

CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND

**CEPF Final Assessment Workshop for the Eastern
Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and
Kenya
25th-26th February 2009
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**



Executive Summary

This report describes a workshop which brought together stakeholders involved in the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) investment in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal forest of Kenya and Tanzania to make an assessment of the gains that have been made with CEPF support, and to look at the way forward after CEPF funding ends. The workshop was held on 25th and 26th February 2009 in Dar es Salaam, and was hosted by Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), as a member of the CEPF Coordination Unit. The workshop was attended by almost 100 stakeholders including participants from other hotspots where CEPF is working.

CEPF is a joint initiative which provides strategic assistance to NGOs, community groups and other civil society partners to conserve Earth's biodiversity hotspots. CEPF has invested US\$ 7.1 million in supporting civil society initiatives to safeguard the biodiversity of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya. This investment is due to close in 2009. CEPF convenes Assessment Workshops at the end of its investment in all hotspots. The workshops provide an opportunity to reflect upon CEPF's five-year investment within the broader field of conservation and assess the gains made and how to sustain these as a legacy.

During the workshop, presentations were made of how CEPF functioned, there were key note presentations ensuring that all participants had a solid understanding of what CEPF has achieved in the hotspot, and a new film about activities funded by CEPF was premiered. Two sessions of working groups were held; the first session was to assess the gains made under CEPF, to review the assessment report and to examine how the investment integrated into the conservation and development landscapes; the second was to identify priorities for future investment.

For more information about CEPF's investment in the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal forests, please visit www.cepf.net or cepf.tfcg.org

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank all those individuals and institutions who contributed their time and effort to ensuring the success of the workshop.

Firstly, we would like to offer our thanks to Hon. Shamsa V. Mwangunga, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, for giving up her time to open the workshop, and for showing her support for the activities funded by CEPF.

We would also like to offer our warm thanks to Dr Felician Kilahama, Director of Forestry and Beekeeping within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for his inspiring words on the first day of the workshop.

Thank you to Samson Njihia for representing the Kenya Forest Service and for his words during the first session.

Thank you to Dr Bakari Asseid for his closing remarks.

We are grateful to CEPF for financing the workshop and especially to John Watkin (CEPF) for his excellent work in coordinating the workshop.

We thank Dr. F. Kilahama, Director of Forestry and Beekeeping, Lota Melamari, WCST, Hazell Thompson, Birdlife International, Ian Gordon, ICIPE, and Charles Meshack, TFCG for chairing sessions of the meeting.

We would also like to thank all those who prepared and gave presentations including John Watkin (CEPF), George Eshiamwata (Birdlife International), Paul Ndang'ang'a (Birdlife International), Kathy MacKinnon (World Bank), Azisa Parker (CAPE), Kellee Koenig CABS/Birdlife International, Dr. Neil Burgess (CMEAMF / WWF YS) and John Salehe (WWF EARPO).

We thank the participants from other hotspots who traveled long distances to take part in our workshop including Azisa Parker from South Africa, Nugzar Zazanashvili from Georgia, Bhaskar Acharya and Suman Rai from India and Sarala Khaling and Ang Phuri Sherpa from Nepal.

We thank Nike Doggart (TFCG) for organizing the workshop and many thanks also to Bettie Luwuge and Theopista Byekwaso for dealing with logistics during the workshop.

The proprietors and management of the Courtyard Hotel, Dar es Salaam also deserve thanks for providing the facilities and sustenance to keep the meeting going.

This workshop report was prepared by Kate Forrester Kibuga, who also recorded the proceedings.

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List of abbreviations

CABS	Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBD	Convention on Biodiversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
CFR	Cape Floristic Region
CI	Conservation International
CMEAMF	Conservation and Management of Eastern Arc Mountain Forests
CR	Critically Endangered
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CU	Coordination Unit
DAWASCO	Dar es Salaam Water Supply Company
EACF	Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests
EAMCEF	Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund
EARPO	East African Regional Programme Office
EN	Endangered
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
FR	Forest Reserve
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoT	Government of Tanzania
GR	Game Reserve
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
IP	Investment Priority
IUCN	World Conservation Union
JFM	Joint Forest Management
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
METT _s	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NR	Nature Reserve
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTF	National Task Force
PA	Protected Area
PES	Payment for Environmental Services
PFM	Participatory Forest Management
PSC	Project Steering Committee
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RTF	Regional Task Force
SFD	Strategic Funding Direction
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats
TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TFCG	Tanzania Forest Conservation Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VU	Vulnerable
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WCST	Wildlife Conservation Society Tanzania
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

1. Background to the workshop

1.1 Introduction

This report describes a workshop which brought together various stakeholders in the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) to make an assessment of the gains that have been made with CEPF support, and to look at the way forward after CEPF funding finishes.

CEPF is a joint initiative of Conservation International, the French Development Agency, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the World Bank. CEPF provides strategic assistance to NGOs, community groups and other civil society partners to conserve Earth's biodiversity hotspots.

Since 2004 CEPF has invested US\$ 7.1 million in supporting Civil Society initiatives to safeguard the biodiversity of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya. This investment is due to close in 2009.

CEPF convenes Assessment Workshops at the end of its investment in all hotspots. The workshops provide an opportunity to reflect upon CEPF's five-year investment within the broader field of conservation and assess the gains made by NGOs, community groups and other civil society partners and how to sustain these as a legacy. The workshop is also an opportunity to communicate the achievements of CEPF's investment in the region and to share lessons learned between practitioners working in the different biodiversity hotspots supported by CEPF.

The workshop was preceded by a survey of grantees which was used as a basis for assessing the impact of the investment. A series of key note presentations was also presented at the workshop ensuring that all participants had a solid understanding of what CEPF has achieved in the hotspot.

1.2 Workshop aim

The aim of the workshop was to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to collectively assess the gains they have made with CEPF support, how this investment integrated into the broader conservation and development landscape and to make recommendations and priorities for conservation activities in the future for all sectors

1.3 Workshop participants

Almost 100 people attended the workshop including grantees, CEPF Coordination Unit members, members of the CEPF project steering committee, development partners, representatives of the donor council, representatives of CEPF and CABS and representatives from other hotspots and government representatives from Tanzania mainland, Zanzibar and Kenya.

1.4 Workshop structure and organisation

The workshop was held on 25th and 26th February 2009 in Dar es Salaam, at the Courtyard Hotel. Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG), as a member of the CEPF Coordination Unit for Tanzania and Kenya, was responsible for organizing the workshop. The workshop was chaired by five of the participants, each taking one session.

The workshop started with presentations of an overview of the CEPF and its impact. There was also the premier of a film produced about aspects of the CEPF investment. Six working groups then convened to discuss different parts of the draft assessment report. On the second day of the workshop, presentations were made by the working groups, followed by

short sessions of discussion and questions. More presentations were then given, this time by various participants of the workshop, on the wider context surrounding CEPF, particularly looking at potential future funding. A second session of working groups brainstormed on key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats relating to CEPF's investment in order to then pull out priorities for future investment. The groups presented their work, there was a final discussion pulling the priorities together, and then the workshop closed.

The timetable of the workshop can be found in Appendix 1.

1.5 Report structure

This report goes through the proceedings of the workshop. The background to CEPF and the convening of this workshop is explained. The working group tasks are described and all presentations are summarized, as are the question and discussion sessions which followed the presentations. The text for each presentation is based on the power point files prepared by the presenters. Many of the presentations included attractive and illustrative photographs and graphics however many of these have had to be removed in order to keep the size of the PDF file small enough to be able to share this document electronically

The workshop timetable, the list of participants, instructions for the working group tasks, the results of the SWOT analyses and the revised texts of the draft assessment report are provided as appendices.

2. The workshop

2.1 Welcoming speeches

The workshop began with a welcome from John Watkin of CEPF, who then called on the first session chair, Dr. Felician Kilahama. Dr. Kilahama also welcomed the participants, noting how many people there were from so many different places. He emphasized that this workshop was not so much a final assessment, as a first assessment of what was needed in future – there is still so much work to do, and such a great need for more funding. He threw out a challenge to the global community to help to work for our forests. Dr. Kilahama explained how the previous day he had met the President and how he had shown his great support for conservation, e.g. by backing a move against excessive logging for export.



The Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, the Hon. Shamsa Mwangunga, then opened the workshop with the following words.

Honourable Representatives of the Governments of Kenya, Japan, Norway, Denmark and France; Honourable representatives of our development partners the World Bank and the United Nations; Honourable Director of Forestry; Directors of Civil Society Organisations from Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Nepal, India, Bhutan and Georgia; Members of the press corps, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen.

Thank you for welcoming me to this important event and for giving me the opportunity to open this very important workshop, the Final Assessment Workshop for the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund's investment in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania. In particular I would like to thank the organizers (members of the CEPF Coordination Unit) of this workshop, as well as BirdLife International, including their partners the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania and Nature Kenya; the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology; the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and the World Wide Fund for Nature, WWF for welcoming me here today to open this workshop.

Let me take this opportunity to welcome you all to this workshop and for those from outside Tanzania you are all warmly welcome to Tanzania and in particular to Dar es Salaam. While in Tanzania you may wish to visit some of the attractions such as Mount Kilimanjaro, Serengeti, Ngorogoro, Manyara National parks or visit our famous island Zanzibar and Bagamoyo where you will be able to enjoy our World Heritage Sites. Some of these attractions are very near to Dar es Salaam. Let me say Karibuni sana Tanzania.

Ladies and gentlemen, Tanzania is endowed with scenic, diverse and resource rich areas ranging from tropical rain forest, coastal forests, woodlands, mangrove swamps, and grassland savannas all of which are rich in biodiversity. These forest resources contribute towards the subsistence of almost the entire population in the rural areas and in poverty alleviation for both rural and part of the population in the urban areas. Tanzania's protected area network covers 28% of the total land area (nature reserves, national parks, forest reserves, game reserves, game controlled areas and marine parks and reserves) Forests and woodlands alone cover 38.8 million hectares of land out of this area, and about 13 million hectares are legally gazetted as forest reserves.

Recognising that Tanzania is the host to vast biological resources of national and global significance, and that the conservation and sustainable use of these resources is a national and global priority, in 1998, the Government approved revised National Forest and Beekeeping policies. The policies take cognizance of macro-economic and other sectoral policies ranging from environmental conservation to sustainable development of the land based natural resources. Following the approval of the Forest and Beekeeping policies, the government endorsed the National Forest and Beekeeping Programme in 2001 and in 2002 the Parliament enacted the Forest Act No 14 and Beekeeping Act No. 15 of 2002 as instruments to implement the policies. The NFBKP is a strategic planning instrument to put into operation the commitments and obligations derived from international agreements and inter-governmental processes.

Distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen, most of the protection forests in Tanzania are water catchment areas located on steep slopes and prone to erosion if disturbed. Such forests include the Eastern Arc Mountains and the Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya. In Tanzania along, Eastern Arc Mountain Forests and Coastal Forests are estimated to cover an area of 5000sq.km. Globally, these forests are of importance for their biological values and store significant amounts of carbon, thus acting as a buffer against global warming and climate change. At a national level, these forests play an important role as a source of water to millions of Tanzanians, water for the environment and for the hydropower stations that generate over 50% of the electricity produced in the country.

One of the biggest challenges facing the forest sector today is inadequate information on forest resources and monitoring. Recognising this, on 23rd February 2004 the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism entered into an agreement with Conservation International, through CEPF and embarked on a five year project with aims to institute and coordinate a standardized sustainable biodiversity monitoring system in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests region of Kenya and Tanzania. The initiative was funded by CEPF and was meant to stimulate a coordinated approach to biodiversity monitoring of species at landscape level. It was also envisioned that the project would be able to evaluate the impact of conservation activities arising from the five years of CEPF investment within the region and progress with achieving conservation outcomes ie. avoiding extinction, protecting sites, and creating corridors where necessary. The long term goal of the project is to ensure that biodiversity monitoring is embedded as a core activity into the conservation and research programmes of the government, other conservation agencies and community based organizations operating across the region. For the past five years much of the CEPF investment focused on data collection and analysis, involvement of local communities, conservation and sustainable utilization, education and awareness and conservation action (development of protected area systems) on one hand and on the other hand the Government of Tanzania fully supported the project including a reduced fee of 25% stipulated in relevant regulations.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are gathered here today to look back at what has been achieved over the last five years with CEPF's support. What has been achieved with the US\$ 7.1 million that CEPF has invested. And what have we learnt. Even more importantly we are here to look towards the future. To map out a way forward so that we may sustain and build up on our achievements and secure the future of the forests with which Tanzania and Kenya are blessed.

For the last five years CEPF has been supporting civil society organisations and their partners to conserve the 6700 km² of forests of the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania. These are no ordinary forests. These forests are part of a globally important biodiversity hotspot. With over 120 endemic vertebrates and 1500 endemic plants, these forests are of exceptional value for their extraordinarily high rates of endemism. These forests also have an important role to play as we battle to protect our

planet from the threat of climate change. The challenge of protecting the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests remains enormous. The forests are under constant threat from fire, the spread of agricultural land, illegal logging, uncontrolled mining and charcoal production. It is the duty of each and every one of us to strive to address these issues and protect these forests. CEPF's investment has succeeded in reaching out to a wide range of civil society organisations to engage in forest conservation. This includes non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, research institutions and the private sector.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Tanzania's National Forest Programme provides a framework for sustainable forest management in this country. We strongly recognize CEPF's commitment to support elements of the national forest programme and to work closely with the Ministry's own project in the area, the Conservation and Management of the Eastern Arc Mountains Forest project. We are grateful to the six partners in CEPF: Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the World Bank and the French Development Agency for the support that they have provided to promote the conservation of this important area. Through their support three critical issues have been addressed.

First and foremost, the investment has helped communities living close to the forests to develop more sustainable livelihoods. Tanzania is deeply committed to reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Finding more profitable and more ecologically sustainable livelihoods for the millions of people living around the forests is critical to achieving our poverty reduction targets.

Secondly CEPF's investment has made important steps towards improving forest connectivity particularly around the Udzungwa Mountains, home to more endemic vertebrate species than any other forest block in the Eastern Arc Mountains.

And thirdly, CEPF has also dramatically improved our knowledge of the hotspots with the discovery of at least ten vertebrate species new to science including the charismatic grey-faced elephant shrew whose discovery was broadcast around the world earlier this year.

CEPF's cross-border approach has also brought the NGOs and forest departments in Kenya and Tanzania closer together. As we see the East African Community increase its engagement in environmental issues, such partnerships are of great value. Nature does not recognise political boundaries and CEPF's investment has been a great opportunity for us to reach across to our neighbours to find ways of learning from each other's experiences and to work together to achieve our common goals.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we can not be complacent. The challenge ahead remains enormous. Whilst CEPF's investment has helped to attain a certain level of conservation, we still have a long way to go. During this workshop you have an important task to achieve in creating a joint vision of how best we consolidate the progress that we have made and move forwards. Having participants from different parts of the world here we shall be drawing on the experiences from them.

Distinguished participants, Ladies and Gentlemen; with those few remarks I would like to declare this workshop officially opened.

Mr. Samson Njihia, of the Kenya Forest Service gave a word of thanks to the Minister for her remarks. He thanked her for finding time from her busy schedule to show her support for conservation issues. He was particularly grateful that CEPF has brought



together teams from both countries to work together, and that the Hon. Minister appointed Dr. Kilahama as Director of Forestry, someone who can really make a difference. He pointed out that reforms in the forestry sector in Kenya have come later than those in Tanzania, so was grateful that they have been able to borrow much from experiences in Tanzania. He finished by making a request, that the Hon. Minister should meet her counterpart, the Kenyan Minister to discuss conservation issues, and also that she should look at the level of funding for forestry, since it is such a crucial issue.



The Minister was then presented with a basket of CEPF products and a commemorative plaque by the representative of the World Bank and a representative of CI, and thanked for attending the workshop and giving it her blessing. Baskets and commemorative plaques were also given to the Tanzanian Director of Forestry, the representative of the Kenya Forest Service and to the Director of the Department for Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forests from Zanzibar.

2.2 Film premier

Nike Daggart (TFCG) then introduced the film, *Cries of the Forest*, which documents CEPF's work in the hotspot. This was the premier of the film. It gave a virtual tour of the hotspot and looked specifically at tangible impacts of CEPF funding in the Taita Hills and the Udzungwa Mountains. The film was very well received and copies were promised to participants when the final version was produced. John Watkin (CEPF) thanked TFCG for supporting the making of the film and felt that it was a great summary of what CEPF has done over the past five years.

2.3 Presentations

Lota Melamari of WCST then took over as session chair.

2.3.1 Presentation 1: Introduction to CEPF

The first presentation was given by John Watkin of CEPF, providing a background to CEPF.

