

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM PARTNERSHIP FUND

Proceedings of a Workshop to document lessons learnt from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund's investment in increasing the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania.



Ukunda Town, Kenya
28th - 29th November 2007



Executive Summary

This report describes the proceedings of a workshop which brought together grantees receiving support from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) for increasing the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania and other relevant stakeholders. The aim of the workshop was to share experiences and document lessons learned during the implementation of these projects.

The workshop was held at the Millennium Hotel, Ukunda Town, near Mombassa between 28th – 29th November 2007. Twenty-six people participated in the workshop including representatives of: the civil society organisations implementing the conservation and livelihood projects financed by CEPF; relevant government departments including the Tanzanian Forestry and Beekeeping Division and the Kenya Forest Service; CEPF and the World Bank.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund has invested US\$ 7 million in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania. This investment is guided by five strategic funding directions. The first strategic funding direction is 'Increase the ability of local populations in the hotspot to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation, especially in and around Lower Tana River Forests, Taita Hills, East Usambaras/Tanga, Udzungwas and Jozani Forest. The workshop focused specifically on CEPF's investment in this strategic funding direction. There are 29 projects being supported under this strategic direction representing an investment of approximately US\$ 3,000,000.

The workshop was organised by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group on behalf of the Coordination Unit for CEPF's investment in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests. The workshop contributed to CEPF's commitment to share information about its investment in the region.

During the workshop seventeen presentations were made about projects being financed by CEPF and one presentation was made by the related 'East Usambara Forest Landscape Restoration project' being implemented by TFCG in partnership with WWF TPO. Each presentation was followed by discussions. The participants then wrote down some key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats relating to CEPF's investment. On Day 2, participants learnt more on the CEPF community grants programme and visited three community projects supported by CEPF in the vicinity of Ukunda.

For more information about CEPF's investment in the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal forests, please visit www.cepf.net or cepf.tfcg.org or contact the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, PO Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (tfcg@tfcg.or.tz)

Acknowledgements

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We thank Samson Njihia of the Kenya Forest Service and Mathias Lema of the Tanzania Forestry Division for co-chairing the meeting

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The proprietors and management of the Millennium Hotel, Ukunda Town also deserve thanks for providing the facilities and sustenance to keep the meeting going.

This workshop report was prepared by Nike Doggart (TFCG) and Bettie Luwuge (TFCG).

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List of acronyms

AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
EAWLS	East African Wildlife Society
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JFM	Joint Forest Management
KCT	Kasigau Conservation Trust
KWSTI	Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
VEC	Village Environmental Committee
VFMA	Village Forest Management Area
VLFR	Village Land Forest Reserve
WCST	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1) Background to the workshop

1.1 Introduction

This report describes a workshop that brought together grantees receiving support from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund to support projects promoting local populations in the hotspot to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania. The aim of the workshop was to share experiences and document lessons learned during the implementation of these projects.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the French Development Agency, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. Conservation International administers the fund. CEPF provides strategic assistance to nongovernmental organizations, community groups and other civil society partners to help safeguard Earth's biodiversity hotspots. A fundamental goal is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation. The partnership invests in biodiversity hotspots, Earth's biologically richest and most threatened areas. CEPF focuses on hotspots in the developing world and strategically targets priority areas in the hotspots for maximum impact.

CEPF provides funding and technical assistance to civil society groups. It acts as a catalyst to create strategic working alliances among diverse groups, combining unique capacities and eliminating duplication of efforts for a comprehensive, coordinated approach.

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund has invested US\$ 7 million in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania. This investment is guided by five strategic funding directions:

1. Increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation, especially in and around Lower Tana River Forests; Taita Hills; East Usambaras / Tanga; Udzungwas; and Jozani Forest.
2. Restore and increase connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot, especially in Lower Tana River Forests; Taita Hills; East Usambaras / Tanga and Udzungwas.
3. Improve biological knowledge in the hotspot (all 160 sites eligible).
4. Establish a small grants program in the hotspot (all 160 sites eligible) that focuses on critically endangered species and small-scale efforts to increase connectivity of biologically important habitat patches.
5. Develop and support efforts for further fundraising for the hotspot.

Within East Africa, CEPF's investment has been coordinated by four organizations and their partners. These organizations are working together to achieve CEPF's desired outcomes in the region. The four organizations are: BirdLife International - Africa Secretariat (in Kenya the Birdlife Partner is Nature Kenya. In Tanzania the Birdlife Partner is the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST)); International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and WWF - East Africa Regional Programme Office. The job of the CEPF coordination unit is to ensure that an effective, efficient and coordinated approach is applied amongst stakeholders to achieve the CEPF conservation outcomes for the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests. To achieve this goal, the unit aims to meet four objectives. Each organisation is responsible for taking a lead on one of these objectives.

The objectives are as follows:

Objective 1: 'An Eastern Arc Coastal Forest coordination unit exists with appropriate mechanisms to facilitate achievement of the investment priorities identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile'. (Led by ICIPE)

Objective 2: 'Stakeholders within civil society and government are aware of the CEPF process, goals and achievements and are sharing experiences'. (Led by TFCG)

Objective 3: 'Civil society stakeholders are supported to design effective conservation projects in line with the CEPF Ecosystem Profile and submit proposals to CEPF'. (Led by WWF)

Objective 4: 'A comprehensive and complementary suite of CEPF projects (within budget) is in place to fully address the strategic directions / investment priorities identified in the ecosystem profile'. (Led by BirdLife)

The workshop described in this report relates to an activity that contributes to Objective 2 of the Coordination Unit's work. As part of the work under this objective, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) developed a communication strategy to guide awareness raising and information sharing activities related to CEPF's investment. Stakeholder meetings were one of the activities identified in this strategy as providing a useful mechanism for communicating results and lessons learned. The meeting described in this report is the fourth meeting of a series of lessons learned workshops which have focused on each of the strategic funding directions supported by CEPF.

1.2 Workshop aim

The aim of the workshop was to bring together CEPF grantees involved in projects under CEPF Strategic Funding Direction 1 to share experiences on increasing the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation, and to document lessons learnt.

1.3 Expected outputs

- Grantees have an opportunity to share experiences and to learn about other projects being supported by CEPF.
- Grantees have an opportunity to identify areas of potential synergy between projects.
- Relevant stakeholders including government departments and national research institutions can learn about the projects financed by CEPF.
- Participants will identify some of the key lessons that have been learned through the implementation of the CEPF projects.
- CEPF representatives and grantees have an opportunity to meet and discuss the progress of their projects.
- A report documenting the progress and lessons learned from projects supported by CEPF under Strategic Funding Direction 1.
- Recommendations on ways of strengthening local involvement in biodiversity conservation activities.

1.4 Participants

The lead contacts under all projects supported through CEPF's strategic funding direction 1 were invited to the workshop except for those who had attended previous workshops. Of the 29 community conservation and livelihood projects supported by CEPF, representatives of 17 projects were able to attend. In addition, we had participation from the Kenya Forest Service and the Tanzanian Forestry and Beekeeping Division. A total of 26 people participated in the workshop. The full list of participants is included as Appendix 3.

1.5 Workshop structure and organisation

The workshop continued over two days from 28th – 29th November 2007 at the Millennium Hotel in Ukunda Town, near Mombasa, Kenya. The workshop was organised by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group with assistance from WWF EARPO on behalf of the CEPF Coordination Unit for the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forests. During the first day, grantees gave presentations on their projects. The presentations focused on the aims, methods, results and lessons learned from the projects. After each presentation, participants had an opportunity to ask questions and discuss the results. Participants also brainstormed on key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats relating to CEPF's investment. On Day 2 Participants had an opportunity to learn more about the CEPF community grants scheme and to visit three of the projects supported by CEPF in the vicinity of Ukunda Town: Kaya Muhaka, Gogoni and Kaya Kinondo.

1.6 Report structure

This report includes summaries of each of the presentations made during the workshop. The text for each presentation is based on the power point files prepared by the presenters. Additional information outlined verbally by the presenter is documented as foot notes. At the end of each section, there is a summary of the discussions that took place after each presentation. The project presentations are followed by a description of the field visits as well as a summary of some of the key lessons learnt. The workshop timetable, instructions for the lessons learnt exercise, a list of participants and the detailed results of SWOT analysis of the investment are provided as appendices.

Many of the presentations included attractive and illustrative photographs and graphics however many of these have had to be removed in order to keep the size of the PDF file small enough to be able to share this document electronically.

2) Presentations

2.1 Opening remarks and participant introductions

Nike Daggart began by welcoming all the participants to the Millennium Hotel, and to Mombasa and outlining the rationale and background to the workshop.

The workshop was officially opened by the two chairpersons of the workshop. From Tanzania was Mr. Mathias Lema - representing the Director for Forestry and in Kenya was Mr Samson Njihia Representing the Director of the Kenya Forest Service. Both expressed their delight to be involved in this workshop and delivered apologies and greetings from the respective countries. They noted that given the challenges that face the forestry sector, including widespread illegal logging, they were glad that CEPF has been so committed to supporting the conservation of the region's forests.

2.2 Presentation 1: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya

Presented by John Watkin, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

What is a Hotspot?

They are reservoirs of the greatest numbers of species.

These areas are defined by having 1,500 endemic species of vascular plants.

And having already lost 70% of their original habitat.

34 Hotspots have been identified globally.

These cover 2.3 % of the land surface and include 77 % of all the world's species

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF).

CEPF is a joint initiative of l'Agence Française de Développement, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank. It was founded in 2000.

A fundamental goal is to ensure civil society is engaged in biodiversity conservation.

CEPF's investment in Tanzania and Kenya

1. Increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation
2. Restore and increase connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot
3. Improve biological knowledge in the hotspot.
4. Establish a small grants program in the hotspot that focuses on critically endangered species
5. Develop and support efforts for further fundraising for the hotspot

Increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation

What does this mean?

Mitigate threats (Agriculture, Pressure on forest resources, Timber, Settlement, Urbanization, Fires.) and...

Generate benefits through activities that benefit people and conservation

How has this been done?

We are here to find out, share ideas and lessons learnt. Meet new friends and suggest how to improve on what can be achieved.

Discussion

Q: Is there any possibility for CEPF to continue in the region?

A: CEPF is a 5 year funded programme. At present there are no plans to re-invest in this area until all the hotspots have received funding.

Comment: If CEPF aims to increase the ability of the local people to benefit from and contribute to the biodiversity conservation, it is also important that local people gain access to some of the biodiversity values. If both countries don't provide access to these resources it is difficult to see how communities can benefit.

2.3 Presentation 2: Promoting community involvement in resource protection in and around the Boni-Dodori Forests

Presented by Iregi Mwenja, Wildlife Direct



Boni and Dodori Forests

- Boni-Dodori forest is a mosaic of forest patches, savanna woodlands, bush lands, thickets and farmland
- Insecurity has made the area inaccessible to biologists
- Biodiversity remains unknown and unprotected

Community

- Communities close to the reserves are inhabited by Boni people who are traditionally hunter-gatherers
- There are 8,200 Boni with 8,000 of the them found in Kenya
- Today, they depend on agriculture and honey collection
- The forest has become inaccessible due to demarcation as a Protected Area and insecurity

Biodiversity conservation

Both the traditional and the new livelihood options are natural resources based.

They need to be sustainably managed but biodiversity conservation is constrained by:

1. Chronic under-funding for conservation management
2. Insufficient capacity for biodiversity conservation
3. Inadequate knowledge of the ecosystem

ACF Kenya work

Help local communities and organizations in Boni-Dodori to:

1. Identify key threats to their ecosystems and
2. Strengthen pilot monitoring and awareness creation activities

Objectives

1. Improve local capacity
2. Pilot programs for participatory monitoring activities
3. Facilitate communication with the outside

Appraisal of Threats

1. Interviews
2. Community scouts
3. Direct field observation
4. Government records
5. Literature review

Findings

- Forest Fires
- Shifting Cultivation
- Cross-border Poaching
- Subsistence poaching
- Human wildlife conflict
- Illegal mangrove harvesting
- Somali Cattle influx in the Boni
- Commercial Fishing in the reserves
- Illegal commercial harvesting of indigenous trees

Resource monitoring

- Community scouts
- Patrol forest for illegal activities
- Reports threats to authorities
- Monitor endangered species

- Deter illegal activities
- Combat threats

School Environment club

Awareness creation to:

- Eradicate shifting cultivation
- Improve honey harvesting
- Eradicate poaching
- Reduce forest fires

Challenges

- Insecurity
- War in Somalia
- Low level of awareness
- Inaccessibility of most areas
- Lack of or very poor infrastructure
- Lack of information on the biodiversity and threats
- Government neglect/lack of interest in the area
- “Mini el nino” in late 2006 disrupting field activities

Recommendations

- Alternative sustainable livelihoods
- Modernize beekeeping to maximize production
- Marketing of the products outside
- Training on PFM – Participatory Forest Management
- Government should invest more

Conclusion

“..... Building local human capacity is the major element in the sustainability strategy. No matter how global the world becomes, it will be local actions that will largely determine the future of biodiversity hotspots. The prospects for the hotspots will be greatly improved if these local actions are motivated by conservation concerns and guided by good science” CEPF Ecosystem Profile: Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests

Discussion Given all the challenges around Boni-Dodori what is the way forward?

A. The difficulties faced in the area mean that even more effort should go into conserving these areas particularly given high levels of endemism.

Q. When doing threat analysis with the community, what was ranked highest in the process?

A. Unfortunately we did not rank the threats, we just focused on documenting them.

2.4 Presentation 3: Evaluation of TFCG's PFM initiatives in the Eastern Arc and the impact of participatory forest management on local forest-based livelihoods.

Presented by Charles Meshack, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

Presentation Contents

- Background
- Research tools
- Findings & Discussion
- Conclusions

Background

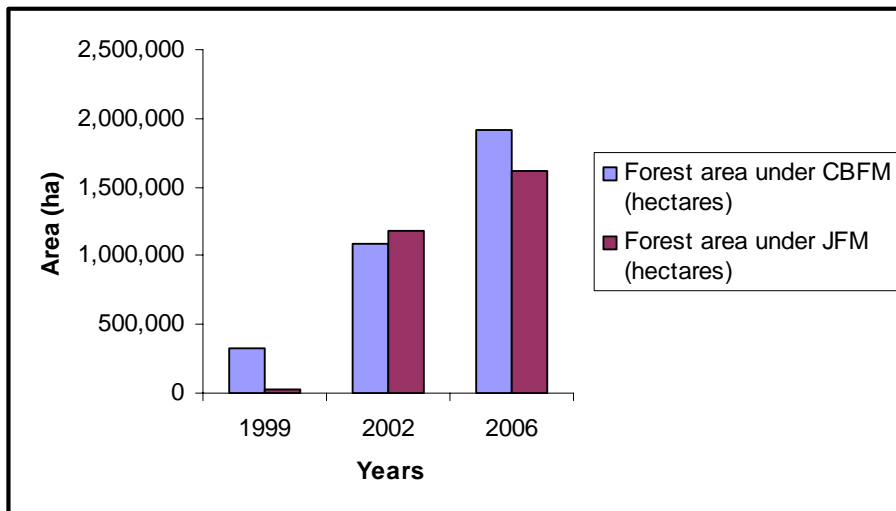
The study examines the impact of PFM on local forest based livelihoods specifically on the Participatory Forest Management sites in the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests of Tanzania with high biodiversity.

The Tz National Forest Policy 1998 and Forest Act 2002 both support Participatory Forest Management
CBFM: Community Based Forest Management – happens on village land
JFM: Joint Forest Management. Co-management between communities and government.

PFM has three principle objectives in Tanzania:

- To maintain or enhance forest quality and condition.
- To enhance local livelihoods through increased forest revenue and supply of subsistence forest products
- To establish or strengthen effective and representative Village Natural Resource Management (NRM) institutions

Estimates of adoption and spread of PFM in Tanzania from 1999 to present



Local Forest-Based Livelihoods

- Human Assets
- Natural Assets
- Social Assets
- Physical Assets
- Financial Assets

Local forest-based livelihoods comprise of forest adjacent households' access to assets and activities that are both directly and indirectly linked to local forest

Forest-Based Poverty Alleviation and PFM in Tanzania

Use of forest resources for the purpose of lessening deprivation of well-being on either a temporary or lasting basis (Sunderlin et al 2005)

- Forest conversion
- Assuring access to forest benefits

- Payment For Environmental Services
- Add value to forest products through technology.

