

Final Assessment Report Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya January 2011- May 2015

Introduction

The Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya (EACF) comprise two distinct, but intrinsically linked habitats that follow the East African coast from the Somali to the Mozambican borders and stretch approximately 350 kilometers inland. This area was described as one of the original 25 biodiversity hotspots in 2000 (see Map 1). However, in 2005, as additional data became available, the hotspots were reappraised. Based upon the results of this analysis, these habitats were divided between two newly identified hotspots. The Eastern Arc Mountain Forests and Coastal Forests now comprise part of the larger Eastern Afromontane, and Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa biodiversity hotspots, respectively.

The chain of Eastern Arc Mountains starts in the Taita Hills in southern Kenya and extends south to the Udzungwa Mountains in Tanzania. These ancient mountains are famous as the center of endemism of the African violet (*Saintpaulia* spp.). Almost 40 percent of the approximately 2,000 vascular plants found here are endemic. They are located in nearly all of the types of altitudinal forests, as well as in intervening habitats such as rocky outcrops, heathland, montane grasslands, and wetlands. Of those studied, non-vascular plants also show significant endemism. Predictably, there is a direct correlation between the area of forest blocks and species richness.

The coastal forests of Tanzania and Kenya fall within the coastal forests ecoregion that is located along the coast and includes the islands of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba). This ecoregion comprises a mosaic of forest patches and intervening habitats. Closed canopy forest represents only one percent of the area but contains at least 400 endemic plants out of the 3,000 plant species identified from coastal forests. The remaining 99 percent of the area is a heterogeneous mix including savanna woodlands, bushlands, thickets, and farmland that contains more than 500 endemic plant species.

The most prevalent threat to the remaining forests is habitat destruction for agricultural expansion and timber extraction, both legal and illegal. Forests are also the main source of fuelwood and charcoal for the majority of the population, placing considerable pressure on the natural resources. Combined, these pressures have resulted in the fragmentation and loss of remaining habitats for many known (and unknown) globally threatened species.

The root causes of these threats are many. Burgeoning human population exerting pressure on forest resources and land, poverty leading to unsustainable use of forest resources, lack of strategic management and inadequate implementation and action plans, under-resourced government

institutions, a legacy of outdated environmental policies and legislation, forest governance shortfalls, and lack of political will and public awareness all combine to undervalue forests and the ecosystem services that they provide.

Map 1. Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya Hotspot



Annual Portfolio Overviews (APOs) aim at providing an update on progress of CEPF's investment strategy. This APO covers the entire consolidation investment in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya Hotspot, a period extending from January 2011 to May 2015. CEPF's initial investment in the hotspot took place from 2004 – 2009. A report of this investment, *Assessing Five Years of CEPF Investment in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya*, June 2009, can be found at the following link:

http://www.cepf.net/Documents/Final_EACAssessment_30June09.pdf

Niche for CEPF Investment

Overview

Following CEPF's initial investment in this hotspot covering the period 2004-2009, in 2011 CEPF commenced a program of consolidation to secure gains made during the first phase. More specifically, the focus of CEPF's consolidation program in the EACF hotspot was to increase local community involvement in improving connectivity between fragments of key forest areas by providing realistic economic alternatives through nature-based livelihood activities, and forging links with new markets and up-coming opportunities. CEPF's initial phase of investment supported a dual approach of promoting alternative nature-based livelihood activities amongst communities as an entry point to raise awareness of the importance of these forests, and working with relevant authorities to secure the gazettement of priority sites (Lower Tana River Forests, Taita Hills, East Usambaras/Tanga, Udzungwa Mountains and Jozani Forest). Combined, these approaches led to shifts in behavior away from destructive actions to sustainable practices at the local scale as well as a number of forests being gazetted as protected areas. CEPF's consolidation program focuses on ensuring that these gains are sustained into the future, and on stimulating local civil society to take advantage of opportunities in the context of climate change, including and especially Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation plus carbon enhancement (REDD+) recently supported by the Norwegian Government in Tanzania. Capturing such opportunities will increase the likelihood that CEPF's achievements will be secured well beyond the consolidation phase. A total of \$1,740,000 was allocated for a three year implementation period.