CEPF - This is how we describe ourselves:

A unique partnership

L'Agence Française de Développement

Conservation International

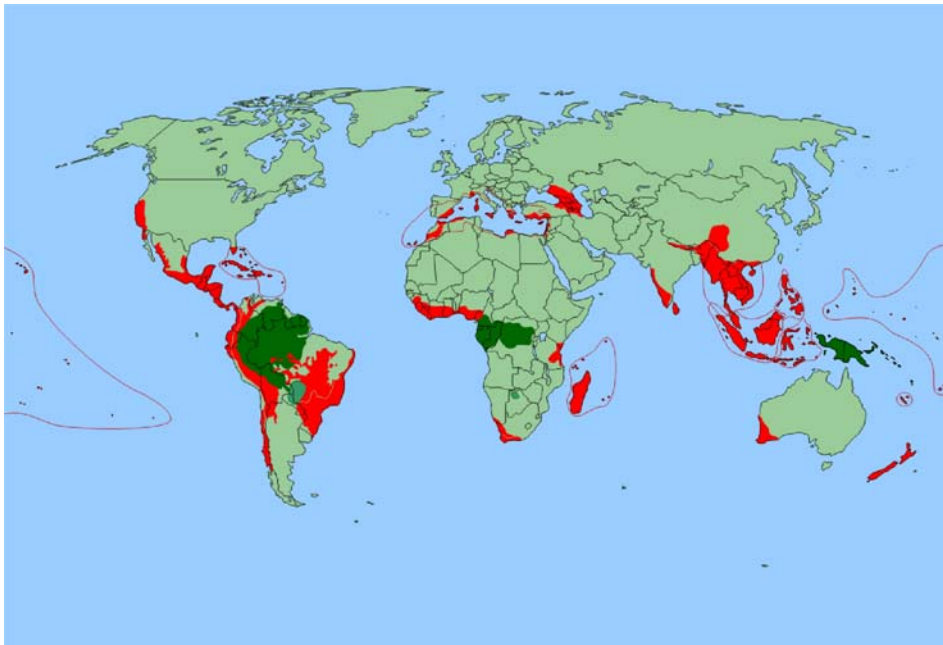
Global Environment Facility

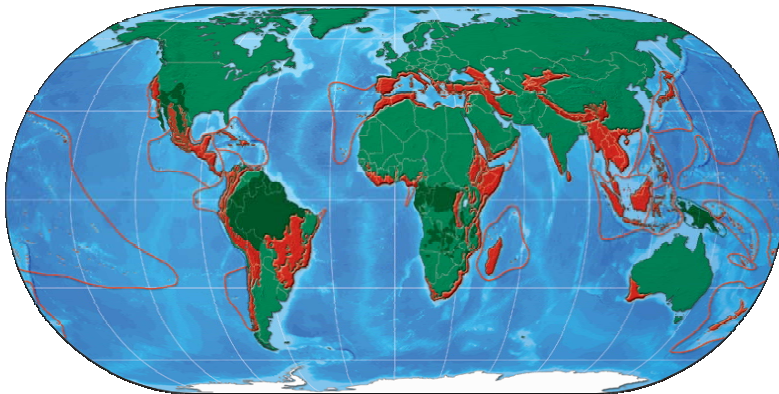
Government of Japan

MacArthur Foundation

The World Bank

Original 25 hotspots and High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas (1998)





34 biodiversity hotspots (2004)

- Earth's biologically richest and most threatened areas
- Home to 1.9 billion people, many of whom depend directly on healthy lands for their livelihoods and well-being

For people.... and nature.

Our grants

- Target biodiversity hotspots in developing countries
- Guided by strategies developed with stakeholders
- Go directly to civil society
- Create alliances combining skills and eliminating duplication of efforts
- Achieve results through an ever-expanding network of partners

Impact

- 18 ecosystem profiles implemented (52 countries)
- \$100 million in grants awarded
- 1,300 partners supported
- 10 million hectares of globally significant land protected
- Governmental policies influenced in multiple hotspots
- \$131 million leveraged by CEPF grants

Question

Has this been the case in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Tanzania and Kenya?

With this question, John Watkin finished his presentation, and set the workshop on course to answer it.

2.3.2 Presentation 2: CEPF Assessment Workshop Objectives

The second presentation was given by John Watkin of CEPF, explaining the objectives of the workshop.

The assessment report has four layers:

- The Ecosystem Profile: How did our delivery respond to the profile and logical framework? What are our results at the portfolio level?
- Anchor projects: What were the major portfolio-shaping impacts?
- The full array of projects: how did they contribute to the whole profile?
- Grant actions and decisions to the target regions: Did we succeed in reaching deeply into local communities living in and around the top priority places for conservation?

Assessment workshop

- Verifies and corrects the picture of the portfolio's performance.
- States biodiversity impacts and reports on human welfare and civil society capacity building.

Ecosystem Profile

- Compares CEPF's grant portfolio against the Investment Priorities and Strategic Directions stated in the Ecosystem Profile
- Assesses the current situation after 5 years of CEPF's investment
- Identifies lessons learned

Recommendations for the future

Makes recommendations and priorities for conservation activities in the future for all sectors

John Watkin explained that we are here to assess all the above. The report has to be as relevant as possible, containing all the available data. The first draft has been produced, but it needs to be filled out, verified and corrected and all the achievements need to be added, all the time bearing in mind the original strategy drawn up in 2003.

He also took this opportunity to thank the Coordination Unit who has given out grants and supported the whole process, adding that it had been a privilege and an honour to work with them.

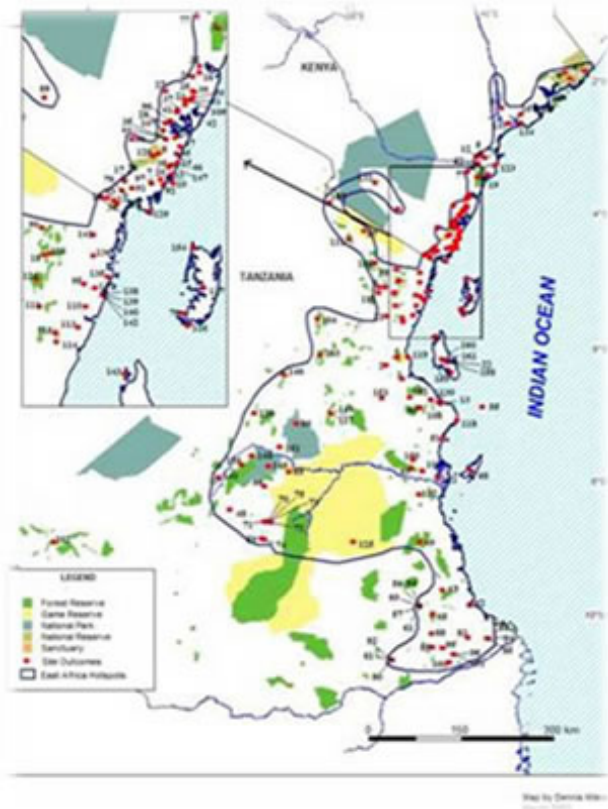
The third presentation was given by George Eshiamwata of Birdlife International.

2.3.3 Presentation 3: Overview of CEPF investment

Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania

Overview of Strategic Funding Directions

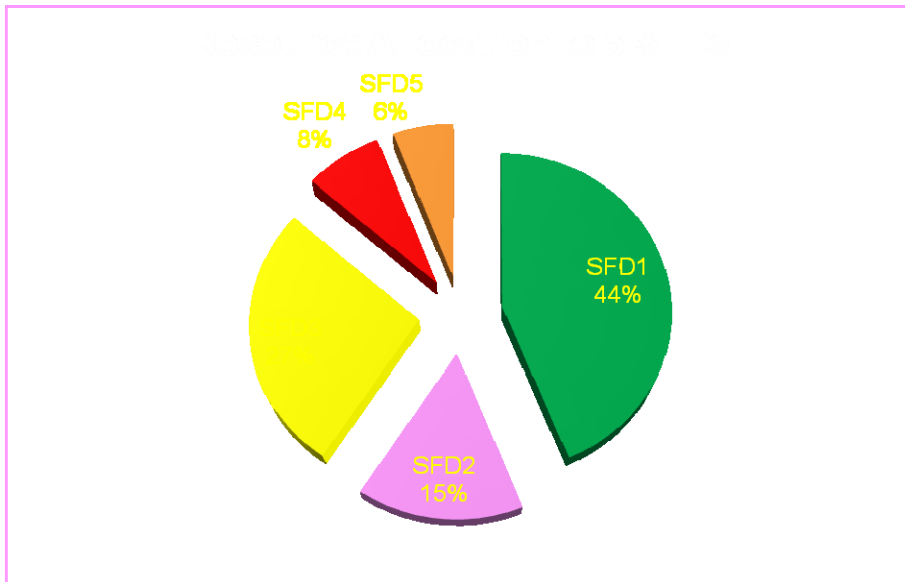
- SFD1. Increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation, especially in and around Lower Tana River Forests; Taita Hills; East Usambaras/Tanga; Udzungwas; and Jozani Forest (6 IPs)
- SFD2. Restore and increase connectivity among fragmented forest patches in the hotspot, especially in Lower Tana River Forests; Taita Hills; East Usambaras/Tanga; and Udzungwas (4 IPs)
- SFD3. Improve biological knowledge in the hotspot (all 160 sites eligible) (6 IPs)



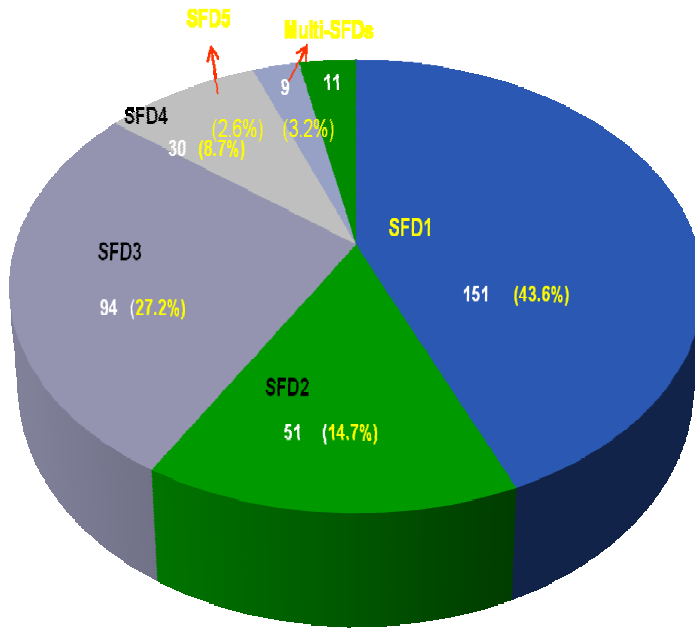
- SFD4. Establish a small grants program in the hotspot (all 160 sites eligible) that focuses on critically endangered species and small-scale efforts to increase connectivity of biologically important habitat patches (2 IPs)
- SFD5. Develop and support efforts for further fundraising for the hotspot (3 IPs)

Resource allocation to SFDs

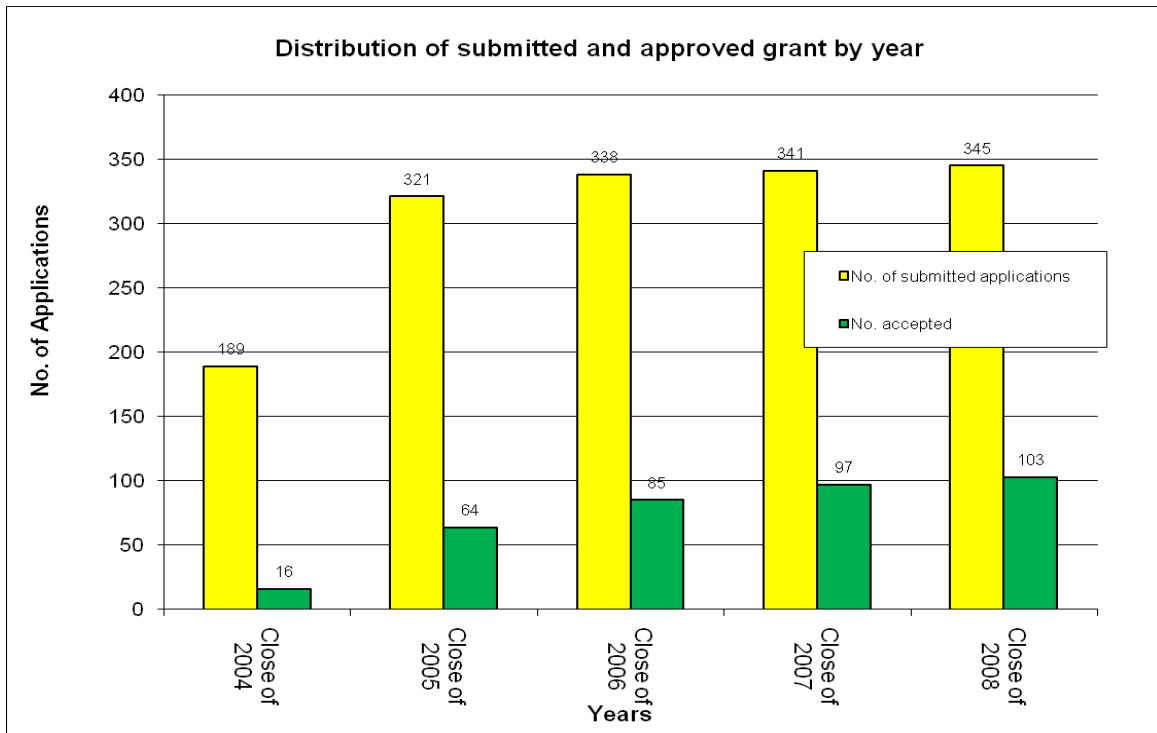
SFD	Initial SFD Allocation
SFD1	US\$3, 112, 500
SFD2	US\$1, 097, 500
SFD3	US\$1, 925, 000
SFD4	US\$ 540, 000
SFD5	US\$ 425, 000
Total	US\$7, 100, 000



Distribution of proposals w.r.t SFDs & growth of the portfolio (2004-2008)

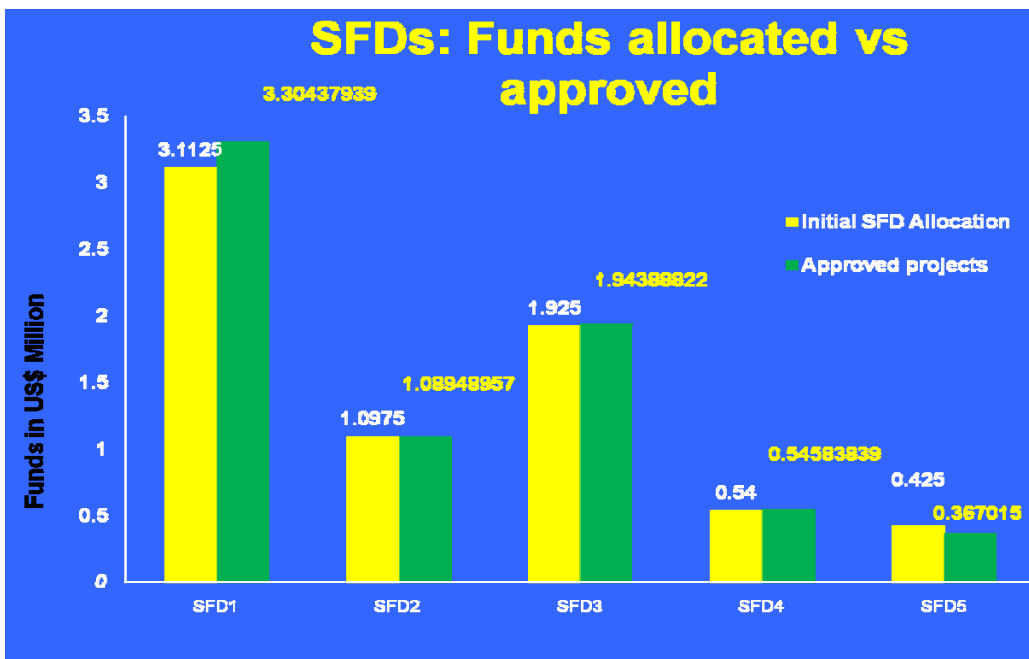
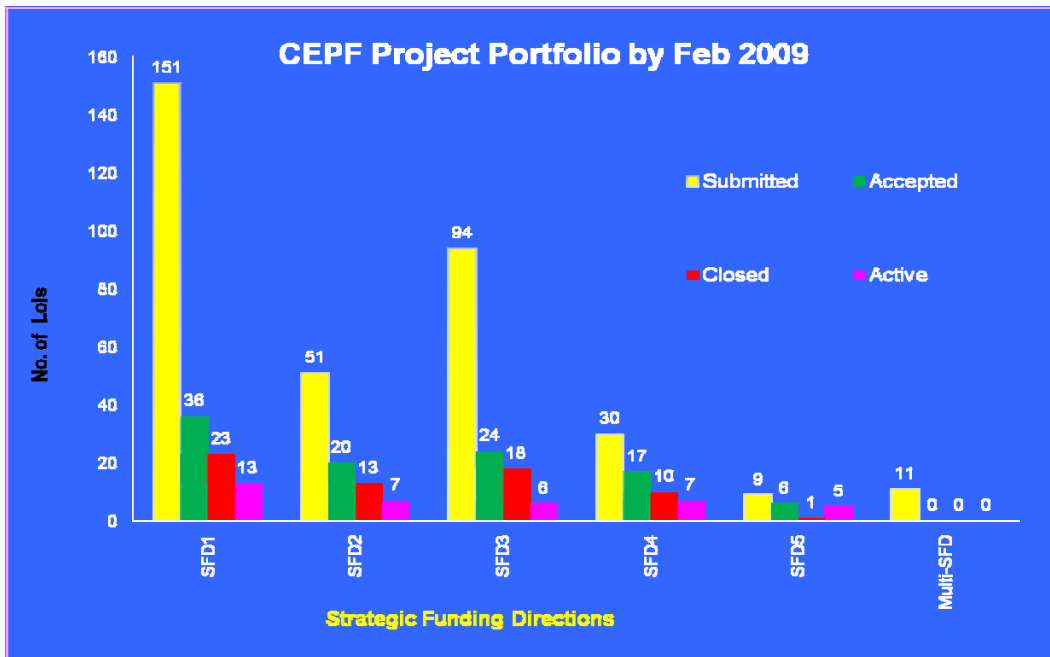


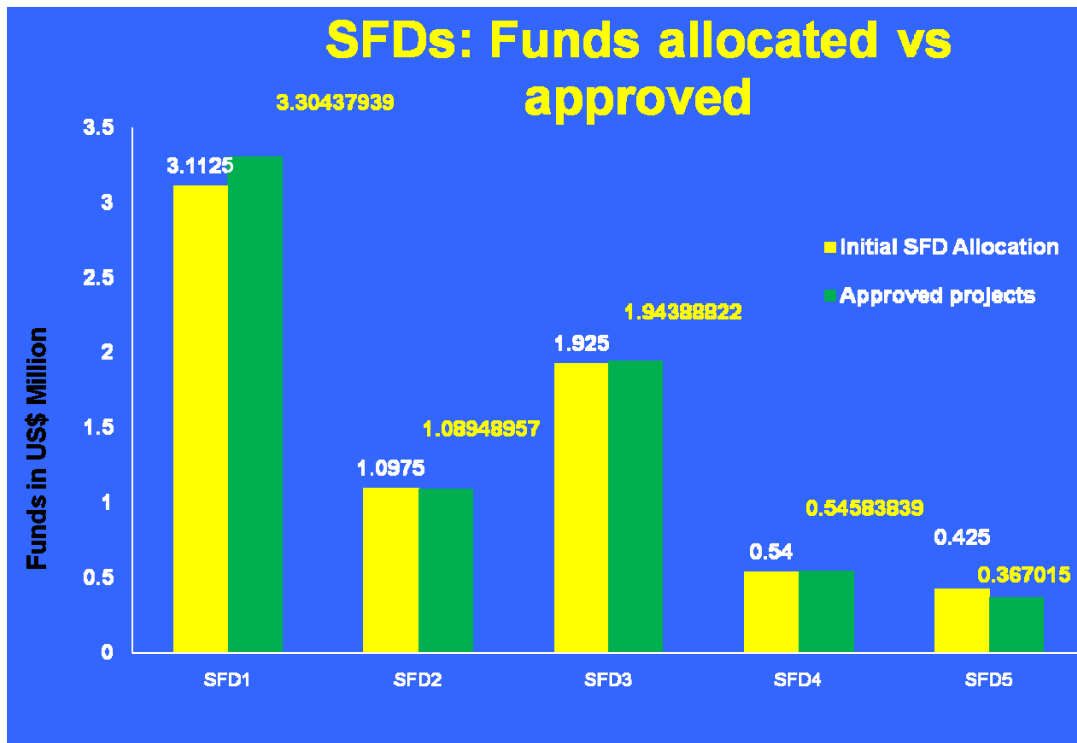
Distribution of proposals w.r.t SFDs & growth of the portfolio (2004-2008)



Growth of the Portfolio (2004-2008)

Analysis of the Project Portfolio





Analysis of the Project Portfolio

General overview

103 projects funded as full or small grants. Contributions were made to two other global projects, the pilot phase of Equator ventures to Verde Ventures; and small grants for Global Conservation of Amphibian Diversity within the hotspots to Arizona University.