However PFM does not always assure these benefits.

Alternative Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

Study sites - Eastern Arc Mountain

The Eastern Arc Mountains + Coastal forests of Kenya and Tanzania are classified among the 25 world's biodiversity hotspots (IUCN, 1990; Myers et al., 2000)

Contain 1500 endemic plants in about 2000 square kilometres, equivalent to 35% of the total flora of the region (Myers et al.,2000)

Case Study Approach

Forest Name	Forest Area	Forest Type	Reservation Process	Type of Management	PFM Mode	Year of
Kwezitu	12.8	Eastern Arc	VLFR	Owner-Manager	CBF M	1998
Lulanda	315.9	Eastern Arc	VFMA in I.AFR	Designated Manager	JFM	1996

Table 1. Case Study Forests

Research tools

- Secondary data analysis
- Key informant and wealth indicators
- Household Semi Structured Interview
- Livelihood mapping and diagramming will village meeting
 - Trend in Livelihood now and before PFM

Findings and discussion

87% say - prior to PFM – Forest was open access

Since 1996, forest access was regulated

A farmer has two wives. One wife has been forced to farm far away, because she lost a field in the forest boundary marking. His other wife had two acres of maize near the forest, but since managing the forest, there have been too many baboons attacking crops, so she no longer uses that field.

95% say - Access to water is perceived to have increased. Villagers attribute an increase in water level in ground springs and an increase in flow in the River whose source is in the forest, to improved forest management.

Natural Assets

- A traditional beekeeper with traditional beehives can still be seen in forests, but he no longer has access to them as modern beehives have been encouraged.
- Women find it difficult to obtain building ropes and poles and rely on relatives who have indigenous woodlots to either give or sell to them.
- A Primary School Teacher and Manager of the Savings and Credit Scheme. In 1998, he was given seeds by the project and planted a one and half acre woodlot of pine near his home. The woodlot saves his household time in collecting firewood as they can tell the children to “run and get firewood.” He allows the poor and ill to collect firewood from his woodlot: “the priority is to the old.”
- PFM negatively affects access to forestland for agriculture and has affected how forest-adjacent fields are used.
- If this trend in land use change continues then there would be a likely increase in tree coverage in fields adjacent to the forest.
- This would be positive in terms of biodiversity conservation, with trees acting as biological corridors for forest fauna.

- The impact on livelihood is likely to be positive too, with permanent tree crops acting as security for times when cash is needed, but that is only provided when land is available for food crops also.

Human & Social Assets

PFM has had a positive impact on access to health services, and the development of skills and knowledge. Negative impacts are related to increasing time spent on chasing increased number of crop vermin, and a danger that PFM, in the JFM mode in particular, may lead to forest-based knowledge becoming elitist. Overall, the impact of PFM on social assets is (+), by developing and providing access to networks, group memberships, relationships of trust, and access to wider institutions of society. Limited access to forest resources by the poor – forced to rely on social network of family and friends. Alternatives to forest products should be addressed either through offering access to forest products or in seeking alternative ways to ensure they obtain these resources.

Physical assets

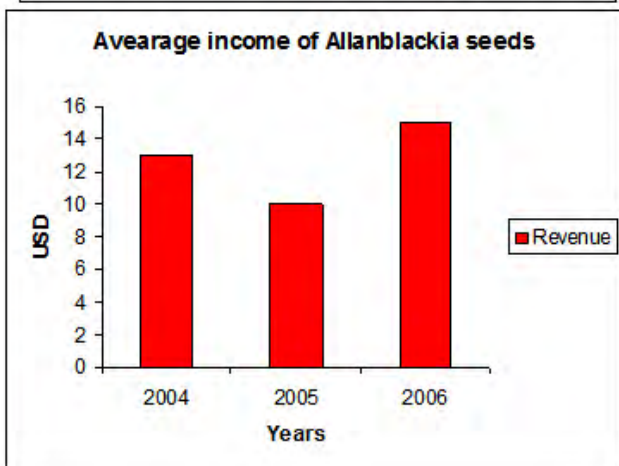
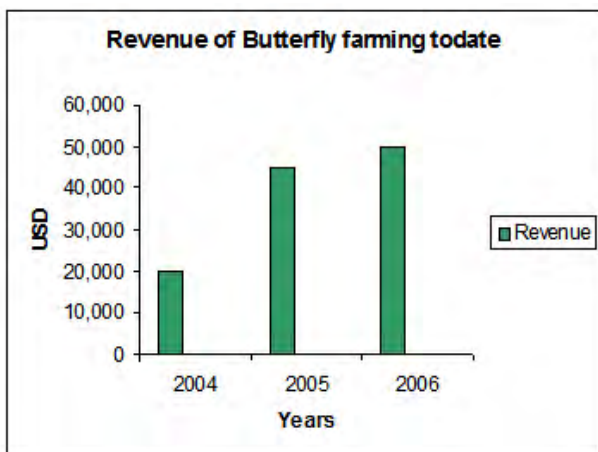
- Improved houses

Financial and Physical Assets

Range of Income Generating Activities Noted in Lulanda and Kwezitu Villages:

IGAs		Customary	Innovative	Ceased since PFM
Directly Linked to Local Forest	Forest Product Related	Medicinal Plant Collecting.	<i>Bee-Keeping ; Forest-Based Tourism; Charging Research Fees; Butterfly Farming; Allanblackia Seed Collection.</i>	Traditional Honey Collection; Hunting and trapping of animals for wild meat; Pit-Sawing.
	Forest Service Related	Collection of water for domestic use.	Fish Farming.	Farming undercover of protected forest: bananas, bamboo, and cardamom; Clearing of forest for farmland.
Indirectly Linked to Local Forest	Based on Alternatives to Forest Products	Animal Husbandry: Dairy Cows, Goats; Pigs, Poultry, Guinea Pigs; Carpentry; Food crop farming.	Farm Forestry; Brick-Making and house building; Improved Stove Making; Medicinal Plant Nurseries.	
	Transfer payment for protecting and managing forest		Maize Milling Machine; Savings and Credit Scheme.	
Not Linked to Local Forest		Basket and mat weaving; Coffee Farming; Tea Farming; Tea houses; Shops; Professional Positions: School Teacher, Nurse; Tea Picking.		

Revenue from forest based livelihoods activities



In Summary

The impact of PFM on household natural assets is positive in respect to access to water, medicinal plants, honey from modern bee keeping, and possibly firewood through permits offered to poorer households.

Indirect positive impacts come from: development of alternative sources of forest products, (For instance, farm forestry and brick making); and development of existing IGAs, (For instance, modern bee keeping, fish farming, and pig farming).

The community hopes that the increase in forest fauna may be a magnet for tourists in the future, with eco-tourism being a possible IGA in the future.

Lessons Learned from PFM

Having gained ownership and management rights – close access to the forests

What could be the reasons for communities closing access to the forests?

- Conservation and protection agendas, maintained by PFM facilitators, who warn villagers about the dangers of over-utilization (Blomley & Ramadhani 2005);
- Degraded forests that require regeneration before there is much exchange use value; and
- Fear felt by village leaders, village environmental committees (VECs) and community members in general, over their ability to monitor use, should access be permitted

High negative impact to the poor households observed, hence Alternative Income Generation Activities are very important for the poor.

Conclusion

Policy objectives of PFM in Tanzania include maintaining and improving forest quality, whilst improving livelihoods.

The findings demonstrate that PFM contributes to poverty avoidance, and when combined with support for forest-linked Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and the provision of transfer payments, has the potential to contribute to poverty elimination.

Challenges include: minimizing initial negative impacts and maximizing positive impacts on poorer households; and seeking partnerships to develop forest-based products and their markets.

Discussion

Q: Do the villagers kiln the bricks at some point?

A1: Pressing bricks without burning is what was encouraged. However in some cases where burning the bricks is necessary, villagers are encouraged to use other sources of fuel like husks from rice.

Q: To what extent have you found that the livelihood activities have really had an impact on forest conservation?

A1: We have been focusing our efforts on livelihood activities that are in some way linked with forest conservation for example, butterfly farming provides an incentive for forest conservation while tree planting and pig farming provide substitutes for forest products thereby reducing unsustainable harvesting from the natural forest.

2.5 Presentation 4: Capacity building to create awareness and strengthen conservation

Presented by: Douglas Mwambeta, Kasigau Conservation Trust.

Background and Introduction

Taita is one of the 7 districts that make up the Coast Province. It borders Tana river, Kitui and Makueni districts to the north, Kwale and Kilifi district to the east, Kajiado district to the North west and Republic of Tanzania to the south and south west.

Taita has 4 divisions which are Wuundanyi, Tausa, Mwatate and Voi. Voi Division has 5 locations including Kasigau location. Mt Kasigau height is 1441 m asl. It rises from the plains of the Taita Wildlife corridor between Tsavo East NP and Tsavo West NP and over 50 km from Taita Hills complex. It has a gazetted forest area of 202.3 ha. This important water shed supports the entire Kasigau location population of over 26,282 people (2001 Govt census).

Because of its high species endemism and being a host to some globally threatened taxa, it has been categorised as a potential important bird area (IBA directory for Kenya). It is a home to important birds e.g. the Taita white eye, Taita thrush and Taita Apalis among others.

The forest has a high potential for eco tourism and it is hoped that creating awareness amongst the local population, it will be possible to conserve this forest for future generations. The wakasigau are small scale farmers who live at the base of the mountain in five villages namely; Jora, Kiteghe, Buugule, Rukanga and Mkwasiyi and rely on the mountain for their water supply, plant resources from the bush land and lower mountain forests for food, wood, for fuel and construction, herbal medicines and other uses.

The Conservation Trust

In 2003, Kasigau Conservation Trust was started. As a product of 5 village community eco tourism bandas coming together to form an alliance. The 5 village community banda were originally supported by AWF (African Wildlife Foundation) in November 2000 as part of economically empowering the local communities.

In July 2002, AWF handed over the bandas programme to East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS). The project has immensely benefited from the support of the EAWLS in terms of leadership and governance through seminars in which the management committees have always participated. EAWLS played a great role in the formation of KCT because of the need for continuity of the programmes that it had initiated in the area. EAWLS was winding up its programme in the area. It felt it imperative to encourage the formation for an indigenous organisation that would continue to promote the activities of eco tourism while at the same time steer activities of conservation awareness.

The following were some of the goals that KCT sought to pursue:

- Resolve conflicts/squabbles amongst village banda members
- Solve common issues and challenges facing the village banda members
- Initiate conservation activities of the flora and fauna in Mt Kasigau and the adjacent areas and hence ensure a smooth transition from the programme once the donor winds up its activities within the region by addressing conservation issues by incorporating the communities.
- To have a common agenda and goals in tackling the rising poverty levels in the area through innovatively initiating IGA besides the tourism banda.
- Effectively and efficiently manage the funds accruing as subscription fee from the 5 tourism bandas. Part of this money was used to buy a plot and construct an office. After that the KCT account had nothing to make it operational in initiating activities. Therefore the funding from CEPF of USD 11,285 contributed tremendously to the raising of the KCT profile. Having a community managed office equipped with a computer was something worthy of recognition; other notable benefits are training of 6 boys at Kenya Wildlife Service for a month bearing in mind the trust had existed for 2 years, since its inception. The tree nursery activities and the famous bicycle derby were achievable through the CEPF funding support. Because of that, KCT become an authority in the conservation issues of the Kasigau area.

Project Objectives were;

1. Send 6 boys for 1 month training course on Wildlife Management and Eco tourism development at KWSTI.
2. To create conservation awareness among the village members and promote eco tourism
3. To initiate a tree planting programme which was targeting to plant at least 10,000 tree seedlings by distributing them to the villagers, schools, churches etc for planting. This year we are planning to plant about 15,000 tree seedlings and distribute them in the same ways which are now ready.

4. To build the capacity of the KCT and members of the village ecotourism bandas so that they can contribute towards the conservation of Flora and Fauna of Mt Kasigau and its environs.
5. To create monitoring activities of the forest threats and forest use.

However, the project objectives changed during the implementation because the time frame that was given had changed. Since the project delayed for one month until November 2004 and reasons were:

- i) The intended training for the boys on ecotourism at KWLSTI was postponed.
- ii) A tree nursery seedling activity could not take off well due to lack of a proper fence to prevent the goats from destructing the nurseries
- iii) Uses of the funds of the budget under the acquisition of environmental education and awareness materials to put up a fence. These delays also led to the late completion of the project fence hence delay of the project so it had to be extended to at least two months after the initial expiry of the time frame. Likewise some things could not be accomplished since they were not reflected in the proposed budgets especially tree nursery project forced KCT to squeeze money to erect a fence to protect the seedlings from domestic livestock. Lack of rainfall also caused delays in the planting of 1000 seedlings at Mwangoto degraded area.

Achievements

1. The CEPF funding guaranteed the opening and daily running of the KCT office.
2. KCT has become a strong spoke institution on the matters of conservation in the area.
3. Capacity building for 6 boys in Naivasha for 1 month
4. Setting up of a nursery for indigenous trees which is in progress.
5. Setting up of mango, citrus, lemon trees for the community as they generate future incomes.

Failures

1. The main draw back was the inefficiency of the computer hardware. There was no electricity to run the computer. The use of solar power could not perform to our expectations.
2. Lack of a photo copier machine. Frequently, visitors fro KCT come for photocopy services which were not available since the equipment in place was a printer-come copier which produced few copies.

Lessons Learnt

1. Similar projects such as tree planting should be given a longer time for implementation because their success depends on nature, if it does not rain in time, the seedlings overgrow in the nursery beds. This short coming will make this kind of project fail. Likewise similar projects should have a tentative implementation time frame.

Additional funding

No	Donor	Type of Funding	Amount	Remarks
1	Kasigau Bandas	Conservation fees	100,000	Conservation activities
2	Born Free Foundation Kenya	Film shooting activities	60,000	Game scouts activities

This project would continue in the future because the Eco tourism Bandas in the area have contributed yearly conservation fees to KCT account which is about Kshs 100,000, there is also 60,000 Kshs from Born Free out of film shooting activities in the area on bush meat poaching. The committee had a plan of employing a fundraising officer to assist in donor fundraising activities.

Comments and Recommendations

Despite the fact that project did not finish in the planned timeframe, it is wise to note that the proposed activities and objectives in the proposal and its budget had a good completion of over 95%. KCT therefore recommends that in future funding directed to conservation activities, the time period for completion should be given some extension of at least 2-3 months prior to actual dates of completion. This is because of the natural calamities such as climatic condition, which determine to a great extent the implementation of some activities such as tree planting.

Discussion

Q: Where do people plant the trees that you have been promoting?

A: People have been planting the trees on their farms. They use locally available manure for fertilizer and have received training from Agricultural Officers from the Ministry.

2.6 Presentation 5: Promotion of nature-based, sustainable business for forest-adjacent communities in the East-Usambara-Tanga, Taita Hills and Lower Tana River Forests.

By Boniface M. Ngoka and Eliud Muli/International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*)

Acknowledgements

- Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) - Funding the project
- Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) - Implementing partner in East-Usambara-Tanga
- East Africa Wildlife Society (EAWS) - Implementing partner in Taita Hills

Three sites:

1. Lower Tana River Forests
2. Taita Hills
3. East Usambaras

Project Objectives*Aim:* The project aims to increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity

Long term Goal: Globally important biodiversity in the East Usambaras, Taita hills and Lower Tana River Forests is conserved

Impact: Sustainable nature based businesses improve community livelihoods and secure active local support for forest conservation and connectivity within the East Usambaras, Taita hills, and Lower Tana river

Project Outputs

Output 1: Community based sustainable apiculture and sericulture enterprises established and operational in the target sites.

Output 2: Community based sustainable medicinal plant enterprises developed in the target sites.

Output 3: Community based sustainable butterfly farming and insect dead stock enterprises established and operational in the target areas.

