

## CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

<b>Organization Legal Name:</b>	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enhancing Sustainability of Nature Based Community Livelihood Initiative Adjacent to Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya.
<b>Date of Report:</b>	29 <sup>th</sup> August 2014
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### CEPF Region:

Eastern Afromontane, and Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa biodiversity hotspots; formerly the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya hotspot.

### Strategic Direction:

The project addresses SFD 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) in the Ecosystem Profile, and Investment Priority 1 of the EACF Consolidation Program (Ensure financial sustainability of livelihood initiatives for people residing next to priority forests).

### Grant Amount:

US \$ 190,000

### Project Dates:

September 1, 2011 to June 30, 2014

### Implementation Partners for this Project (please explain the level of involvement for each partner):

1. International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE): ICIPE was the overall coordinator of the project. It also implemented component 2, 3 and 4 of the project;

2. National Museums of Kenya (NMK): NMK implemented component 1 of the project through a sub-grant.
3. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG): TFCG participated in component 3 of the project particularly as regards community mobilization;
4. Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum (TTWF): participated in component 2 of the project particularly as regards community mobilization;
5. There was frequent communication and interactions through the CEPF (EACF and CF) Coordination Unit involving the following organizations: National Museums of Kenya, WWF – East Africa and Tanzania offices, the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, BirdLife International, Nature Kenya and Conservation International.

## **Conservation Impacts**

***Please explain/describe how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.***

This Project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile by building on the activities that were supported in the initial investment that directly addressed SFD no 1 in the Ecosystem Profile: 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. It has also directly addressed investment priority no. 1 in the Consolidation Program: Ensure financial sustainability of livelihood initiatives for people residing next to priority forests.

***Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.***

### **Planned Long-term Impacts - 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal):**

To reduce the extinction risk and habitat for globally threatened species in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania.

### **Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion:**

Progress towards long-term impact is difficult to determine at project level as it would require continuous resource monitoring which the project was not equipped to undertake.

### **Planned Short-Term Impacts**

To enhance the sustainability of nature-based community livelihood initiatives adjacent to Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania for reduction in socio-economic pressure on the forests and their resources.

### **Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:**

The project established a viable market centre where communities can be able to sell their sustainably produced goods and significantly improve their livelihoods and possibly decrease their reliance on direct use of important coastal forests. The project also

improved on the production, sales and marketing of honey and other beehive products produced by the communities at the Taita Hills. In addition, production, of essential oils from *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* by the community at East Usambara Mountains was improved and derived products developed and submitted for registration.

**Please provide the following information where relevant:**

**Hectares Protected:**

**Species Conserved:**

**Corridors Created:**

***Describe the success or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.***

One of the major successes of the project was to start up and operate supply business links and supply lines for butterfly pupa from important coastal forests including Arabuko Sokoke, Taita Hills and Usambara as well develop the physical infrastructure (shop) and establish links with groups for supply of other types of products. However much remained to be done with regard to marketing and publicity which is an essential link in the chain. The project is still struggling with these aspects.

Improvement on the production, sales and marketing of honey and other beehive products produced by the communities at the Taita Hills led to increased income to the community members. The production of honey in Taita hills is not meeting the increasing demand of the product in the area. The Marketplace committee has extended its link to beekeepers in the entire Taita region to supply honey to the Marketplace. The surveillance of pest and diseases is still in progress. Full analysis will be done by the end of 2015.

The community at East Usambara Mountains were facilitated to acquire the necessary equipment and skills for sustainable production of essential oils from *Ocimum kilimandscharicum*. Derived products were successfully developed to international standards that will compete favorably in market place upon registration which has been temporarily delayed due to bureaucracy at the regulatory body.

***Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?***

The project initiated an additional activity on promotion of community-based monitoring of environmental health and conservation and sustainable utilization of beneficial insects adjacent to the East Usambara mountain forests in Tanzania. The new initiative is aimed at building the capacity of community members in the disciplines of water quality assessment and pollination services. It is also aimed at establishing a sustainable structure that empowers the local community to monitor and conserve the environmental health and to sustainably use beneficial insects for improved livelihoods.