The consolidation allocation falls into four investment priorities:

1) *Ensure financial sustainability of livelihood initiatives for people residing next to priority forests.*

This investment priority aims to reinforce the nature-based income generating activities pioneered during the original CEPF investment and to assist these to become sustainable through improving the quality and diversity of these products and forging links with existing and new markets. Although many communities have been trained to produce to a certain quality, there is in some cases a time lag between training farmers and completion of the production centers, and a need to train to reach a production volume above that which is consumed locally. Support for initiatives to improve livelihoods is particularly important for increasing connectivity because the restoration of forest corridors can lead to loss of livelihood options for the affected communities.

2) *Consolidate the gains in increasing forest connectivity in critical parts of the EACF.*

This investment priority will focus on consolidating the phase I gazettement and protected area expansion initiatives in several priority fragmented forests: Derema land reallocation scheme (East Usambara), Bunduki Gap (Ulugurus), Mngeta (Udzungwa), and Magombera (lowland Udzungwa) in Tanzania, and Taita (Taita Hills) and Dakatcha woodlands in Kenya.

3) *Consolidate communication networks, raise awareness and solidify the education achievements for the long-term benefit of civil society.*

From a baseline of limited knowledge and poor access to relevant, up-to-date data, significant progress was made during the CEPF's initial investment to develop databases, share information and use these to raise awareness of the conservation needs in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests. This approach took advantage of vastly improved internet speeds and public access and sought to increase transparency

and data availability, targeting all levels of civil society including schools, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia and the policy realm. This investment priority focuses on making all data as accessible as possible through a variety of media relevant to the respective tiers of society, in order to realize a long-term, sustainable benefit for the region.

4) *Availing biological and forest change data to leverage REDD+ and REDD Readiness for the EACF.*

This investment priority aims to ensure that up-to-date data are available through relevant portals for species, habitats, protected areas, management effectiveness, forest change maps, threats and social values for the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests. These data will assist in defining the forest carbon and degradation baselines for REDD+ that can be compared with biodiversity and livelihood data.

Coordinating CEPF Grant Making

Consolidation programs do not have formal coordinating entities or regional implementation teams beyond the U.S.-based Grant Director. All CEPF grant management functions are conducted by the CEPF Secretariat. Midway through this consolidation program, the Grant Director left CEPF and his duties were taken up by existing staff.

Portfolio Status

The Program for Consolidation was approved in January 2011, with allocations in four investment priorities. Proposals by invitation were requested by the Grant Director, and grants were awarded to seven organizations, all of whom participated in the final assessment workshop (February 2009) that endorsed the plans for the consolidation program. Table 1 presents the allocations per investment priority, and amount actually contracted.

Table 1. Grant-making status by investment priority, December 2011

Investment Priority	Budget Allocation	No. of grants	Grantee	Amount contracted
1. Financial sustainability	\$400,000	1	<i>icipe</i>	190,000
2. Forest connectivity	\$540,000	2	Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum; WWF	691,165
3. Communication	\$410,000	2	TFCG; Nature Kenya	494,687
4. Data availability	\$390,000	2	Birdlife International; Conservation International	360,000
Total	\$1,740,000	7		\$1,735,852

These seven grants fully address the investment priorities outlined in the consolidation portfolio, although several of the projects address more than one investment priority. As such, the amounts contracted do not appear to correspond to the budget allocation. However, combining activities from several investment priorities into a single grant was regarded as more efficient than multiple grants to the same organization.

Much of the work undertaken in 2011 entailed project design, culminating in six projects starting in 2011, and a seventh approved for a January 1, 2012 start date. The total amount awarded in 2011 for the seven organizations was \$1,735,852. At close of the portfolio in 2015, the total amount spent was \$1,725,683.63 (Table 2).

Table 2. Grants awarded in 2011, and actual expenditure.