- 61 (60.4%) approved projects already closed, 40 (39.6%) active
- 59 (57.3% of approved grants) funded as small grants, 44 (42.7% of approved grants) funded as full grants
- Proportion of funding with reference to total investment:
 - Small grants: 14%
 - Full grants: 86%

Monitoring threats and investments

Monitor investment in the EACF

The 103 grants, cover various thematic issues:

- capacity development (imparting of skills, providing of equipment and creating or strengthening institutions to undertaken conservation and development),
- awareness raising (sensitizing, production of materials of awareness raising, radio and TV programmes, drama),
- education (involving the formal education sector, developing materials and programmes for environmental education in schools)
- research (providing more information through surveys, inventories, evaluation and assessment, policy research),
- livelihoods (Incoming generating activities),
- site action (enrichment planting demarcating boundaries, policing),
- coordination (harmonization of ongoing and proposed activities across the hotspot),
- monitoring (establishing baselines, developing monitoring systems, data collection for monitoring),

- protection (creating and improving management of protected areas, recommendations on protection).
- Based on the current state of the projects

Out of the 103 grants, 58 of the 63 completed have submitted final reports. The final reports of completed projects can be found on:

http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/resources/publications/final_reports_regional.xml?region=Eastern+Arc+%26+Coastal+Forests

Monitor investment in the EACF

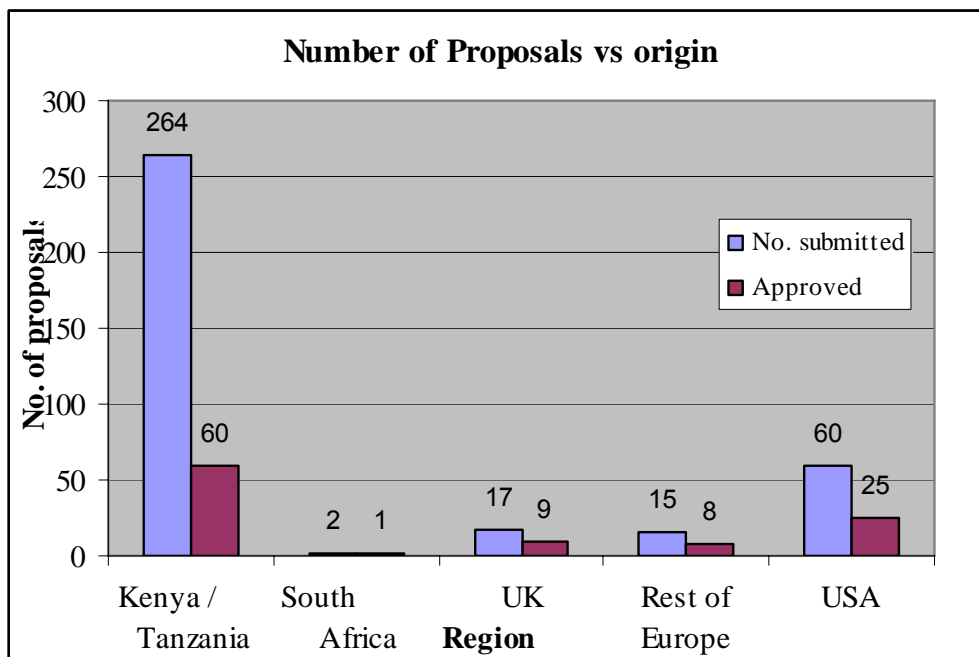
Species coverage

- Mammals: primates, small mammals
- Insects: butterflies, army ants, ground-dwelling ants/beetles
- Birds: Threatened birds
- Amphibians: Assessment of amphibians in Taitas, frogs (chytrid distribution & pathogenicity)
- Plants: Plant conservation assessment
- Reptiles: Surveys of Poorly Known Sites and Species in the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests
- Fish: ?????

Monitor threats

- Recommendations on gaps in species and sites highlighted and circulated for consideration in the review of follow up grants for postgraduate students
- Links to Sustainable Biodiversity Monitoring information on threats and investment (2nd edition of the biodiversity trends and status report compiled and circulated)
- Development and maintenance of Outcomes Definition Database
- Production and dissemination of Forest Change Analysis map
- Dissemination of 120/150 Forest Change map done and dissemination still ongoing.

Origin of accepted submissions



Gaps in site coverage

- Fewer than 86 sites have no direct on-going projects

- This analysis excludes community micro grants programme
- Small grants for student research grants helped fill some of these gaps

Table of gaps in site coverage

Bagamoyo (2)	Lindi (Ras Rungi) (1)	Ngozi crater (1)
Bagamoyo (Kikoka FR) (1)	Lindi (Tendaguru) (1)	Nyumburuni forest reserve (2)
Baricho near Arabuko	Lindi Creek (1)	Nzovuni River (1)
Sokoke (1)	Lindi (Mikindani) (1)	Pangani (Bushiri) (1)
Bungu (1)	Lindi (Ngongo) (1)	Pangani (Hale-Hale-Makinjumbe) (1)
Cha Simba (3)	Lindi (Nondora) (1)	Pangani (Mauri) (1)
Dar Es Salaam Coast (1)	Lindi () (2)	Pangani Dam (1)
Diani Forest (11)	Lukoga forest reserve (1)	Panza Island (1)
Dzitzoni (1)	Mangea Hill (9)	Ras Kituani (1)
Kambe Rocks (1)	Marafa (1)	River Wami(2)
Kaya Bombo (1)	Masasi (1)	Rufiji Delta (1)
Kaya Chonyi (2)	Masasi (Nyagendi) (1)	Mouth (1)
Kaya Fungo (1)	Masasi East (1)	Sangerawe (1)
Kaya Jibana (8)	Mahenge (Kwiro forest) (1)	Semdoe (2)
Kaya Kambe (3)	Mahenge (Liondo) (1)	Shikurufumi forest reserve (1)
Kaya Kauma (3)	Mahenge (Lipindi) (1)	Shimoni Forests (2)
Kaya Kivara (4)	Mikindani (Mnima) (1)	Sinza River-near (1)
Kaya Lunguma (3)	Mikindani (Mtwara Inland) (1)	Tanga North Kibo Salt Pans (0)
Kaya Mwarakaya (1)	Mikindani District (Mtwara-	Tanga South (0)
Kaya Puma (1)	Mikindani) (1)	Ukunda (3)
Kaya Ribe (1)	Mkomazi Game Reserve (4)	Ukwama forest reserve (1)
Kaya Teleza (1)	Mnazi bay (0)	Utete (Kibiti) (2)
Kaya Tiwi (2)	Mpanga village forest reserve (1)	Uzaramo (Dar to Morogoro) (1)
Kaya Ukunda (2)	Msambweni (1)	Uzaramo (Msua) (1)
Kisiju (1)	reserve (2)	Verani South West (1)
Kisimani wa Ngoa (2)	Near Buda forest reserve (1)	Vigola (1)
Korogwe (1)	Newala (Kitama) (1)	
Lango la Simba (2)	Newala (Kitangari) (1)	
Lindi (Kengedi) (1)	Newala (Mahuta) (1)	
	Newala Dist coastal forests (13)	86 sites in total and their respective outcome definition species

Investment through locally administered small grants

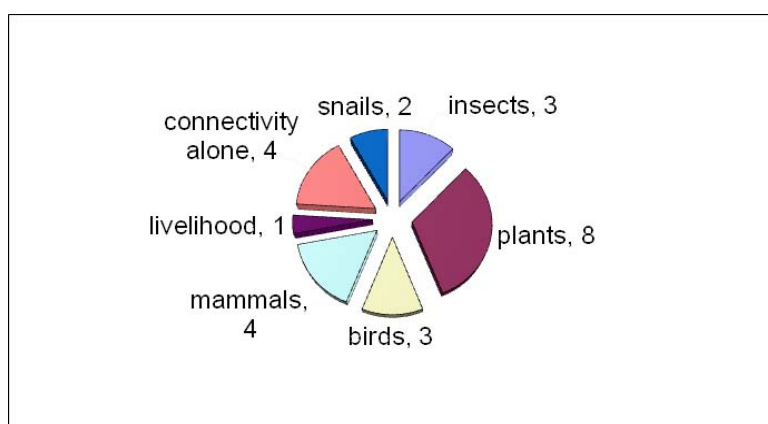
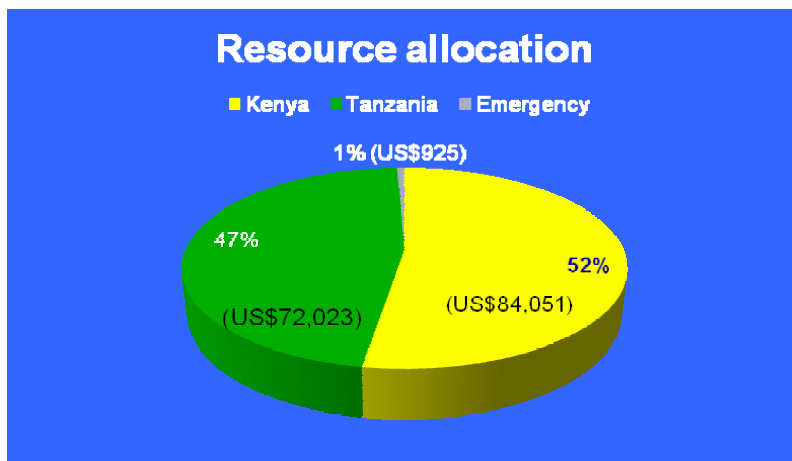
Introduction of two categories of locally administered small grants:

1. Community micro grants for CBOs in EACF Region of Kenya and Tanzania: 145 community grants of up to US\$5000 each worth US\$251,529 awarded to CBOs for

- training, capacity building (fund raising, entrepreneurial,
- site-based conservation action (forest restoration, awareness raising, forest policing, monitoring, tree planting etc)
- Diversified improved livelihood activities (bee keeping, ecotourism, aloe/neem/mushroom/butterfly/mango farming, livestock, tree nurseries, on-farm forestry, efficient energy stove use

2. Small grants for building research capacity among Tanzanian and Kenyan students (worth US\$160,000, launched in the 4th quarter of 2006)

- 21 MScs & 5 PhDs
- Substantial scientific information generated



Analysis of the Project Portfolio

For details of the CEPF funded projects visit:

http://www.cepf.net/xp/cepf/project_database/eastern_arc_mountains.xml

or

<http://cepf.tfcg.org>

Sustainability

- In research and conservation
 - Resource mobilization unit set up, a strategy developed and efforts targeting further fundraising has been put in place, linkage between CEPF and Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund
- In biodiversity monitoring
 - Instituting a standardized sustainable biodiversity monitoring system in the EACF

Discussion after Presentation 3

Q One of challenges in India has been in getting information to potential applicants. In our first round of grant giving, we had 48 applications. You have had many more proposals, which looks like a success. What process did you follow to get such a large number of proposals? And what did you do to encourage those whose applications weren't successful so as not to marginalize them?

A1 The issue of communication is crucial. We held a series of meetings at the beginning, and did a stakeholder analysis, asking questions such as what do you want to know, how can we get the necessary information to you. From there we developed a communication strategy. We also got information out about how to build the capacity of CBOs – we realized we had to put a lot of effort into building their capacity to apply, also to put in place point people who could follow up those CBOs. We also used mass media and the website.

A2 The launching workshop was critical, as it brought in stakeholders and people on the ground and spread the information around. This was very instrumental in assisting to stimulate people to bring in applications. The Coordination Unit and its Steering Committee had a lot of stakeholders in it, including government people, who were also given the task of soliciting proposals and spreading the word.

Q Less than 50% of the proposals were accepted – is this a problem? And how do you spread the information gained from CEPF research.

A1 The Arc Journal has published information from research work done in the region, as do websites. The work of students will be deposited in the universities where the students came from. There will be a special conference to receive the reports of the sponsored students and the reports will be compiled.

A2 We were alarmed at the number of proposals we were rejecting, and we realized this was because of lack of capacity. We then went to a simplified format of application, which could be filled in in Swahili, and we held another workshop to explain the process again.

A3 The review process involved a large panel, proposals were sent out to experts, and came back with comments. Students could be asked to reapply or were merged with other students with an interest in the same area, so it was not always a case of being rejected.

The fourth presentation was given by Paul Ndong'ang'a of Birdlife International.

2.3.4 Presentation 4: Impacts of the CEPF investment

Coordination and sustainability mechanisms put in place

Ecosystem Profile

Coordination Unit

- created representing a blend of unique expertise in both administrative and programmatic experience
- to continue beyond CEPF investment as an interface with government, civil society and donors

Change in protection status of Key Biodiversity Areas

- A total of 158,626 ha added to the protected area network with gazettelement of Kilombero and Uluguru Nature Reserves
- Process to gazette Magombero Forest as part of Selous GR
- Management Effectiveness Tracking Tools (METTs) applied; CEPF support - 50 sites in Kenya, 30 in Tanzania

Change in fragmentation in biodiversity conservation corridors

Outcomes from connectivity work in the Taita Hills, Udzungwa Mountains, East Usambara

- Consultative stakeholder planning meetings
- Community restoration of the Chawia forest
- Compensation plans for the Derema corridor; and plans underway to gazette Derema Forest reserve (938.53ha)
- Government considering gazetting Nilo Nature Reserve (6025ha) & Mngeta corridor (between Kilombero Nature Reserve & Udzungwa scarp Forest Reserve).

Improved understanding of the Biodiversity of more than 37 lesser known sites – 21 EAM; 16 CF

Focussed conservation action on particular sites, e.g.

- Taita Hills

- Udzungwa Mountains
- Jozani-Chwaka Bay NP
- Rubeho – Mafwomero Forest Reserve
- Mt Kasigau – reforestation project
- Matumbi Hills (5 FRs) – improve community conservation
- Magombera Forest
- Derema Forest Reserve (East Usambara Mt)
- Ngezi-Vumawimbi Nature FR (Pemba)
- Msitu Mkuu forest (Pemba)
- Dakatcha woodlands – community awareness

Discovery of at least 29 new vertebrate species

Re-discovery of species

Species' records beyond known range

Conservation action for particular species, e.g.

- Ader's Duiker community monitoring – Zanzibar
- Zanzibar Red Colobus community Monitoring
- Africa Violet (*Saintpaulia ionantha*) – conservation and rehabilitation of site (Kachororoni river gorge)
- Pemba flying fox
- Taita Thrush – community restoration of Chawia Forest setting ground for translocation of individuals from Mbololo to Chawia

Capacity building

- In 25/103 assessed projects capacity was built for c.11700 individuals (97% = local community members, 2% govt staff). Translates to probably >48,000 individuals for all projects
- 26 students supported to pursue their MSc (21) and PhDs (5) work thro' a locally administered small grants for postgraduate student research
- Approx. 5 other students supported to do their postgraduate research alongside other projects

Capacity building in fund raising, community mobilization, entrepreneurial skills

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

- So far provided 145 (51 to Kenya and 94 to Tanzania) community micro grants for livelihood improvement and conservation action
- Income improved i.e. US\$15,000 generated in direct revenues from some of the income generating activities

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

- Farmers around Amani Nature Reserve earned US\$55,000 in 2008 from sale of butterfly pupae

Mitigating against unsustainable timber trade and extraction

Leveraging of funds

- At least US\$3,728,338 additional funds leveraged by 33/103 approved projects
- Resource Mobilization Unit and development of a fundraising strategy

Partnerships and linkages

- Around 15 mergers for proponents to submit collaborative projects

- Linkages with existing initiatives e.g. Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF), UNDP Conservation and Management of Eastern Arc Mountain Forests (CMEAMF) project
- Coordination Unit and linkages with Forest Departments through the Project Steering Committee
- Bringing together stakeholders to over eight major consultative meetings

Monitoring threats

- Links to Sustainable Biodiversity Monitoring information on threats and investment – status and trends report; outcomes database
- Production of the Forest Change map done and dissemination ongoing

Capturing, communicating successes, lessons and raising the profile of EACF region

- The Arc Journal
- Films, e.g. Lulanda,
- Newspaper articles
- Websites
- Workshops

Discussion after Presentation 4

Comment The map can help us to see where we are at the moment. So we can see that the work has only just started.

Q We would like to know more about leveraging extra funds – how to carry on the work. Our large grants in Nepal are for 2 years, and this is not enough to deal with an issue properly. How were the funds leveraged, what was the process?

A1 All the information is at the end of our report. But it doesn't go far enough, e.g. it doesn't factor in people's time, so it would actually be more. We encourage people to use CEPF money to start off and look for more funding. Other institutions have used staff time, and we calculated how much that was worth in some cases.

Q Some sites haven't been represented in this project, some very important forests have not been mentioned.

A1 Some forests that you mentioned have actually been included, but we haven't included mangroves. For example, we have gazetted 38 kaya forests.

