their lived experiences and the indigenous knowledge, they possess. A such, any research initiatives and project implementation must take into consideration the views and inputs of the community members. It was also observed that cultural factors and limited control over resources have curtailed the full participation of women.

It was also agreed that whereas IMTA is a better technology choice, its benefits must be adequately explained to the community so that they can fully embrace it. The experts also observed that since the community is already doing sea-weed faring there is a need to scale it up before gradually introducing IMTA.

2.2 Group Discussions and Plenary Discussions

During the group and plenary discussions, participants were stratified into four groups based on gender and stakeholder categories, including community men and women, and non-community men and women. The objective of the discussion groups was to review and provide feedback on the preliminary results, agree or disagree with the findings, and offer justifications for their positions. Additionally, the groups were requested to identify gaps in policy, technology, and governance options.

The feedback from the group discussions were presented in the plenary discussion by group representatives as follows;

Community Women Group - Ms. Mwandazi Mwarabu- Bahari CBO

The community women group preferred a hybrid form of governance, citing the need for government assistance in certain issues, and acknowledging the preference of experts for this approach. They also recognized that the government governs the ocean, and hence requires its approval for community utilization of marine resources. The group recommended the adoption of Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) technology, which they believed would increase their income, and suggested that diversification into other fish species, such as prawns, would be beneficial. The women also proposed the new practices integration policy option because, the engendering of blue economy policies already exist and the integration of new practices will enable them to overcome the challenges faced by existing technologies.

Non-Community Men Group - Mr. Rahma Kivugo - WWF

The non-community members highly prioritize a hybrid form of governance, which has been largely defined under Kenyan laws, but there is a concern about its functionality in our laws. Therefore, it is necessary to operationalize this component of our legislation and define clear roles between the government and the community.

Regarding technology, the men preferred IMTA technology and cited the potential to create a new revenue stream as a reason.

In terms of policy options, the men inclined towards engendering blue economy policies through awareness creation and information provision to optimize women's involvement. It is essential to recognize the impact of women in the blue economy.

Non-Community Women Group-Technology- Ms. Brenda Mwanyumba- Base Titanium

Technology: Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) fosters circularity in the blue economy by utilizing waste from fish farming as nutrients in seaweed farming. However, this technology poses challenges in sustainability and may release pollutants into the ocean, especially if plastic is used to develop cages.

Governance: The women expressed a preference for a hybrid form of governance that brings the community together and encourages a bottom-up approach to governance. This form of governance allows the government to understand the community's needs better than a top-down approach. It also promotes community and government buy-in for various development initiatives and policies. However, it raises concerns about the extent of government control. Therefore, it is necessary to define the roles of the government and community clearly to avoid conflicts and duplication of roles.

Policy options: There was a split in deciding on policy options, with some favoring engendering blue economy policies because the current policies do not include gender aspects. Others preferred the inclusion of new practices, but there is a need for more women to be included in these practices.

Community Men Group - Mr. Kiruwa Ali- Bahari CBO

Mr. Kiruwa Ali, indicated the technological solution preferred by them involves the adoption of seaweed farming practices, which have been previously researched and demonstrated to be effective by the farmers. Thus, there is a compelling case to upscale these practices owing to their perceived benefits.

Policy option: The men incline towards hybrid and there is need for everyone in the community to be involved in governance issues.

2.3 Further Discussions

During the plenary discussions, the participants shared several comments and questions, some of which are listed below:

- The community has been engaged in value addition for aquaculture products; however, accessing diverse markets across the country remains a challenge. Participants asked for suggestions on how to reach these markets.
- While the community is receiving training on new practices, caution is necessary to avoid perpetuating existing problems. Additionally, participants stressed the importance of following instructions to prevent creating new problems.
- Optimal implementation of new practices requires transport technologies, which are currently lacking.
- Although market access has been identified as a problem, it is crucial to objectively analyze the issue. Participants recommended linking with market entry points and ensuring product quality and compliance with market standards.
- Project publicity and exchanges with programs sharing similar goals and objectives were recommended to promote partnership, which is crucial for addressing challenges in blue economy initiatives.
- Participants discussed the potential of utilizing technologies in marketing, specifically social media, to promote community products.
- Access to finance remains a challenge for community members, indicating the need for the county to provide sustainable financial packages.
- Participants noted the overrepresentation of Kwale County in the workshop despite the project being implemented in both Kwale and Kilifi. They recommended involving other government departments, such as the Kenya Fisheries Service, critical for managing ocean resources.



