

CEPF FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Nature Kenya
Project Title:	Consolidating gains in ecosystem connectivity, monitoring and communication networks
Date of Report:	May 8, 2015
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CEPF Region: Eastern Afromontane, and Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa biodiversity hotspots

Strategic Direction:

This project contributes to SFD 2 (Restore and increase connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot) and 3 (Improve biological knowledge in the hotspot) in the Ecosystem Profile, and to Investment Priority 2 and 3 of the EACF Consolidation Program: Consolidate the gains in increasing forest connectivity in critical parts of the EACF and Consolidate communication networks, raise awareness and solidify the education achievements for the long term benefits of civil society

Grant Amount: US \$ 180,000.00

Project Dates: 1st July 2011 – 30 November 2014

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

1. Taita-Taveta Wildlife Forum (TTWF)

Nature Kenya and the Taita-Taveta Wildlife Forum (TTWF) have been working together to enhance the conservation of the Taita Hills. While TTWF has a separate grant with CEPF, Nature Kenya has been working with them as key partners for the future sustainability of conservation actions in the Taita. Nature Kenya's main role has been to mentor and build the capacity of TTWF and CBOs in Taita Hills to ensure sustainability of conservation actions.

2. National Museums of Kenya (NMK)

Nature Kenya has been working with the National Museums of Kenya since 1910 and lately since 90s in the butterfly farming project in Arabuko-Sokoke Forest that culminated into the butterfly exhibit in Mombasa. Both institutions are collaborators and partners and plan conservation actions jointly. In this project, NMK has been spearheading trainings in biodiversity monitoring and also participating in biodiversity monitoring.

3. Dakatcha Woodland Conservation Group

This is the institution that Nature Kenya worked through to implement conservation actions at Dakatcha woodland. Nature Kenya's role has been to build the capacity of this SSG in advocacy, biodiversity monitoring, leadership and governance and also in fund raising.

4. Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

Kenya Forest Service (KFS) is the institutions mandated to management forests in Kenya. Nature Kenya worked closely with KFS while implementing this project. For example, at Dakatcha woodland, KFS was instrumental in the development of the management site for the site. KFS also helped train coastal forest site managers in monitoring.

5. County Government

Dakatcha woodland is within Kilifi County while Taita Hills Forest are within Taita Taveta County. Forest management is a devolved function. Taita Hills forest are under KFS but some of the forest patches in this ecosystem are under county government. However, Dakatcha woodland is under Kilifi County Government. As a result we had to work closely with County Governments particularly for the case of Dakatcha woodland.

6. Kenya worked closely with the following institutions which had separate funding from CEPF

- a. **BirdLife International Secretariat** who were key in creating harmony between the site monitoring work and the hotspot wide monitoring initiatives.
- b. **International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)** to ensure implementation of the butterfly exhibit in Mombasa and also to learn from their experiences in income generating initiatives.
- c. **World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)** brought Tanzania and southern Kenya Coast.
- d. **The Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG)**
TFCG was an important partner particularly in creation of awareness through communication of the results from the hotspot.

To ensure harmony and for lesson sharing, these institutions held regular Coordination meetings which were alternately chaired and Coordinated by the five partners.

Conservation Impacts

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

This project contributes to SFD 2 (Restore and increase connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot) and 3 (Improve biological knowledge in the hotspot) in the Ecosystem Profile, and to Investment Priority 2 and 3 of the EACF Consolidation Program: Consolidate the gains in increasing forest connectivity in critical parts of the EACF and Consolidate communication networks, raise awareness and solidify the education achievements for the long term benefits of civil society

Restore and increase connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot

Both Taita Hills Forest and Dakatcha Woodland IBAs have suffered greatly from loss of habitat and therefore loss of connectivity through human activities. This is particularly pronounced in Taita Hills Forests which remain as islands with very limited connectivity. During the implementation of this project, Nature Kenya has been having a school outreach programme to sensitize local community members on the need to conserve the forest. In addition, SSG members have been conducting biodiversity monitoring as a vehicle to enhance knowledge and awareness on the problems of biodiversity conservation if facing. Funding from CFPF enabled Nature Kenya to continue engaging with TTWF and other locally based conservation groups thus mentoring them and building their capacity to implement conservation actions. Currently, the capacity of TTWF and the SSF has been built as is evident from the fact that they are now able to source funding and implement conservation actions. One of their major activities has been tree planting. We believe that their tree planting activities, and their conservation outreach programmes will help restore connectivity between the various forest patches in the Taita Hills.

Dakatcha woodland has been losing its vegetation cover very fast particularly due to increased demand for agricultural land, charcoal burning and timber extraction. However, this project has facilitated the development of a management plan which has incorporated community conserved areas in which extractive use of forest produce is discouraged. This is expected to improve connectivity and therefore the habitat quality.

Improve biological knowledge in the hotspot

This project has greatly improved availability of knowledge on the hotspot through:

- 1 Facilitating increased print media coverage of the coastal forests.
- 2 Production and distribution of 3 volumes of the Journal of East African Natural History Society (JEANHS) which articles on the hotspot. Of interest is the guide to plants Taita Hills which has been widely distributed in the local area.
- 3 Production and distribution of 3 editions of the Kenya IBA status and trends reports.
- 4 Inclusion of articles on coastal forest in the nature Kenya's monthly newsletter – nature net and also in the internationally distributed Kenya Birding magazine.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project.