Organization name	Project Title	Active Dates	Approved Grant	Actual Expenditure
Birdlife International	Consolidating Biodiversity Data and Information	August 1, 2011 – June 30, 2014	\$260,000.00	\$259,855.99
Conservation International	Update the Forest Cover and Change Analysis of the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests Region of East Africa	January 1, 2012 – December 31, 2013	\$100,000.00	\$123,451.16
International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology	Enhancing the Sustainability of Nature-Based Community Livelihood Initiatives Adjacent to Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya	September 1, 2011 – June 30, 2014	\$190,000.00	\$185,791.80
Nature Kenya	Consolidating Gains in Ecosystem Connectivity, Monitoring and Communication Networks	August 1, 2011 – July 30, 2014	\$180,000.00	\$179,102.00
Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum	Consolidating Indigenous Forest Connectivity in the Taita Hills for Biodiversity Conservation	August 1, 2011 – July 31, 2013	\$100,000.00	\$99,992.19
Tanzania Forest Conservation Group	Bridging the Knowledge Gap: Communicating Hotspot Conservation	August 1, 2011 – June 30, 2014	\$314,687.00	\$309,216.91
World Wide Fund for Nature	Enhancing Connectivity and Consolidating Protected Area and Livelihood Gains in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya	September 1, 2011 – March 31 2015	\$591,165.00	\$568,273.58
TOTAL			\$1,735,852	\$1,725,683.63

Performance of CEPF Investment

1. Assessment

Portfolio cohesion. Each grant in this portfolio was selected and designed for its potential to meet the objectives of the consolidation program. As such the project content was on target, and the necessary partnerships and connections were established during the lengthy project design phase that took place during 2011. This process was facilitated by the consolidation program having been approved at the final assessment workshop of the first phase, and by the grantees themselves already having close working

relationships. In practice, during implementation, the relationships between grantees continued in a collaborative manner, with projects complementing each other. For example, awareness materials produced by BirdLife were instrumental in helping WWF to promote the Eastern Arc Mountains as a World Heritage Site, and *icipe*'s efforts to create a gift shop at the Mombasa Butterfly House to market local products and handicrafts were complemented by support for local livelihoods undertaken by Taita Taveta Wildlife Form, Nature Kenya and WWF. This collaboration and complementarity was integral to this consolidation investment and was important in ensuring a cohesive program of grants.

Factors affecting grantee performance. Grantees have in general been able to implement their projects without unintended obstacles or difficulties. Well-qualified teams, good support networks through partnerships and alliances, and a sound foundation set in phase I meant that grantees hit the ground running, or took up activities in areas they were familiar with or already working in. Additionally, all grantees in the portfolio knew each other's work, and knew the best areas for complementarity and collaboration. Having shared goals also contributed greatly to the success of the portfolio.

Financial management proved to be problematic for one grantee, necessitating close scrutiny by CEPF to resolve the issue.

A number of external factors presented challenges to grantees. In Kenya, during the investment pressure from the mining sector increased significantly, causing grantees to have to learn new skills and engage with different stakeholders, in order to meet project objectives. Additionally and also in Kenya, changes in governmental authority, with more decision-making authority afforded at the district level, caused grantees to have to establish new relationships and apply different strategies to achieve objectives.

Success at reaching objectives. Grantees have for the most part performed successfully and several have exceeded their planned targets.

Monitoring. Overall grantees performed well, however in some cases lack of oversight by CEPF staff permitted grantees to delay on achievement of targets, or stray from project objectives. More frequent oversight by the Grant Director could have kept grantees on target, and would have assured timely and thorough implementation of project deliverables. In several instances, a visit by the Grant Director revealed that project activities were not as stated in performance reports, pointing to the need for on-site visits, especially to remote areas. Fortunately, in these cases, attention by the Grant Director led to satisfactory improvement in grantee performance. It is also important to mention that the Grant Director departed CEPF midway through the program, which necessitated that other CEPF staff perform the required duties associated with management of EACF grants.

2. Portfolio Investment Highlights by Strategic Direction

The consolidation portfolio had four investment priorities, which are discussed below.