Comment – There are different types of livelihood investments, which take differing time and effort and investment. One which gives very spectacular and quick results is butterfly farming. There is a direct linkage between income and the resource to be conserved. Others require a lot more investment and time to mature, e.g. essential oils, developed into aromatherapy in Kakamega. It took 10 years to develop this, so in the first years, the income was very meagre. With further support, it can reach similar levels of income.

Q Context is important when we discuss impact. It can seem to be disappointing, but we need to look more deeply. The scale of level of funding has to be very large to have any effect. But there is impact. How do we sustain this? Some of this work is just starting. But we have set a good foundation.

A1 At a meeting in 2004, we thought about this, and we now need to think about how to keep it moving forward.

A2 We are now better armed with information to approach others to join in. At least we have defined the problems. A few have shown what can be done, and this is an example for others, especially in livelihoods. These few can be part of the future team. The government can now reorientate their funding to direct more money into these efforts. The national

budget was giving only 0.3% to research, but now the Prime Minister has said they are going to give 1% since they see how important it is.

A3 In 2004 – \$7 million looked like a lot of money, but when divided into 5 years, it looked less, divided between Tanzania and Kenya, it looked less, divided between Coastal and Eastern Arc Forests, it looked less again. We realize that we have to work together, to create partnerships. We have had a lot of good support from our governments. We are ready to forge ahead.

2.4 Working groups – reviewing draft assessment report

After lunch, the working group tasks were introduced. John Watkin (CEPF) explained that there would be six working groups, each with a task, and that people were to divide themselves between the groups according to their interest and area of expertise. The groups and their tasks were as follows:

Group 1

Facilitator: Hazell Thompson

Objective : To assess the gains that have been made with CEPF support in relation to Strategic Funding Direction 1 and how this investment integrated into the broader conservation and development landscape.

Group 2

Facilitator: Georgina Mbugua

Objective: To assess the gains that have been made with CEPF support in relation to Strategic Funding Direction 2 and how this investment integrated into the broader conservation and development landscape.

Group 3

Facilitator: Nike Doggart

Objective: To assess the gains that have been made with CEPF support in relation to Strategic Funding Direction 3 and how this investment integrated into the broader conservation and development landscape.

Group 4

Facilitator: George Eshiamwata

Objective: To assess the gains that have been made with CEPF support in relation to partnerships, capacity building, policy implementation and development and other significant conservation achievements not directly related to the strategic funding directions.

Group 5

Facilitator: Ian Gordon

Objective: To assess the gains that have been made with CEPF support in relation to Strategic Funding Direction 5 and how this investment integrated into the broader conservation and development landscape.

Group 6

Facilitator: Paul Ndang'ang'a

Objective: To assess the gains that have been made with CEPF support in relation to extinctions avoided and sites conserved

Instructions for the working group exercises can be found in appendix . The presentations of the group work were made the following day. Changes to the text of the Final Assessment Report have been incorporated separately.

At the end of the day, workshop participants were given the opportunity to view posters brought by various members of the workshop, and this was followed by a cocktail gathering.

Day 2

The session chair for the first session of Day 2 was Hazell Thompson of Birdlife International.

The day began with presentations by the six working groups of the previous day. Five minutes was allowed at the end of each presentation for questions or comments.

2.5 Presentations of working group tasks

2.5.1 Group 1 presentation

SFD 1: Livelihoods

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

General comments on the report

- Quantify the report as much as possible (e.g. how many people benefited? How much funding leveraged?) and give case studies (use boxes?).
- Need data to show which activities work in which conditions. Then prioritize income-generating activities.
- Extract key findings from regional reports.
- Make a publication to summarize results/info on the investments.
- Report should reflect the need for even minor support to address ongoing needs
- Put more emphasis on possible need for continuing investment in successful nature based businesses. (p. 13)

CEPF five year logical framework reporting

CEPF PURPOSE	IMPACT INDICATORS	RESULTS
Improve biological knowledge and practical applications of conservation science, as well as awareness of importance of maintaining ecosystem services and functions, thereby preserving species and habitat.	Community-based organizations and other local civil society organizations (at least 20) contribute to and benefit from biodiversity conservation throughout the Coastal Forests and Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania and Kenya as a result of the CEPF investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xx people from xx communities and CBOs benefited from new livelihood opportunities in the hotspot that were biodiversity friendly. • For example: one project by ICIPE trained 75 trainers and 300 community members in bee keeping; silk farming and cultivation of medicinal plants. • Xxx US\$ of additional funds were leveraged from an original allocation of \$xxx in grants (Rubeho? WWF? TFCG). • A model for private/public partnerships was initiated that led to an endowment fund being set up by Unilever for protection of area around Mufindi estates.

<p>Improve biological knowledge and practical applications of conservation science, as well as awareness of importance of maintaining ecosystem services and functions, thereby preserving species and habitat</p>	<p>Community-based organizations and other local civil society organizations (at least 20) contribute to and benefit from local biodiversity conservation throughout the Coastal Forests and Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania and Kenya as a result of the CEPF investment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xx people from xxx communities were empowered to take charge of monitoring their natural resources and trained in proposal writing and fundraising for maintaining project impacts. • Immense positive publicity and advocacy has raised the profile of the Eastern Arc and Coastal Forests on government agendas, led to wide engagement of communities in conservation and wide dissemination of information to educational institutions. This has generated significant policy and legislative changes beneficial to conservation e.g. TRAFFIC project publicity – led to the Mama Msitu famous campaign on forest governance known throughout the region; and also led to independent forest monitoring plus revision of participatory forest management guidelines in Tanzania • An Environmental education manual has been developed and will be disseminated to all primary schools. • A comprehensive, coordinated and standardised monitoring system was set up that has seen participation grow from 20 stakeholders in 2004 to more than 300
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Lessons learnt

- We could do more to extract from our experience what we have learned from income-generating activities in terms of success and links to conservation.
- Should add to Lessons Learned section how problems were addressed, or possible future solutions.
- Season-dependent projects may face long delays if funding doesn't arrive on time.
- Budget for inflation and disburse funds on time
 - HIMATI in Kilwa - Beekeeping project: Delay of receiving funds – requested X amount of shillings at particular time, but due to delay of receipt, cost went up. Price to buy timber, nails etc. went up.
 - Similar problem with Kamati ya matumizi Bora ya Ardhi Ruaha (village land use management organization) – beekeeping operation, costs went up before funds arrived. Also some partners who used to link with organization during the project left before work was completed.
- Need for continuing support for projects; funding ends just as community taking action. Need to plan for support/action beyond initial stage.
- Allow gradual building of projects to sustainable point. Projects are currently designed to the available budget, not to cost of expected process. Project design should accommodate activities beyond project funding period.
- Co-funding (referral to additional donors) should be emphasized for projects who need more than CEPF is offering.
- Emphasize importance of frank communication on abilities and resources of grantees as project moves forward. Example from Kenya in which dissolving organization returned second installment of funds.

Strategic Funding Direction 1 and its investment priorities

1. Has CEPF funding increased the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation?

- YES, there is a positive trend, but feel there is a need for continuing support. The contribution of the communities has increased. CEPF has not covered 100 percent, so there is opportunity for communities to participate in conservation and support-raising.

1.1. Have we evaluated community based forest management initiatives ?

- We are getting evidence that CEPF has contributed to the community based forest management guidelines in Tanzania. It's not the most widespread activity.

1.2. Have we developed nature-based sustainable businesses that benefit local populations?

- YES. But need to analyze what works well and what works less well, and under what circumstances.

1.3. Have we explored possibilities for direct payments and conservation concessions?

- Yes, but we have only one example – Derema corridor.

1.4. Have we built the capacity of CBOs?

- YES. Need to follow up.

1.5. Have we supported cultural practices that benefit biodiversity in the hotspot?

- Yes, Kaya Forests.

1.6. Have we done research and promoted links between biodiversity and agriculture?

- Yes, mushroom projects, Unilever Tea Tanzania.

Discussion on Group 1 presentation

Comment We need to extract details from what we've learnt on livelihood issues – the reason we're here is to get that information because we need it now.

A1 The reports can be further analysed

A2 There is a need for someone to analyse these reports in more detail. It is not something you can do here in this workshop.

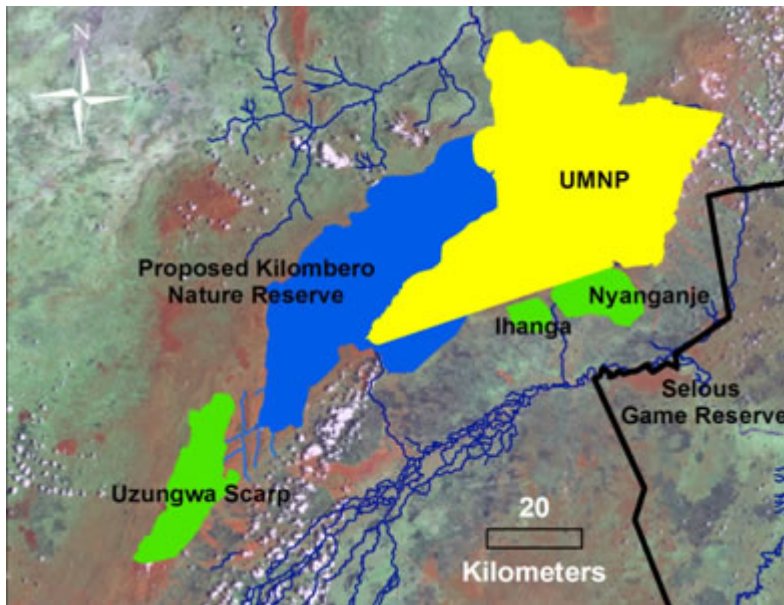
A3 We need more numbers, from the different organizations who have facilitated the grants, then someone could synthesize the information.

2.5.2 Group 2 presentation

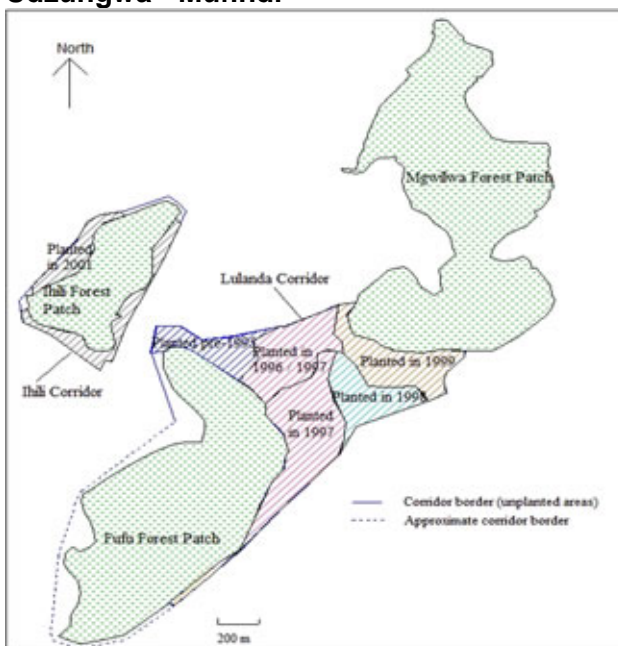
Assessment of gains under SFD 2: Connectivity

- **Define Connectivity**
 - Fragmentation breaks landscape connectivity - the degree to which the landscape facilitates or impedes **movement** of **organisms** among habitat patches
 - **Structural** connectivity: refers to landscape, habitat and vegetation structure: forest cover
 - Structure can facilitate one species but not another
 - **Functional** connectivity: species-based
 - Vegetation cover may or may not facilitate species movement and enhance connectivity
- **Enhancement**
 - Positive deviation from connectivity baseline

Udzungwa - Mngeta

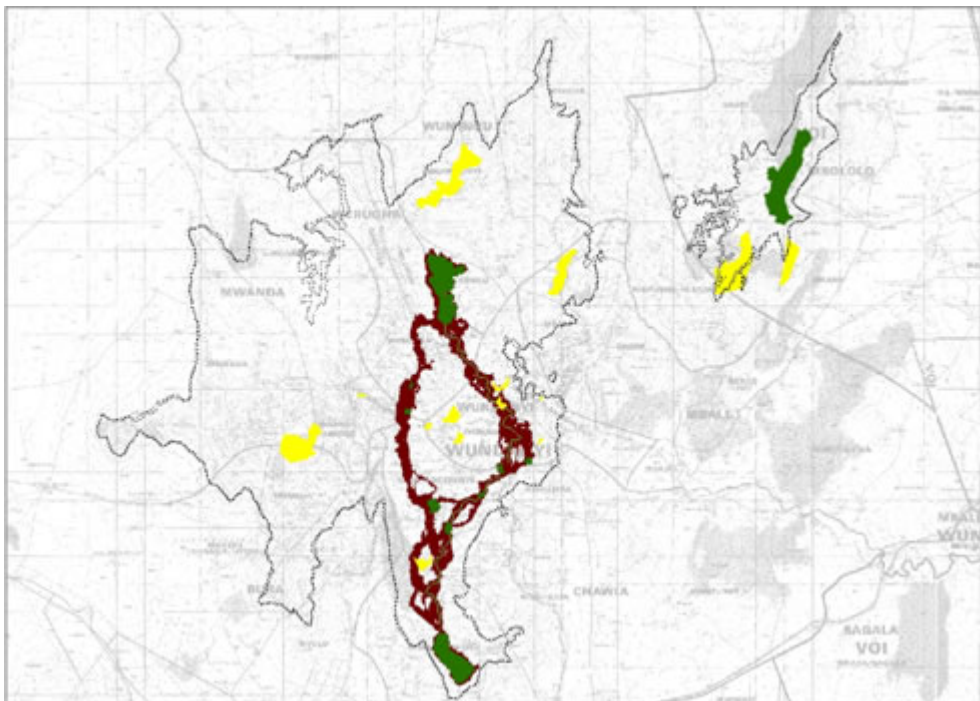
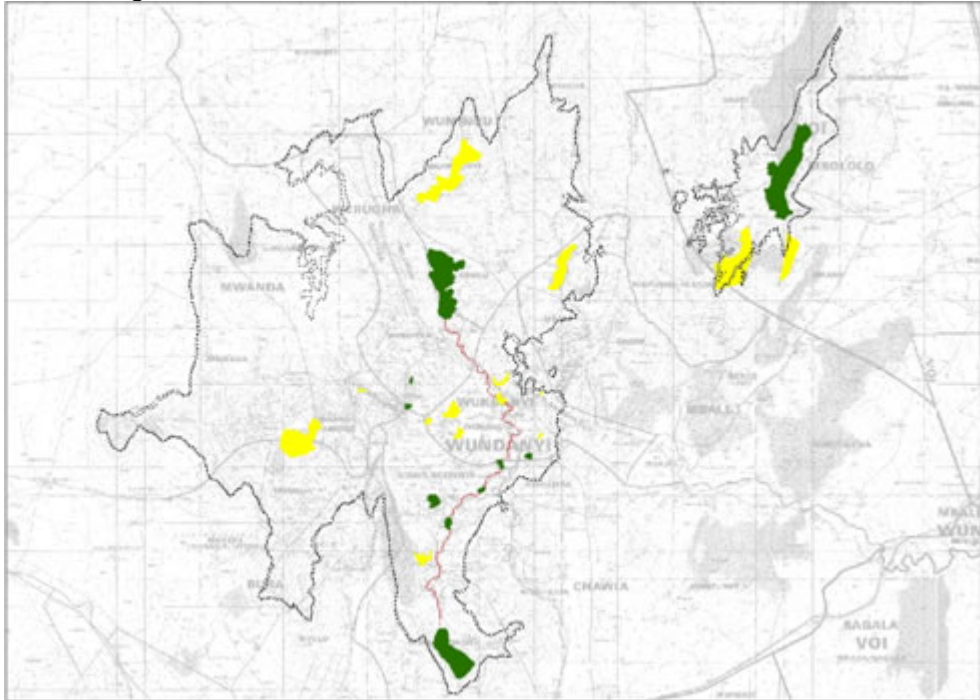


Udzungwa - Mufindi



Taita Corridor – least cost analysis

The first map shows existing forests, the second map shows the most viable way of connecting some of the forests



Major connectivity outcomes

Pre-requisite – Structural aspects – Functional aspects

Pre-requisites: Planning

Understand the **species**, the **sites**, and the **habitats**

Taita Hills: fragment and outcome species

Udzungwas: habitat connectivity and PA connectivity

Assessing and mapping the **connectivity options**

Mngeta-Udzungwas: habitat type, land use, and settlements, quantification and mapping

Taita Hills: least cost modeling

Prioritization based on biotic, abiotic, socio-economic, and legal

- Sites: Taita Hills, Udzungwas- Mngeta and Mufindi Corridors

Management plans and setting up community structures

- Site: Taita Hills

Setting up **trial plots** for habitat restoration

- Sites: Susu and Vuria Forests in Taita Hills: c2ha
- Mufindi-Udzungwas: c10ha

Establishment of **tree nurseries** and **trans-planting**

- Sites: Taita Hills: 180,000 seedlings, 60ha for enrichment, 60ha for connectivity
- Mufindi-Udzungwas: 60,000 seedlings, 40ha

Overall: connectivity has great relevance to local and national conservation and development agenda as stipulated in national conservation and development planning tools e.g., Kenya Vision 2030

Overall assessment

Assuming **full connectivity** to imply complete functionality: scale of 0 to 5 vs **Impact indicator**

- **Pre-requisites** Rating:
 - Mufindi, Udzungwas rates 5
 - Mngeta, Udzungwas rates 4
 - Taita Hills rates 5
- **Structural** Improvement Rating:
 - Mufindi, Udzungwas rates 2
 - Mngeta, Udzungwas rates 0
 - Taita Hills rates 1
- **Functionality** Improvement Rating:
 - Mufindi, Udzungwas rates 0
 - Mngeta, Udzungwas rates 0
 - Taita Hills rates 0

Remnant gaps and way forward

- More **tree nurseries** and active **trans-planting**
- **Silvicultural** knowledge: Species needs and combination for habitat restoration
- Support for **long-term management** of planted trees
- Corridor implementation **policy**- Demarcation, Protected Areas, Opportunity Costs

The direction should be **structural-towards-functional**

Major lessons learnt

- **Feasible:** Enhancement of connectivity is practicable but long-term commitment
- **Multi-disciplinary:** Collaboration between institutions, government and stakeholders critical
- **Data-based** planning and prioritisation
- Increasing connectivity is **expensive**
- Different **scales** and strategies
- Structural connectivity is **not equal to** functional connectivity: definition and targets

Discussion on Group 2 presentation

Q There are very few successful examples of reforestation indigenous species in Africa – it is very challenging to get indigenous trees to turn into a forest. Are there any examples in Africa?