1. NEMA declined to issue license for Jatropha plantation project at Dakatcha woodland.

When this project commenced in 2011, the woodland face an uncertain future because a private investor was in the process of converting a large part of the woodland into Jatropha plantation for biofuel production. Luckily, Nature Kenya working with national and international partners had launched a vigorous campaign against the project. Towards end of 2011, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) declined to issue a license for the conversion of the woodland into a plantation.

2. Dakatcha woodland management plan completed and approved by Kilifi County Government and Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

This project facilitated the development of a management plan for the woodland. The plan was developed in a participatory manner and although the process started before Kilifi County Government came into being, the County Government, which has the legal mandate for the woodland, has formerly approved and signed the plan. When this report was written, nature Kenya was awaiting KFS to formerly approve the document so that it can be printed for distribution to implementers and stakeholders.

3. Clarkes Weaver nesting site discovered.

Clarkes weaver is an Endangered bird endemic to Dakatcha Woodland and Arabuko Sokoke Forest. Its breeding ecology has always been a mystery until early 2013 when its breeding site was discovered by a team lead by Nature Kenya and members of the Dakatcha Woodland Conservation Group. It was discovered that the birds breed in wetlands yet wetlands were not included in the CCAs that had been agreed upon by then. In addition, the breeding sites were outside the IBA boundaries. As a result, it was agreed that the IBA boundaries be reviewed to include the wetlands that the birds were known to breed or can potentially breed in.

4. Production of 3 volumes of JEANHS including a guide to plants of Taita Hills. These will greatly enhance knowledge on the hotspot in the academic circles and among the local community.

5. In Taita Hills Msidunyi Forest discovered and protection prioritized. Partners working in Taita Hills discovered an intact privately owned forest fragment near Vuria forest that was home to at least 10 Taita Apalis and other globally threatened species. The forest fragment faced uncertain future because of high value of timber trees it contained and the rich agricultural potential threat the forest has. The forest can easily be converted to other land uses especially if ownership changes. Nature Kenya has been working with other partners to secure funding to secure it for conservation through a long-term lease or purchase for Nature. By the time this project ended, Nature Kenya was almost concluding the agreement with the land owners.

6. Site monitoring activities enhanced. Members of SSGs at both Taita Hills and Dakatcha 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 marked.

7. Successful mentoring of CBOs and SSGs

During the project, Nature Kenya was capacitating and mentoring SSGs at both Dakatcha and Taita Hills and also TTWF – a county based CBO at Taita Taveta. This included building their capacity in biodiversity monitoring, leadership and governance, fund raising and project management. This has greatly enhanced the capacity of these institutions to implement conservation actions. TTWF and the SSG at Taita Hills have been independently implementing a CDTF funded project. From September 2012, TTWF (in partnership with DICE and Nature Kenya) have been implementing a Darwin Initiative funded project whose theme is similar to that of the project being reported here. Dakatcha Woodland

Conservation Group also secured funding from GEF to progress work in the woodland.

8. Marketing of Mombasa Butterfly House (MBH)

Nature Kenya ensured visibility of Mombasa Butterfly House to potential visitors through various methods:

- a. Through its socio media outlets including Facebook and Twiter
- b. By producing, distributing and displaying various marketing material including posters, brochures, roll-up banners.
- c. By advertising MBH in Nature Kenya website.
- d. Through articles in nature Kenya publications including naturenet and Kenya Birding

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

1. Restored and increased connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot.
2. Improved biological knowledge in the hotspot.
3. Hotspot species extinctions are avoided

Actual Progress Toward Long-term Impacts at Completion

1. Restored and increased connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot.

The capacity of local CBOs and SSGs to improve connectivity between forest patches in the long term was enhanced through training and mentorship. One of the Key activities being promoted by TTWF and the SSDG at Taita Hills and also at Dakatcha woodland is tree planting and habitat restoration which we believe will greatly enhance connectivity in the long-term. In addition institutions are involved in outreach activities that will help build awareness on conservation issues among the local people.

The implementation of the Management plan will also help improve connectivity in the long-term.

2. Improved Biological knowledge in the hotspot. Volumes of the JEANHS produced will be available even in the long-term. In addition, the monitoring capacity build within the local community will continue generating information even in the long-term.

3. Hotspot species extinctions are avoided

We believe that improved habitat condition and connectivity will contribute greatly in reducing the threats facing globally threatened species at the Sites. In addition, implementation of the Dakatcha Woodland management Plan will facilitate sustainable management/development of the woodland which will secure habitats for species found in the woodland. Continued monitoring and improved communication will help inform policy makers when new threats emerge. All these will help reduce the threats facing species in the hotspot.

Planned Short-term Impacts - 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal):

1. Financial sustainability of livelihood initiatives for people residing next to priority forests ensured.
2. Gains in increasing forest connectivity in critical parts of the EACF consolidated.
3. Communication networks, awareness raising and the solid education achievements consolidated for the long-term benefit of civil society.
4. Biological and forest change data to leverage REDD+ and REDD Readiness for the EACF availed.