1) *Ensure financial sustainability of livelihood initiatives for people residing next to priority forests.*

This investment priority was addressed primarily through a grant to *icipe*, although project components in the grants to Taita Taveta Wildlife Forum (TTWF) and WWF also included livelihood activities. In all grants, promotion of livelihood activities was undertaken in a comprehensive manner. Technical assistance and training to produce handicrafts and products such as honey and medicines, was always

accompanied by support to meet standards for quality, and research to achieve sufficient sales and reach markets. An example of the breadth and depth of the support to ensure financial sustainability comes from the *icipe* project. In the East Usambara mountains, *icipe* conducted research on the medicinal plant *Ocimum kiliandscharicum* to develop a good product, and market research to determine demand. The project supported the East Usambara Farmers Conservation Group to develop skills, to set up a production site, and to explore markets and marketing. Most importantly, they supported the group to register their product with the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority, an essential step in achieving financial sustainability. The initiative receives constant in depth technical support that will allow this community group to succeed in conserving the natural resource base that supplies their raw material, and also generate income in a very competitive market.

2) Consolidate the gains in increasing forest connectivity in critical parts of the EACF.

This strategic direction was addressed by WWF, TTWF, and Nature Kenya. In a hotspot that contains significant fragmentation, increasing connectivity is of paramount importance. This suite of grants had clear targets for areas requiring attention, as these were already underway, having started during phase I. All grants were able to achieve almost all of their targets, and Nature Kenya even achieved the unplanned goal of establishing eight Community Conserved Areas in the Dakatcha woodlands in Kenya.

What stands out as a necessity in this work is inclusion of local communities in the process, and this has been given full attention in CEPF's grants, with community consultations and agreements an essential part of the process leading to protection of critical forest patches and corridors. For example, WWF supported community involvement by establishing Village Saving and Loan (VSL) groups in the Bunduki gap in Tanzania. VSL groups were started in four villages, and with seed funding and training provided to start revolving funds from which members could borrow for buying goats, pigs and agricultural inputs, with the aim of reducing the pressure on the resources and improving the communities' livelihood.

3. Consolidate communication networks, raise awareness and solidify the education achievements for the long-term benefit of civil society.

Nature Kenya, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) and BirdLife International were the main grantees focusing on this strategic direction. With the goal of increasing awareness across the hotspot and amongst a wide range of stakeholders ranging from schoolchildren to the president of Tanzania, the effort was monumental. These organizations approached the task in a comprehensive and collaborative manner. Environmental education was addressed comprehensively by training teachers, producing nature magazines for kids, starting nature clubs in schools and introducing environmental education into the curriculum. The availability of information increased dramatically with updated websites, databases, publications, research studies, posters, radio shows, popular articles and policy briefs. TFCG even conducted a survey to gauge changes in attitudes, using a 2004 baseline from which to measure change through 2013. The survey revealed marked changes in attitude, and CEPF's projects certainly played a part in making this change happen.

4) Availing biological and forest change data to leverage REDD+ and REDD Readiness for the EACF.

Conservation International and BirdLife International contributed to this strategic direction, with BirdLife compiling information on REDD projects, and disseminating relevant information about the projects to government agencies in Tanzania. BirdLife also produced two reports on biodiversity status and trends, both critical documents contributing to improved understanding of the importance of the hotspot and the threats it is currently experiencing. Also key was Conservation International's initiative

to assess forest cover, resulting in the comprehensive publication, *Forest Cover and Change for the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya circa 2000 to circa 2010*.

Collaboration with CEPF's donors and other funders

CEPF's consolidation program was developed taking into consideration the strategic programs of the Environment Donor Coordination Group in Kenya and the Tanzania Development Partners Group. Further, the program was endorsed by the Kenya Forest Service and the Tanzanian Forestry and Beekeeping Division (now the Tanzania Forest Service).

During implementation, CEPF donors MacArthur Foundation and Government of Japan visited project sites. It has however, been difficult to entice other donors to visit the region, despite the need for continued funding and evidence of increasing threats.