A1 In areas where there is grass cover, indigenous trees won't establish themselves. A longer perspective has to be taken, to start with trees which can endure grass, then plant into those trees the indigenous trees. A knowledge of silviculture is very important and an understanding of the succession process. A habitat has to be created gradually with pioneer species. It is also important to document this process of establishing indigenous trees.

Q Sustainability is an issue. Some very interesting initiatives have been started, but how are they going to be followed up? It's a very long term process.

A1 This is a problem. It depends how you go about it. In places managed by the forest service, they will manage. For most of the corridors, it is private land, so there needs to be understanding with people so that they can look after the trees. If they want the trees for a fence, or if there are trees that they like, then it's possible, but they won't look after trees for the sake of it.

2.5.3 Group 3 presentation

SFD 3 - Improving biological knowledge

Outline

- Report against investment priorities
- Summary of impact indicator
- Key lessons learned

Strategic Funding Direction 3

- Improve biological knowledge in hotspot (all 161 sites eligible)
- Six investment priorities
- Impact indicator:
 - Improved access to information relating to the status and trends of all threatened and endemic species
 - Information on the 161 priority sites and the conservation responses - ongoing and required - is being shared systematically with a wide range of stakeholders

3.1 Refine and implement a standardized monitoring program across the 161 eligible sites

- Data integrated with national and international monitoring systems
 - Tanzanian Biodiversity Information Facility (TANBIF) linked to GBIF
 - BirdLife/CI Outcomes Database
 - IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
 - National Forestry and Beekeeping Database
 - National Museums Database in Kenya

3.2 Support research in the less studied of the 161 eligible sites in the hotspot

- 65 visited (38 to be confirmed).
- But!
 - Original list artificially weighted by many low priority or non-existing sites
 - All top five priority sites visited
 - Over 120km² of protected areas visited
- Other indicators:
 - 35 potentially new species, 1 re-discovery and 50 vertebrate + 10 plant range extensions

3.3 Monitor populations of Critically Endangered and Endangered Species in the hotspot

- 10 of 12 CR vertebrates monitored
- 2 CR molluscs to be confirmed (distribution??)
- 3 of 8 CR plants (1 down to 5 individuals)
- But!
 - Based on 2004 Red List – CEPF list is currently unreliable
 - Monitored species may have changed status or been assessed for first time e.g. no reptiles or fish included in original list, global mammal and amphibian assessments completed since 2004

3.4 Support research in the hotspot to facilitate Red List assessments and re-assessments for plants, reptiles, invertebrates and other taxa.

- Data necessary for Red List assessments available but reliant on IUCN process
- Plants
 - 723 TZ plants assessed during 3 workshops
- Reptiles
 - data available but Red List assessment process “in progress”
- Invertebrates
 - some data available but no Red List assessments underway.
- In addition project data contributed to Red List assessments and updates for all mammals, amphibians and birds.

3.5 Compile and document indigenous knowledge on hotspot sites and species

- Indigenous knowledge collected for:
 - Community use and conservation of Pemba flying foxes
 - ethnobotanical information in Kenya
 - indigenous names, uses and knowledge for non-avian vertebrates at 24 sites

3.6 Support awareness programs that increase public knowledge of biodiversity values of the hotspot

- Public
 - National teachers guides
 - FFI Pemba awareness project, local media
 - BBC documentary (100 million viewers)
 - Local and national websites, mass media
 - World Environment Days in priority sites involving local artists and media
 - Posters, newsletters
- Scientists
 - Arc journal (2 editions),
 - East Africa Journal of Natural History (4 editions)
 - Websites, other peer-reviewed articles
- Decision-makers
 - National Forestry and Beekeeping Database (Tanzania)
 - National Museums Database in Kenya

- Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT)

Impact indicator summary

- Research visits to all 5 priority sites + 60 other sites
- 35 potentially new species, 1 re-discovery and 60 range extensions
- 13 of 22 CR species monitored
- Red List assessment for 723 plants; support to mammal, amphibian and bird assessments; data ready for reptiles and some invertebrates
- Data integrated with at least 6 major databases
- 100 million viewers reached via documentary

Lessons learned

- Lack of taxonomists - impediment to species work
- Demonstrated possibility of measuring awareness impacts
- Value of direct personal contact when sharing information
- Need for data standards. Missed opportunity to establish data standards among grantees.
- Mid cycle reviews as information, priorities and capacity changed
- Difficulty of online reporting in some areas. Need to explore other avenues for reporting

Discussion on Group 3 presentation

Q What about local names for species? Have any field guides been prepared in local languages?

A1 Some guides have been supported by CEPF for example there is a guide to the flower plants of the Ulugurus. They will come out in the next year, in English and Swahili.

Q Is the outcomes database available to decision makers?

A1 Yes.

2.5.4 Group 4 presentation

Capacity, policy and partnerships

Capacity building

- Based on the 25 out of 103 questionnaires received from CEPF funded projects, capacity was built for 11700 individuals out of whom 97% were local community members, 2% were government personnel and the rest went to students and NGO staff. The training particularly focused on various aspects including training of Trainers (xxx individuals in Kenya and Tanzania), entrepreneurial skills (xxx community-based organizations), xxx (advocacy), xxx (fund raising), xxxx (biodiversity research and monitoring).
- Around 60 protected area personnel were trained Kenya and Tanzania in the adoption of Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool as a result of which xxxx METT forms have been filled and this tool has been mainstreamed into the routine monitoring of management effectiveness by the Forest and Bee Keeping Division of Tanzania. If the adoption of METT can be seriously adopted, this will ensure monitoring management effectiveness of the various protected areas in the region.
- Training was conducted for 12 participants drawn from eight institutions in Kenya in the use of GIS and remote sensing as technique in biodiversity monitoring. A similar training was conducted in Tanzania where xxx university staff were trained This demonstrates the contribution of the CEPF programme to develop the much needed capacity of the

civil society therefore equipping them with the requisite skills to support or take a lead in subsequent conservation, sustainable development and monitoring initiatives.

- Is there a measurable change in attitude towards conservation as a result of the activities initiated as products of capacity building?
- As part of branding, it is recommended that CBOs, which have been involved in CEPF Programme could attract funding from elsewhere if issued with CEPF certificates as proof of some experience in project management.
- In terms of supporting 26 students to Masters and Doctoral level in conservation-related studies which significantly contributed to capacity building of upcoming scientists and researchers, generating much-needed biological knowledge and creating linkages with the local academic and research institutions from which these students were drawn.
- However, this analysis excludes other 4 postgraduate students benefiting from the larger CEPF granting programme. These grantees are potential ambassadors for the hotspot by virtue of their strategic positions as staff government, non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions.
- Grantees already in active employment (xxx in government institutions, xxx NGOs, xxxx private sector) will have an immediate opportunity to translate their skills practically through their routine work.
- For students that are not in gainful employment, it is recommended that they be engaged and mentored as much as possible by the various institutions as interns.
- It is anticipated that some of these students will initiate follow-up work at some of these key biodiversity areas. Already one M.Sc student proceeded with PhD work.
- Besides the capacity, a lot of information has been generated by the various student grantees and as part of promoting internships, a student grantee has been engaged to review all the student reports to systematically document concise scientific information generated from these studies. This information from will be disseminated as widely as possible through publication of student results into peer reviewed journals.
- Considering the importance of researchers feeding back the results to field based personnel for policy formulation and implementation and community adoption, it is also encouraged that grantees convene debrief sessions with protected area staff to feedback this research information as well generate simplified versions of their research work for easier consumption by Protected Area Managers.
- It is anticipated that these student grantees will diversify their research activities to have a ripple effect on other sites and taxonomic groups and follow up will be done to keep track of student grantees activities for a certain period of time.
- As part of capacity building element through the small grants for post graduate research, a total of nine student projects managed to leverage US\$24,500 between late 2006 and 2008.

Policy development and implementation

- Tackling the issue of the illegal logging trade between Tanzania and China and effecting a ban on illegal logging in February 2004. This is an output from a CEPF funded work focusing on unsustainable timber trade and extraction and translating the recommendations from a report developed by TRAFFIC International into immediate action by the Tanzanian government. Subsequent CEPF-CU PSC facilitated discussions between the Forest Departments in the two countries has elicited plans for a collective and well coordinated transboundary approach and high level engagement to addressing illegal logging issues between Kenya and Tanzania.
- The support provided through a member of the Coordination Unit towards inscribing of the Kayas as both national monuments and to the World Heritage Site listing. Forest Service now working with National Museum of Kenya
- Participatory Forest Management being a new concept that has been piloted in both countries, through CEPF funding, taking stock of the success of this approach to forest conservation has been reviewed and as a result of the positive impact, recommendation for replication at more sites suggested with CEPF

- Through the connectivity initiatives at priority sites within the region, subsequent policy approaches and interventions are being pursued by the government including the gazettement of corridors (i.e. Derema corridor, Kilombero Valley) as forest reserves thus granting and elevating these areas to protected areas status.
- Because of the community and participatory approach, the enabling framework operationalizing the new Forest Act in Kenya through the formation of Community Forest Associations have been easily formed as stipulated in this act and incorporation of members of CBO into District Environment Committees, District Youth Affairs Committees at some sites. At least for a few sites, by-laws concerned with conservation are now more keenly enforced and received more enthusiastically by the community. Local policies with regards to burning of farm refuse, for example, are now in place.
- Forest Service departments' sensitization workshop provided a good opportunity to engage the protected area personnel in an exercise that was useful in updating them about the CEPF programme. Subsequent products such as the forest change analysis maps have been useful in reviewing degraded areas and how these areas can be prioritized for reforestation and other appropriate policy interventions.
- Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, has accepted a List of Potentially Threatened Plants in the Eastern Arc Mountains (Eastern Africa Plant Red List Authority, 2008) for incorporation into the Eastern Arc Strategy.

Partnerships and linkages

- Coordination Unit and linkages with Forest Departments through the Project Steering Committee brought on board the government in a way that ensured government support and involvement at the various stages of programme implementation. The Coordination Unit is still working together as a team, coordinating, and planning to pursue further conservation work. There has been phenomenal level of linkages with existing initiatives e.g. Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF), UNDP, Conservation and Management of Eastern Arc Mountain Forests (CMEAMF) project, WWF Coastal Forests Ecoregion Project, and leveraged on the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation and Endowment Fund (fundraising and sustainability).
- The CEPF programme in the last years has been characterized by consultative meetings through which stakeholders from the various institutions converged together at over 8 major consultative meetings. To stimulate linkages and partnerships, over 10 proposals were from institutions that were encouraged to submit collaborated proposals to maximize on conservation outcomes minimizing on duplication and capitalize of the complementarily, existing diverse wealth of expertise amongst institutions. However, the challenge is to monitor if these collaboration will be sustained in the long term beyond CEPF programme.
- Institutions are now able to work with others better than before i.e. Forest Service now working with National Museum of Kenya, East African Wildlife Society and Nature Kenya and ICIPE and University of Helsinki (Taitas), WCS and Care International and Department for Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forests (Zanzibar) in Jozani and the National Museum of Kenya's Coastal Forests Conservation Unit involvement in the coordination unit of implementation of community micro grants.
- Through the engagement of universities and research organizations, relationships have been enhanced through student research grants as a result of donation of equipment from postgraduate student research, supervision and mentorship .
- It is recommended that actors in the region will capitalize on CEPF Partnerships to engage more the donors based in Kenya (World Bank, Government of Japan, Macarthur Foundation, Conservation International) as well as the local CBD focal offices and the Nairobi Convention
- Proposed relationship-strengthening with CEPF donors (synergy with their other programmes)

- In terms of partnerships, the major lessons are the success with using local institutions for most efficient implementation of funds rather than bringing in outside NGOs. This takes advantage of the individual and institution understanding of the existing conditions, cost effectiveness of available funds to achieve maximum impact.
- WWF's nodes for community micro-grants facilitated contact with site-based staff from other organizations. This ensured cost effectiveness in implementation of the micro grants.
- The sustainable biodiversity monitoring programme is keystone in terms of the partnerships developed through stakeholder consultative forums, engagement of protected area personnel in the use of METT forms, compilation and maintenance of database (contacts and outcome definition database) and dissemination of the same to almost 400 targets.

Conclusions and other input

- By steadfastly maintaining the line that communities, scientists, government departments and NGOs must work together to achieve conservation goals, CEPF has supported a suite of creative projects that have raised awareness of the importance of the forests and the biodiversity they contain, as well as enabled the implementation of projects that achieved considerable conservation goals.
- Change "local authorities" to include government departments at higher levels

Other input:

- Dissemination and promotion of the use of tools developed is key and efforts are needed in translating of the field guides to local languages to reach a much wider targets including the communities

Discussion on Group 4 presentation

Comment There might be a lot of information out there but it's not available. It's very difficult to pull all the information together. If there's anything out there that you can share with us, please do.

Comment WWF held trainings of trainers, training 80 CBOs in different zones all together. They then went back to train others. Massive numbers of applications came back out of this. It was too many for us, but in training them how to apply for CEPF money, this helped them to ask for money from elsewhere too.

2.5.5 Group 5 presentation

Group 5 worked together with Group 4, and so much of what was discussed comes in the Group 4 presentation. Group 5 presented their amendments to the assessment report. The amendments are highlighted below.

Strategic Direction 5: Develop and support efforts for further fundraising for EACF

Given what has already been established in Tanzania and Kenya, opportunities for long-term funding and how best to harness these was extremely complicated. In a bid to unravel the range of opportunities available, the CU supported a consultancy for a **Sustainable Financing Strategy (SFS)** to undertake a review of all possible opportunities. This resulted in a number of recommendations that could assist in raising additional financial resources for conservation action in EACF in the short and long-term.

Based upon the recommendations of the consultancy, CEPF supported WWF EARPO to develop a fundraising strategy with the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF) that will attempt to secure additional contributions to capitalize the

Endowment, and raise additional funds to continue the role of the CU and support projects in the region, however, all parties accept that the recent downturn in the global financial markets will compromise the chances of success. World Bank support for the initial administration of the fund is coming to an end, and both the overall value of the portfolio and the returns on the investments have been badly hit. The Sustainable Financing report recommended that CEPF give \$75,000 to the fund if this is matched by an equal contribution from the EAMCEF. This will support a performance based consultancy to raise more capital through the development of a strategy and direct fund-raising. This has been agreed and an MOU and legal agreement are being put in place. Possibilities include applying for more support under GEF5 and the Norwegian climate change money (ca \$70 million) to augment the portfolio and cover its running costs.

Looking to future opportunities and capitalizing on achievements already made by CARE Tanzania, CEPF provided additional resources to a program of payments for watershed services projects in the Uluguru Mountains supported by Coca Cola and DAWASCO. This intervention may be replicated in other Eastern Arc watersheds, starting in the Usambaras. GoT support will also be sought from the Strategy for Urgent Action that was established during the 2007 drought. These PWS initiatives will also stimulate a long term examination of current policies and lessons learned, particularly in relation to settlement/resettlement issues.

Similarly, a study of carbon baselines was conducted in the Tana River and Arabuko and Madunguni Forests. These data were used by the Kenya Forest Service to support its application for World Bank support under deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and to solicit funding for Nature Kenya from Kenya Airways for re-afforestation at Mdunguni. A separate small grant to Nature Kenya facilitated the sensitization of the local communities at Madunguni on this issue. The recent \$70 million carbon fund established for Tanzania by the Norwegian Government also offers opportunities, particularly if interpreted in terms of avoided deforestation. This will be administered by the Director of Forestry. The Kenya Forest Service is developing parallel initiatives.

The SFS also recommended that the Coordination Unit should be funded for a further three years. This would require a minimum of \$50,000 per year to support communications and meetings. The CU has already agreed to hold another meeting by mid 2009 using its own institutional resources to take stock, define its future role in relation to a wider network of stakeholders, and to explore emerging opportunities. The latter include recent improvements in national band widths and video conferencing to economize on travel and meeting expenses. Capacity-building for proposal development in the wider network will also be a focus for discussion.

A sum of \$50,000 from SFD5 has been set aside to employ a fundraiser to develop new proposals for the hotspot in 2009. Possible donors include the World Bank Development Marketplace. Learning from the Cape Hotspot, the Coordination Unit will explore the possibility of establishing a Conservation Marketplace to bring together the private sector, donors and implementing partners. Approaches to the private sector will need to be based on common interests as well as targetting corporate/social responsibility set-asides

	Sustainable fund raising mechanisms are in place with active leadership from local civil society organizations and have raised at least \$14 million to support further conservation investment by 2008.	
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Discussion on Group 5 presentation

Comment The hotspot has got bigger, so this has to be taken in consideration when funding is concerned.

A1 It is now a region, mixing two hotspots, but for these purposes, it would keep the original geography

A2 The present status of funding secured so far is as follows: from CEPF, there is \$50,000 for direct fundraising for priority activities in Kenya and Tanzania, and \$75,000 for fundraising for the Endowment Fund. From EAMCEF there is \$75,000 for fundraising for the Endowment fund in Tanzania. All are to be implemented through WWF.

A3 The main challenge is now to get a good fundraiser to work with the science people to find funds for the hotspot.

Q Is there an MOU between the endowment fund and WWF?