Output 4: Conservation impacts documented in target forests and successes used as demonstration projects for replication elsewhere in the hotspot.

Methods / Activities: Outputs 1 and 2 Training of group representatives from the target sites in apiculture and sericulture ventures

- Construction of 2 community-owned market places with honey processing equipment integrated with silk processing in Taita and Tana
- Training of selected groups of farmers to undertake cultivation, processing, packaging and marketing of products from local medicinal and aromatic plants of commercial value
- Marketing assistance and advice, technical monitoring and evaluation by the ICIPE

Methods / Activities: Outputs 3 and 4 Promote community based sustainable butterfly farming and insect dead stock trade through

- Research, nursery establishment, planting and propagation of larval and adult food plants to boost natural populations
- Monitoring wild populations to assess impacts
- Sale of insect curios through the Amani and Kipepeo butterfly farms
- Carry out baseline and end-of-project socio-economic and attitudinal surveys on target communities

Achievements: Output 1 28 trainers trained in modern beekeeping technologies (21 CEPF sponsored with 7 representatives from each site, 7 TFCG sponsored)

- 13 group apiaries established and over 200 community members trained on-site
- Tana groups have earned US\$ 873 from 240 litres of honey sales at Arabuko Sokoke Marketplace-Kipepeo 13 trainers trained in wild silk rearing practices (2 Tana, 5 Tanga, 4 sponsored by TFCG-Tanga) 205 rearing net sleeves have been supplied to Tana and Tanga
- Cocoons of *Gonometa* species have been collected in Tana, Tanga and Lower Taita
- Host plants of *Argema mimosae* wild silkworm identified as *Lannea shweni* and *Ozoroa insignis* in Tana and Acacia species for *Gonometa* in Tanga 10 trainers trained on domesticated silkworm rearing practices
- 4 acres of mulberry established in Taitas

Achievements: Output 2 9 community members from Tana (5 men and 4 women) trained : post-harvest handling and processing of neem (*Azadirachta indica*)

- 24 community members representing 12 groups from 3 villages in Tana trained: neem seedbed preparation and neem seed collection, sorting and storage.
- 20 community members from 3 community groups in 4 villages in Tanga trained as TOTs in cultivation of *O. kilimandscharicum*. 120 community members have planted *O. kilimandscharicum* in their farms. Acquired a quarter of an acre of land in Maramba Town, for setting up of *O. kilimandscharicum* processing unit
- A facility has been renovated in Churwa to be used for the drying of *O. kilimandscharicum* and initial extraction of its essential oil; More than 2,700Kg fresh wt of leaves translating to 520.5 Kg dry wt of *O. kilimandscharicum* - harvested by the community members and dried ready for distillation. *Product*

development Analysis of pine resin samples from Taita community done: Turpentine distillate (14.5%) with 78% of Alpha pinene and resin (80.5%)

- Market testing of the turpentine was initiated by providing samples of the turpentine to some potential customers, including leading chemical manufacturers and distributors
- A neem oil processing and extraction unit established in Wema Catholic Mission, Tana
- A soap based on neem and lemongrass oils has been formulated for commercialization in Tana
- Packaging and Market testing of the soap and neem oil is currently ongoing
- Over 185 Kg of neem seeds been processed to produce 20 kg of oil and 140kg of neem cake. The oil was sold at Ksh. 1,000.00 per litre generating \$243 in revenues.

Achievements: Output 3

Butterfly farming

- Foodplants (*Dasylepis*, *Vepris*) established for the two Taita endemic butterflies (*Cymothoe teita* and *Papilio desmondi teita*)
- 40 farmers in 4 groups trained by butterfly farmers from Kipepeo
- Logistics established for transport and sale of pupae
- 14 species farmed
- 6,460 pupae produced (April 06 – November 07)
- 2,809 pupae sold for \$3,640
- Top species: *Papilio ophidicephalus*, *Salamis parhassus* and *Papilio echerioides*

Butterfly monitoring 16 transects conducted at Chawia monitoring 14 species

- 20 transects conducted at Mbololo monitoring 11 species
- Confirmation of continued presence of endemic *Cymothoe teita* (12 recorded at Chawia, 34 at Mbololo)
- Second endemic *Papilio desmondi teita* in good shape (144 recorded at Chawia, 46 at Mbololo)

Challenges and Lessons Learned

1. Clearance by Governments may take long and delay implementation of project activities (Case of wildsilk in Amani; provision of land in Wundanyi for marketplace)
2. Lack of local capacity may also delay implementation (eg lack of skilled carpenters in Tanga delayed delivery of hives to the groups)
3. Poor implementation of similar initiatives previously affects uptake (eg earlier beekeeping initiatives in Taita have demoralized beekeepers)
4. More research required on beekeeping constraints (e.g. hive beetles are a major challenge in Taita but this is not documented)
5. High expectations from beneficiary community (in some instances trainers expect to be employed, not willing to train others for free)
6. New enterprises have long uptake periods, benefits may not be realized within the project lifespan (eg silk farming, stingless bees)
7. Increasing frequency of extreme climatic events (flooding in Tana, drought in Taita) threaten livelihood initiatives
8. It is strategic to have a mix of enterprises giving both quick rewards (butterfly farming) and longer term benefits (bioprospecting and silk)
9. As always markets are key to success: e.g. butterfly farming constrained by low market ceiling
10. For the success of a Project, a lot of community sensitization is required to improve the awareness of community members about the project activities.
11. A person on the ground is key to successful implementation and monitoring of project activities.

Discussion

Q: Have you thought of trying to access World Bank funding to support some of the activities?

A: We are following models which have proved to be self sustaining such as the Kipepeo and others.

Q: You mentioned that the hives have been afflicted with beetles. Are they only a threat in the Taita Hills or might they spread to other areas in the Eastern Arc? And what have you done so far to address the problem?

A: The beetles feed on the pollen that the bees collect. They then reproduce and compete for the same food in the hives. Then the hives become so messy that the bees abandon the hives. The solution has been to place soapy water near to the hives. The beetles are attracted to the soapy water where they die. However, this problem seems to be spreading and that may be why some bee hives have not yet attracted colonies.

Comment: The project has also seen that some of the technology that is being promoted are being replicated elsewhere. For example the Regional Commissioner for Tana was so impressed with the work that he has been providing training for other communities and providing them with hives.

2.7 Presentation 6: Conserving coastal and Eastern Arc forests through community access to retail markets for good wood carvings on the South coast of Kenya.

Presented by: Onesmus Macharia, Wakuluzu: Friends of the Colobus Trust.

Introduction

Project Initiatives:

- Encourage the use of Good Woods by wood carvers in south coast Kenya
- Raise awareness about issues surrounding unsustainable use of tropical hardwoods and sustainable Good Wood options amongst all members of the industry (wood carvers, wood carving retail outlets, and consumers)
- Develop market access into hotels and kiosks for Good Wood carvings.

Long-term Objectives:

- Enact a shift towards use of Good Woods;
- Reduce the pressure of timber extraction from the coastal forests and forests of the Eastern Arc mountains;
- Ensure the continuation of forest biodiversity for the sustainable use and enjoyment of future generations.

The following presentation summarizes activities undertaken during the project and the achievements and successes of the project. It also outlines future activities that should be taken within this area.

Expected Results and Project Deliverables

1. Baseline Survey

Expected Results

- Quantify the sales of hard woods versus Good Woods in retail outlets in Diani to use as baseline data for the monitoring component of the project

Project Deliverables

- Baseline survey report

2. Community Meetings

Expected Results

- Meetings with varying sectors of the communities (kiosk owners, shop keepers and wood carvers) to develop the markets from Good Woods cooperatives into the relevant establishments
- Introduce stakeholders to the importance of sustainability of wood carvings within the framework of benefits for local communities – ecological, economic and cultural.

Project Deliverables

- At least four community meetings

3. Marketing Materials

Expected Results

- Marketing materials to target:
 - Kiosks – indicating that Good Woods are sold there
 - Hotel Shops – indicating which carvings are Good Woods
 - Notice Boards – inform tourists to shop for Good Woods

Project Deliverables

- Three types of marketing materials

4. Developing Market Access and Monitoring

Expected Results

- Develop links between the Good Woods cooperatives and outlets, to provide Good Woods products exclusively. Monitoring to compare the availability of Good Woods after project implementation relative to the baseline data.

Project Deliverables

- Increased percentages of Good Woods to hardwoods wood carvings found in shops and kiosks

Project Activities

1. Baseline Survey: Methods

The baseline survey was conducted in Diani between April and June 2005. Information was obtained through data collection and interviews. Data collection focused on four outlet types: wood carvers cooperatives (4), kiosks (15), hotel shops (11) and boutiques (7). In total, 37 outlets were surveyed. Interviews were conducted by 4 researchers with wood carvers (10), kiosk managers (25), shop keepers (15), and boutique staff (6). In total, 56 interviews were conducted with over 100 hours spent by researchers.

Significant Results

- Six tree species made up the majority of wood carvings, three Good Woods (Neem, Mango and Coconut) and three hard woods (Cape Mahogany, Ebony and Rosewood).
- On average, 36.8% of timber used in wood carvings was Good Woods, 63.2% was hard woods.
- Neem was the most commonly used Good Wood (62.4% of stock), followed by mango (35.8%) and then coconut (1.9%).
- Cape Mahogany was the most commonly used hard wood (38.6% of stock), followed by Rosewood (32.4%) and then Ebony (28.0%).
- Kiosks held the greatest levels of carving stock (62.2%), followed by wood carvers' cooperatives (22.8%), boutiques (10.2%), and finally a small amount in hotel shops (4.8%).
- Kiosks had the highest levels of Good Woods in stock (40%), followed by wood carvers' cooperatives (36.6%), boutiques (33%) and then hotel shops (29%).
- Neem and Mango were found to be the most profitable of all the woods based on the difference in cost of a log and average sale price of carvings.

2. Community Meetings: Introduction

Following on from the baseline survey, in August 2005 three community meetings were held with different community groups: wood carvers, kiosk owners and hotel/shop boutiques. The purpose of the meetings was to introduce relevant concepts to community members and to collectively develop an effective marketing strategy that would direct market forces towards the sale of Good Woods while having no negative financial repercussions for the industry. Meetings were held by outlet type as each group had different perspectives and concerns. A representative of the Kenya Gatsby Trust, Tome Were, attended the wood carvers meeting, to inform participants about Forest Certification. The main outcome of the community meetings was the decision to divide the marketing strategy into two phases.

Outcome

- Phase 1: Pre-campaign Education
- Preparation for the change in tourist attitudes
- Allow managers and chairpersons time to educate their staff about Good Woods sales
- Woodcarvers preparing more Good Woods
- Distribution of an information booklet, summarizing the outcome of the meetings

Phase 2: Marketing Campaign

- Poster for display in hotels, shopping centres, restaurants and at the airport, encouraging tourists to buy Good Woods.
- Supplementary poster, only to be given to outlets with more than 75% Good Woods in stock, to highlight them as Good Wood sellers
- Particular promotion of carvers with exhibitions in hotels to sell Good Woods
- Information on Good Woods to be given to tour representatives
- Display tables within hotels explaining the Good Woods concept
- Display table at the Colobus Trust

3. Marketing Materials

Colobus Trust Visitor Display

Informing visitors about the Good Woods concept and displaying carvings for sale
Still in place now

Two Types of Posters

- Main Poster (German and English)

Encouraging tourists to only buy carvings made from Good Woods

- Supplementary Poster

Advertisement as a Good Woods outlet for hotels and retail outlets stocking more than 75% Good Woods

4. *Developing Market Access and Monitoring*

Secondary Monitoring Survey

- Conducted one year after baseline survey to measure progress and determine location of the supplementary posters
- Only one of the 37 outlets surveyed had reached 75% Good Woods stock
- Thirteen had achieved 50% Good Woods stock
- Overall Good Woods stock by cubic metre went from 46% to 62%

Monitoring Survey Community Concerns

- Misunderstanding of the Good Woods concept and the aims of the project
- Concerns about how to increase Good Wood stock levels
- Desire to stick to traditional woods and carving methods
- It was determined that a second round of community meetings was essential for sufficient education and clear explanation.

5. *Community Meetings: Round 2*

Summary

July 2006

- A briefing on the Good Woods initiative aims and progress thus far
- Community question and answer session
- Community feedback for the future of the initiative

Initial feedback from the community:

- All future activities should be guided by a committee made up of representatives from the carving community, the Colobus Trust, CFCU, and WWF
- There must be a focus on putting carvers and sellers in touch with Good Woods producers and successful Good Woods carving cooperatives
- The posters could not be distributed to hotels and retail outlets yet, as outlets do not have high enough Good Woods stocks to cope with the potential demand, and cannot increase their levels of Good Wood carvings until they have stronger links with Good Wood farmers

Response to Feedback

- It was determined that the focus of work should shift away from marketing and promoting Good Woods, to supporting carvers and retail outlets to increase their Good Woods stock levels
- Creation of a Good Woods Committee in August 2006, including nine members of the wood carving community, a WWF representative, and the Colobus Trust acting as a secretariat
- A fact-finding trip for Good Woods committee members to Akamba wood carvers cooperative in Mombasa (a successful Good Woods cooperative), a group of certified Good Woods farmers in the nearby area of Waa, and carving processing facilities in the nearby town of Ukunda.
- Distribution of the trip's findings to the community
- Production/distribution of list of local certified farmers with stocks of Good Woods timber

Evaluation of Achievements and Successes

1. *Baseline Survey*

Results

- Survey (April to June 2005) established baseline data to be used to measure the project's success
- Project Deliverables
- Baseline Survey Report – ACHIEVED

2. *Community Meetings*

Results

- Altogether, five community meetings were held, three at the start of the project and two towards the end. In addition, an active Good Woods committee was created, with members drawn from different local wood carving community groups, the Colobus Trust and WWF. Finally, members of the community were put in contact with other carving groups in Mombasa and Kwale District.
- Project Deliverables
- At least four community meetings – ACHIEVED

3. Marketing Materials

Results

- Two types of posters were produced, but not distributed, as per the request of wood carving community members, until outlets have built up their stocks of Good Woods. The Colobus Trust has set up an educational display and small retail outlet for Good Woods carvings.
- Project Deliverables
- Three types of marketing materials – ACHIEVED

4. Developing Market Access and Monitoring

Results

- Through use of workshops and the Good Woods committee, links were established between producers and sellers. The resurvey of retail outlets in June/July 2006 allowed monitoring of progress on the project's objectives. It revealed a shift towards production / selling of Good Wood carvings as opposed to hard wood carvings, but of a smaller scale than had been hoped for at the start of the project.
- Activities conducted within the project revealed the huge nature of the task of changing traditional use practices and perceptions of the wood carving community.
- Project Deliverables
- Increased ratio Good Woods to hardwoods used in the carving industry – ACHIEVED (on a small scale)

Conclusion

This project was a success in that it achieved what it set out to. However it also revealed that the process of encouraging a significant and permanent shift in practice from the use of hard woods to Good Woods involves a long-term commitment. The project initially expected to focus on the consumer end of the industry, educating retail outlets and tourists as to the importance of selling and buying Good Wood carvings. During the project it became apparent that this cannot be undertaken until there is a well established network of certified Good Wood farmers with strong links to wood carving cooperatives and individuals. There is still a long way to go to achieve this. It seems that the initial time frame, expenditure and required effort set out for this project was under estimated.

Future Work

Further funding is paramount to the continuation of activities with the intension of achieving the following:

- Continue to develop links between Good Woods farmers and carvers
- Distribute posters once 75% plus Good Woods stock levels have been achieved to increase tourist awareness
- Give marketing support to outlets with 75% plus Good Woods stock levels
- Market the Good Woods concept, particularly in hotels and to tour operators

In addition, the project illustrates the necessity of further activities such as:

- Increasing the number of farmers in Kwale district involved in growing of certified Good Woods trees
- Carrying out a resource survey of senile coconut trees in the district
- Getting coconut wood certified as a Good Wood
- Helping to design and build simpler kilns that can be produced locally
- Working with Ukunda Youth Polytechnic to promote the use of coconut wood amongst the communities in Kwale
- Ensuring a Good Woods presence at trade and craft exhibitions, and financial support to facilitate more farmers and carvers from Kwale to participate
- Developing a Good Woods newsletter to disseminate information on Good Woods in Swahili, owned and contributed to by Kwale carvers and farmers
- Designing a recognition/reward scheme for outlets achieving 75% plus Good Woods stock levels.