Conclusion

CEPF's consolidation program set out ambitious targets that sought to secure and expand initiatives started during phase I. Ranging from promoting sustainable livelihoods to securing new protected areas to raising awareness across the entire hotspot, CEPF's grantees worked hard throughout and were highly successful in achieving their objectives. The initiatives supporting sustainable livelihoods in the East Usambara Mountains and on the Kenya coast demonstrate improved production quality, increased production and increased revenue. Products made by local communities are on sale at the beautiful Mombasa Butterfly House, and others such as neem oil and neem manure, are being purchased locally. Loan programs in Kwale and Bunduki are allowing local community members to start their own businesses, and with extra cash on hand, the need to harvest from sacred groves is much reduced.

Efforts to secure protected areas have been challenging as the gazettement process requires time, consultation with range of stakeholders, diplomacy and perseverance. Nevertheless, CEPF's grantees have navigated the obstacles successfully in most cases, and have been open about the efforts that have not yet succeeded.

The results of the awareness raising initiative are extremely impressive. Where information was largely unavailable or in private hands at the start of the program, now it is freely available and its existence is widely publicized, in particular to the government agencies that need this information to make decisions.

CEPF has set a solid foundation upon which important conservation work can continue, with excellent initiatives to build on and strong partners to work with. This is important because, despite the success of this portfolio, it is evident that conservation challenges remain in EACF. CEPF's grantees are ready and willing to engage with new partners and donors to address existing and future conservation issues throughout the hotspot.

Annex 1: Logical Framework

Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya Logical Framework Reporting - 2015

Objective	Targets	Results
Build upon the achievements in Tanzania and Kenya during the first CEPF investment.		
Outcome 1: Ensure financial sustainability of livelihood initiatives for people residing next to priority forests.	<p>Support for 10 initiatives that improve the livelihoods of people neighboring priority forests including: Taita Hills and Kwale in Kenya; East Usambara, Bunduki Gap, and Magombera in Tanzania.</p> <p>Increase sales of butterfly pupae and other products from Amani Nature Reserve, Taita and Arabuko Sokoke through the Mombasa Butterfly Exhibit.</p> <p>Improved production and sales of honey and bee products.</p> <p>Improved production and marketing of essential oils (neem, <i>Ocimum</i>) and products (e.g. Naturub).</p> <p>All 10 initiatives are financially sustainable by June 2015, generating sufficient profits to ensure a solid foundation for future operations through 2020.</p>	<p>CEPF has supported 10 initiatives aimed at improving livelihoods. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Msambweni Beekeepers Association (MBA) – In Kenya’s south coast (Kwale) support to increase honey production and improve honey quality for ~100 beekeepers. The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) has certified MBA’s honey. Production of honey increased more than 100% from 700 kg in 2011 to 2,000 kg in 2015. All production is marketed locally. • Kaya Kinondo Village Bank (KKVB) – In Kenya’s south coast, support to KKVB to give out loans to provide a sustainable source of financial capital for community members living adjacent to three sacred forest blocks. Membership has increased from 650 in 2011 to 1,550 in 2015. • Coastal Farm Forestry Association (CFFA) – Support to develop products and generate income from neem trees. Production of neem manure has increased from zero to 2 metric tonnes; total earning from neem oil and manure is KSh750,000 (US\$ 8000) as of 2015. • Village Saving and Loan (VSL) groups – In Bunduki gap, VSL groups were started in four villages. Support includes training and seed funding to VSL groups to start revolving funds from which members could borrow for buying goats, pigs and agriculture inputs, with the aim of reducing the pressure on the resources and improving the communities’ livelihood. • In Taita Hills, training provided to 200 households in beekeeping technologies. 125 people (82 men, 43 women) benefited. Beekeeping equipment supplied, and support for production and marketing provided. Taita Beekeepers CBO created to promote sales and marketing. • In Taita Hills, local communities supported to produce handicrafts, and to market these products at the Mombasa Butterfly House, a key tourist