A1 Yes, we are on track

2.5.6 Group 6 presentation

Progress on extinctions avoided and areas protected

Extinctions Avoided

Conservation action on individual threatened species, focused on at least 4 specific endemics:

- Taita Thrush - Translocation of individuals from Mbololo to Chawia
- Africa Violet (*Saintpaulia ionantha*) – conservation and rehabilitation of site (Kachororoni river gorge)
- Pemba flying fox
- Uluguru Bush-shrike – acquisition of Bunduki corridor

Conservation action on individual threatened species

- Species specific monitoring for 6 species: -
 - Clarkes' Weaver
 - Spotted Ground Thrush
 - Sokoke Scops Owl
 - Long-billed Tailorbird
 - Ader's Duiker
 - Zanzibar Red Colobus

Species new to science

- 29 Vertebrates
 - 24 Amphibians
 - 3 Reptiles
 - 2 Mammals
- Does not include plants

Threatened species

2008 Taxonomic Group	Degree of threat			Total	Country	
	CR	EN	VU		Tanzania	Kenya
Mammals	5	12	11	28	23	10
Birds	5	13	15	33	28	12
Amphibians	7	20	18	45	43	5
Gastropods*	1	5	1	7	4	3
Plants	9	39	192	241	226	82
Insects*	2	1	1	4	4	1
Total	29	90	238	358	328	113

Plants

1800 provisionally threatened

723 assessed

~540 threatened

Down Listing/Uplisting

- 24 species down-listed from higher to lower IUCN red list categories between 2002-2008.
- 12 species up-listed from lower red list categories

Threatened Species

→ Calculate the Red List Index

→ Need to look into the data to determine which are changes in knowledge/taxonomy vs. genuine changes in the status of the species

→ Look at those species that change in knowledge due to information brought to light by CEPF funding

Areas protected and improved management

Creation of new PAs:

2 upgrades from FR to NR; 1 FR expanded to National Park

- Kilombero Nature Reserve – from IV to I (Catchment Forest Reserve – Nature Reserve)
- Uluguru Nature Reserve - from IV to I (Catchment Forest Reserve – Nature Reserve) including the Bunduki Gap
- Jozani Chwaka Bay FR – expanded and upgraded to NP
- Coastal Kayas in Kenya – – CEPF helped create the enabling environment – work mainly of WWF
 - 9 upgraded to National Monuments/World Heritage Sites
 - 38 gazetted
 - 60 Kayas in total

2 corridors working towards gazettment

- Derema Corridor (ready to be gazetted as part of Amani NR)
- Mngeta Corridor– progress towards inclusion in part of Kilombero NR

Protected Areas with improved management

3 sites in Kenya

- Taita Hills (Chawia Forest fragment community conservation effort); Mwambirwa forest restoration
- Mt Kasigau – reforestation project, increased vigilance against illegal harvesting/cutting
- Dakatcha woodlands – 1 community group formed to champion better management

9 sites in Tanzania

- Rubeho – Mafwomero Forest Reserve
- Matumbi Hills (5 FRs) – community conservation and management
- Ngezi-Vumawimbi FR and Msitu Mkuu FR—community engagement
- Magombera: no management action is taking place, though it is an isolated reserve and eventually will be included in the Selous Game Reserve

Identification of new KBAs

- At least 10 new KBAs have been identified by data collected under CEPF
- When plant data from the IUCN/MBG project are incorporated here, this is likely to increase dramatically

Discussion on Group 6 presentation

Comment Insects make up 80% of terrestrial biodiversity – new mite spp and moth spp. have been found. Please make sure we don't forget invertebrates.

A1 We did have a look at the butterflies in terms of IUCN categories, but the categories didn't fit. There are figures for butterflies.

Comment - there is a process in the Eastern Arc mountains to make the whole area a world heritage site. CEPF has helped to facilitate the present situation.

Comment The Mngeta corridor is perhaps not as hopeful as it looks. Derema took a lot of work, time, money, so Mngeta and Magombera will be the same.

A1 There is no immediate answer to Magombera, since it depends on a private company (Illovo)

Q There has been CF data collected in Kilwa and Lindi – information on where that is would be nice.

Comment I was expecting to hear about more about wildlife management areas, and what about Saadani and Mkomazi.

A1 CEPF didn't engage directly with them, although some CEPF work was done in Saadani on the Coastal Forests.

John Watkin then thanked everyone for their contributions. The objective was to improve on the draft report, and much information has come up in this workshop which can be included in the report. Any further information should be passed to John.

The meeting gave John Watkin the mandate to finalise the report.

2.6 Presentations

After the tea break, the session chair was taken by Ian Gordon (ICIPE). He introduced the following presentations:

1. Current Global Conservation Context – Kathy MacKinnon, World Bank
2. Life after CEPF's 5 year investment – Azisa Parker, CAPE
3. Monitoring and Forest Change Analysis - Paul Ndang'ng'a and Kellee Koenig CABS/Birdlife
4. Eastern Arc Strategy and Update on REDD – Dr. Neil Burgess
5. Coastal Forest Strategy, EACF fund raising strategy and update on investment in the region - John Salehe, WWF

Following each presentation a short time was given for questions and comments.

2.6.1 Presentation 1: Current Global Conservation Context –

Presented by Kathy McKinnon, World Bank

Biodiversity in A Changing World - Global Environment Today

Climate change attracts much funding at the moment, with biodiversity attracting very little. However, opportunities can be created.

Funding Opportunities - GEF

- ❖ GEF- 4 billion, 1600 Protected areas
- ❖ GEF- 4 RAF allocations, country priorities
- ❖ GEF- 5 start 2010
- ❖ Resource or country allocation (BD, LD)
- ❖ Strategic priorities: PAs, Mainstreaming, Biosafety
- ❖ National vs regional/global projects

Mainstream Bank Projects

- Focus on development and poverty alleviation
- Community Driven Development
- Mitigate social and environmental impacts of Bank project
- Cost-effective development strategy e.g. PA to protect dams

Nakai Nam Theun 2- Biodiversity Activities

- Specialized agency to manage the programme
- Strengthen patrolling, enforcement and monitoring, forest management; reduce cross-border threats
- Livelihood development - land and resource-use rights, improved NRM, better access to infrastructure and services
- Trust fund being set up for revenues
- Secure financing of US\$ 31.5 million for conservation activities for 30 years

Climate Change - Opportunities

- Carbon markets –CDM, Voluntary
- BioCarbon Fund, including community-managed projects
- Biodiversity, Climate and Community Alliance – guidelines (CI experience)
- REDD opportunities: UNREDD
- Bank climate funds
- Forest Carbon Partnership Fund

- Forest Investment Program
- Norwegian Funds – pilot countries

Adaptation – an Opportunity

Problems: water stress, natural hazards

- Irrigation, energy needs, coastal defenses and flood control.

Ecosystem-based solutions:

- Protecting forests and wetlands for C, water storage and recharge, flood defence
- Mangroves versus sea walls
- Controlling invasive species - reduce needed infrastructure (e.g. WWF)
- E.g. Argentina flood control, Payments for Ecological Services

Funding for small grants

- ❖ UNDP Small Grants Programs
- ❖ GEF Medium Sized Projects
- ❖ Bank Development Marketplace
- ❖ Threatened Species Partnership and Save Your Logo
- ❖ LifeWeb (CBD Secretariat)
- ❖ CEPF2 – Consolidation (\$20m for 15+ hotspots/competitive)

Biodiversity at the World Bank

For more information: www.worldbank.org/biodiversity

Discussion after presentation 1

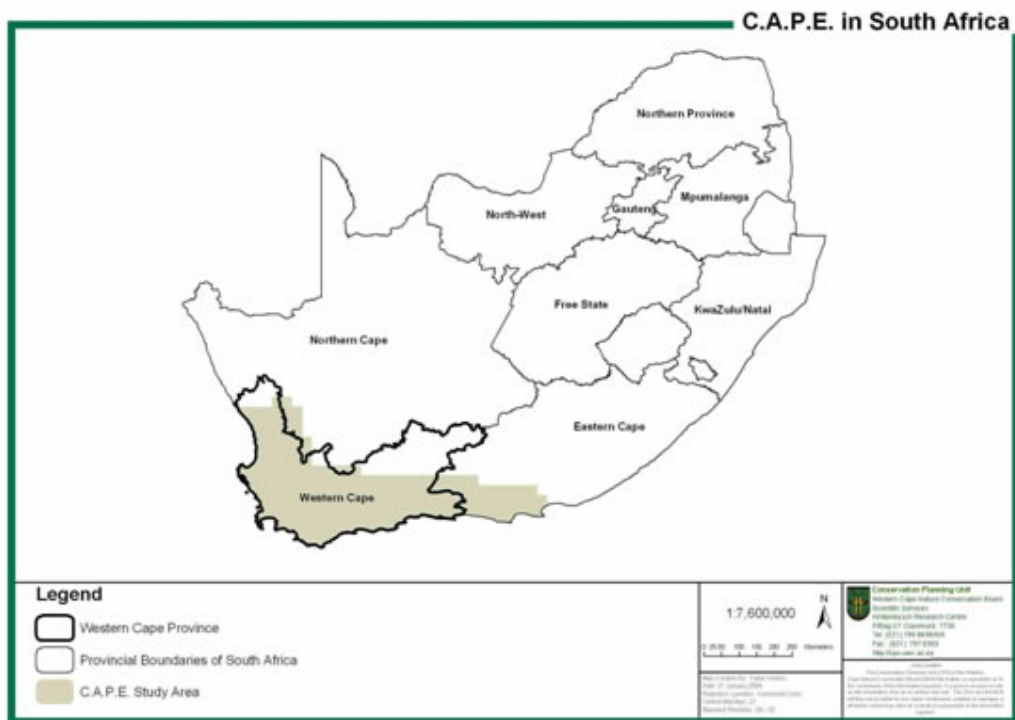
Comment Save your Logo – a lot of French companies are interested in following this. The challenge is not to have to stick to a specific species.

Q There's a capacity barrier at institutional and professional level to access the climate change funds. Is there any way in which countries in the developing world can be facilitated to access these funds? Through the biodiversity link? It is hard to access through climate change, which is outside our present range of experience.

A1 This is a complicated issue. Donors are putting huge amounts of money into climate change. Lots is clean technology, but a lot is also being put into forestry. There are several experts in the room – the challenge is to include protected areas and biodiversity into your proposals.

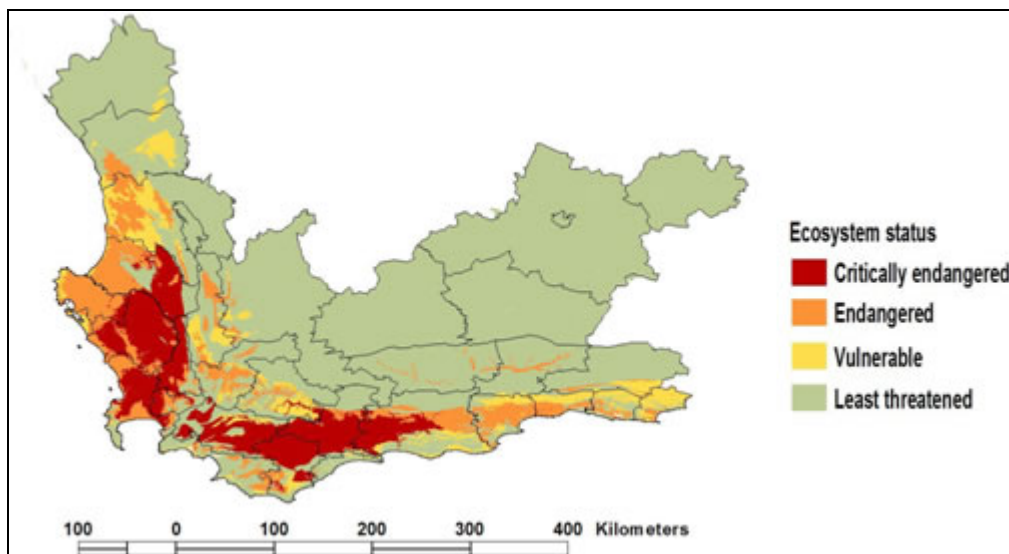
2.6.2 Presentation 2: Life after CEPF...

Presented by Azisa Parker, CAPE



The Cape is the smallest and richest plant kingdom on earth.

- Highest density of plant species in the world
- High terrestrial and aquatic faunal diversity and endemism
- High Gamma Diversity



Highest concentration of threatened plants and animals

IUCN:

- 1,406 species are on the Red List of endangered plants
- nearly 300 are on the brink of extinction
- 29 are already extinct in the wild
- six species of butterflies, six dragonflies, 15 fish, five amphibians, five reptiles, 12 birds, and 21 mammals are Endangered, Critically Endangered, Vulnerable or near-threatened!

Ecosystem Degradation and Land Conversion

- Poor fire management
- Pollution
- Over harvesting of natural resources: plants, fish
- Overgrazing
- Irresponsible recreation
- Invasion of alien species
- Agriculture and urban expansion

Early steps

- Research and analysis
- Review of practice
- Participatory development of strategy

Adopted by government in September 2001

The vision

By the year 2020, the natural environment and biodiversity of the Cape Floral Kingdom

- will be effectively conserved
- will be restored wherever appropriate, and
- will deliver significant benefits to the people of the region in a way that is embraced by local communities, endorsed by government and recognised internationally

The strategy

- better land use planning and decision making
- improved participation in the biodiversity economy
- a better understanding of how sustainable use of natural resources underpins well being and economic growth

A rationale for mainstreaming:

- Biodiversity conservation **MUST** be addressed within the socio-economic development paradigm of the country
 - 80% of the land in CFR is in private hands, especially most threatened
- **Success dependent on partnerships**

The C.A.P.E. partnership

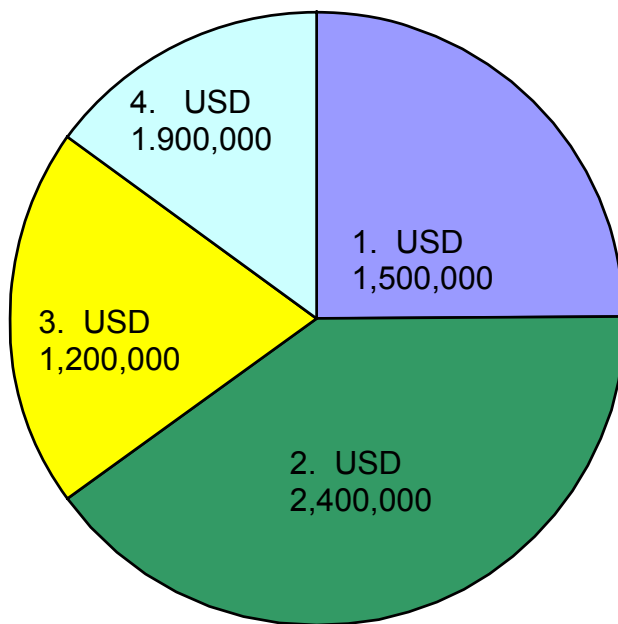
C,A,P,E. worked with many partners in various capacities, including UNDP, World Bank, WWF, CEPF, as well as other local partners.

How is the implementation of C.A.P.E. funded?

CEPF - project funding for civil society, capacity building programme (\$6m)

- UNDP, World Bank, GEF – 1998 TMF)
- 1998 CPNP) (\$12.5m)
- 1998 CAPE strategy)
- 2003 ABI (\$3.1m)
- 2004 CAPE BCSD GEF project (\$11.3m)

CEPF Strategic Directions



65 projects in total

1. Civil Society involved in PAs and management plans = 21 projects
2. Private sector involved in corridor Landscapes = 32 projects
3. Institutional environment for conservation action = 11 projects
4. Small grants program = 1 project

Lessons Learned

- Strategic prioritisation of investments across the region has delivered benefits
- Civil society well placed to initiate and innovate
- BUT need to find a long term institutional home ... government agencies and departments
- Institutional sustainability always a challenge in the absence of stable structures and commitments to follow through
- Sustaining civil society engagement requires stable governance arrangement and continuity
- Capacity to develop and implement good projects is limited

Since CEPF's initial investment...

- Continued implementation of GEF funded BCSD project – completion in 2010
- Institutionalisation of pilot projects initiated through CEPF
- Strategy review process to inform Phase 2 including Pathfinder process
- Conceptualising and contracting CEPF's consolidation grant to the CFR

The C.A.P.E. Pathfinder

Informing Phase 2... A few critical questions:

- What have we achieved?
- How are we sustaining our gains?
- What is next?

Addressed:

- Self-assessment and sustainability questionnaire
- Biodiversity loss assessment

Strengths and weaknesses

CAPE partnership programme

- Technical and intellectual innovation) very
- Social 'community of practice', networking, lessons sharing) successful
- Sustainability: political buy-in, institutional cooperation, scaling up and funded mandates → in Phase 2 the key question is how we strengthen this

The way forward...

Focus and prioritise

- Consolidate and strengthen existing investments
- Scale up successful pilots

Strengthen civil society participation: include building on the work of TMF. Conservation Marketplace in May 2009 in partnership with SKEP

Reframe: Speak to the political, economic and social realities that South Africa faces – focus interventions and engagement around integrated rural development; adaptation to climate change and food security.

Role of Coordination Unit: continue coordination function, including supporting strategy implementation, facilitation and fostering partner relationships and commitments, sharing of lessons and coordinating fundraising. Coordination Unit being taken up by host organisation, SANBI

CEPF Consolidation Phase

- Consolidating gains made during initial investment
- \$ 1.65 m over 3 years
- 6 priority areas

Discussion after Presentation 2

Comment There has been close collaboration between CEPF and GEF – this is a good model to follow

Q After \$2.6m - on a scale of 1 to 5 how much has the biodiversity problem been fixed?

A1 This is a very difficult question. We have to do a biodiversity study, but we feel we have slowed down the rate of biodiversity loss. Five years of CEPF investment has taken us a long way towards providing an enabling environment for conservation to happen.

2.6.3 Presentation 3: Monitoring and Forest Change Analysis

Presented by Paul Ndang'ang'a, BirdLife International and Kellee Koenig CABS

Instituting Standardised Sustainable Biodiversity Monitoring in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests and Kenya and Tanzania

Expected Outputs

1. A baseline of monitoring knowledge, data and practitioners in the EACF and the current main gaps and needs established
2. Protocols for biodiversity monitoring developed, agreed, standardized and implemented by all key stakeholders across the EACF hotspot

3. The trends in conservation status and threats to selected species, sites and habitats in the EACF hotspot after four years of CEPF investment assessed and documented
4. A comprehensive database developed and maintained where information on the Conservation Outcomes of EACF hotspot is stored and from where such information is readily available and regularly distributed
5. A forest cover and change detection map (1990-2000) for the coastal forest areas of the Eastern Arc Mountains is produced and distributed widely within the region

Output 1

A baseline of monitoring knowledge, data and practitioners in the EACF and the current main gaps and needs established.