Actual Progress Toward Short-term Impacts at Completion:

1. Financial sustainability of livelihood initiatives for people residing next to priority forests ensured.

At both Taita Hills Forest and Dakatcha woodland, most of the Income Generating Activities are in nascent stage and are struggling due to lack of adequate financial investments. However this project laid the base for future initiatives because the local CBOs . The At Taita Hills Forests, the SSG and TTWF now have capacity to implement IGA iterative after due to the leadership and governance training that they have benefited from during this project. The local community secured funding from CDTF which might help in building capacity to jump-start activities like eco-tourism. At Dakatcha woodland,

the SSG is implementing a GEF small grant project. From February or March 2015, nature Kenya will be implementing another project funded by DOF that will build on the experiences gained by Nature Kenya and the CBOs at both sites.

2. Gains in increasing forest connectivity in critical parts of the EACF consolidated.

Capacity of local CBOs and SSGs in advocacy, monitoring, leadership and governance was built. In addition, management committees for CCAs at Dakatcha woodland were empowered to be able to manage CCAs effectively part of implementing the woodland management plan.

3. Communication networks, awareness raising and the solid education achievements consolidated for the long-term benefit of civil society.

A lot was achieved in this area. Diverse awareness material were produced, scientific reports/publications written published, printed and distributed. In the short-term, this will contribute to increased awareness on the conservation issues in the hotspot.

4. Biological and forest change data to leverage REDD+ and REDD Readiness for the EACF availed.

Biodiversity monitoring data and associated reports and publications are available for REDD+ and REDD Readiness. These include data on forest destruction and threats facing the forests. In addition, species status and trends data will be useful while monitoring impacts of climate change or habitat degradation.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:

Species Conserved:

Corridors Created: N/A

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

Success

The major successes of this project included

1. NEMA declined to issue license for Jatropha plantation project at Dakatcha woodland.
2. Dakatcha woodland management plan completed and approved by Kilifi County Government and Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
3. Clarkes Weaver nesting site discovered.
4. Production of 3 volumes of JEANHS
5. In Taita Hills Msidunyi Forest discovered and protection prioritized.
6. Site monitoring activities enhanced.
7. Successful mentoring of CBOs and SSGs
8. Marketing of Mombasa Butterfly House (MBH)

Challenges

Poverty is the key driving force at both Dakatcha Woodland and Taita Hills. This forces more people to depend on natural resources for provision of basic needs like fuelwood and to hunt for food particularly at Dakatcha woodland. They also have to rely on the natural resources for construction material and land for agricultural production. To solve the problem there is need to initiate income generating programmes to empower the local communities. However resources for such initiatives are limited.

Another major challenge is lack of awareness on the importance of biodiversity conservation among the local community members and at the policy makers level. In addition, conservationists lack evidence to convince policy makers and the local communities that conservation pays. Conservation CBOs such as the SSGs at both sites and also TTWF are yet to position themselves as advocates of the environment. Increased capacity building of these institutions is necessary for them to educate the rest of the community on the importance of conservation.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

No

Project Components

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 Planned:

- 5.1 Build the capacity of local institutions to carry out basic and detailed biodiversity monitoring in the Taita Hills.
 - 5.1.1. Train on site government and civil society on habitat and biodiversity monitoring following established monitoring protocols and frameworks
 - 5.1.2. Set up manageable monitoring transects and schedules for monitoring
 - 5.1.3. Mentor local actors to collect data along the transects covering all key fragments
 - 5.1.4. Agree monitoring cost recovery from supported income generating activities
 - 5.1.5. Mainstream monitoring and mentorship of CBOs and individual monitoring championship into the operations of the TTWF
 - 5.1.6. Procure basic monitoring equipment including but not limited to GPS, rulers, tapes, markers etc.
 - 5.1.7. Analyze data and produce IBAs annual trends and status report taking into account Taita Hills Forests data
 - 5.1.8. Disseminate the monitoring results to local, national and global actors.

Component 1 Actual at Completion:

IBA status and Trends reporting

By the time this project commenced (in 2011), Nature Kenya was already implementing a national IBA monitoring programme in line with Birdlife International Partnership procedures. This included working with local stakeholders including site managers, local CBOs and interested individuals to implement a basic monitoring programme using an already developed and published protocol. This programme is coordinated by Nature Kenya and National Museums of Kenya with a strong input from Government Conservation agencies including Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Refresher training on filling of the basic monitoring forms is usually conducted during the annual SSG workshops and all opportunities that arise including during detailed monitoring trainings described below. The resulting Data is analyzed to provide information on the National IBA status, the level of pressures they face and the conservation actions being undertaken by different partners. The results form the backbone of the national IBA annual status and trends report. During the reporting period, three such reports were published including the 2010, 2011 and the 2012/2013 reports (Annexes 1, 2, and 3). This particular project focused on Taita Hills Forest and Dakatcha Woodland. Basic monitoring forms for the two sites were submitted to Nature Kenya and contributed to the reports. Additional information for the reports came from a database of media reports maintained by Nature Kenya and from detailed monitoring and Common Bird Monitoring described below.