		<p>attraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities from Arabuko, Shimba, Taita and Usambara supported to generate income from sales of butterfly pupae, to be marketed to the Mombasa Butterfly House. By 2015, regular deliveries occurring with proportions of total sales from those producers estimated at 10-15%. • A gift shop at the Mombasa Butterfly House was supported to sell handicrafts and other products from local communities, such as honey and textiles. By 2015, the gift shop was marketing five different local brands. • East Usambara Farmers Conservation Group – supported to produce products (ointments, salves) from the medicinal plant <i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i>, to register their product with the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority, and to start commercial production and marketing. • A total of 52 community members were trained as TOTs (25 women, 27 men). They were selected from 12 groups from 10 villages adjacent to the East Usambara Mountain forests. The training was conducted at the community’s processing facility in Maramba town and in selected farms of the community members. • East Usambara Farmers Conservation Group supported to explore production of mosquito repellent from residual oil of <i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i>; 100 pieces produced for sampling and market testing.
<p>Outcome 2: Consolidate the gains in increasing forest connectivity in critical parts of the EACF.</p>	<p>10 communities engaged in actively rehabilitating and restoring forest stands in Taita Hills and Dakatcha woodlands in Kenya and Derema corridor, Bunduki Gap, Mngeta Corridor, and Magombera Forest in Tanzania.</p>	<p>CEPF projects have supported at least 27 communities, resulting in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uzungwa Scarp Nature Reserve (32,763 ha) gazettement process is completed (note the gazettement remains to be issued). A management plan has been finalized and approved at all levels (village, district, regional and national). • The 6,556 ha corridor between Uzungwa Scarp and Kilombero Nature Reserve has been identified (Mngeta corridor), meetings with five neighboring villages conducted and agreement reached with them. The map with JB No. 2878 has been prepared, resources assessment conducted and management plan prepared and approved at all villages and one district (Kilolo). • In Derema corridor, 1,128 families have been allocated 3-acre plots of land, resulting in more security for the 968 ha corridor where natural regeneration has already yielded canopy closure. • In Bunduki gap (106 ha), communities have been involved in boundary and fire-break cleaning, tree planting and weeding. To date a total 10,000

		<p>seedlings have been planted and 70,000 weeded. The 70,000 seedlings planted in 2010 under a separate initiative and have attained the height of 3-5 meters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Kwale landscape, support to three enterprises aimed at providing livelihood opportunities for communities. These groups are integral parts of forest management associations that are working to improve forest management in over 4,000 ha of forest. • In the forests targeted by WWF, METT scores increased by an average of 10% between 2013 and 2015 in the target forests. • In the Taita Hills, six communities have formed forest associations, engaged in participatory forest management, created community-owned nurseries, planted over 150,000 seedlings with a 64% survival rate after 1 yr, been trained in appropriate agriculture and nursery management, and 245 farms are working to increase tree cover and connectivity in areas between farms totaling approximately 400 ha. • Dakatcha (188,208 ha) woodland management plan completed and approved by Kilifi County Government and Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Management committees for eight community conserved areas (CCAs) at Dakatcha woodland were empowered to be able to manage CCAs (8,114 ha) effectively as part of implementing the woodland management plan.
<p>Outcome 3: Consolidate communication networks, raise awareness and solidify the education achievements for the long-term benefit of civil society.</p>	<p>Support major update and overhauls of the Coastal Forests and Eastern Arc websites.</p> <p>TFCG <i>Arc Journal</i> to capture emerging conservation results from the region.</p> <p>Best CEPF technical reports (biodiversity surveys, sustainable funding etc) for local decision makers.</p> <p>2 special issues of the <i>Journal of East African Natural History</i> to fully capture the scientific results of CEPF and other work in the region accompanied by 2 issues of <i>Komba</i> in Swahili for children.</p> <p>Promote the Teachers' resource manual for primary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey conducted in Tanzania to assess change in attitudes about the environment, comparing to a 2004 baseline. Positive results including recording an increase in the number of schools providing environmental education in the hotspot from 0% of schools surveyed in 2004 to 23% in 2012, and an increase in the proportion of communities receiving information about forest conservation through radio from 4 % in 2004 to 84% in 2012. CEPF investment contributed to both increases. • Policy brief on conservation of Eastern Arc Mountains developed and disseminated in Tanzania. • Production and dissemination of a guidebook to the Taita Hills. • 20 coastal Kenya forest managers representing four KBAs trained in how to complete the METT. • 141 reports/publications on occurrence of threatened species, forest degradation, forest cover, carbon storage, biodiversity co-benefits and; socio-economic co-benefits were collated and shared with TFCG for