- A growing list of actors/stakeholders and contacts (currently at 400+) – contacted regularly
- A review of monitoring approaches and protocols was undertaken in 2005, compiled and disseminated
 - E.g. METT, IBA, Disturbance transects, TRA, Outcomes monitoring etc.
- Review (baseline report) covered gaps in monitoring data and suggested approaches for filling them

Output 2

Protocols for biodiversity monitoring developed, agreed, standardized and implemented by all key stakeholders across the EACF hotspot.

- Stakeholders consulted (May/June 2005 workshop and thereafter) and agreed on a set of monitoring indicators and tools (methods)
- Methods and tools disseminated - brochure; web; email; presentations
- Information sharing: e-newsletter, email forum etc, data depository list

State Indicators

- Forest quality and forest health
- Area of different types of forest and degree of fragmentation
- Presence of endemic and globally threatened species
- Change in species IUCN Red List Category
- Change in species abundance for a few key species
- Forest Cover Change
- Gaps in a) national legal recognition; b) international acceptance of nationally legislated reserves; c) making biodiversity conservation an official goal of key biodiversity areas.
- Percentage area within Protected Areas
- Environmental (ecological and economic) services from the site

Pressure

- Change in extraction intensity of key species
- Changes in human population density in wards/divisions containing Eastern Arc or Coastal Forests
- Fire frequency

Response indicators

- Changes in forest management effectiveness
- Presence and use of management plans to protect threatened species
- Actions and research targeting key (threatened/endemic/migratory) species
- Policy development (include site, species focused issues)

Output 3

The trends in conservation status and threats to selected species, sites and habitats in the EACF hotspot after four years of CEPF investment assessed and documented

- 2005-8: Nature Kenya and WCST collected:
 - site monitoring data (using Disturbance Transects, IBA monitoring framework, METT) for Arabuko-Sokoke, Dakatcha Woodlands, Uluguru North, Rondo Plateau
 - Species monitoring data for Uluguru Bush-shrike, Spotted Ground Thrush, Sokoke Scops Owl, Clarke's Weaver
- Impacts of CEPF investment assessed
- Collated baseline and monitoring information from stakeholders and publications (based on agreed indicators) – including case studies
- Produced detailed and summary status and trends report – *still in draft awaiting input from this workshop*

Some results

- Stable or worsening forest quality; Kaya Kinondo - no disturbance recorded over 13 years (1994-2007); Forests areas managed under JFM & CBFM could be recovering of others
- forest and woodland cover and change
- 2002-2006-2008 most down-listing of species due to increased knowledge and most up-listing due to genuine changes in status.
- Over 40 new species descriptions and splits after 2002
- abundance changes for species of interest: 50%, 40% and 10% of the studies indicated declining, stable and increasing abundance respectively – crude analysis
- most PAs had an 'average' management effectiveness score, with Tanzanian private and Kenyan state-owned forest sites showing better management effectiveness than the other types of forest sites
- Since 2004 - increased knowledge of the state of biodiversity in the EACF- discovery of many new species; review of Red List categories for many species; continued to face increased pressure; Response on the rise

Your contributions are still relevant

- Broad conclusions on
 - Trends/baselines – *refer to indicators*
- Publications / references
- Summary case studies – fully referred

Output 4

A comprehensive database developed and maintained where information on the Conservation Outcomes of EACF hotspot is stored and from where such information is readily available and regularly distributed

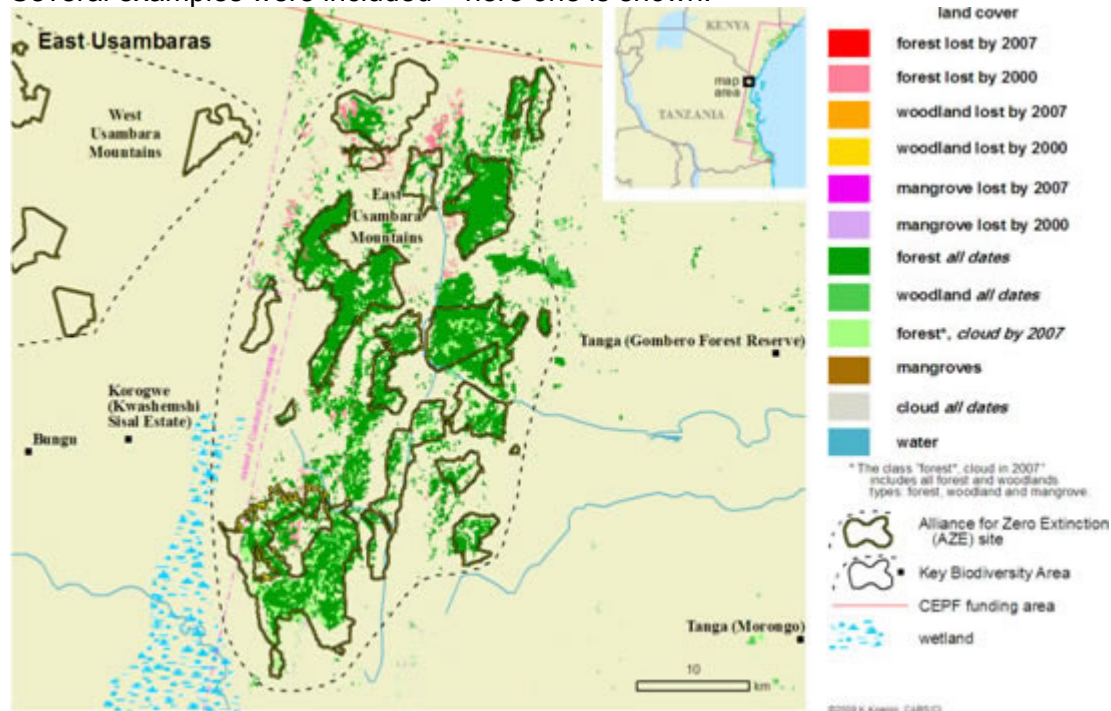
- Continually updated outcomes database managed from Nature Kenya and WCST
 - Outcome species (Globally Threatened)
 - Outcome sites
- Simple database of collated monitoring information
- PA management effectiveness (METT) data
- Simple list of data depositories

Way forward ...

- Products to be placed in central place (<http://cepf.fcg.org> with links to others?) for easy access
- Analyse and publish field data; publish trends report
- Disseminate standard descriptions of popular methodologies/tools (e.g. disturbance transects, IBA monitoring, METTs)
- NEED to keep going after CEPF funding?

Forest/Woodland Cover and Change Detection Mapping 1990-2000-2007

Several examples were included – here one is shown.



Discussion after Presentation 3

Q When are we going to see the 2007 map?

A1 It's almost ready

A2 For the Eastern Arc mountains, there should be funding for an updated forest change analysis for 2007 – there should be new data for this year. Also, the analysis of reptiles and mammals has been updated.

2.6.4 Presentation 4: Eastern Arc Strategy and Update on REDD

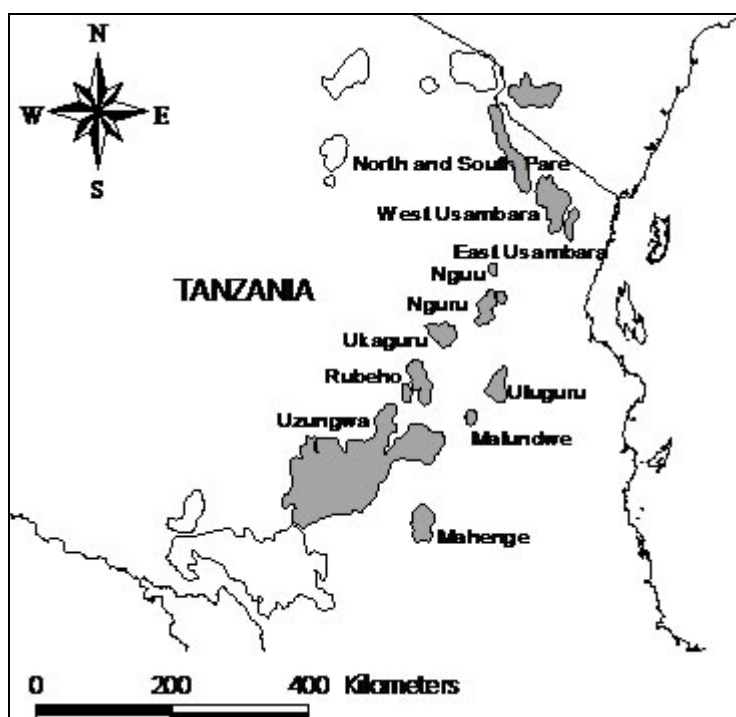
Presented by Dr. Neil Burgess, CMEAMF and WWF US

The Eastern Arc Strategy FBD - UNDP GEF

Strategy Development Process – 2004 to 2008

- Stakeholder meetings in all 14 districts
- Regional Forestry meetings
- National stakeholder meetings
- Conservation strategy development meetings (three)
- Drafting
- Finalisation, adoption and printing

Geographical scope



Major Targets of the strategy

- Forest (divided into upper montane, montane and sub-montane forest types as these face different threats).
- Montane grasslands
- Montane wetlands
- Water resources
- Endemic species
- Wide ranging threatened species
- Species under trade

Main threats

Threat	Extent	Severity	Urgency	Total
Uncontrolled fire	10	9	10	29
Conversion of natural habitats to agriculture	9	10	9	28
Illegal logging	7	7	6	20
Unsustainable collection of firewood and building materials	8	6	7	21
Inappropriate mining practices	1	8	8	17
Illegal grazing	4	4	5	13
Unsustainable hunting/poaching	6	5	4	15
Unsustainable collection for the pet trade	3	1	3	7
Unsustainable collection of medicinal plants	5	3	2	10
Invasive species	2	2	1	5

Conservation Strategies

Main threat	Strategies identified	Status
Uncontrolled Fire	Raise awareness of fire control	Operational
Agriculture expansion and illegal grazing	Gazette upper catchment areas	Operational
	Multisectoral collaboration	Under discussion
	Land use planning at the village level	Operational in parts
Illegal logging	Promoting the effectiveness of Participatory Forest Management	Operational
	Promoting alternative economic activities	Operational
Unsustainable collection of Firewood and Building Materials	Expand village land, community based, and private forest reserves	Operational
Illegal Mining	Strengthen management capacity and raise awareness	Operational
Illegal hunting and poaching	Promote hunting control with Joint Management Agreements	Not operational
Invasive Alien species	Reduce expansion of invasive species	Not operational
Unsustainable collection for pet trade	Situation Analysis and Education and Awareness	Not operational
Reducing water quality and quantity	Catchment management, Water PES schemes	Pilot Water PES in Uluguru
Insufficient awareness	Information, education and awareness	Operational in part
Insufficient finance	Sustainable finance	EAMCEF, Pilot water PES, REDD discussions
Adverse climate change	Climate change mitigation	Needs research and planning

Valuing the Arc

Linking science with stakeholders to sustain natural capital

Our vision: building a robust, scientifically credible and practical framework which captures the true value of natural capital in development decisions for the Eastern Arc

What is Valuing the Arc?

- A 5 year research programme to map and value ecosystem services in Eastern Arc area
- Collaboration between 5 British and 2 Tanzanian Universities, KITE, Nat Cap, and WWF network
- Seeks to make science policy relevant in Tanzania

The Study Area

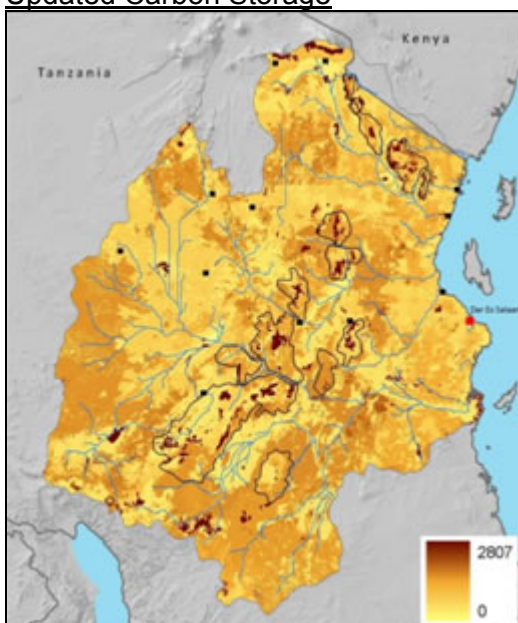


InVEST mapping tool

- Simple inputs
- Relative values
- Biophysical or economic results
- ArcGIS toolbox
- Applying several places

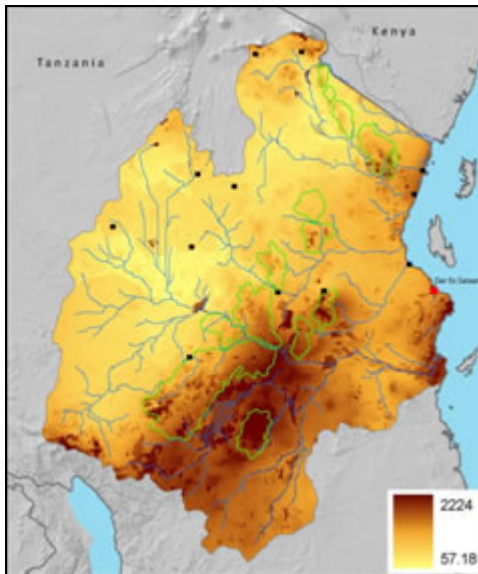
Examples of preliminary results of the tool are as follows:

Updated Carbon Storage



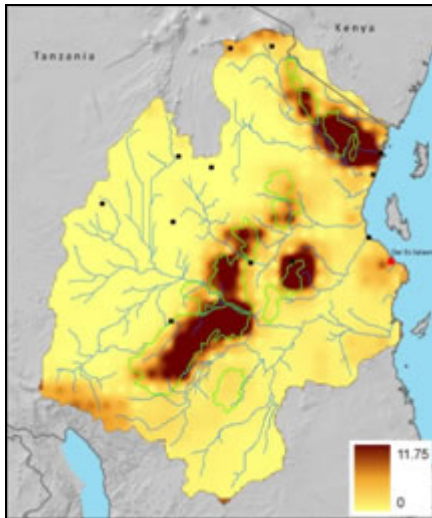
- 5 pools of Carbon for each landcover
 - Aboveground
 - Belowground
 - Organic matter
 - Dead material
 - Harvested products
- Stratified by elevation
- Data:
 - field estimates
 - published means
 - IPCC

Updated Water yield



- Water “produced” by each cell
 - Precipitation - evapotranspiration
- Data:
 - climate
 - land cover
 - soils
 - topography
 - PET

Biodiversity priority



- Forest bird distributions
 - WORLDMAP
 - interpolated
 - rarity – weighted richness index
- Incomplete data
 - illustrative only

A practical question : how will these services change in the future?

An example map for carbon storage under two scenarios has been developed in Tanzania:

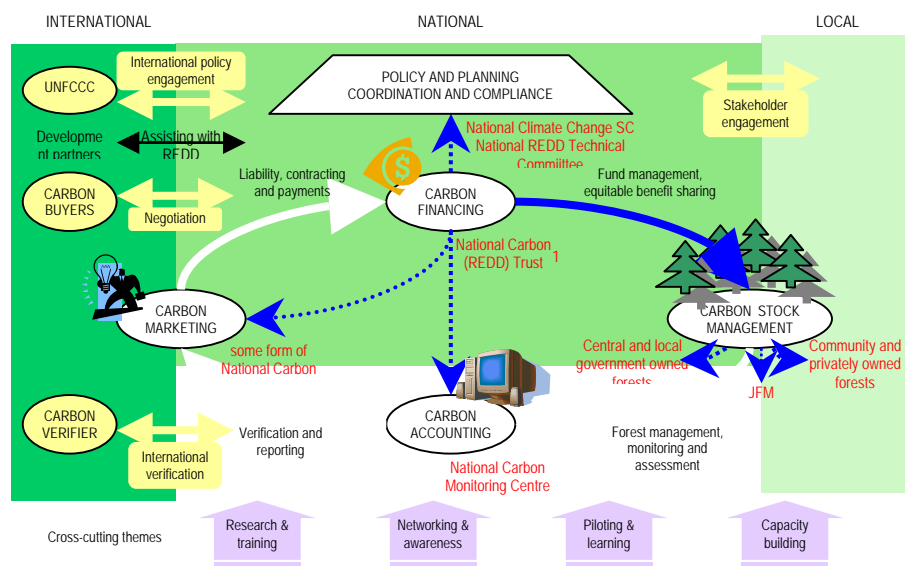
- a hopeful future vision of landuse in eastern Tanzania by 2025
- and less hopeful vision of landuse in eastern Tanzania by 2025

REDD in Tanzania

- Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
- Leading to new Climate Change agreement in Copenhagen (Dec 2009)
- In Tanzania there is
 - \$70 million from Norway for NGO implementation
 - UN REDD proposal for \$4.2 million
 - World Bank R-PIN document for a couple of million

Aim of all of these is to get Tanzania ready to implement REDD

National REDD production chain



Discussion after Presentation 4

Q A lot of work has been put in to prioritise biodiversity areas – how much of this is going to be negated because there are different priorities for carbon?

A1 More money now going in to saving carbon not biodiversity. It would be nice to be able to merge the two but it won't necessarily happen. The target area could be wetlands or peat swamps, rather than forests. Biodiversity is a co-benefit from carbon saving.

Q There is a high degree of REDD opportunities in the Eastern Arc mountains. Are there areas of Tanzania which will contribute to REDD?

A1 Part of UNREDD proposal is to do an analysis of the whole country. For example, the Southern highlands, Mahale mountains, wetlands, etc will also be important. Some places will not necessarily be best for carbon.