Discussion

Q: Are you encouraging people to plant coconut trees too?

A: We are reviewing the certification of coconut trees.

2.8 Presentation 7: Agroforestry activities around Arabuko Sokoke.

Presented by: Washington Ayiamba, Nature Kenya on behalf of the Mabuani Women's Group

Group history

- started with 35 members in 1998
- a membership fee of KShs 100 per person
- a monthly contribution of Kshs 50 per member
- had a mission of improving the members' domestic activities such as poultry keeping and horticulture

Relation to Arabuko forest

High dependence for:

- Firewood
- Medicinal herbs
- Building materials

Actions:

- Educating the community to keep from destroying the Arabuko-Sokoke forest
- Encouraging the community to protect the available trees they have in their farms from being destroyed.
- Encouraged members and the community to practice agro forestry.

Tree nursery

- Neem
- Casuarina
- Aborea
- Gum tree
- Mango tree
- Kitozi (herbal)
- Muyama
- Citrus trees

Targeted 20,000 seedlings per year

CEPF support used

- To enlarge the nursery
- To introduce other plant species
- To educate the community on the importance of conserving the environment
- To add some modern garden equipments
- Construction of a store for storing the garden implements and chemicals

2.9 Presentation 8: Participatory forest and wildlife conservation project around Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park

Presented by: I. Mgeni, Project Officer, CARE International in Tanzania

General Introduction

- The PAFOW commenced in Jan, 2006 and comes to an end in Dec, 2007
- Is a partnership initiative between CARE International in Tanzania, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and Department of Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forestry (DCCFF), Zanzibar under CEPF grant.

Other project partners

- Jozani Environmental Conservation Association (JECA),
- Jozani Community Development Organization (JOCD),
- Zanzibar Beekeeping Association (ZABA), and,
- Menai Bay Conservation Project

Partners Role

To facilitate community led conservation processes through CBOs such as Wildlife Hunting Association (WHA), Village Conservation Committees (VCCs), Village Savings and Loan (VS&L) scheme.

Project Goal

Long term maintenance of Zanzibar's biological diversity and improved livelihoods through ecologically sustainable activities

Intermediate Goals

Extinction risk of Zanzibar's endangered and endemic species Reduced through improved habitat protection

Local community participate in and benefit from conservation activities

Outputs

Communities conserve and protect natural resources through adoption of Resource Use Management Agreements (RUMAs)

Adoption of other alternatives of livelihood derivation apart from forest based activities

Geographical /Target Area



8 villages within Southern district of Unguja island, South of Jozani Chwaka–Bay National Park (JCBNP).

Implementation Methods

Documented the lessons and experiences of the past project
Exchange visits

Field discussions to review RUMAs

Joint field inspections / patrol

Community participation in project planning meetings / discussions / gatherings - for mutual openness and agreements.

Review of the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders

VCCs feed back reporting meetings

Community Conservation activities information relay to Local Authority and Forestry Department

Media announcements of RUMA provisions for the creation of Public awareness

Placement of road side notice boards restricting people to enter the community protected forest areas for cutting wood and or

hunting wild animals (especially Zanzibar endangered animals, e.g. Aders duiker —“paa nunga”)
Issuing resource use permits by VCCs.
Workshop training in RM related policies and National Laws
NGO Formulation to take charge of the wider area communities
Establishment of VS&L groups as an entry point
Training in SPM and establishment of Small enterprises as source of income to reduce forest dependency

Progress achieved

- Project documented lesson learned exercise in Jozani to be a guideline for Wider area villages
- Documentation and dissemination of the lessons learned with recommendations to key stakeholders
- The project successfully facilitated the development and signing of Resource Use Management Agreements (RUMAs) between DCCFF and communities
- Protected area demarcated, mapped and added to core area of JCBNP
- Full collaboration support from pre-proposed project Civil Society Organizations (NGOs)
- Baseline survey on livelihood conducted
- New CBOs have been formulated so far inline with active community participation.
- 46 Savings and Credit CBOs established
- 1048 Female 292 Male (Total 1340)
- 133.1 m/Tsh (Total savings)
- Beekeeping CBOs, 22 Female 192 Male (Total 214)
- 3 Handicrafts CBOs 69 Female
- 12 groups of vegetable growers 132 Female
- 22 Male (Total 154)
- 1 mud crab CBO 7 female 3 Male (Total 10)
- Capacities of the Community Contact Persons (CCPs) and village conservation committees (VCCs) strengthened for the effective running of VS&L scheme and RUMAs implementation
- Generally, community now has more savings (capital growth) than before the project
- Community realization of Natural resources depletion (Attitude change)
- Unlike previously, now community work as a team, solves problems together and realizes increased productivity for people working as individuals and as groups
- Project operations known at all potential levels (in and around JCBNP; by its name and coverage)

Lessons learned

- It is a robust strategy to shift powers and management responsibilities of natural resources to community
- Support from legal authorities such as Police, District authority and Forest Department has encouraged community members to carry out their duties and responsibilities with confidence such as law enforcement
- Failure to provide official identity to VCC members reduce the legal power of the VCCs to implement their duties
- Community powers and authority in natural resources management increase commitment
- Effective use of Community Contact Persons (CCPs) in conducting project activities have substantially contributed in the realization of project goals

Discussion

Q: Have you ever thought of using the system developed in Helsinki to evaluate the health of the forest?

A We have not done this but we are sharing data with the University of Helsinki.

Q: Have you recorded the presence of any pests or invasive species?

A: The only pest species recorded are the first colonizers of a cleared area. There are also some invasive exotic species including *Lantana camara*, *Maesopsis eminii* and *Cedrela mexicana*.

Comments

Benefit sharing in the core area depends on the revenues from Jozani. Part of it goes to the NP and the rest to the community. The department has agreed that everything that is collected by the village should be decided by the communities through their VCC members. In the core area it is 60% from the NP and 40% for the community.

2.10 Presentation 9: Baseline carbon storage assessments of Kenya's coastal forests: Arabuko Sokoke, Madnuguni and Lower Tana River Forests

Prepared by: Julia Glenday, ICIPE Visiting Researcher

Presented by: Ian Gordon, ICIPE

Carbon Trading and Forestry

CERs can be obtained through the CDM for afforestation & reforestation (areas cut pre-1990). Avoided deforestation & improved management have also been funded through voluntary carbon markets

Pros

- Can promote sustainable development & land use
e.g. *Community employed in restoring Kibale National Park, Mt. Elgon Uganda*
e.g. *TIST agroforestry groups in Tanzania*

Cons

- Difficult to quantify carbon in naturally heterogeneous forests may steer projects towards non-indigenous plantations
- International level control can ignore local needs & problems
e.g. "CO₂lonialism," evictions and plantations in Uganda and Tanzania

Definitions

Sinks: storing carbon over time – photosynthesis/tree growth faster than decomposition/burning

Regenerating forest is typically a sink

Stores: carbon stored in a terrestrial pool rather than the atmosphere (land-use pools: vegetation and soil)

photosynthesis/growth = decomposition/burning

Mature forest is typically a store, sometimes a sink

Additionality: carbon stored over and above the baseline situation (what would otherwise happen)

Leakage: carbon stored within the project area is negated by carbon released elsewhere as a result of project activity (example: displacement of forest clearance)

Research Objectives

Question: Is there potential for carbon trading projects to help sustainable protection of Kenyan indigenous forests in the Hotspot?

- What activities could increase carbon stocks?
- How much carbon is stored? How much could be stored?
- Are these activities feasible in the forest area and feasible for carbon trading?

Measuring Carbon: Calculation

Carbon density = t carbon / hectare

Total carbon = t C/ha * total area

Plot Stratification

Attempt to identify map-able forest types that may have different carbon densities either due to biophysical or anthropogenic factors

Total carbon in land cover class =
(average t C/ha in land cover class)

X (total area of land cover class)

Forest total = sum of carbon in all land cover classes

Measuring Carbon: Forest Carbon pools

Plot Size: 20 m radius (0.125 ha)

Trees

- dbh
- allometric equations = biomass
- 50% biomass = carbon
- dead trees

Herbaceous Vegetation and Leaf Litter

- clip plot
- dry and weigh to obtain biomass

Soil • soil pit

- spectroscopy & combustion

Arabuko-Sokoke and Madunguni

Brief introduction

- Largest remaining fragment of East African coastal dry forest:
- low precipitation
- three distinct forest types on different soils
- generally higher density of smaller trees and sandy soils
- Gazetted as a National Reserve in 1943
- High levels of biodiversity
- Surrounded by agricultural land and close to tourism/business centers
- Long history of use:
- Sawmills & selective logging, but few plantations
- Few areas completely cleared
- Continued selective logging & polewood cutting

Heterogeneous Land Cover

Mixed Forest

17%

78 tC/ha

Brachystegia woodland

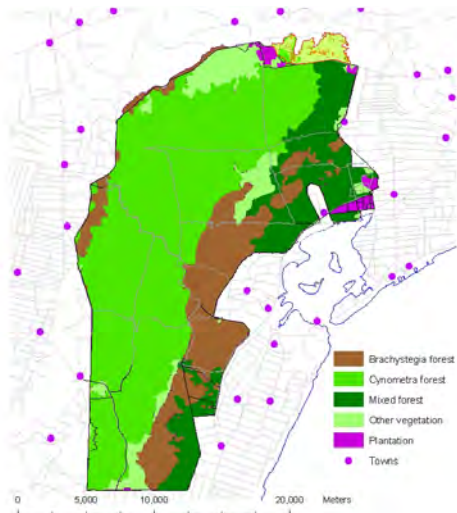
21%

80 tC/ha

Cynometra thicket/forest

63%

72 tC/ha



Carbon Distribution

Trees (50-68%) & soils

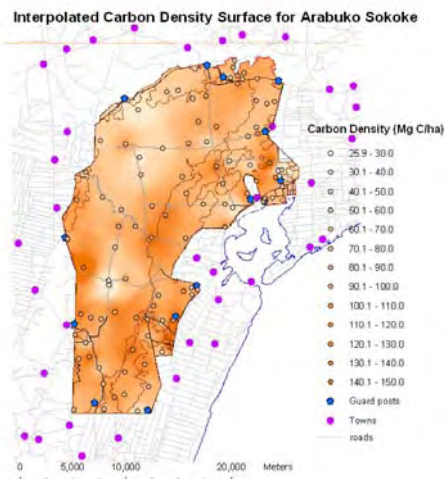
Intact tall mixed & cynometra forest highest

Unevenly distributed within forest types

Statistically significant increase (16 - 34 tC/ha) without new stumps

- Further from forest stations
- Further from towns

(17-40



Measuring Carbon: Forest Carbon Pools

Cover Change & Logging

Logging & pole cutting:

Old cutting: large trees, mixed & Cynometra

Fresh cutting: edges, roads, forest stations

Poles: edges

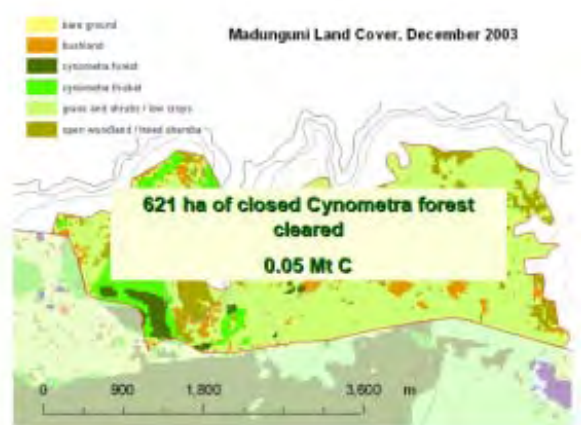
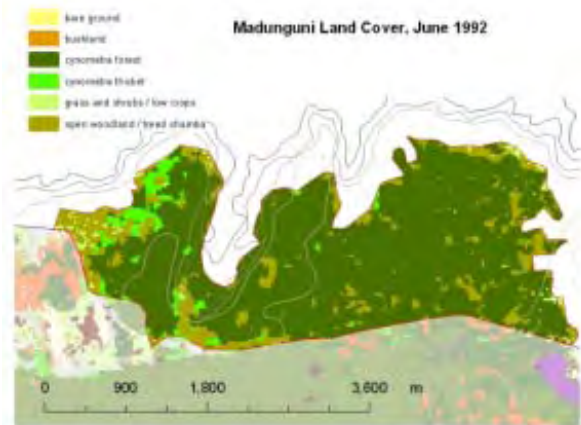
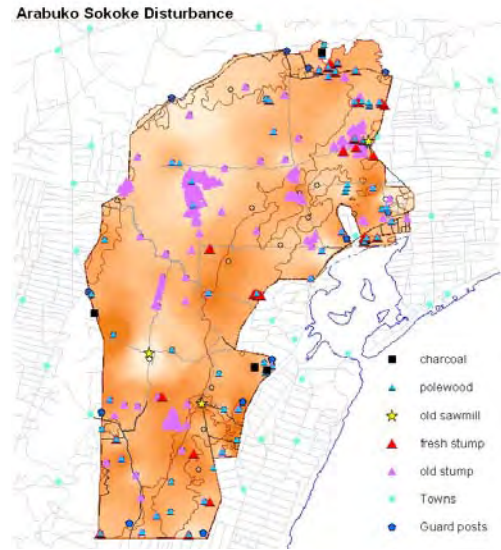
Deforestation:

Outside ASF (pre 1990)

Madunguni (post 1990)

Regeneration:

Small areas cleared for old sawmill yards



Implications for increasing carbon stock:

Growth rates and carbon densities:

- Dry forests have relatively low carbon densities and carbon accumulation rates (regenerating 0.5-2.5 tC/ha/yr, mature 0.3 tC/ha/yr)

Areas available for A-R (CDM)?

- Little within ASF: Madunguni 651 ha cleared (but post 1990) reforestation could increase carbon by 20,000 Mg carbon, worth \$80,000.
- Neighboring County Council forests (Mangea Hill, Dakatcha woodland)...similar forest types, continuing degradation

Potential to increase carbon density in forested area (non-CDM):

- Mean tree biomass carbon densities in intact forest (46-50 tC/ha) close to maximum potential biomass predicted by models 40-50 tC/ha
- Significant, but small, difference in carbon densities in plots with and without recent logging (17-34 tC/ha). Logging ongoing
- Improved management could increase carbon by 0.40 tC/ha worth \$1.6 million

Lower Tana River Forests

Brief Introduction:• Fragmented riverine forest:

- dry conditions, but groundwater fed close to the river
- forest types similar to both moist and dry forests
- different forest types on different soil types and flood regimes
- Mixed tenure: Trustland, villages, TRNPR gazetted 1976, TARDA irrigate 1990's
- Endangered primates, rare and endemic plants

- Growing populations of agriculturalists and pastoralists – high density relative to arable land available
- Growing pressures and recent river changes:
 - dams & irrigation schemes
 - recent clearing for shambas

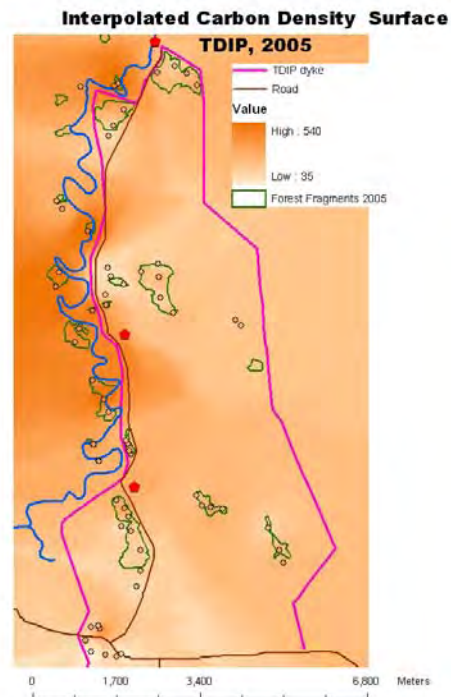
Heterogeneous Land Cover



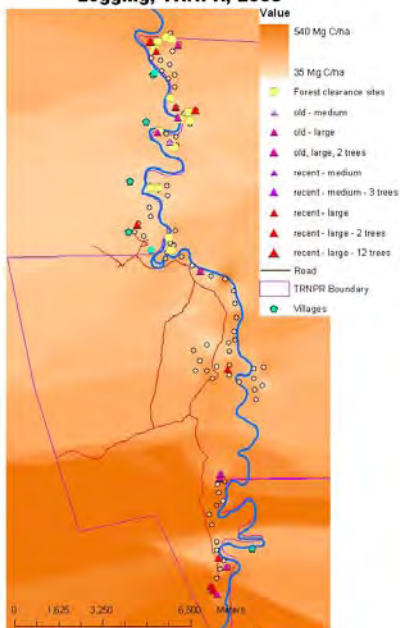
Carbon Distribution

Trees (58-74%) & soils (21-32%)
 Levee forests close to the river
 Higher in litter and dead wood than other forests
 (3-7%)

- Statistically significant increase (within a forest type) • Closer to river
- In TRNPR vs. TDIP (40+ tC/ha)



Interpolated Carbon Density Surface & Logging, TRNPR, 2005



Cover Change & Logging

Logging:
 Polewood widespread
 Logging near villages, less frequent

Deforestation:
 Recent clearing of river edge & center forest for shamba (high C areas)
 More clearing seen in TRNPR

Reforestation: Little observed, El Nino flooded forests regenerating? (lower AGB, but higher seedling counts)

Implications for increasing carbon stock:

Growth rates and carbon densities:

- Riverine forests have relatively high carbon densities close to the river and carbon accumulation rates (1.3-5.0 tC/ha/yr)

- As river moves there is dieback and regeneration of forest

Areas available for A-R (CDM)?