Detailed monitoring implemented.

Nature Kenya worked with National Museums of Kenya to develop detailed monitoring protocols for use by SSGs at both Dakatcha woodland and Taita Hills Forests. These protocols were implemented by first training members of the Site Support Groups at both Dakatcha woodland and Taita Hills Forests. These trainings usually take place on continuous basis but dedicated trainings sessions were conducted. For example, refresher training in biodiversity monitoring in Taita Hills took place in April 2013. During the training a total of 19 members of DaBiCo (Taita Hills SSG) were trained by Ornithology Section of National Museums of Kenya and Nature Kenya.

Detailed Biodiversity monitoring of biodiversity at Dakatcha Woodland had a focus on Clarkes Weaver. This led to the discovery of this bird's breeding grounds in Dakatcha woodlands in early 2013.

By the end of the project, the respective CBOs at the sites had mainstreamed detailed monitoring into their activities. As such we believe that these activities will be sustained in the long-term

Site managers trained on METT

In February 2014, Nature Kenya worked with Birdlife Secretariat and technical personnel from KFS to train coastal forest site managers on METT (See report Annex 4). The purpose of this training was to mainstream METT training within institutions mandated to manage the various sites.

Agree monitoring cost recovery from supported income generating activities

Nature Kenya has been discussing benefit sharing mechanisms with members of SSG at Taita Hills. However, the group's income generating initiatives (tree nurseries) have been struggling. However, this project did not have funding to support income generating

initiatives but Nature Kenya has been building the SSG's capacity and has also been fundraising to support SSG's initiatives to establish income generating activities (IGAs). Before the end of the project, DOF had agreed to fund Nature Kenya's activities at Taita Hills in addition to Arabuko-Sokoke Forest and Dakatcha Woodland. In spite of this, the SSG members have been donating their time to conduct biodiversity monitoring through the life of this project.

Mainstream monitoring and mentorship of CBOs and individual monitoring championship into the operations of the TTWF

Monitoring equipment procured and distributed to sites

Equipment including binoculars, guides (trees and shrubs, birds, reptile guides and GPS were procured for Taita SSG in 2013.

Disseminate the monitoring results to local, national and global actors.

1. Many articles on Coastal Forests have been published in many issues of Nature Kenya's newsletter (Nature-net) See <http://www.naturekenya.org/content/nature-net> for all newsletters. For example in August 2014, an article on community involvement in the conservation of Dakatcha woodland was published
2. Three issues of the IBA annual status and trends report were published, printed and distributed. These included reports for 2010, 2011 and 2012/2013 (see annexes 1,2 and 3.)
3. A brochure on the Community Conserved areas in Dakatcha Woodland was produced
4. A brochure on Clarkes Weaver was produced and distributed (annex 5)
5. Three (3) Kenya Birding magazine (Annex 6, 7 and 8) were produced and distributed
6. Many Media articles were also published on issues that touched on the hotspot
7. Nature Kenya worked with Birdlife International, Africa Partnership Secretariat to produce "Biodiversity Status and Trends in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania Region, 2008 – 2013. By Gareau, Kariuki, Ndang'ang'a, Warem & Muoria. See http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/EACF_Status_Report_2008_2012.pdf for the full repo

Component 2 Planned activities

5.2 Build the institutional capacity of the TTWF and Site Support Group (SSG) to exist as a professional organization championing the conservation of the Taita Hills:

- 5.2.1. Develop and formalize working partnership with the TTWF
- 5.2.2. Link and work with TTWF to link and inform through advocacy and awareness creation national government and non government partners on key policy issues affecting the Taita Hills
- 5.2.3. Carry out organizational capacity assessment of the TTWF and SSGs and mentor the senior management of TTWF and SSG towards enhancing their institutional management and governance capacity for the conservation of the Taita Hills
- 5.2.4. Support the TTWF to establish and or qualify their finance and administration operational procedures and manuals
- 5.2.5. Provide strategic advice to the TTWF during their institutional strategic planning exercise supported separately by the CEPF by ensuring Nature Kenya participation and input

5.2.6. Work with the TTWF to develop a system for cost recovery from community based income generating activities so as to help support basic conservation actions by the CBOs and TTWF.

5.2.7. Jointly with the TTWF produce basic communication and advocacy materials to communicate the results of the connectivity and monitoring work in the Taita.

5.2.8. Prepare CBOs institutional capacity building manual and mentor the TTWF to its implementation to ensure sustained capacity building of CBOs by TTWF.

5.2.9. Promote lessons sharing including participation at the national SSGs annual forum

Component 2 Actual at Completion:

5.2 Build the institutional capacity of the TTWF and Site Support Group (SSG) to exist as a professional organization championing the conservation of the Taita Hills:

Develop and formalize working partnership with the TTWF

At the beginning of the project, a meeting was held and areas of collaboration and general modalities for partnership were agreed and a partnership agreement was developed. A joint implementation programme was agreed upon. Nature Kenya's Sites Officer who was based at the site provided a vital link with the TTWF members on a routine basis and conducted joint programme with TTWF. During the second and third years, TTWF coordinating a Community Development Trust Fund Project on behalf of Nature Kenya. Just before the end of the project, a Nature Kenya project officer was seconded to the Taita Hills to work in collaboration with the TTWF but mainly building the capacity of the local community to carry out monitoring of the Taita Endemics.

Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) for TTWF and the SSGs was carried at the beginning of the project. This led to identification of areas that required training and a training manual and SSGs strategic plans developed.

TTWF staff members were trained in leadership, governance, advocacy, communication, office systems and procedures and accounting. In addition, Boar members were trained in management. This training took place through exchange visits by staff members of TTWF finance who spent time at Nature Kenya learning accounting systems. Latter in the project, Nature Kenya's Finance Manager and the Local Empowerment Manager also visited TTWF offices to offer further training on accounting systems and also on governance and leadership.

Develop cost recovery mechanisms.

IGAs are at nascent stage with very minimal income. This means it may take more time to plough back the income to sustain monitoring

Basic communication and Advocacy material produced.

Jointly with the TTWF produce basic communication and advocacy materials to communicate the results of the connectivity and monitoring work in the Taita.

Lesson Sharing promoted through various for a.

Lesson sharing took place during various fora some of which are summarized below.

1. Five papers (three oral and two posters) were presented during the Pan African Ornithological Congress (PAOC) in Tanzania Arusha, Tanzania in October 2012.
2. **Annual National SSG workshops.** Nature Kenya organized three annual National SSG workshops which brought representatives from various SSGs together for lesson sharing. Representatives from the Taita Hills SSGs took part in the three annual workshops to enhance lesson sharing among members from different sites.
3. **Important Bird Area-National Liaison Committee (IBA NLC) meetings.** IBA-NLC is a committee coordinated by Nature Kenya that oversees the conservation of Kenya IBA sites. The committee meets 3 times every year and provides an opportunity for lesson sharing. Through this project, members both Taita Hills and Dakatcha woodland SSG attended this forums for lesson sharing and learning purposes.

Component 3 Planned:

6 5.3 Consolidate local community conservation and monitoring capacity for long term survival of globally threatened species within a framework of sustainable development based on management planning processes.

5.3.1. Consolidate Site Support Groups (SSGs) and CFAs institutional and governance capacity

5.3.2. Build local community capacity to implement the two tier basic and detailed monitoring framework developed by Nature Kenya and applied in other IBAs

5.3.3. Set up permanent monitoring transects and support local institutions to collect data

5.3.4. Complete the Community Conservation Areas (CCAs) Management Plan

5.3.5. Set aside the CCAs in the Dakatcha Woodland

5.3.6. Develop by-laws and regulations for governing the CCAs

5.3.7. Develop systems to recoup conservation costs from IGAs to support longer term monitoring by the SSGs and CFAs

5.3.8. Engage the county council to agree the gazettelement of the CCAs

5.3.9. Mentor and bring on board the KFS and KWS to provide management support to the Dakatcha Woodland invoking existing policies and legislative frameworks.

5.3.10. Produce IBAs status and trends report based on monitoring data

5.3.11. Promote lessons sharing including through the national SSGs forum

5.3.12. Document lessons and experiences and disseminate to help other sites in the hotspot especially the Tana River Delta.

Component 3 Actual at Completion:

Capacity of Site Support Groups (SSGs) and CFAs to implement basic and detailed monitoring Built and monitoring conducted.

Since 2004, Nature Kenya has been working with stakeholders to implement a two-tier biodiversity monitoring framework that involves SSGs at IBA sites. This includes basic monitoring where standardized forms that summarize the State of an IBA, the level of Pressure and the level of conservation actions (Response) are filled by people with experience at on that site. These forms are mainly filled by members of SSGs or by site managers. During this project period Nature Kenya continued training SSG members on

how to fill the forms. As a result, basic monitoring forms for both Dakatcha Woodland and Taita Hills were filled and submitted to Nature Kenya in 2012, 2013 and 2014. This has contributed to the annual status and trends reports as mentioned elsewhere.

To complement basic monitoring, Nature Kenya works with SSGs to implement detailed monitoring at each of the IBAs. During this project period, Nature Kenya invested resources and time to strengthen detailed monitoring at both Taita Hills and Dakatcha woodland. At both sites, permanent transects were established, monitoring protocols reviewed, and refresher training on detailed monitoring conducted. Detailed Biodiversity monitoring of biodiversity at Dakatcha Woodland had a focus on Clarkes Weaver. This led to the discovery of this bird's breeding grounds in Dakatcha woodlands in early 2013.

Dakatcha Woodland Management Plan completed, CCAs mapped their management committees set up capacitated to implement the plan.

Draft management plan document has been finalized and approved by both KFS and County Government of Kilifi. County Government has already owned the document and mainstreamed its implementation in its planning and budgeting processes.

To facilitate the implementation of this plan, Nature Kenya has been working with other stakeholders to demarcate and map Community Conserved Areas, set up Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) and train management committees in their roles and responsibilities (Annex 9) as pertains to the management of CCAs and also in biodiversity monitoring. In addition, by-laws for the management of the CCAs were developed and agreed upon. During the process of mapping CCAs, it was realized that some of the CCAs identified by the local community were actually outside the Important Bird Area (IBA) boundaries. This prompted Nature Kenya to update the IBA boundary and produce a new IBA map (Annex 10). Currently, there are 8 CCAs that have been agreed upon by the local community in addition to 6 *kayas* (Mijikenda community cultural sites) that are already legally gazetted as national Monuments.