<b>Project Components</b>
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**Project Components:** *Please report on results by project component. Reporting should reference specific products/deliverables from the approved project design and other relevant information.*

## **Component 1 Deliverables**

There was substantial achievement in key areas of the project but many other targets were only partially met as indicated below.

### **1.1 Planned:**

**A gift shop established at Fort Jesus for sale and marketing of various nature-based community products**

#### **Actual at Completion:**

Remodeling of the gift shop was completed. The gift shop was designed and the identified space remodeled and fitted with shelves, cabinets, doors, lighting and glass casing and painted by the end of the project period. A product policy was also developed to guide the type of goods to be supplied there.

### **1.2 Planned:**

**At least 5 community products available for sale at the gift shop**

#### **Actual at Completion:**

More than 5 community product brands were procured and are available for sale at the gift shop.

### **1.3 Planned:**

**At least 2 promotional events for the community products undertaken for the community products at Fort Jesus in Mombasa Town**

#### **Actual at Completion:**

One promotional event was held which was well subscribed by community groups and attended by the public. The event was successful and attracted people visiting Fort Jesus including local and foreign visitors.

### **1.4 Planned:**

**An internet website and weblinks for promotion and sale of the products in operation**

#### **Actual at Completion:**

An internet website and web links for promotion and sale of the products is in operation.

### **1.5 Planned:**

**At least 4 brochures about the community products and conservation areas distributed at gift shop**

**Actual at Completion:**

This was not achieved. However a main brochure for the butterfly house was designed with project support.

**1.6 Planned:**

**Quality control and assurance systems maintained / established for community butterfly and other products**

**Actual at Completion:**

Consultations / training on production, and quality control issues were undertaken with community groups in two of the three key conservation areas – Taita Hills and Kwale.

**1.7 Planned:**

**At least one new conservation nature-based product was identified and developed**

**Actual at Completion:**

This was not achieved.

**1.8 Planned:**

**Increased sales of butterfly pupae from Arabuko, Shimba, Taita and Usambara by at least 20% and increased visibility for community products.**

**Actual at Completion:**

Regular deliveries of pupae from Arabuko Sokoke, Shimba and Taita hills was underway by the end of the project with proportions of total sales volume of those producers estimated at 10 – 15 %.

## **Component 2 Deliverables**

**2.1 Planned:**

**At least 20 Trainers of Trainers (TOTs) for 20 community groups at Taita Hills equipped with additional knowledge and skills in beekeeping technologies by year 1.**

**Actual at Completion**

Training was continuous activity in the entire project period with 200 households benefiting in beekeeping knowledge technologies. All 125 (82Men, 43 Women) members from 6 selected groups viz; Chawia, Vuzi, Tekida Pamzepha, Mbughus and Musau Horesha benefited from the training.

## **2.2 Planned:**

**At least 3 types of improved packaging materials for honey and other beehive products at Taita Hills developed**

### **Actual at Completion**

1170 honey jars, 5000 honey labels and Candle moulds were supplied in 2011 at the Marketplace in Taita Agricultural Training Center, Ngerenyi. The committee has the capacity to restock the packaging materials.

## **2.3 Planned:**

**At least 1 set of processing and packaging equipment for the beekeeping community enterprise made available in the market place.**

### **Actual at Completion**

One honey processor, a motor extractor, a manual extractor (3 frame) and processing accessories was installed in 2011 at Taita Agricultural Training Center, Ngerenyi, Taita Hills. The processor and the extractors are operational and 1,000 kg of honey have been processed and packaged.

## **2.4 Planned:**

**At least 100 additional beehives and accessories (bee suits and smokers etc.) for the beekeepers provided.**

### **Actual at Completion**

Procurement, distribution and set up of 8 group apiaries was completed in 2012: Chawia (10), Tekida (10), Wusi (10), Msau horesha (10), Pamzepha (20), Mbughus (20), demonstration sites at Ministry of livestock mwatate (10) and Taita Agricultural Training Center (10). Large and small hives beetles and Varroa mites have been detected in the set apiaries. The large hive beetles dominate the apiaries compared to varoa and small hive beetles.