	<p>schools.</p> <p>Impact Assessment re Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice to determine the effectiveness of the awareness raising work.</p> <p>International and local visitors to the USAID Mombasa butterfly exhibit made aware of the region and conservation activities.</p> <p>5 Villages around Derema made aware of Joint Forest Management responsibilities and benefits.</p> <p>Outreach for IBA Site Support Groups.</p> <p>Recognition of the Eastern Arc as a World Heritage Site.</p>	<p>uploading to the two dedicated websites for the EACF: http://cf.tfcg.org/publications.html and www.easternarc.or.tz.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A web-portal for accessing EACF biodiversity data and information was developed: http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/EAMHome • An updated forest cover change map for EACF produced through 2010, validation of the updated deforestation analysis was performed, and statistics of habitat status and trends for administrative units, KBAs, protected areas, and forest reserves were calculated. • Production and distribution of 3 volumes of the Journal of East African Natural History Society (JEANHS) with articles on the hotspot. • Two editions of the Arc Journal were published: Edition 27 focuses on REDD+ in Tanzania; Edition 28 focuses on Tanzania's Coastal Forests. Both editions have been distributed to stakeholders throughout Tanzania including Government staff, researchers, development partners, politicians and private sector players. All editions of the Arc Journal are available online at: http://www.tfcg.org/publications.html • 1 edition of Komba was produced, and an article on CEPF was included in another edition in 2013. • 40,000 Tanzanian schoolchildren exposed to environmental education. • 59 environmental clubs established in primary schools. • Three awareness raising events held in Kilombero, Kilolo and Mufindi districts, attracting more than 7000 women, men and children. The events raised awareness on forest conservation issues, and generated local support for Uzungwa scarp proposed Nature Reserve. • Extensive media coverage including 11 radio programmes on various radio stations including: Radio One, Radio Free Africa and Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC Taifa); 9 Newspaper Articles in Nipashe, Mtanzania, Uhuru, the Guardian and Mwananchi newspapers; and 4 Television items. • Continuing efforts to the Tanzanian government to advocate for inclusion of the Eastern Arc as a World Heritage site covering 9 sites (451,948 ha), despite an early decision by the government to withdraw their application. • Production and distribution of 3 editions of the Kenya IBA status and trends reports. • Members of SSGs at both Taita Hills and Dakatcaha woodland underwent refresher training in biodiversity monitoring. At Taita Hills, the SSG increased the number of forest patches it monitors from 1 to 3. Monitoring protocols were updated and more permanent monitoring transects selected and
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		<p>marked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature Kenya ensured visibility of Mombasa Butterfly House to potential visitors by promoting it through social media, by producing, distributing and displaying various marketing material including posters, brochures, roll-up banners, by advertising it on the Nature Kenya website, and through articles in Nature Kenya publications including naturenet and Kenya Birding.
<p>Outcome 4: Availing biological and forest change data to leverage REDD+ and REDD Readiness for the EACF.</p>	<p>CEPF, CI and national biodiversity/conservation outcome databases updated with effective links to World Biodiversity Databases.</p> <p>Forest carbon and degradation baselines supporting REDD+ for region forests.</p> <p>Biodiversity and livelihood baselines to support monitoring of REDD+ co-benefits.</p> <p>Region status reports for all interested parties.</p> <p>Biodiversity data available in downloadable form to support conservation initiatives in the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National biodiversity databases in Kenya (KenBIF) and Tanzania (TanBIF) updated. • EACF REDD+ projects identified and information exchanged between projects and with relevant government agencies. • Sites and species outcomes database for EACF reviewed and updated. • Biodiversity status and trends reports produced for EACF in 2013 and 2014, available at: http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/EAMHome