Systems to recoup conservation costs from IGAs to support longer term monitoring by the SSGs and CFAs developed

Dakatcha Woodland Conservation Group has a well developed ecotourism IGA which mainly centers around Hell's Kitchen tourist attraction and bird watching. Nature Kenya has been working with members of the group on a benefit sharing mechanism that integrates contribution to the biodiversity monitoring.

IBAs Status and trends Report printed and distributed

Basic monitoring forms were submitted for Dakatcha. Three editions of annual IBAs status and trends reports were printed and distributed. These included; 2010 IBA Status and Trends report (Annex 1); 2011 IBA Status and Trends Report (Annex 2) and the 2012-2013 IBA status and trends report (Annex 3).

Nature Kenya also worked with Birdlife International, Africa Partnership Secretariat to produce "Biodiversity Status and Trends in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania Region, 2008 – 2013. By Gareau, Kariuki, Ndong'ang'a,

Warem & Muoria. See http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/userfiles/file/EACF_Status_Report_2008_2012.pdf for the full report. A draft manuscript on the status of Coastal forest is in Press.

Engage the county government to agree the gazettement of the CCAs

During the project implementation, the Kenya was undergoing a socio-political transformation which has translated in a devolved governance structure. Many of the Natural Resource management issues at the community level are currently handled by the County Governments but in consultation with the central government. For example, Dakatcha woodland's management is the responsibility of Kilifi County Government but with technical guidance from Kenya Forest Service (KFS). Nature Kenya has managed to secure the support of both the County Government and KFS in the management of the woodland as exemplified by the agreement by the two entities to sign and own the management plan produced through this project. CCAs are the core conservation areas that the two institutions commit to conserved through the implementation of the management plan.

Other publications produced

Various articles touching on various issues produced in Nature net, Kenya Birding and on national Media.

Component 4 Planned:

5.4 Create awareness, publicize and avail biological knowledge of the hotspot to a wide national, regional and global audience

5.4.1. Publish another two special issues of the Journal of East African Natural History to capture the scientific results of the projects work that remains unpublished:

5.4.1.1. Review of submitted manuscripts by two external referees

5.4.1.2. Send comments and corrections back to authors

5.4.1.3. Check revised versions

5.4.1.4. Do type setting and lay out of manuscript

5.4.1.5. Conduct proof reading

5.4.1.6. Let author check galley proofs

5.4.1.7. Compile completed journal issue

5.4.1.8. Submit to BioOne and printers

5.4.2. Share widely the results of the CEPF-financed research with governments, academic institutions, communities and other stakeholders by distributing key reports, mass media and outreach materials

5.4.2.1. Submit to BioOne, SABINET, Libraries and avail through subscriptions

Component 4 Actual at Completion:

3 volumes of JEANHS published and distributed

During the early stages of the project, Laptop computer was bought and is in use for journal production.

This project has assisted the production of 3 volumes of JEANHS including:

1. Vol 101 Part 1 (a regular issue) was published, printed October 2012 and distributed.
2. 600 copies of Vol 102, "Field guide to the woody plants of Taita Hills, Kenya" (Annex 11) were printed and distributed to stakeholders in the Taita Hills and other key stakeholders
3. Vol 103 Part1 was printed and distributed. Several of the articles were also published already online as "issue in progress" on BioOne.

Results of CEPF funded work shared widely both locally, nationally and in the international scene.

Findings of CEPF funded work were shared with government, academic institutions, local community through various channels including,

1. **Online channels.** These JENHS is available online and can be accessed by academic institutions and other stakeholders. Other material accessible online include status and trends reports, nature Kenya publications including naturenet newsletter.
2. **Traditional distribution channels** Government agencies and line ministries, Universities and research institution's libraries, NGOs and local community based organizations including SSGs normally receive copies of the annual Status and trends report through traditional mailing channels. Other publications shared with the government agencies and line ministries included detailed report on the state of Kenyan Coastal Forests and the Guide to "Field guide to the woody plants of Taita Hills, Kenya". This guide was widely distributed to stakeholders around Taita Hills Forest Fragments.
3. **Mass media.** Nature Kenya worked closely with print media practitioners to build their capacity and awareness on the conservation issues affecting coastal forests. This has led to increased reporting on coastal forests including Dakatcha Woodland and Taita Hills Forests. To monitor progress on this, Nature Kenya established a database to monitor frequency of reports on coastal forest.