## **2.5 Planned:**

**A community market place at Taita Hills for processing, sales and marketing of honey and other beehive products operational.**

### **Actual at Completion**

A 7 member community committee was established to oversee the running of the marketplace activities. An MoU was developed between the Ministry of Agriculture and icipe to construct the Marketplace for the community at the Taita Agricultural Training Center in Ngerenyi village. The group was registered as Taita Beekeepers CBO by the Ministry of Sports Culture and Arts. The group opened an account with Taita Taveta Teachers savings and cooperative society where they keep their savings. The savings

society can also offer loans to the group to boost their business. A link has been established between the Marketplace and the Gift shop in Mombasa.

### **Component 3 Deliverables**

#### **3.1 Planned:**

**At least one type of new packaging material for Naturub® range of products for the Tanzania market produced.**

#### **Actual at Completion**

Design layout, development of design layout and production of the packaging materials were undertaken for *Ocimum kilimandscharicum*-based products to be produced in Tanzania for the Tanzanian market by the East Usambara Farmers Conservation Group (EUFCG), in partnership with the National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR) of Tanzania. The packaging material included the following: 25 grams jar, label and outer for medicinal balm for alleviation of colds, flu, congestion and insect bites; 15 grams tube and outer for ointment for relief from muscular aches and pains. It also bore the following message to promote environmental conservation: "A project towards conservation of indigenous forests".

#### **3.2 Planned:**

**At least one range of Naturub® medicinal products registered with the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority.**

#### **Actual at Completion**

Registration of Naturub® medicinal products with the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority was undertaken by submission of the drug dossier, application form and samples of the finished products of "Usambara Balm" to the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TFDA) through the National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR), Tanzania.

#### **3.3 Planned:**

**At least 10,000 pieces of Naturub® products produced by the community at East Usambara Mountains.**

#### **Actual at Completion**

This will be initiated after registration of Naturub® medicinal products with the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority. However, the community sold some of the essential oil raw material from their enterprise amounting to US dollars 2,000.

#### **3.4 Planned:**

**At least 10,000 pieces of Naturub® products sold in Tanzania.**

#### **Actual at Completion**

This will commence after registration of Naturub® medicinal products with the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority.

### **3.5 Planned:**

**At least 20 Trainers of Trainers equipped with additional knowledge and skills in enterprise management.**

#### **Actual at Completion**

This activity was completed in 2012. A total of 16 selected community members of the East Usambara Farmers Conservation Group comprising of 5 women and 11 men from 7 villages adjacent to the East Usambara Mountains forests were trained in the following: plant essential oil hydro-distillation process; essential oil yield maximization, separation and purification; data collection and compilation; waste management and its use in organic farming; health and safety procedures at the processing facility; post harvest handling; operation of the essential oil distiller using liquid petroleum gas and electricity; record keeping; good hygiene; and quality control procedures.

### **3.6 Planned:**

**A spin-off enterprise for community-based production, sales and marketing of mosquito repellent products from residual oil of *Ocimum kilimandscharicum*.**

#### **Actual at Completion**

This was undertaken in 2013. Production of the Usambara mosquito repellent products for the Tanzania market was initiated with 100 pieces for sampling and market testing in Tanzania.

### **3.7 Planned:**

**An operational processing facility for distillation of *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* oil;**

#### **Actual at Completion**

Piped water supply and electricity were connected to the community-based *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* processing facility in Maramba Town, adjacent to the East Usambara Mountains forests. The hydro-distillation equipment for processing *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* plant material into essential oil that had previously been installed at a temporary facility in Churwa village was transferred and installed at the new processing facility constructed in Maramba town. Finishing works (painting) of the *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* processing facility in Maramba Town was completed.

***Were any components unrealized? If so, how has this affected the overall impact of the project?***

**Component 1:**

The above results show that there was significant achievement in key areas but many other targets were only partially met. The main drawbacks were institutional, to do with delays in procurement processes. This meant that for example the gift shop was ready but stocking was not done though this can be done from other sources besides the project.

### **Component 3:**

The process of registration of the medicinal products from *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* medicinal plant cultivated by the community adjacent to the East Usambara Mountains forests with Tanzania Food and Drug Authority has taken longer than anticipated, although this is being spearheaded by National Institute of Medical Research (NIMR) of Tanzania, a government institution. This has been occasioned by government bureaucracy.