- Yes: areas cleared for shambas within TRNPR (some pre 1990)– relocation program, areas regenerating from El Nino, corridors within TARDA

BUT Additionality to baseline? areas already seen regenerating

BUT forest growth very dependent on soil and water

Potential to increase carbon density in forested area (non-CDM):

- Mean levee AGB carbon densities (150 tC/ha) less than estimates for Central American floodplains (190 tC/ha Mexico)
- Lower carbon densities in forest types further from the river might be difficult to alter because of low water tables
- Forest clearance is ongoing – prevention could be seen as additional
- Potential to increase carbon by 100,000 Mg through proposed forest corridors worth \$400,000

Lessons Learned

- All forests sampled have potential to increase carbon stocks through planting and/or improved management
- Arabuko has potential through improved management (controlling poaching)
- Madunguni is the most applicable for voluntary carbon trading (86% deforestation post-1990, included in 2008 performance contract for KFS)
- Lower Tana River Forests are being cleared, relatively high carbon densities and biodiversity value good for voluntary market trading
- Baseline studies yield additional useful information (e.g. illegal activities)

Conclusions & Recommendations

- Needs for further research:
- Local growth rate & biomass data – long term sampling of permanent plots
- Nursery experiments for planting indigenous species
- Analysis of forests surrounding sample sites (Nandi, Mangua, Tana between TRNPR and TDIP, etc.)

Discussion

Q. What is the possibility of extrapolating this information to other sites?

A. Certainly it is possible to do this but each site needs to have its own data regarding the carbon stock.

The World Bank will soon be announcing a fund to help developing countries to access carbon markets. About US\$ 200 million will be invested in this. They will try and do some pilot work in some 20 countries. You can visit the World Bank website for more information on this.

2.11 Presentation 10: WildlifeDirect Explained

Presented by: Masumi Gudka, WildlifeDirect

Why We Started

Established by Dr Richard Leakey.
A solution to underfunding in conservation.
Tapping an under used funding resource.
Transparent way to get help for good conservation projects.
Reach a wider, global audience to raise awareness.

What We Do

Connecting conservationists and people interested in supporting good conservation through our website.
Raise Awareness through the internet and the world's media.
Enable conservationists to network & build online communities.

Our Website



Creating a Global Community

Comments:

Readers interact directly with you by leaving comments

Why Blog?

- Raise Awareness through world's media.
 - Raise Funds: Identify what support your organisation needs. • Individuals can donate directly to your project through your blog.
 - Donors can choose specific items. • Donors donate with confidence. • All the money goes to where it's intended. • Recipients must be accountable for all funds received. **Why Blogging Works**
- Both National Geographic and BBC have found and picked up news stories from WildlifeDirect Blogs.
- First tested in DR Congo.
 - News of the mountain gorilla crisis spread around the world.
 - Significant funds were generated to support the rangers: salary supplements, uniforms, rations and training.
 - In the first six months of 2007, Congo blogs raised more than US \$170,000.

Transferring Money

Funds are donated securely using PayPal.

•Receipts & Feedback

All receipts are shown to WildlifeDirect for proof of purchase of donation items.

Financial Services

- WildlifeDirect is separately registered in the US, UK and Kenya.
- No administration fee taken.

- We only work with conservation organizations who can demonstrate good financial management, and a strong record in good field conservation.

Eligibility Criteria

- Conservation project with demonstrated conservation threats, and social implications if relevant.
- Measurable conservation outcomes.
- A statement on the project's intended impact on local sustainability.
- Demonstrated need for raising awareness or funds.
- Organizational credibility (legal status).
- Competence and equipment to maintain blog.
- Commitment to maintaining regular blog updates: 2 – 3 times per week.

For more information contact:
masumi@wildlifedirect.org

Q. How many projects have you supported in Kenya?

A. We currently support 45 projects, although not all of these are in Kenya.

2.12 Presentation 11: Training, Awareness, Learning and Knowledge (TALK)

Presented by: Nike Doggart, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

Project purpose

The values of the Eastern Arc and Coastal forests of Kenya and Tanzania are brought to the attention of millions of people.

Project rationale

Education and communication are a critical part of any long term solution to forest destruction in the Eastern Arc and Coastal forest.

Information needs to reach a wide range of stakeholders and the TALK project aimed to reach people living next to the forests as well as people living in cities and in other countries.

Communication needs to be multi-directional...not just top down.

Communicating strategically

Communication needs to target the right people, with the right information in the right way.

We asked people living near the Eastern Arc Mountains what they want to know about and how they want to find out about it.

Central Government
Local Government
Civil Society Organisations
Development Partners
Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forest Communities
Environmental Education Practitioners
Politicians
General Public
Media
International community

Priority communication themes

1. Economic growth and poverty reduction in Tanzania depend on the sustainable management of the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests.
2. The Eastern Arc Mountain forests are globally important.
3. The Eastern Arc Mountain forests are under threat from human activities.
4. It is your responsibility to support the conservation of the Eastern Arc Mountain forests and this is how you can do it.
5. This is the role that you can play in implementing the National Forest Policy and the Forest Act in the Eastern Arc Mountain forests.

Means of communicating

For each stakeholder we asked what their preferred means of communicating was.

For example for the Eastern Arc communities, they mentioned

Music and drama events
Radio
Meetings / seminars / training / workshops
Letters
Written materials
And that information should be in Swahili.

What the project set out to achieve...

Output

Two television documentary programmes are broadcast on BBC World and on Tanzanian and Kenyan television stations and four radio programmes are broadcast on Kenyan and Tanzanian radio stations with information about the importance of the Eastern Arc and Coastal forests.

1

Output

A series of printed materials with information about the Eastern Arc and coastal forests are distributed to primary schools, nature clubs, village environmental committees and other stakeholders.

Output 3

A drama and a music competition with themes relating to the conservation of the Eastern Arc and Coastal forests are held.

Output 4

An Eastern African coastal forest web site is developed and launched.

What the project has achieved:*Television*

100 million people watched a documentary about the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests broadcast on BBC World as part of the series: 'Villages on the Front Line'.

Broadcast seven times on BBC World.

Broadcast twice on ITV in Tanzania.

Included information about biodiversity values, forest threats and conservation initiatives in the region.

Radio

Approximately 2 million people listened to radio programmes about the World Environment Day celebrations which provided information about the values of the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests and the threats that they face.

Printed materials

Posters

Leaflets

T-shirts

In the pipeline...

A plain language guide to natural resources policies and laws

A curriculum support book for primary schools.

Drama and Music Competition

Music, drama and art competitions with a forest conservation theme held in 15 villages in the Eastern Arc and Coastal forests, involving around 8,000 people.

Coastal Forest Website

An Eastern African coastal forest web site has been developed and launched.

Includes an overview of the conservation importance of the coastal forests and the threats that they face.

Also includes:

- forest descriptions for 176 forests (58 in Kenya and 118 in Tanzania) with information on biodiversity, conservation status threats and conservation initiatives.
- over 100 reports and
- 90 maps including scanned versions of the official boundaries of the Tanzanian government reserves.

Lessons learnt

- There is a delicate balance to be found in publicising some information necessary for conservation planning, particularly with regard to the localities of threatened species. While the internet is a powerful tool for sharing information, there needs to be some caution applied in publicising some sensitive records. In designing the website TFCG have therefore not included some records. The web designer has also hidden species names from search engines to make it more difficult for traders searching by species to find the information.
- The broadcast of the film 'Villages on the Frontline: Tanzania' on BBC World was an effective way of reaching millions of people around the world and providing them with information about the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya and CEPF's investment in the region. In producing documentaries it is worthwhile linking them with existing series. Publicity for the programme can then be conducted by an existing unit making it more cost effective and far-reaching.
- The world environment day celebrations were an enormous success in terms of really engaging community members in a dialogue on forest conservation and provoking discussions within communities and between

communities and local leaders on issues relating to forest conservation and governance. Some of the performances by the school groups were particularly inciteful.

Discussion

Noted that an edition of the Arc Journal was produced that focused on CEPF's investment in the region. This was distributed to all participants.

Q. About the number of the people who looked at the BBC how did you come up with the exact figure (1,000,000 people) of the audience?

A. The information was provided by the production company.

2.13 Presentation 12: Do payments for environmental services offer the potential for long term sustainable financing? Some lessons from the East Usambaras and Uluguru Mountains, Tanzania.

Presented by: Iddi Mwanyoka, WWF Tanzania Programme Office

Introduction & Background

- Forest are referred to as water towers & research has shown that these forest reserves capture water from both rainfall and from clouds
- For many years forests in Tanzania has been under going serious pressure and hence their decrease in size
- The government capacity to manage these forests is not adequate
- Up until recently the managers of the Uluguru forest reserves have been receiving very modest funding from the Tanzanian government (less than \$5,000 per annum)
- Although there is funding for conservation from donors, it is true that donor funding is not sustainable and cannot be guaranteed
- On this basis having in place innovative conservation mechanisms (e.g. PES, PWS etc) is quite important
- The underlying principal of these mechanisms is that beneficiaries of environmental services should reward/compensate the stewards (fig. 1)
- These mechanisms create a win-win scenario-conservation & livelihoods improvement
- The status quo is currently different

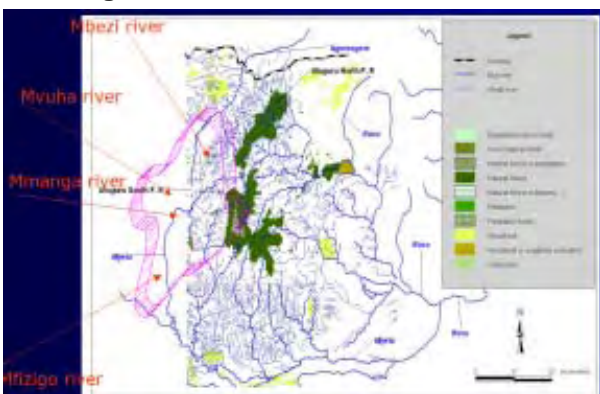


Fig 1: The underlying principal of PES/PWS

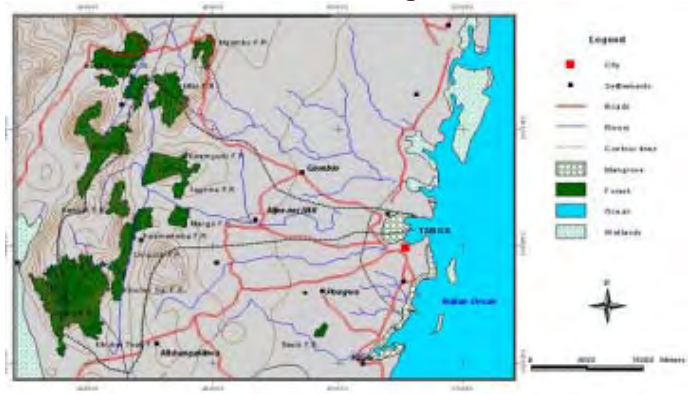
The Project and geographical location

- This was a two year project with a total budget of \$ 19,800
- It began in 2004
- It was on research on Payments for Environmental Services (PES) and focused more on PWES
- There were two sites for the project:

The Uluguru Mountains and the Ruvu River



The East Usambaras and the Sigi River



East Usambara Site Project Objectives

- To help in the making of decisions regarding forest and water resources management
- To raise awareness of the public about the sustainable management of water
- To promote new strategies to protect the watershed
- To create a mechanism to finance the conservation of watershed conservation of watershed based on the value of their services.
- To look into the possibility of rewarding communities that are stewards of catchment areas.

Achievements

- The project generated the relevant information required to support policy initiatives - getting the concept of payments for Environmental Services understood and accepted in Tanzania
- used in three stakeholders meetings for further dissemination
- used to write proposals for a larger initiative covering the Uluguru and East Usambara Mountains – the on going WWF/CARE/IIED EPWS project. And more in the pipeline...
- Capacity building to the Msc students
- There was also a spread-effect to the staff / department at the University of Dar es Salaam through this process
- The East Usambaras and the Zigi River are high potential for the EPWS

A final stakeholders Consultative w/shop was recently conducted in Tanga to:

- Introduce the concept of EPWS to Tanga stakeholders
- To raise awareness of the stakeholders on the potential of the EPWS mechanism in the management of water resources
- Share experiences of EPWS implementation in the Ulugurus
- Chart out the way forward for the implementation of EPWS in Tanga- East Usambaras & Zigi River
- We are looking at writing a proposal and seeking funding for this
- The reasons is because we believe that implementation / operationalization here has very high potential for success.

From the seeds to the plant...

THE WWF/CARE/IIED EPWS Project

This project has two phases:

- The First phase (exploratory) began in June 2006 and has just ended
- Phase two (implementation) begins in Jan. 2008-for a period of 4 years
- Two sites (Uluguru & East Usambara Mts)
- Concentrated more in the Ulugurus

Project Objectives

To modify unsustainable land use to conserve and improve “watersheds” for reliable supply/flow and quality of water.

To improve quality of life of the upland communities through providing benefits to the rural poor hence contributing to poverty reduction

What has been done so far?

- Conducted studies on hydrology, livelihood assessment and cost-benefit analysis, legal & institutional, buyers profiling (core problems & hot spots identified, potential buyers identified)
- Meeting with government officials in MoW, Water Resource Development, WRBO, VPO-DoE, and FBD
- Meeting with buyers (DAWASCO, TBL, Coca Cola, etc) for them to enter in the programme
- Meeting with communities (sellers) in Uluguru watershed (will begin with four villages)
- Developed business cases for buyers to sign agreements with sellers
- Prepared MoUs for sellers to change their unsustainable land use practices and buyers to finance intervention activities in return for watershed services
- Consulting donors for facilitation of phase 2

Phase 1 – Feasibility Assessment

Lessons learned

- PES being a relatively new area requires people interested to learn but also have ability to innovate.
- Much more work is required in terms of advocacy, lobbying & awareness creation
- Clear legal and institutional framework quite important
- Clear information/data quite important
- PES-innovative mechanism and potential for environmental management and addressing env. Problems
- Perception about the PES
- PWS people/users are already Paying
- What is being sold and bought?
- The terminologies used (e.g. compensation, rewards, payments) etc.

Some important land marks...