Component5 Planned:

5.5 Create awareness, publicize the nature-based products at the butterfly exhibit in Mombasa to a wide national, regional and global audience

5.5.1 Support sustainable awareness activities at the Mombasa butterfly exhibit

5.5.2 Produce display materials for a stand at the butterfly exhibit

5.5.3 Broaden the Nature Kenya and Kipepeo websites to include the butterfly exhibit with slots for products displayed and their origin and how to make orders and link website to other popular sites

5.5.4 Promote the butterfly exhibit through internet based social media

5.5.5 Publish the butterfly exhibit into internationally distributed annual Kenya Birding Magazine produced by Nature Kenya to market Kenya as a tourist destination

5.5.6 Utilize print and electronic media and Nature Kenya and other institutions popular publications e.g. nature-net, Msafiri, Swara etc to position the butterfly exhibit locally and globally

5.5.7 Produce and distribute a marketing brochure for the butterfly exhibit

5.5.8 Support the participation at UK bird fair by NK and butterfly exhibit staff

5.5.9 Support displays at Kenya tourist fairs and fairs and open days organized by institutions

Component 5 Actual at Completion:

Awareness material produced.

Multiple awareness material were produced during the life of this project. These included:

1. Clarke's Weaver Poster
2. Mombasa Butterfly House Poster
3. Brochure entitled "Community Conserved Areas concept takes root in Dakatcha Woodland"
4. Mombasa Roll-up banner
5. Mombasa Butterfly House Roll Up Banner
6. Monthly issues of naturenet newsletter
7. Kenya Birding Magazine

Three issues of internationally distributed Kenya Birding Magazine produced and distributed internationally

Nature Kenya produced and distributed three issues of Kenya Birding Magazines both locally and internationally mainly through UK Birdfair and also through its international members and affiliated organizations. Each of the editions had an article on Mombasa Butterfly House.

UK Birdfair attended and awareness material displayed/distributed:

Nature Kenya marketing manager attended UK Bird fair in UK Bird Fair in August 2012, August 2014 and August 2014. In order to raise awareness on Birding in Kenya and more specifically on the hotspot, nature Kenya worked closely with the Kenya Tourist Board to ensure successful marketing. Nature Kenya ensured the production, display and distribution of appropriate awareness material during these events. These included nature Kenya publications with appropriate stories/messages on Butterfly House and other issues from Kenyan IBAS. These publications included Nature Kenya's monthly nature-net and annual issue of Kenya Birding Magazine. For example in the case of Kenya Birding, in 2013 alone 500 copies of the magazine were distributed at the Birdfair with another 500 delivered to the Kenya Tourist Board for distribution in other key international tourism events that Kenya government officials were to attend. Other awareness material included roll-up banners, brochures, and posters.

Nature Kenya website broadened to include the butterfly exhibit

1. Mombasa Butterfly House is featured at <http://www.naturekenya.org/>
2. Nature Kenya website now has a webpage on Kipepeo project
3. Article on Mombasa Butterfly House still active at <http://www.naturekenya.org/content/mombasa-butterfly-house-tourist-attraction-and-community-marketplace>.

Butterfly exhibit Promoted through internet based social media and through naturenet

1. Monthly Nature-net newsletter produced and posted on Nature Kenya website (see for all publications - <http://www.naturekenya.org/content/nature-net>). Members were informed by email every time nature-net was published.
2. In 2014, all Naturenet issue carried an advert on Mombasa Butterfly House (MBH). MBH Story was covered in May 2014 naturenet issue which was shared with over 1000 NK members.
3. Information on MBH was shared through nature Kenya's socio media networks including Twiter and Facebook.

Butterfly exhibit marketed locally and globally through use of print and electronic media

Nature Kenya published articles on Mombasa Butterfly House (MBH) in its internal publications including naturenet and Kenya Birding. In addition, Nature Kenya worked with journalists from the print media to publicize MBH in the national and international scene.

Marketing brochure for the butterfly exhibit produced and distributed

5000 brochures produced in May 2014 to publicize the MBH. They were distributed at the Kenya coastal tourist hotels, during World Environment Day on 5th June 2014 at City Park., during Nature Kenya Annual General Meeting, and during the Wings of Kenya book launch hosted by the Swiss Embassy on 26th June 2014

Mombasa Butterfly House displayed at Kenya tourist fairs and open days organized by Nature Kenya and other institutions For example from July 2014 to November 2014, alone the following events took place and Mombasa Butterfly House was marketed.

1. Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK) SHOW- 28th Sept to 5th November 2014. Nature Kenya participated in this International Trade fair to share and demonstrate the conservation work and activities that we undertake in prioritizing conservation of the threatened species and their habitats in Kenya- distributed the brochure of the Mombasa Butterfly house and also displayed a roll up banner for the same in NK stand
2. 5th -8th October 2014. Nature Kenya participated in Magical expo-Magical Kenya Travel Expo (a leading annual event in the African region organized by Kenya Tourism Board (KTB) that hosts overseas source markets that brings together, travel agents, tour operators and hoteliers) - NK distributed the Mombasa butterfly house brochure and displayed the roll up banner in NK stand
3. National Museums of Kenya 5th Science expo- 31st October- 1st November 2014. The theme was Diversifying Tourism – Nk participated and distributed the Mombasa butterfly house brochure and displayed the roll up banner in NK stand
4. Story Moja Festival- Held in September at the National Museum of Kenya the Mombasa butterfly house brochure were distributed.

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

No.