Participants during the MCM Workshop

2.4 Closing Remarks

At the workshop's conclusion, Mr. Tei Usi-Bahari of the CBO Network expressed gratitude to all participants and encouraged the community to support the Blue Economy project. He urged NGOs, county governments, and government departments present to avoid excluding the community from their projects, as they are critical resources for successful project implementation.

Annexes

Annex 1: Multi-Criteria Mapping Workshop Agenda

DAY ONE		
Timing	Activity	Facilitator
Session 1 - Moderator: Joel Onyango		
1200hrs	Registration and check-in	Luseka/Mwandazi
1300hrs	Introductions (National & County Govt', Administration, Partners)	Eva Komba
1330hrs	Lunch	All
1430hrs	Welcoming remarks	Tei Bakari/Fatuma Usi
1445hrs	Introduction to the project – socio-economic data	Eva Komba
1500hrs	Opening remarks	Jacqueline Uku
1510hrs	Introduction to MCM, options and criteria	Joel Onyango
1550hrs	Break	All
1600hrs	Review & discussions of options & criteria	Morine Kinyua
1700hrs	Wrap up and close of day 1	
DAY TWO		
Session 2 - Moderator: Dorcas Kalele		
Timing	Activity	Facilitator
0830hrs	Registration	Luseka/Mwandazi
0900hrs	Recap of MCM options, Criteria, process	Morine Kinyua
0930hrs	Assessment of options	Joel Onyango
1130hrs	Break	All
1150hrs	Assessments of options...continued	Hinzano Mdzomba
1330hrs	Lunch	1 hour
Session 3 - Moderator: Eva Komba		
1430hrs	Assessment of options...continued	Dorcas Kalele
1600hrs	Break	All
1620hrs	Criteria weighting	Joel Onyango
1730hrs	Wrap up and close of day 2	All
DAY THREE		
Session 4 - Moderator: Stella Wanjiku		
Timing	Activity	Duration
0830hrs	Registrations	Luseka/Mwandazi
0900hrs	Recap of day 2	Lindah Fatuma
0910hrs	Presentation of the assessment analysis	Joel Onyango
1010hrs	Stakeholder perspectives & discussions	Dorcas Kalele
1130hrs	Break	All
1200hrs	Wrap-up & way forward	Linus Kosambo
1300hrs	Lunch & Departure	All

Annex 2: Multi-Criteria Mapping Workshop Participants

	Name	Organization
1	Catherine Kilelu	ACTS
2	Dorcas Kalele	ACTS
3	Erica Atieno	ACTS
4	Joel Onyango	ACTS
5	Luseka Mwanzi	ACTS
6	Calvin Otieno	ACTS
7	Fiona Makayoto	ACTS
9	Linda Fatuma	ACTS
10	Faith Kimanga	ACTS
11	Alex Kimathi	KMFRI
12	Nyalle Lemmy	CGO Kilifi
13	Githaiga Moses	CGO Kwale
14	Mwangome Cyrillus	CGO Kilifi
15	Fatuma Mohamed	Bahari CBO
16	Jabiri Mwangunguvu	Bahari CBO
17	Nasorro Mwabao	Bahari CBO
18	Abdalla Mwadau	Bahari CBO
19	Muhammed Usi	Bahari CBO
20	Tei Bakari Usi	Bahari CBO
21	Clifford Ochiel	COMRED
22	Mwalulu Iddi	Bahari CBO
23	Mwanakombo Hamisi	Bahari CBO
24	Mwandazi Mwarabu	Bahari CBO
25	Benadate Nazi	CGO Kilifi fisheries
26	Brenda Mwanyumba	Base Titanium
27	Mwajumbe Nassoro	Base Titanium
28	Morine Mukami	KMFRI
29	Derrick Gitari	KMFRI
30	Josephine Obondo	Sea Moss Coop
31	Charles Maiyo	KIRDI
32	Saumu Hamadi	Bahari CBO
33	Dr. Victor Lutsili	Technical University Mombasa
34	Prof. Benard Fulanda	Pwani University
35	Masudi Mwamtaka	Bahari CBO
36	Mwajumbe Nassoro	Bahari CBO
37.	Mwaziza Mwamtaka	Bahari CBO
38.	Jacqueline Uku	KMFRI
39.	Kiruwa Ali	Bahari CBO
40.	Omari Jabiri	Bahari CBO
41.	Mwahija Masudi Supi	Bahari CBO
42.	Rahma Kivugo	World Wildlife Fund
43.	Sheban Hinzano	KMFRI
44.	Stephen Mwangi	KMFRI



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