- Developing a good business case
- Protracted negotiations, with GoT, Buyers, Sellers etc.
- Commitments - must be long term
- Challenges - are numerous (Legal & administrative, new initiative, building trust, long term results etc)
- Moving from a small but very important budget of \$19,800 to one of Euro 1.2 million (hopefully)

Discussion

Q. TANESCO was left out as one of the major users of water, it should be included because it uses a lot of water. Irrigation schemes should also be included especially those in the project sites that affect the flow of water in one way or the other.

A. While this is true, the only hydropower coming from the two basins where we are working comes from the Pangani station as such TANESCO in Pangani are being approached on this matter.

Q. Can you clarify why the Sigi River was considered to have the greatest potential?

A. The size and a number of interventions in Amani is one advantage. For the case of Uluguru, we needed to identify core issues, here the water quality and quantity of water is decreasing yearly and hence something had to be done. We had a detailed study on the hydrology in the 4 villages. And they had to look at the way in which part of the Uluguru contributes to the quantity and quality of the water coming from these mountains. The study recommended that the 4 villages were in the best position to start with the Equitable Payment for Watershed Services.

Comment. Another challenge to be addressed is the infrastructure for water because it is believed most water gets lost on the way before reaching the end user.

A. This issue is important as well but at the moment, the PES is concentrating on water sources or catchments.

Comment. On awareness raising, most of the people benefit from the water through domestic and commercial use. This information should be included.

Comment. The idea of including stakeholders from the water course down stream is also relevant. This is very important because this population also determines the quality and quantity of water as well. They do contribute to sedimentation through their agricultural activities and in some areas mining activities.

2.14 Presentation 13: East Usambara Forest Landscape Restoration Project: Lessons learnt July 06 – October 07

Presented by: Eustack Mtui, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

Background

Time frame for second phase: 3 years (July 2007 –June 2010)

Implementers: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and WWF-Tanzania Programme Office with technical input from WWF Finland and WWF International.

Location: East Usambara Mountains, North East Tanzania in Muheza and Mkinga Districts, Tanga

What is Forest Landscape Restoration?

A process that brings people together to identify, negotiate and put in place practices that restore an optimal balance of environmental, social and economic benefits from forests and trees within a broader pattern of land uses

Forest Landscape Restoration focuses on:

- restoring forest functionality
- site-based decisions within a landscape context.
- wider local stakeholder involvement in planning management options
- Adaptive management – learning process
- supportive local and national policy frameworks over the long term
- not only to primary forests, but also to secondary forests, forest lands and agricultural land.

Project goal

'...prevent the loss of globally important biodiversity values, improve the livelihoodsand restore and maintain the multiple functions of the forests in the East Usambara Mountains'

Approaches

- Establishing new protected areas (community and village land forest reserves) to conserve the remaining patches of natural forests in landscape
- Tree Planting (exotic and indigenous spp) in deforested corridor areas
- Supporting improved forest management through CBFM
- Agroforestry and tree planting
- Awareness raising on forest values, threats and conservation options
- Environmental Education Training to Community, Primary school teachers and students
- Provision of Environmental Education Materials
- Community networking
- Study tours

Community development

Challenges

- Tackling some of the direct threats including mining, forest and bush fires and commercial collection of fuel wood.
- Sustaining the income generating activities.
- Monitoring the project's impact.
- Lack of permanent sources of water and poor road network systems.

Lessons learnt

- Participatory forest management requires a strong commitment from the government to share benefits (as well as costs).
- In order to tackle some of the direct threats to forests e.g. mining, commercial collection of fuel wood there needs to be strong 'buy-in' from local government backed up by a capacity to enforce laws relating to forest management. Such actions need to be complemented by longer term solutions e.g. alternative livelihoods.
- Increasing direct benefits from forest-related Income Generating Activities such as butterfly farming, beekeeping etc can create a motivated 'constituency' within the communities who will be proactive in conserving forests.
- Involving a wide range of local stakeholders in connectivity planning is essential for the success of restoration activities.

- The project made use of vast experiences of various institutions and organization through exchange visits and lessons learning and experience sharing. E.g. International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), honey production and silk moth farming, TFCG & WWF projects on CBFM & JFM; SECAP, SCAP, LAMP on Agrf and soil and water cons techniques.

Way forward

- Continue supporting participatory forest management, tree planting, capacity building work, village land use plans, community development and awareness raising activities.
- To develop and endorse five more village land use plans in the priority corridors/areas
- Develop and monitor implementation of the management plans for all VLFRs and CLFRs in the Landscape
- Work to enhance and improve connectivity between protected areas by increasing tree cover through agroforestry, natural regeneration and tree planting.
- Working in collaboration with other stakeholders within the landscape to tackle the direct threats to its sustainable management including illegal timber harvesting, mining, bush and forest fires, commercial collection of fuel wood. We need to see the tea estates and other local industries / companies implement a sustainable systems of energy sourcing.

Discussion

Comment: One of the challenges that exists is developing an exit strategy to ensure that the livelihood activities will continue without project support.

Q. What is the difference between a village land forest reserve and a community forest reserve?

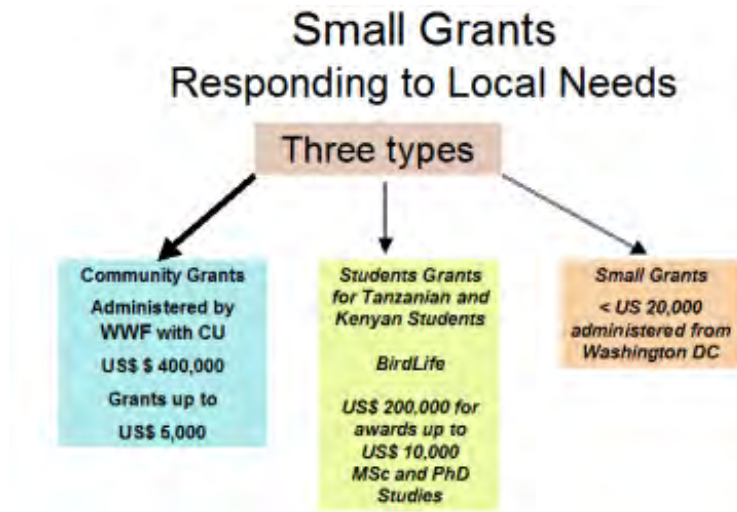
A. Village Land Forest Reserve is a forest on a village land that is managed by the village while a Community Forest Reserve is a forest managed by a group within the village e.g. a sub-village.

Q. Can you clarify the benefit sharing process?

A. Normally the government receives issues, requests and so on at different times. They must ask themselves many things and any request goes through various steps and procedures before it makes any decisions. In the case of sharing any management and cost benefit modalities, the government's mandatory cycle of request is going on. It's true that it takes time.

2.15 Presentation 14: Overview of CEPF Community Grants component

Presented by: Kiunga Kareko, WWF EARPO



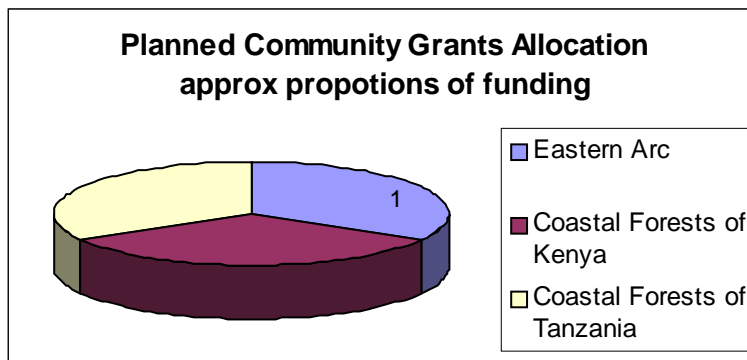
Operationalizing the Community Grants

Total funds USD 400,000

USD 320,000 for grants only

USD 80,000 for admin (shared between TFCG, WCST, NK and WWF)

Support to Eastern Arc and coastal forests in Kenya and Tanzania Proportionate Split of 33% for each, most of



these funds are now already committed

The process

- Creation of awareness
- Distribution of application forms
- Support groups in application
- Review of applications by the review committee
- Facilitating transfer of funds
- Support implementation of projects
- Ensure prompt monitoring and reporting

Community Initiatives

- Improved forest security
- Mushroom farming
- Community planning
- Beekeeping
- Tree growing
- Ecotourism
- Aloe farming
- Environmental Conservation/education

Some recipients include:

Kilio cha Haki youth group, Kilifi, Kenya

Arabuko Sokoke Forest Guides Association – Malindi, Kenya

Challenges

- Misconception of the purpose of grant. Applications received from individuals sourcing for capital for business, e.g. in Mombasa
- Limited capacity by the community groups in project management – financial management, adherence to contract conditions (timeliness in reporting) and budgets,
- Limited capacity in reporting on project progress
- Demand for high allowances by some partners providing technical support to the groups
- Varying degrees of commitment of district contact persons to support the groups
- Limited resources for reaching far off groups
- Delays in contract processes (drafting, technical assessment and signing)

Lessons Learnt

- Community groups were enthusiastic to have control over their resources and run the show themselves. This worked well in terms of project implementation as it was an incentive to the groups
- Resource tenure can have an effect in the way community groups implement their projects. Some groups faced challenges of security and ownership of resources they wished to conserve. For instance, a group placed hives in a county council forest but due to inadequate protection, the forest was set on fire by a passerby with a cigarette and the bees went away
- The linkage between group objectives and conservation targets was lacking in almost all cases. Many groups expressed interest of conserving the biodiversity within their localities but with time, their objectives tend to be more focused on income generation and it is not clear on how increased income reduces threats to the biodiversity
- Many groups lack project management, budgeting and reporting skills. They are not able to relate activities to their set objectives and fail to estimate budget lines or exclude them altogether. While some groups had scanty reports, others had detailed ones, including lessons learnt
- In groups with good leadership, there was noted significant increase in cohesiveness that developed while the groups engaged in their activities. Those that have weak leadership disintegrate, mostly from individual desires to control funds
- It is important to work with other agencies and development partners while implementing community projects. In particular, government agencies such as forestry, agriculture and livestock extension services provide technical guidance that enhances chances for the application to be favourably considered
- The contract process is long, bureaucratic and too technical for groups. Where contract process and funds disbursement took too long, season-dependent activities were affected. Reporting format in the contract is too technical but was revised to enable groups elicit important information from their projects
- Monitoring was not well embedded in the overall implementation process. However, some district contact persons go out of their way to make follow up but are constrained resource-wise and technically

Acknowledgements

- Overall support from government
- CSOs and communities participating in the hotspot
- CEPF CU for advise and mentoring
- CEPF Community grants CU for facilitating the implementation
- WWF field staff
- WWF EARPO and TPO
- Overall CEPF support including the funds

Discussion

Q: Are the communities asked to explain what they will do with the grant?

A: They are told the grants are for conservation activities. The way it is monitored is that there are groups that are already working on the ground. In the forms there are sections that ask for their activities and how they link with the livelihoods and forest conservation.

Q: Are there any applications for bio gas or other sources of energy that have been supported?

A: no not yet however, it is basically the usual normal activities such as woodlot activities, tree planting etc

2.16 Presentation 15: Community Grant Recipient – Mwaya Environmental Group, Tanzania

Presented by: Hans Kadinda (Mwaya Environmental Group)

Introduction and background information

In 1994, WWF had initiated a tree nursery programme in the adjacent communities of Udzungwa Mountain Reserves.

WWF supported all activities relate to the nursery and in 2000, they handed over the nursery to the village government to continue running activities.

Due to lack of income/funds and commitment the VG failed to run the nurseries for some time.

That's when I mobilized some few people to join me in carrying on with the tree planting/nursery activities.

The group was established in May 2005 and launched its activities in June 2006.

Founder members were 7 people 4 men and 3 women

Mwaya Environmental Group

The group was established in May 2005 and launched its activities in June 2006.

Founder members were 7 people 4 men and 3 women

The group caters for four (4) villages in Man'gula Ward, Kilombero Kilombero District in Morogoro Region and these are;

- Mwaya,
- Mgudeni,
- Man'gula A and
- Man'gula B.

Aims of establishment of the group

- To help in environmental conservation through raising various tree seedlings and selling them to the community at a low price.
- To improve the communities nutrition by selling to them fruit trees such as mango trees, citrus, jack fruit trees, ovacdp trees etc.
- To create more awareness to the community on how to improve their environment eg advise on which trees are used in agroforestry and which are not good.
- To raise income amongst the group members by selling tree seedlings.
- The money accrued from the nursery part of it is put back in the development of group activities and the rest is distributed among group members

Objectives of the Group

- To ensure that the community sustains itself in energy issues by planting different types of trees esp. fast growing trees like lucina, mijohoro and sell them at a cheap price
- To ensure that the community sustains its demand for timber. After declaring Udzungwa Mts a Protected area, from the no one could get timber from the forest Hence as a group we raise hard wood to serve the purpose in the future
- To establish group wood lots. The group has 2.5 acres which will be planted hard wood.and fuel wood.
- To start bee keeping activities using modern technology
- Educate the community and raise more awareness on environmental issues and join the groups and efforts in protecting the environment.

Achievements

- To sustain our group for these years hence we have been strengthened.
- To receive funds from CEPF Tshs 2,000,000 which has boosted our activities such as
- Having working gears such as trory, hoes, rakes, etc
- Opening an account with a/c no. 2172511875 NMB Kilombero

Challenges

- Two of the members have left the group due to private reasons
- Destruction caused by vermines especially planted trees in the forest
- Lack of transport to help us reach other villages in the interior
- Lack of awareness in the community especially when it comes to convincing them to plant trees which they may not benefit from
- Limited land resource, scarcity of land has reduced the morale of some people to plant trees in their areas

Way Forward

- Increase the number of members in the group to 15 so as to increase production of seedlings and man power.
- To increase the group's woodlot- the group has asked for land in Mheule village no answer has been got yet
- Continue educating the community and group members through exchange visits
- Provide environmental education in 11 primary schools in Man'gula ward as away for sustainability
- Improve our livelihoods by increasing production of seedlings and sales.
- To register the group so that it can have legal identity and benefit from other

Lastly

MWAYA Environmental Group is thankful for the support it received from CEPF and WWF. The support has contributed a lot in increasing the members' spirit of participating in environmental conservation.

Discussion

Q: What has the account helped with so far?

A: it has helped so far because all the money that has been accrued from sales of the seedlings has been deposited there.

Q: How can you open an account without being registered at national level?

A: We got support from the District because our group is well known at the district level? However plans for registering at national level are on going.

Q: Are the trees planted in the National Park or in the village forest reserves?

A: The trees are planted on village land.

Q: It is impressive how your group can manage to attend to the nursery and at the same time do other activities. In Lower Tana for example it is difficult for the communities to do both at the same time. How do you manage?

A: Our group is a manageable group. In managing our time, some of the members attend to the nurseries from the morning to the evening to scare away baboons who eat the seedlings. This is done when people are not involved in farming activities especially after harvesting hence they get enough time. During planting and weeding/harvesting period, we do not engage in nursery raising because the time is not enough.

Q: Can you tell us something more about your education activities?

A: We conduct various campaigns in the schools, especially on the importance of the forests. We also hold meetings with tourist hotels and we helped in the formation of forest committees that help the project in awareness promotion. We also conduct training with the communities in gathering biological data and we would like to be able to use this data for an annual census.

Q: How comes that there is scarcity of land while Tanzania has a lot of land?

A: Our village is bordered by the National Park on one side and General tyres forest on the other so the land that is available in our area is limited. That is why we have asked for land beyond these areas in another village. The village from which we have requested additional land is one of the villages that we work with. In this case the process for asking for land has to follow certain procedures.

2.17 Presentation 16: Community Grant Recipient – Shika Adabu Group, Tanzania

Presented by: Mohamed Ali Chamzuzu, Shika Adabu Conservation Trust

The group was established in Aug 2005. There were 40 founder members 18 men and 22 women Registered at the District level. It is located in Shika Adabu

Main Objectives were to conserve the environment

Issues

- Settlement
- Quarry sites caused tree cutting
- Fuel wood

Activities

1. Tree planting activities started with 3000 seedlings
2. 2006 received funds from CEPF and had plans to raise 30000 seedlings to help raise funds to sustain the project.