*Please describe and submit (electronically if possible) any tools, products, or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.*

## **Lessons Learned**

*Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building. Consider lessons that would inform projects designed or implemented by your organization or others, as well as lessons that might be considered by the global conservation community.*

*Project Design Process: (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*

### **Component 1:**

- The project design process was adequately inclusive with the implementing organizations well consulted. This meant that the project targets were realistic and achievable had all other conditions been fair. The reporting system used by CEPF is also attractive and manageable extracting relevant information without demanding superfluous detail.
- The location of the community fair on the premises of Fort Jesus and the response of visitors showed how optimal the site was for such an activity and also the potential demand for such products. This was an encouraging indicator for the gift shop. Judging by the displayed items it was clear that training was still needed for producer groups in quality and selection for sale.

*Project Implementation: (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)*

### **Component 1:**

- NMK was implementing a sub-grant of the ICIPE project. As such the usual snags experienced in such a situation were to be expected due to reliance on the ICIPE accounting system and disbursements etc. However these were minimized by

ICIPE's efficiency and clarity of communication. ICIPE were also consistent in providing regular updates and reminders where necessary. As a result the partnership worked better than it would have under other circumstances.

- The Management of Fort Jesus was regularly briefed about progress and delays in various activities. Contact was maintained with the main suppliers of products including Kipepeo and producers of gift shop products. Conservation NGOs who see it is a platform for awareness were also kept informed.

***Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:***

**Component 1:**

- One lesson to be taken from this project though it frequently arises in others is that it does not necessarily take enormous amounts of money to have an impact. The CEPF sub-grant while not very small was enormous either by sector standards for institutional grants. Yet it was able to effect positive results possibly for this very same reason.
- The process of getting concurrence for activities from stakeholders may result in delays and needs to be factored in planning. The same applies for procurement processes which are lengthier in large organizations including the NMK. These factors are outside the control of Project Management.
- Marketing is obviously crucial. All the ingredients for an attractive conservation based enterprise are there but the market, the consumers need to know about its presence. Advertizing through the media is prohibitively expensive and beyond the means of small enterprises.

**Additional Funding**

***Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization, or the region, as a result of the CEPF investment in this project.***

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Type of Funding*</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Biovision	A	US \$ 120,000	Personnel and operational costs
ICIPE	A	US \$ 90,000	Personnel costs

***\*Additional funding should be reported using the following categories:***

- A** *Project co-financing (Other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)*
- B** *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF funded project.)*
- C** *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

**Sustainability/Replicability**

***Summarize the success or challenge in achieving planned sustainability or replicability of project components or results.***

**Component 1:**

- As pupae were procured for the exhibit, seasonal effects became evident such as the low production at Arabuko Sokoke due to the severe dry season there. This was alleviated by procuring butterfly pupae from sites like Taita and Amani which were less dry being highlands thereby producing fair quantities and quality;
- The project components of developing infrastructure and systems for undertaking community nature-based enterprise are quite tangible and have clear results and benefits. For example a gift shop was set up and business links developed with the relevant groups. There is a real incentive to take the activity forward even as the project ends and it is expected that the remaining components will be completed for this reason. However sustainability is only ensured by sound management both by the butterfly enterprise and the community producers.

***Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.***

The community product fair at Fort Jesus facilitated by the project was the first of its kind at the site despite the obvious potential for such activities there. Fort Jesus is a magnet for tourists and offers clear advantages for reaching consumers with an interest in conservation and some disposable income. Since that occasion there has been increased use of the site for cultural activities and curio sales after realization of its potential.

### **Safeguard Policy Assessment**

***Provide a summary of the implementation of any required action toward the environmental and social safeguard policies within the project.***

The butterfly house business was designed to conduct business based on sustainably produced goods including butterfly pupa, crafts, fabrics and food materials. The policy developed aimed at ensuring that shop goods were screened for this. The other aspect of the business as ensuring that trade was non exploitative in that profit was not the exclusive value.

### **Additional Comments/Recommendations**

**Component 1:**

The project made significant progress towards its aims but of course there are still loose ends to tie up. It is the aim of the project managers to pursue all means to ensure that the gift shop which is now ready is operated successfully and well managed. Additionally support for the activity especially with marketing which remains a key need. The wider public need to know what is available so that they can contribute through their purchases.