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

We have attached the following Annexes

Annex 1: 2010 IBA status and Trends Report

Annex2: 2011 IBA status and Trends Report

Annex2: 2012/2013 IBA status and Trends Report

Annex4 – METT training report. –

Annex 5 - Clarkes Weaver Brochure

Annex 6- 2012 Kenya Birding magazine

Annex 7 2013 – Kenya Birding Magazine

Annex 8 – 2014 – Kenya Birding Magazine

Annex 9 – Report on Dakatcha Wood land CCA management committee training

Annex 10- Updated Dakatcha Woodland map

Annex11 – Field Guide to Taita Hills Plants

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)

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

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

Importance of involving local community monitoring

The breeding grounds of Clarkes Weaver - a bird only recorded in Dakatcha and Arabuko Sokoke Forest - have been a mystery that many ornithologists have been trying to solve for many years. Continuous search by nature Kenya and the SSG at Dakatcha yielded fruit when these birds were found nesting in temporary pools

(http://www.cepf.net/news/top_stories/Pages/Discovery-of-the-Clarkes-weaver-nesting-site.aspx). However, wetlands had not been adequately covered in the CCAs network and a new process of including them in the network was initiated and led by members of the SSG. Luckily, local community was already engaged and CCAs boundaries are currently being extended to include CCAs. This worked well because local people are engaged in monitoring and they are also the ones that decided on the location and size of id CCAs.

Working within a devolved governance structure

Kenya held her national Election in early March 2013. The election was very significant as it will put into place a devolved government. When this project started, the local leaders in Kilifi County were very opposed to Nature Kenya' style of working. The same political leaders assumed leadership of the new county Government, were not sure what would happen. However, through continued presence and collaboration with the County government, The County government leaders have bought into many Nature Kenya initiatives. By the end of the project, Nature Kenya was working in partnership with the county government. This was due to ensuring that leaders in the county government are aware of the importance of environmental conservation. This means that when the leadership in County Governments is made aware of the value of conservation, they can be very supportive. When we shared a draft Dakatcha Woodland management plan with Kilifi County Government, the government owned the document, approved it and is already allocating a modest budget for its implementation.

Importance of sustained advocacy work in the face emerging threats

When this project commenced, Nature Kenya was leading an campaign to prevent most of Dakatcha woodland from being converted to Jatropha plantation. Due to sustained advocacy initiatives by Nature Kenya and other stakeholders, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) declined to grant a license for part of the woodland to be converted into Jatropha plantation for bio fuel production. This was a big win for conservation and to the local community whose livelihoods would have suffered. However, charcoal burning became our next major problem. This led to intense campaigns to help reduce charcoal burning levels and also recruitment of local community forest guards. However, when that problem continued being a problem, there was an influx of pineapple farmers who invaded part of the forest for small scale pineapple farming. By the third year of the projects, large scale investors were discussing with the local community how to convert part of the forest in pineapple plantations. At the same time the government was planning to implement a large scale maize production project in the area while speculators have been loaming in the area. While all this is happening, the local population has been growing putting pressure on natural resources. In the nearby Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, oil and gas exploration has emerged as a new threat. This will probably affect Dakatcha woodland in the near future. Thus threats to the survival of Dakatcha woodland and probably other IBAs are increasing both in scale and diversity. These threats need to be monitored and addressed implying that continued presence of committed civil society organizations, a capacitated local community, and funding are necessary is if Dakatcha woodland or other IBAs are to be saved in the long-term.

Msidunyi Forest discovered

During the project implementation, a 7.5 ha patch of privately owned indigenous forest was "discovered" by partners. This Forest patch, referred to as Msidunyi Forest, hosts at least 5 pairs of Taita Apalis - one of the world's most endangered birds that is endemic to Taita hills. The global population of this bird is below 300 individuals. The nearby Vuria Forest hosts the largest population of this Critically Endangered bird. The forest patch

also hosts other species endemic to Taita Hills including a butterfly species. Nature Kenya, working with RSPB, and other partners have managed to secure funding to Lease The forest patch thus securing it for conservation. Lease agreement negotiations are almost concluded. This was a big lesson to us- there is a lot that we are yet to discover – even in areas that we have worked for long.

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.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes

**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.

It had been planned that after local CBOS are trained in Biodiversity monitoring, they will mainstream these activities in their work plans. The assumption was that the groups would have profitable IGAs that would support monitoring activities. However, local community IGAs at both sites have been struggling due to complications resulting from limited financial investments, poverty, a rapidly growing human population and climate change impacts.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

The County Government of Kilifi was founded when the project was already initiated and we not sure how we will work with it. To our surprise, the government has been very supportive of our work at Dakatcha woodland and has been actively participating in implementing the management plan produced by this project and has even allocated funds for its implementation. When the implementation of this plan is fully mainstreamed in the County Government's operations, sustainability will be assured.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

Additional Comments/Recommendations

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.cepf.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

(1st July 2011 to 30 November 2014)

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, 2011 to November 30, 2014. (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.	No			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?	Yes	8 CCAs – of 8,114 ha	8 CCAs – of 8,114 ha	Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one Community conserved areas were established in Dakatcha Woodland (Annex *** - Dakatcha woodland management plan)
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.	Yes	***	188,208 ha	Management pa for Dakatcha woodland was completed. Community conserved areas and the whole IBA to be better managed.
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	***	188,208 ha	Dakatcha woodland
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1 below.	No			This was not a primary objective.

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