Challenges

1. Lack of committed manpower after some people to leave for further studies, short training etc however we have trained ToT who are now taking over the activities
2. Releasing of funds from CEPF delays the activities.

Comments

1. Planted 29 different species and at first we even planted trees that were not favourable for the condition in our areas. After getting some consultation from the Foresters we have now dropped from 29 to 6 main species that have been prioritised. They have demand and can grow faster in our areas.
2. We have also started planting fruit trees such as citrus and mango trees. There are about 2000 citrus trees which we are budding now.
3. Our group is a social group so initially we intended to raise trees to distribute freely due to the original urge of conservation. Among the 30000 trees planned to be planted, the 15000 thousand trees were to be given to the communities for free and the rest to be used by the group and especially to be planted in institutional areas like hospitals, churches, chief areas, schools and in common places not forgetting our shambas. As a group we should also be role models. So in every meeting, seminar or gathering that we have we have to give away some trees to each participant for planting in their areas.
4. How do you monitor the survival of trees given to group members and others - there is no specific strategy for preventing the trees but each one has an individual move in protecting their trees.
5. Have you favoured exotic over indigenous- there is a mixture of species both types. In the 6 species that were priorities. 4 of them are exotic and 2 are indigenous.
6. Division of responsibilities in the group- there are about 20 people who are very active and we planned that at least 4 people should attend to the nursery every evening. This is alternated due to the fact they should participate in individual livelihoods

2.18 Field visit to Kaya Mhaka, Gogoni and Kaya Kinondo

On 29th November, participants visited three of the CEPF grant recipients in the vicinity of Ukunda Town: Kaya Muhaka, Gogoni and Kaya Kinondo.

Kaya Muhaka Forest Conservation Organisation

Kaya Muhaka is in Kinondo Location, Msambweni Division, Kwale District, Coast Province in Coastal Kenya. It is South of Mombasa in grid square 0419S and 3931E; 45m.

Kaya Muhaka Conservation Organization is one of the grantees for CEPF. Its community Manager, Mr Hemed Mwafujo, had organized the community members to host the CEPF workshop participants during this event. According to the Manager, Kaya Muhaka has about 12 community members. All are volunteers.

According to their chairman, the sacred forest of Kaya Muhaka is approximately 150 hectares in size and is gazetted as a National Monument. The forest has at least 278 plant species. The group's initiative is to conserve Kaya Muhaka Sacred Forest that has faced serious problems of illegal logging especially of *Cynometra suaheliensis* (Mfunda) and *Millicia excelsa* (Mvule). The group's mission statement is to involve the local community around Kaya Muhaka Sacred forest in biodiversity conservation and to make sure that they gain tangible socio-economic benefits in order to improve their livelihood.

Some of the activities that Kaya Muhaka community members engage in are:

- Tree planting along the boundary of Kaya Muhaka Sacred forest.
- Inventory of different species of flora and fauna in the Kaya Muhaka forest and their distribution in the forest.
- Awareness raising to community members
- Running of an indigenous tree nursery
- Information sharing
- Environmental education in the nearby schools and mentioned few.
- Bee keeping activities

The chairperson continued to say that CEPF funds have helped them boost their activities to a great extent. For instance they have been able to conduct a long study visit to Tanzania in Arusha where they learnt about the *Jatropha* tree, its various uses, and how to raise it. As a result they have raised over 10,000 seedlings and some are already planted in people's farms.



Today, women's involvement has increased a lot. Men used to work alone but now women have joined forces and they are succeeding.

Their profile has been raised and funds have started coming in from other well wishers. The group has started a merry go round fund which has helped to raise funds for individuals. They are now motivated to work harder because they can enjoy the fruits of their efforts unlike in the past especially before CEPF came in. The institutional capacity of the organisation has also been raised and they have established a series of committees to oversee different aspects of the group's work. These include:

- Nursery raising and tree planting committee,
- Bee keeping committee,
- Buffer-zone committee,
- Some ecotourism activities have a special committee of the 'elderly'.

Each member has an activity to run and is accountable to report to the leadership of the organization.

Challenges

- Low incentives: some members have dropped off due to high expectation especially in tree planting activities.
- Low awareness: some people around these areas are still conducting illegal activities despite the fact that several environmental education and awareness session in the community.

- The buffer zone area is planted 'mjohoro' trees and jatropha species. They have a problem of destructive animals especially baboons which destroy the seedlings and young trees which are planted. They sometimes up root the trees.
- Bee hives: there are 20 hives so far and 12 of them have attracted bees but there is a threat of a 'lady bird' insect that is invading the hives. We have tried to seek for advice from the technical officers but haven't got a reply yet.

Comments from visitors

Q. Why are you planting trees on the edge of the Kaya?

A. The Kaya has indigenous species. Planting them outside the Kaya provides us with the possibility of getting fuel wood easily and other uses. The strip that we have used to plant trees surrounding the kaya is land that has been offered by some villagers. After the Kaya has been surveyed and all the procedures ready, we shall give some compensation for the land to the villagers that will be affected.

Q. Are any young people members of the group?

A. The chairman explained that young people are welcome to join but that most are put off because the activities do not yield a quick return. In this case they are given the opportunity to handle the eco-tourism activities but are still not very willing. In the Kaya sacred forest- issues are left to the elders to handle.

Q. What aspects of the group's work appeals to the women members?

A. They are mainly interested in some of the benefits that they would get such as income for their families; the knowledge they gained about things such as cultivating jatropha trees and its benefits to improve their livelihoods like soap, oils, fertilizers income and environmental conservation made them participate more. The involvement of women in the project was a big boost in the project. It was observed that in many occasions, the women availed themselves to undertake the activities more than men.

Q. Do villagers require anything from the Kaya at all?

A. The management of the forest by the village elders has reduced disturbance to the forest although there are still some important products such as firewood, herbs and rituals.

Q. The nursery is expanding which means greater demand for water, is there a plan to construct a borehole?

A. The plans are there.

Gogoni Conservation Initiative

Gogoni conservation initiative is one of the CEPF supported projects. It is in Ukunda, a few kilometers from the highway to Tanzania. The community here has benefited from CEPF funds and according to one of the members, they were able to establish a big tree nursery, which has catered for all the tree planting needs in the area. About 5 acres of land have been planted with trees many of them being exotic species. However, some few indigenous ones have also been planted.

In Gogoni area, we had an opportunity to visit one of the community members Ms Jenipher Mbucho's home. She is one of the 26 members of the conservation initiative who benefit from the use of the sustainable stoves 'majiko banifu'.

The group are promoting the improved stoves within their community and with adjacent villages. Jenipher mentioned a number of benefits of using the improved stoves: construction costs are low (affordable); fuel wood consumption is significantly reduced to an average of 20 kg fuel wood per month. The food prepared does not smell of smoke any more, 'red colored eyes' are not a problem any more and most important of all they find time to do other development / individual activities unlike in the past.

While in the woodlot, the team observed the tree planting efforts of the community members in Gogoni. We were informed that just recently, the people in Gogoni had no village land as the adjacent land was owned by an Indian investor. The investor recently died and the Kenyan Government bought the land and distributed it to citizens in the area. With the extra land available people have been able to plant trees.

Discussion

Comment: Participants advised the group to get rid of all the trees that had signs of being affected by any kind of disease from the woodlot because they might affect the others. Another thing is to increase the number of indigenous tree species in their woodlots.

Kaya Kinondo Eco-tourism project



Objective

To be the leading eco-tourism destination for both local and foreign visitors in Kenya

Mission

The mission is to conserve, develop and make available Kaya Kinondo forest for the purpose of cultural preservation, research related to forests, recreation and information on mijikenda people.

Reasons for conservation of the forest as a business

- The need for tangible benefits to community members so that forest conservation effort is sustainable
- The general international concern on forest cover;
- The need to protect the forest because it hosts a number of species of plants, butterflies and birds that offer opportunities for socio-economic benefits
- The fact that this forest type is rare along the Kenya coast.

The Mijikenda

The Mijikenda (or nine tribes) comprise of nine closely related Bantu people who share a common linguistic and cultural heritage. They each lived within individual Kayas with their own tribe along the southern coast when they migrated to Kenya from somewhere north of the country known as Singwaya.

The names of the nine tribes are as follows and are in no particular order. However the Digo and the Giriama were and still are the largest of the nine tribes.

1. Digo
2. Giriama
3. Kauma
4. Chonyi
5. Jibana
6. Kambe
7. Ribe
8. Rabai
9. Duruma

Kaya Kinondo

Kaya Kinondo, also called Kaya Ngalaani, is situated in Kwale District of Coast Province, Kenya.

The sacred forest is situated only 100 metres from the Indian Ocean beach although history has it that it originally extended right up to it.

It is close to Diani, one of the most intensively developed tourist resort areas on the Kenya coast.

All the elements of a Mijikenda village such as the site of the 'fingo' (protective charm), the 'moro' (meeting place), the burial ground, places of sacrifice, a freshwater pond, gates and paths are present.



The four traditional paths, for example, each associated with specific clans, are still identifiable.

The water pond and an ash mound where sacrifices had been taking place since time immemorial are still clearly discernible.

The large *Cycas thouasii* found in the central clearing is believed to have been planted by the founding Elder of the Kaya as an ornamental plant outside his hut, more than 600 years ago

A living Museum of people's culture and Traditions

Presently the Digo community uses Kaya Kinondo to commune with their ancestral spirits through worship and sacrificial offerings.

Prayers for the sick and troubled, for rain and good harvests, for wisdom and strength, atonement for offences against nature, rites of passage and other rituals are occasionally undertaken in the Kaya.

As a result of the cultural values of the forest, Kaya Kinondo is perhaps one of the best community-protected sacred sites in Kenyan coast.

According to available records, there was very minimal destruction noticed between 1994 and 2003 which has also greatly reduced since the project started.

Ecotourism project

Kaya Kinondo is the first Mijikenda sacred forest to open up for controlled ecotourism and the first such activity in the whole of Kenya Coast.

The project came about after a feasibility study done and concluded that the local community led by the elders supported the idea.

The research established that the Kaya Elders, as representatives of the community, were willing to contemplate ecotourism at the Kaya provided the traditional, cultural and sacred values were respected and traditional rules and regulations were followed.

Kaya Kinondo Ecotourism project is a pilot project that seeks to initiate and test the viability of ecotourism as a means of linking conservation to tangible social and economic benefits of local community.

Kaya Kinondo is governed by strict traditional rules and regulations which are aimed at ensuring serenity of the site is maintained

Rules & Regulations

- For the respect of the SACRED nature of the site, and for your security and better enjoyment, you must see the forest with a local Guide/ Elder.
- Respect the trails and follow their directions. Do not leave them.
- Do not leave trash in the forest, period!
- Do not take anything from the forest no matter how small or insignificant it seems to you.
- For most of their lives, the animals in the refuge hear only the sounds of the forest. If you keep from making unnecessary noises, you will discover the magic sounds of the forest dwellers.
- The kaya shall remain closed on every fourth day of a traditional calendar, Chipalata.
- For the sacredness and Sanctity of the site, behaviors such as kissing, Caressing, fondling, etc, are highly prohibited inside the forest.
- While in the forest capture as much as possible with your photo lens, however no photographing is allowed at the grave yard and the place of the 'fingo'.
- Remember you are visiting a SACRED FOREST, put on modest clothing that are respectful to the sacredness of the site and which will protect you while in the forest
- All visitors must wrap traditional cloth, called Kaniki, around their waist before entering the forest.
- Your foot should be the only evidence of your happy visit, "Take nothing but pictures and leave nothing but foot prints".
- Remember our ancestral spirits dwell here; they are not to be disturbed before 8:00am in the morning and after 5:00pm in the evening.

Management

A conservation and development group known as KAYA KINONDO CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT GROUP (KKCDG) was formed with an aim of coordinating conservation and development activities in the area.

The group was registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Heritage and Sports Department of Social Services on 25th July 2001 with about 30 members who represented the two villages surrounding Kaya Kinondo i.e. Chale and Mgwani. Currently it is an umbrella organization for 10 registered groups from the area and has more than 200 members.

All proceedings of the project go towards maintenance of the Kaya, Cultural ceremonies, community projects such as schools and water projects.

Through a financial services association established by the community as part of the project, the project gives loans to community groups and individuals within the area to initiate income generating micro projects.

In 2004, Kaya Kinondo ecotourism project won an international award from WWF-Sweden for its continued involvement of communities in conservation and livelihood activities.

The award known as Elizabeth Jihde Memorial Fund had a cash prize of USD 6,000.00. The community decided to buy a second hand mini-bus for the purpose of transporting visitors to Kinondo.

The Mijikeda use Kayas such as Kinondo to commune with their ancestral spirits through worship and sacrificial offerings. Kinondo is very rich in biodiversity. Within the 30 hectare forest are more than 178 plant species; 48 bird species and 45 butterfly species. These include the rare Zanj, elephant shrew and threatened black and white collobus monkey among others.

The sacred forest is situated only 100 metres from the Indian Ocean beach although history has it that it originally extended right up to it. It is close to Diani, one of the most intensively developed tourist resort areas on the Kenya coast.

CEPF funds have boosted the project in several ways such as:

- Women groups training on handicrafts,
- Establishment of community tree nursery
- Purchase of coconut and neem oil processing machine
- Exhibition and market linkage for community products
- Brochure and poster re-print
- On site training for local tour guides
- Schools environmental awareness program
- One promotion trip for local tourism industry stakeholders
- Television set, video machine and refrigerator for the cultural centre
- Electricity installation at the visitor centre
- Raised platform in the forest
- Cultural centre furniture
- Two drop toilets were constructed.

The Activity

The group was welcomed by a traditional drama group which praised their forest in the Digo language. Thereafter we had lunch and some time to wind up our workshop with a session of lessons learnt and way forward before we headed off to the sacred Forest of Kaya Kinondo.

Discussion / comments

Q. Where do you sell your products?

A. We are still developing the market for our products. Whenever visitors come to visit we use that as an opportunity such as today.

Q. Can you give a rough estimate of the number of visitors?

A. We receive an estimated 50-80 people per month. With CEPF however, the number has risen to 150 visitors per month. Visitors include students, researchers, tourists and workshop groups such as this one (CEPF's).

Comment. Kayas are in the process of being listed as a World Heritage Site and the government of Kenya has gazetted them as national monuments.

Q. What kind of support do you get from the Government?

A. The government supports the efforts of the project and is willing to do what it takes. However it does not give financial support. In one instance, some culprits were found in the Kaya and when they were reported to the police, we were given all the cooperation and the government lawyer to handle the case.

3) Conclusions

A key objective of the workshop was to draw out some of the lessons learnt by CEPF and its grantees from the projects implemented under Strategic Funding Direction 1 in Kenya and Tanzania. During the first day of the workshop, participants had brainstormed on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that they had observed in relation to CEPF's investment. These were documented (Appendix 4) and analysed over night by the facilitators to identify some of the most frequently observed lessons learnt and to compile these into some key conclusions for the workshop. The results of this analysis were presented back to all the participants for validation and comment.

Overall 98 strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were mentioned by the participants.

Issues mentioned as strengths, weaknesses, opportunities or threats are presented below. For more details see Appendix 4.

Summary of issues mentioned as strengths

Lesson	Score	Rank
CEPF has had a strong focus on community involvement	10	1
Communication, awareness and improved information.	3	2
Partnership between civil society organisations	2	3
Investment in nature based industries	2	3
CEPF process – participatory planning of the investment, training of trainers	2	3
Capacity building of researchers	2	3
Strength and diversity of Civil Society Organisations	1	7
The diversity of the natural resources themselves	1	7

Summary of issues mentioned as weaknesses

Lesson	Score	Rank
Short CEPF investment	4	1
Impact on the forests – how much actually conserved?	2	2
More costs than benefits in participatory forest management	2	2
Linkages with gov't particularly in respect to PFM	2	2
Monitoring – can we show impact?	2	2
CEPF process – funding delays, too much consultation	2	2
Communication, awareness and improved information.	1	7
Investment in nature based industries	1	7
Climate change	1	7
Monitoring	1	7

Summary of issues mentioned as opportunities

Lesson	Score	Rank
Communication, awareness and improved information.	7	1
Fund raising / blogging / PES	6	2
Linkages with gov't	6	2
Investment in nature based industries	3	4
Partnership	2	5
Focus on communities	2	5
Strength and diversity of CSOs	1	7
Natural resources	1	7
Climate change	1	7
Monitoring	1	7
Short CEPF investment	1	7

Summary of issues mentioned as threats

Lesson	Score	Rank
Sustainability	7	1
CEPF process	3	2
Communication, awareness and improved information.	2	3
Short CEPF investment	2	3
More costs than benefits in PFM	2	3
Linkages with gov't	2	3
Competition between organisations	1	7
Natural resources	1	7
Climate change	1	7
Fund raising / blogging / PES	1	7
Uncontrolled transfer of genetic resources	1	7

The six issues most frequently mentioned were analysed in more detail to come up with a series of statements summarising the key lessons learnt.