**Component 3:**

The project initiated an additional activity on promotion of community-based monitoring of environmental health and conservation and sustainable utilization of beneficial insects adjacent to the East Usambara mountain forests in Tanzania. The new initiative is aimed at building the capacity of community members in the disciplines of water quality assessment and pollination services. It is also aimed at establishing a sustainable structure that empowers the local community to monitor and conserve the environmental health and to sustainably use beneficial insects for improved livelihoods. The project conducted training at the Kakamega forest in Kenya and the East Usambara mountains forest in Tanzania for community members from 6 villages adjacent to the East Usambara mountains forests as TOTs in the following areas: monitoring of the environment using aquatic macro-invertebrates and pollinators and restoration and sustainable use of pollinator diversity in agriculture and related ecosystems around East Usambara Mountains in Mkinga District, Tanzania. The training also involved collection and curation of the aquatics and pollinators, as well as establishment of pollinator gardens. The TOTs were members of the East Usambara Farmers Conservation Group that deals in commercial cultivation and production of *Ocimum kilimandscharicum*. 2 manuals on macro-invertebrates and pollinators were provided to each community member. The trained community members were provided with assorted entomological equipment, training aids and visibility materials for continuous ecosystem survey. Regular monitoring by the trained community members was initiated at the East Usambara Mountains forests site on 2 rivers. Taxa of the macro-invertebrates and pollinators were collected and identified.

## Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned, and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our Web site, [www.cepfn.net](http://www.cepfn.net), and publicized in our newsletter and other communications.

**Please include your full contact details below:**

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**\*\*\*If your grant has an end date other than JUNE 30, please  
complete the tables on the following pages\*\*\***

## Performance Tracking Report Addendum

### CEPF Global Targets

### (Enter Grant Term)

Provide a numerical amount and brief description of the results achieved by your grant.  
Please respond to only those questions that are relevant to your project.

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved during the annual period.	Provide your numerical response for project from inception of CEPF support to date.	Describe the principal results achieved from July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008. (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.				Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?				Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.				
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	YES	17 Village communities	17 Village communities	Emuzambwa, Muzi kavishe, Boshwa kwa Mtindi, Kuze Kibago, Matemboni, Kwa Mtili, Kauzeni, Churwa, Segoma, Muheza and Maramba-A villages in the East Usambara Mountains project site; and Pamzepha, Mbughus, Chawia, Tekida, Musau horesha and Vusi villages in the Taita Hills forests sites.

**If you answered yes to question 5, please complete the following table**

**Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities**

Please complete this table if your project provided concrete socioeconomic benefits to local communities. List the name of each community in column one. In the subsequent columns under Community Characteristics and Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit, place an X in all relevant boxes. In the bottom row, provide the totals of the Xs for each column.

Name of Community	Community Characteristics							Nature of Socioeconomic Benefit														
	Small landowners	Subsistence economy	Indigenous/ ethnic peoples	Pastoralists/nomadic peoples	Recent migrants	Urban communities	Communities falling below the poverty rate	Other	Increased Income due to:				Increased food security due to the adoption of sustainable fishing, hunting, or agricultural practices	More secure access to water resources	Improved tenure in land or other natural resource due to titling, reduction of colonization, etc.	Reduced risk of natural disasters (fires, landslides, flooding, etc)	More secure sources of energy	Increased access to public services, such as education, health, or credit	Improved use of traditional knowledge for environmental management	More participatory decision-making due to strengthened civil society and governance.	Other	
									Adoption of sustainable natural resources management practices	Ecotourism revenues	Park management activities	Payment for environmental services										
Emuzambwa village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Muzi kavishe village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Bosha kwa Mtindi village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Kuze Kibago village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Matemboni village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Kwa Mtili village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Kauzeni village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Churwa village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Segoma village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Muheza village community	X	X					X		X										X			
Maramba- 'A' village	X	X					X		X										X			

community																							
Pamzepha village community	x	x					x		x												x		
Mbughus village community	x	x					x		x												x		
Chawia village community	x	x					x		x												x		
Tekida village community	x	x					x		x												x		
Musau Horesha village community	x	x					x		x												x		
Vusi village community	x	x					x		x												x		
<b>Total</b>																							

**If you marked "Other", please provide detail on the nature of the Community Characteristic and Socioeconomic Benefit:**