Issue Number 1: Communication

Mentioned 13 times: strength (3), weakness (1), opportunity (7), threat (2)

CEPF grantees have been excellent at communicating about conservation and the importance of the region although not all communities have been reached. There are opportunities to build on this raised awareness in both countries and in particular to build on lessons that have been learned and shared. However there is a risk that stopping the communication initiatives may undermine the excellent progress made over the last four years.

Issue number 2: Focus on communities

Mentioned 12 times: Strength (10) and Opportunity (2)

The grants have succeeded in reaching the communities and have significantly increased their capacity to contribute to conservation. They have also improved their livelihoods. This increased capacity is an opportunity for future conservation initiatives.

Issue number 3: Linkages with government

Mentioned 10 times: Strength (0), Weakness (2), Opportunity (6), Threat (2)

Although linkages with government have at times been weak there are significant opportunities to link with government particular in the context of new, more supportive policies. Government has been particularly supportive in some areas such as the Lower Tana River however bureaucracy and delays in signing Joint Forest Management agreements can undermine conservation initiatives.

Issue Number 4: sustainability, short CEPF investment and fund raising (3 in 1).

All mentioned 7 times. Sustainability (Threat 7); Fund raising (Opportunity 6, Threat 1); Short CEPF investment (Weakness 4, Opportunity 1, Threat 2)

Many of the initiatives supported by CEPF remain dependent on donor funding. The discontinuation of funding from CEPF and others may mean that these initiatives cease when the funding ends. However there is an opportunity to tap other sources of funding from donors, blogging and payments for environmental services.

Issue Number 5: CEPF process

Mentioned 7 times (Strength 2, Weakness 2, Threat 3)

The visioning process at the outset of the investment and the training of trainers provided by the Coordination Unit, have provided a strong foundation for the investment. However delays in the transfer of funds, complicated application procedures and excessive consultations have discouraged some grantees.

Issue Number 6: Nature based businesses

Mentioned 6 times (2 strengths, 1 weakness and 3 opportunities)

CEPF have supported a wide range of nature based businesses which have contributed to improved livelihoods in communities living adjacent to the forests. These businesses represent a significant opportunity for the future particularly if they can be linked with conservation initiatives. However there is some uncertainty as to whether the returns and market shares necessary can be achieved.

4) Closing words

The Chair and Facilitator offered their thanks to the participants and organisers of the workshop. In particular to CEPF for funding the workshop and to John Watkin and Kathy MacKinnon for travelling all the way from the USA to participate. Thanks were also offered to the Hemed Mwafujo for his assistance with logistics and to the WWF EARPO team in Kwale and Nairobi for all their help.

The workshop was closed by Kathy MacKinnon who thanked the participants for their lively contributions and encouraged civil society organisations to keep their focus on conserving the hotspot.

Appendix 1. Guidelines for lessons learnt exercise

CEPF Lessons learnt workshop for Strategic Funding Direction 1

28th November 2007

Activity time.

We want you to tell us.....

What have you learnt from CEPF's investment in increasing local populations ability to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity in the region?

At the end of Day 1 we will have a short session to reflect on the presentations that have been made by the various projects in order to draw out some key lessons learnt from CEPF's investment in Strategic Funding Direction 1.

We will be asking participants to write down at least one key Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat related to CEPF's investment in the region...and to read them out to the group.

Strengths...what has worked well

Weakness...what could have worked better

Threats.... what has prevented us from achieving more

Opportunities....what could help us to achieve more.

Just to recap, Strategic Funding Direction 1 is:

1. Increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation, especially in and around:

i Lower Tana River Forests

ii Taita Hills

iii East Usambaras/Tanga

iv Udzungwas

v Jozani Forest

Write each one down on a separate piece of card. And we will then go round and read them out.

Appendix 2: Timetable for the CEPF Strategic Funding Direction 3 Meeting

Dates: 28th – 29th November 2007

Venue: Millennium Hotel, Ukunda

Day 1	Presentation	Presenter
0800	Registration	
0830	Introductions, workshop aims and background	Chair / Nike Doggart
0900	Overview of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund's investment in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests	John Watkin, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
0930	ACF - Promoting Community Involvement in resource protection around Boni-Dodori-Kiunga protected area complex	Iregi Mwenja, African Conservation Fund
0950	Evaluation of TFCG's participatory forest management initiatives in the Eastern Arc	Charles Meshack, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
1010	Capacity Building to Empower community Conservation	Douglas Mwambeta, Kasigau Conservation Trust
1030	TEA	
1100	Promotion of Nature-Based, sustainable businesses for forest adjacent communities in the East Usambara Mountains, Taita Hills and Lower Tana River'	Eliud Muli, International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
1130	Conserving Coastal and Eastern Arc forests through community access to markets	Onesmus Macharia, Wakuluzu - Colobus Trust
1200	Mabuwani Women's Group Agroforestry Activities Around Arabuko Sokoke	Washington Ayiemba
1230	Conservation of Zanzibar's unique flora and fauna via CBFM and socio-economic development around Jozani-Chwaka Bay National Park	Ismail Mgeni, CARE - Tanzania
1300	LUNCH	
1400	Training, Awareness, Learning and Knowledge in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests	Nike Doggart, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
1425	Baseline carbon storage assessment of Kenya's coastal forests.	Dr. Ian Gordon, International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
1450	Web based sustainable funding.	Will Deed and Masumi Gudka, African Conservation Fund
1515	Do payments for environmental services offer the potential for long term sustainable financing?	Iddi Mwanyoka, WWF Tanzania Programme Office
1540	East Usambara Forest Landscape Restoration Project	Eustack Mtui, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
1600	Lessons learnt session and general discussion	
1700	TEA AND CLOSE DAY 1	
1900	GROUP DINNER	

Day 2		
0900	Overview of Community Grants	Kiunga Kareko, WWF EARPO
0930	Presentation from Kenyan Community Grant Recipient	
0945	Presentation from Tanzanian Community Grant Recipient	Hans Kadinda
1000	TEA	

1030	To Kaya Muhaka to look at tree nursery and view their CEPF supported project	All / Mr Mwakasim
1130	To Gogoni Conservation Initiative	Godfrey Ngure
1230	To Kaya Kinondo to view their CEPF supported activities	All / Hemed Mwafujo
1330	Lunch at Kaya Kinondo	All
1500	Lessons learnt sessions at Kaya Kinondo and closing remarks	All
1600	Forest visit	All
1700	Return to Ukunda	All

Appendix 3. List of participants

Person	Institution	Physical address	e-mail	Telephone
Bettie Luwuge	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	PO Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	bluwuge@tfcg.or.tz	0754 479766
Charles Meshack	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	PO Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	cmeshack@tfcg.or.tz	0754 380607
Iddi Mwanyoka	WWF TPO	PO Box 63117, Dar es Salaam	IMwanyoka@wwftz.org	0784 805580
Paul Nyiti	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania	PO Box 70919, Dar es Salaam	wcst@africaonline.co.tz	022 2112518
Nike Doggart	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	PO Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	ndoggart@tfcg.or.tz	0754 380609
Ismail Mgeni	CARE - Tanzania	PO Box 87, Zanzibar	ismailmgeni@yahoo.com	+ 255 777 477602
Dr Ian Gordon	ICIPE	Box 30772, ICIPE, Nairobi	igordon@icipe.org	+ 254 733 779835
Eliud Muli	ICIPE	PO Box 30772 - 00100, Nairobi	emuli@icipe.org	+254 722 336385
Hans Kadinda	Kikunda Cha Mazingira Mwaya	PO Box 9, Morogoro		0762 041244
Mathias Lema	Forestry Division, Tanzania	Box 426, Dar es Salaam	lemamathias@yahoo.co.uk	0754 461793
Douglas Mwambeta	Kasigau Conservation Trust	PO Box 747, Voi 70300	Kasigauconstrust@yahoo.com	
John Watkin	CEPF	2011 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA22202, USA	j.watkin@conservation.org	
Elias Kimaru	WWF - Kwale	PO Box 826, Ukunda	wwfkwale@yahoo.com	+ 254 724 255314
Onesmus Macharia	Wakuluzu: Friends of the Colobus Trust Ltd	PO Box 8340, Diani, Kenya	macharia@colobustrust.org	0720 731073
Washington Ayiemba	Nature Kenya	PO Box 44486, Nairobi	wayiemba@swiftmalindi.com	0733 803060
Eustack Mtui	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	PO Box 23410, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	eustackbonnie@gmail.com	
Kathy McKinnon	World Bank	World Bank, Washington, USA	kmackinnon@worldbank.org	1 202 4584682
Hemed M. Mwafujo	Kaya Muhaka Forest Conservation Organisation	PO Box 86, Ukunda, Kenya	hempfuj@yahoo.co.uk	0722 446916
William Deed	Africa Conservation Fund (Kenya)	PO Box 24926, Nairobi		
Masumi Gudka	Africa Conservation Fund (Kenya)	PO Box 24926, Nairobi	masumi@wildlifedirect.org	0724 659254
George Eshiamwata	BirdLife International	PO Box 3502-00100, Nairobi	george.eshiamwata@birdlife.org	0723 712990
Kiunga Kareko	WWF EARPO	PO Box 62440-00200, Nairobi, Kenya	KKareko@wwfearpo.org	+ 254 724 255315
Iregi Mwenja	Africa Conservation Fund (Kenya)		iregim@yahoo.com	+ 254 723 713642
Georgina Mbugua	WWF - Kwale	PO Box 826, Ukunda	wwfkwale@yahoo.com	+ 254 724 255314
Samson Njihia	Kenya Forest Service	Box 30513-00100, Nairobi	cfc@wananchi.com	+254 733 872660
James Mwangi	WWF EARPO	Box 62440-00200, Nairobi, Kenya	Jmwangi@wwfearpo.org	+254 724 255313

Appendix 4: Results of the SWOT analysis

No	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
1	Diversity of Efforts eg many different buckets	Timeframe is too short and limited while most of the initiatives need long term support	The internet (blogs)offer opportunities in accessing funding for conservation based initiatives	Close out of CEPF and GEF CMEAMF
2	Collaboration between stakeholders on regular basis	Vagaries of nature if it does not rain in good time	Capitalising on linkages between conservation and livelihoods	Short donor funding cycles
3	Partnerships, there's an excellent range of partnerships and collaboration including regional ie Tanzania and Kenya and exchange of experiences.	Monitoring achievements	Favourable government policies eg Forest Acts	Sustainability: financial and social;
4	Information generated from various projects has helped our understanding of issues in the eastern Arc management.	Time and funding constraints	The studies CEPF has funded have revealed a great conservation potential in both Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests	limited funding and close deadline for CEPF closure threatens especially trans-national cooperation and sustainability
5	Common visioning process with all stakeholders	Linkages and impacts of initiatives to or on conservation of ecosystem	Capitalise on initiatives started e.g. PES	Not always strong (need better) linkages to national development and donor priority programmes
6	Extremely effective communication	Project period not long enough to achieve desired remits for some activities. There's need for a research phase in some cases	Tapping into emerging global consciousness on environmental issues MORE TALK	Lack of sustainable funding. Most if not all projects are donor funded / dependent so given low capacity of our governments it doesn't ensure sustainability if the donors pull out.
7	Implementers are local people hence building local capacities	Delay of transfer of funds affects activities.	New attention globally to climate change and adaptation and especially if you make links to conservation e.g. forest corridors, watershed services (going beyond carbon for multiple benefits including poverty alleviation).	Doubted sustainability in funding of projects
8	Flow of grants gets down to the communities (the key implementers of conservation issues)	Not always clear linkages between activities and biodiversity conservation outputs/outcomes eg good practice in Jozani	Not that there are experiences and have been shared CEPF can work through these lines to achieve more positive results.	Sustainable funding for conservation is always difficult
9	Ability to deliver the message	Lack of tangible benefit sharing to out way some of the challenges to dust	Collaboration with national governments	The possibility of most of the research findings is unclear

No	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
		management eg PES		
10	Capacity for the communities to manage grants tested and built	Streamline CEPF initiatives in the government structure	Capacity building: government officials, communities and other key stakeholders could help us to achieve more.	Competition among organisations working on the ground...waste of time and resources
11	Addressing grass root issues ability	Consultations tend to take too much time and resources are limited at the expense of projects implementation	Increased sharing of lessons learnt to ensure less duplication of some mistakes in project implementation	Climatic change factors e.g. drought and floods negatively affect initiatives
12	Capacity building of local communities in specific skill (IGAs)	Local government structures	Political support	Destruction caused by vermin in our areas
13	Communities in the target areas have had a chance to apply their skills in the conservation with support from other partners for skills	Market shares and financial returns	Increased stakeholder awareness and support	Bureaucracy at various levels
14	Original outreach to civil society (ToT)	Scaling up could add more value	Take advantage of the current government commitment to environmental protection (Tz)	Lack of experience sharing on different communities undertaking similar initiatives at early stages of project implementation – that is leading to poor performance and lack of sustainability
15	A wide range of nature based enterprises that would improve livelihoods and contribute to biodiversity conservation	Scale of problems versus scale of intervention	Inclusion of other players or sectors to provide services to emerging opportunities or take up potential enterprises	Delays in some steps in the process e.g. review of applications
16	CEPF support contributed significantly in conservation and improving community livelihoods	In some forest areas there is not much to share with communities.	Increased capacity, skills and confidence of CBOs and NGOs as a result of CEPF investment	Perverse incentives
17	Capacity to researchers	Inadequate beneficiary involvement in monitoring	Many lessons learnt in other sites can be replicated elsewhere	Exploitation of the resources in the forests
18	Good community involvement and benefiting in biodiversity conservation through various approaches like PFM	The difficulty of assessment of conservation impact in some cases.	Funding sources can be diversified e.g. donors, corporate, leverage	Discontinued awareness raising could be catastrophic because communities could be economically empowered and could invest in environmentally destructive enterprises such as power saws
19	Creation of a foundation for the community to participate in and benefit from their conservation efforts	Lack of awareness in the community on protecting natural forests	Payment of ecosystem services could benefit community work.	If there is no follow up and mitigation measures, things will go wrong

No	Strength	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
20	Commitment of group members at local level and the urge to protect the environment.	Grant limit didn't put into consideration the project scope	Can benefit from the new existing policy framework e.g. forest Act in Kenya, CFAs,	Delayed decisions by gov't e.g. JFM issues
21	Natural resources eg endemic species in the forest		Potential for partnerships with existing institutions	Not maturing the initiatives to the threshold of self sustenance
22	Nature based enterprises are numerous if properly identified and pursued for the community benefits to enhance conservation of biodiversity.		Funding support for activities at ground level	Misunderstanding the concept (communities think they now own the forest to do what they want)
23	Diversity of livelihood activities		More confidence to communities	Uncontrolled transfer of genetic resources discourages efforts
24			Significant awareness has been created and there is enthusiasm from people and government.	The conditions CEPF grant forms makes the communities fail to get funds
25			Longer implementation period.	Benefits from natural resources conservation are long term and may take a while to realise this may lead to despairing by beneficiaries.
26			More capacity building	
27			Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation progress	
28			Improved impact through capacity building, provision of production equipment / materials for scaling up wider coverage	
29			With more awareness communities will be instrumental in forest management	
30			Improved marketing of products	
31			Fund raising	