2.6.5 Presentation 5: Coastal Forest Strategy, EACF Fund Raising Strategy and update on investment in the region

Presented by John Salahe WWF EARPO



East African Coastal Forests

Partnership in EACFE Delivery

Lead by NTF and RTF chaired by FDs and including:

- Government,
- Communities
- NGOs
- CSO
- Private sector
- Research
- Training
- UN
- Foundations
- WWF net and programmes

The EACFE development process has consisted of:

- 2002 stakeholder consultation
- 2002 formation of task forces - national and regional
- 2003 pilot projects
- 2004 develop the strategy
- 2005 strategy endorsed
- 2005-6 initiation and implementation 3 FLR
- 2006 Develop action plan (RC)
- 2007 and onwards - Implement

Vision

The coastal forests of eastern Africa are conserved, managed and sustainably utilized for the benefits of present and future generations

Strategy 2005 - 2025

- Conservation of priority forest landscapes
- Support for protected areas

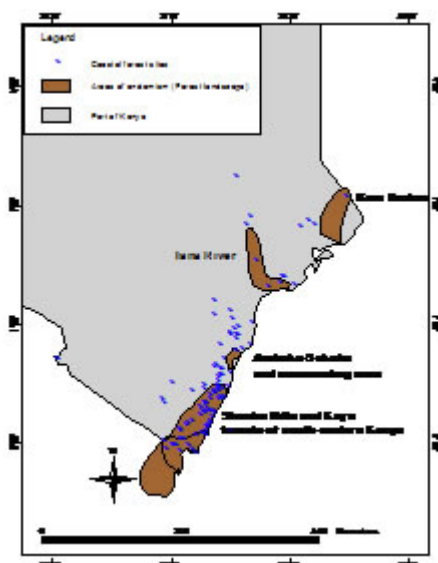
- Support for sustainable livelihoods
- Capacity building
- Enhancing the enabling policy and legal environment
- Enhancing knowledge and monitoring

R/C Threat prioritisation

Threat	Area	Severity	Urgency	Total	Rank
Conversion to agriculture	14	14	14	42	V HIGH
Conversion for salt pans, aquaculture	6	11	5	22	MED
Increased demand for woodfuel	13	12	13	38	V HIGH
Uncontrolled fire	11	8	11	30	HIGH
Infrastructure development	10	13	10	33	HIGH
Unsustainable logging (timber, poles)	12	9	12	33	HIGH
Over-harvesting of wood for carving	8	7	9	24	MED
Adverse climate change	7	6	2	15	MED
Unsustainable hunting (legal & illegal)	9	5	8	22	MED
Effluent pollution	1	2	1	4	LOW
Vegetation destruction by elephants	2	4	4	10	LOW
Mining	5	10	6	21	MED
Unsustainable collection for trade	4	3	7	14	LOW
Invasive species	3	1	3	7	LOW

Priority sites in Kenya

- Boni Dodori
- Kwale Shimba hills
- Tana River
- Arabuko Sokoke



Challenges

- Partner priorities in terms of resources, time and funds
- Cross border protocols within the ecoregion Ke – Tz and Mz
- Global issues and drivers(eg CC, biofuels, oil and gas)
- Capacity to implement the strategy

Opportunities

- Government and community support
- International recognition of CF
- Possibility of expanding PA network
- Regional initiatives (EAC, SADC, AU, NEPAD.)

Acknowledgement

- NTF commitment
- The governments of K, Tz and MZ
- Partners and development agencies
- NGOs and CBOs
- Conservation initiatives and individuals

Fundraising for CEPF EACF

- Builds on existing initiatives in the region
 - EAMCEF
 - EACFE
- Initiated and facilitated by the CEPF CU
- Financial support from the CEPF and the EAMCEF (through the WB support)
- Implemented by WWF on behalf of the CU

EACF Fundraising targets

- Broaden the endowment from EA to EACF
- Fund raising within the first two years - target 3 million
- Long term target beyond 20 million for both EA and CF in the next 15 yrs ???

Fundraising for CEPF EACF

- Engage expert fundraisers
- MOU developed between EAMCEF and WWF
- Funds secured
 - CU USD 50,000 from CEPF
 - EACF fundraising USD 75,000 from EAMCEF, USD 75,000 from CEPF

Challenges/Opportunities

- Challenges
 - Ongoing global economic trend
 - Donor interest in endowment fund
- Opportunities
 - Recognition of the EACFE hotspots
 - Regional and international facilities such as REDD, carbon trade and GEF 5
 - Climate change initiatives (including NORAD)

Discussion after Presentation 5

Comment There is a new fund focusing on species conservation - the Mohammed Bin Zaid Foundation - \$5000 or \$20,000 grants are available

www.mbzspeciesconservation.org

2.7 Working groups– identifying priorities for future investment

The last session chair, Charles Meshack, TFCG, then took over to lead the workshop participants into their final working groups.

John Watkin introduced the working groups. He told the workshop that much work has already been done, but there is still a lot to do, and that work is especially needed to shape our aims to fit in with what others are doing – we need to go to them and be proactive about seeking further funding.

The working groups had two tasks:

- To carry out a SWOT analysis.
- To come up with investment priorities, in order to conserve the threatened species and sites of the region.

The full instructions for the working groups is in Appendix 4

While the participants from Kenya and Tanzania were working in their groups, the visitors from South Africa, Georgia, India and Nepal were given the task of summarizing their impressions of the workshop and the information they had heard.

The presentations began with the participants from the other hotspots.

2.8 Presentations

2.8.1 Presentation - Impressions from the Outer Arc

Cape Floristic Region (South Africa)

Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia and Turkey)

Eastern Himalayas (Bhutan, India, Nepal)

Western Ghats (India)

Programme organization

- Good communication and preparation of the workshop... including provision of draft report and agenda in good time
- Good logistical organisation
- Hospitality has been outstanding
- Consider conducting the field trip before the workshop as it could provide insight and context into the hotspot and project activities

Process

- Self assessment by grantees is encouraging
- Involvement of other hotspots is appreciated
- Good preparation opportunity for midterm and final assessment workshops in other hotspots, especially Caucasus
- Structured to encourage participation both from within the hotspot and from other hotspots
- Inviting other donors that are active in the region would have been useful
- Would have helped to have been able to engage with the results against conservation outcomes set (as part of the logframe)

Participation

- High representation of a range of stakeholders from ministry, to senior government officials to grantees is an achievement
- Engagement across all stakeholders was encouraging

- How the six organizations managed to work together to coordinate the portfolio should be noted as a key achievement emerging through the report as well as the lessons learnt from the process shared broadly

2.8.2 SWOT analysis

The presentations of the working groups began with an example of a SWOT analysis from Group 6. The other SWOT analyses are in appendix

SWOT analysis to identify investment priorities for conserving threatened species and sites of the region – Group 6

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable biological knowledge and capacity in the region • Strong partnerships already in place • Efforts to update the Red List (rather than start) and significant progress • Knowledge-sharing • Data management capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Species and habitats databases already established ◦ Forest change analysis performed within the region ◦ Improved protected areas database • Political interest in conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Favorable policies are supported by leaders • Political stability • Regional scientists stay • Favorable environment for investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Transparency • High return on investment for species discovery • Existence of the endowment fund; • Areas where connectivity can be restored have been identified e.g. Taita, Mngeta • Good partnerships • Experience on supporting sustainable livelihood activities • Shared vision amongst stakeholders • Protected areas strengthened • Stakeholders can come together to agree on indicators 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data leakage (historically): biological knowledge “lost” or unpublished • Time frame: projects needing more time than expected • Taxonomic identification skills (too few people) • Too few people for each skill/specialty in the region (e.g. mapping) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Same people each time, leads to bias in research? • Survey efforts not spatially balanced • Data not complete or compatible • Poor institution memory → duplication • Not a good culture of sharing in some agencies • Project-specific mindset • not integrating resources into other applications - • transparency remains an issue—information is power • inadequate government funding and staffing • inadequate law enforcement • uncertainty of future funding • not a good cost sharing • not sharing results at local level • not securing protection of Derema, Magombera • livelihood activities need to be scaled up
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rare species ecotourism • Still relatively easy opportunities to 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Corruption

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find new species • Employment for trained people • Government agencies in partnering projects • Income for communities/benefits-sharing arrangement • policy legal framework supportive • Still broadly unknown areas to explore • Improved education & awareness • Provision of further training (students, government staff, NGOs) • Follow on work from CEPF • Global media interest • Continuation of already-established networks • World Heritage listing • Opportunity for cross border collaboration • PES • Coordinated monitoring system in place • Carbon market and REDD • Scaling up based on experiences and lessons learned during CEPF investment • Diverse livelihood activities in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor natural resource governance • Timber trade, charcoal trade • Funding not sustained • Agricultural encroachment • Uncontrolled fire • Trafficking in rare/threatened species • Lack of education and/or awareness • Political opposition or interference • Population growth • Biofuels • Invasive species • Global economic recession • Irreversible loss of connectivity • Diseases (Chytrid) • Mining • Oil and gas • Infrastructure development e.g. roads, bridges and hotels
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Other groups had similar analyses.

2.8.3 Investment priorities

Each group then presented their ranked investment priorities.

Group 1 Investment priorities

1. Empowering communities to engage in conservation
2. Projects specifically focused on adaptation and capturing the emerging REDD market
3. Conservation Action and Science Fund: monitoring, threatened species, land-use planning, etc.
4. Capacity Building: specifically focusing on Increasing expertise on governance and policy issues
5. Sustainable Financing: plant money trees

Group 2

1. Strengthening projects that require development/completion
2. Making research outcomes accessible
3. Replicating successful existing projects in other areas
4. Connectivity
5. Cross border integration Tz-Kenya

Group 3

1. Scale up livelihood initiatives that have been supported by CEPF e.g. beekeeping, ocimum production

2. Communication, awareness raising and data consolidation building on the information collected by CEPF
3. Secure priority corridors/connectivity sites including Derema, etc
4. Maintain partnerships and networking especially cross-border and between communities in relation to best practices policy issues, resource mobilization and conservation business and marketing
5. Capacity building and support to do resource mobilization for CBOs and NGOs e.g. in relation to REDD

Group 4

1. Strengthening protected area systems (increase connectivity, management effectiveness)
2. Education and outreach
3. Fundraising for sustainable financing to support long term conservation initiatives
4. Monitoring [species, sites, geospatial information]
5. Capacity building for scientists, researcher and others to build a conservation constituency
6. Increase participation by communication through sustainable nature-based enterprises

Group 5

1. Review and share best practice on livelihood projects to support scaling up across the region
2. Strategic strengthening of CBOs to address emerging issues that link to funding possibilities (e.g. climate change)
3. Exploring incentives for communities to conserve (e.g. conservation easements)
4. Initiate and implement initiatives to reduce dependence on forest products (e.g. energy and choice of gas vs firewood)
5. Mainstreaming mapping, monitoring and reporting of conservation indicators into wider initiatives (e.g. forest health for communities, carbon and other bundles of benefits, integration into development, training for METT, KBA tools)

Group 6

1. Livelihood improvement and poverty reduction
2. Training and capacity building
3. Communication to international and domestic communities
4. Recompile key statistics based on deforestation, degradation, biological knowledge, habitat status, etc. for 2009 (what has been protected and improved? From where do we attract cash?)
5. Rehabilitation, restoration and corridor creation
6. Even survey coverage across sites (new prioritised list)
7. Reviewing PA network and reclassifying

After these presentations had been made, a summary chart was made in which it became clear that five areas were mentioned in many of the ranking exercises. The summary is presented below. Brainstorming was then done to come up with activities connected with the five areas. Much further work needs to be done on these priorities, but this is a beginning.

Summary of priorities and how they were mentioned by the groups

Priority	Aspect mentioned by groups
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up livelihood initiatives that have been supported by CEPF e.g. beekeeping, ocimum production. • Review and share best practice on livelihood projects to support scaling up across the region • Livelihood improvement and poverty reduction • Initiate and implement initiatives to reduce dependence on forest products (e.g. energy and choice of gas vs firewood)
Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity • Secure priority corridors / connectivity sites including Derema, Mngeta, Magombera, Udzungwa Scarp and Taita Hills. • Strengthening protected area systems (increase connectivity, management effectiveness) • Rehabilitation, restoration, and corridor creation
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making research outcomes accessible • Communication, awareness raising and data consolidation building on the information collected by CEPF. • Education and outreach • Communication to international and domestic communities
Sustainable financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects specifically focused on adaptation and capturing the emerging REDD market • Sustainable Financing: plant money trees • Capacity building and support to do resource mobilisation for CBOs and NGOs e.g. in relation to REDD • Fundraising for sustainable financing to support long-term conservation initiatives • Strategic strengthening of CBOs to address emerging issues that link to funding possibilities (e.g. climate change)
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering communities to engage in conservation • Capacity Building: specifically focusing on Increasing expertise on governance and policy issues • Capacity building for (scientists, researchers, and others) to build a conservation constituency • Training and capacity building
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Action and Science Fund: monitoring, threatened species, land-use planning, etc. • Monitoring- species, sites, geospatial information • Mainstreaming mapping, monitoring and reporting of conservation indicators into wider initiatives (e.g. forest health for communities, carbon and other bundles of benefits; integration into development; training for METT, KBA tools) • recompile key statistics based on deforestation, degradation, biological knowledge, habitat status, etc. for 2009 (What has been protected and improved? From where do we attract cash?)

Key activities within the priorities and potential sources of funding

Livelihood projects and poverty alleviation

- Groups which received funding but stopped halfway to enable them to complete their activities
- Support for leaders / strong groups
- Support for eco tourism e.g. in Ulugurus where trails and field guides have been developed. Linkages with private sector. Also in the East Usambaras.
- Improved marketing
- Scaling up on the ICIPE livelihood project in the East Usambaras / Taita

Sources of funding:

Private sector

Connectivity

- Derema, Mngeta, Magombera, Taita – build upon the strategies developed with CEPF support
- Camera trapping in the corridors
- Research and training on silviculture
- Building mechanisms that ensure that the processes are sustainable
- Matching the trees that people want to plant for commercial or cultural reasons with the forest restoration
- Identification of additional corridor areas
- Collect data on human pressure along the corridors
- Assess tenure of resources

Sources of funding:

Consolidation financing

Communication, awareness raising and education

- Multi media approach
- Upscaling of communication activities
- Development of school environmental programmes at all levels, especially primary
- Translation of materials into Swahili

Sources of funding:

Consolidation financing

Sustainable financing

- REDD readiness
- Other PES building on experience in Sigi and Ruvu
- Linkages with private sector
- Easements
- Employ a fund raiser to identify sources of funds

Sources of funding:

GEF

UN agencies e.g. UN REDD

TANESCO

Endowment Fund

Foundations e.g.

Bilaterals

Capacity building

- Community empowerment
- CBO management training including finance
- Technical capacity within research institutions
- Active forest management

Sources of funding:

Monitoring

- Using METT in key biodiversity areas
- Continued functioning of the monitoring process and feed back of information to people in the hotspot
- Linkages between monitoring and government / PA managers
- Alarm system for when things go wrong
- Information networks

Sources of funding:

GEF?

Government

Private sector

Consolidation priorities

Connectivity

Magombera

Mngeta corridor

Other lowland corridor sites in East Usambara

Support for World Heritage system

Jozani

It was agreed that this was all very ambitious and that the consolidation money would not be enough to achieve it all. It will be necessary to look for different funding for the large activities, e.g. under REDD, other climate change funders. It was recommended that for consolidation funding, we should focus on activities that will have impact across the region in terms of consolidating investment. This might include awareness raising activities but not livelihood activities.

3. Closing the Workshop

The workshop was closed with several short speeches.

Kathy McKinnon of the World Bank thanked everyone for participating and noted that there was serious commitment in this hotspot, so she would be taking positive messages back to Washington. She wished everyone success for the future.

Mr. Samson Njihia of the Kenya Forest Service thanked the organizers for doing an excellent job and the participants for active participation in coming up with good proposals and recommendations which will ensure that what has been started will continue. He thanked the donors, especially CEPF, and hoped that they will continue to assist. He was grateful for the participants from other hotspots who gave us insights into what they are doing in those regions.

Mr. Bakari Asseid, Director of Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forests, Zanzibar began by thanking the ladies who organized the meeting – Bettie Luwuge, Theopista Byekwaso and Nike Daggart. He thanked everyone for their contributions to the workshop, and also the donors, especially CEPF, and the governments of Tanzania and Kenya, without whose support this programme couldn't be implemented. He requested that in future plans and activities in Zanzibar should not be forgotten – they have the same problems, albeit, perhaps, on a smaller scale. He was pleased that biodiversity is not being abandoned, even though much attention is now on climate change. He reminded the participants that five years ago he made an offer – that anyone who would like to come and research on Zanzibar would receive a free research permit issued within 24 hours. He now repeated the offer, except that the permit would be issued in less than 6 hours. He finished by sending best wishes for recovery for Alan Rodgers, and wished everyone all the best. He then declared the workshop officially closed.

Appendix 1 Timetable for the Final Assessment Workshop for CEPF's investment in the Eastern Arc Mountains and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania 25th– 26th February 2009

Day 1:

0830 Registration

0900 Opening remarks by the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania

0920 Opening remarks from Director, Kenya Forest Service

0930 Opening remarks from Director, Department for Commercial Crops, Fruits and Forests in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar

0940 Introduction to the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund – John Watkin

0950 Presentation of reports and other materials produced by projects supported by CEPF

1010 Premier of a film documenting CEPF's work in the Hotspot with introduction by Nike Doggart

1030 Tea break and Group Photograph

1100 Objectives of the workshop – John Watkin

1110 Overview of the investment – Presentation by BirdLife International

1140 Plenary discussion on investment

1150 Impact of the investment – Presentation by BirdLife International

1220 Plenary discussion

1240 Explanation and organisation of working groups – John Watkin

1300 Lunch

1400 - 1630 Working groups

1630 – 1830 Poster presentations with tea / coffee.

1830 – 2030 Cocktail at the Courtyard Hotel

Day 2

0830 Presentation by working groups from Day 1 (15 minutes per group including discussion time)

1000 Plenary discussion and endorsement of assessment report

1015 Introduction to Second stage of the meeting by John Watkin

1020 Tea break

1045 Presentation on the Current Global Conservation Context from Kathy MacKinnon of the World Bank

1100 Presentation from the CAPE on life after CEPF investment

1115 Presentation on monitoring and forest change analysis by CABS and BirdLife

1130 Presentation of E. Arc Strategy and update on REDD by Dr. Neil Burgess

1145 Presentation of Coastal Forest Strategy, EACF Fund Raising strategy and update on investment in the region by John Salehe

1200 Presentation of working group tasks

1215 Working Groups: identifying priorities for future investment.

1300 Lunch

1400 Continuation of working groups

1500 Reporting back (15 minutes per group)

1615 Tea break

1645 Presentation on priorities for review and endorsement by Plenary

1700 Word of thanks from Jorgen Thomsen, CEPF

1710 Closing words. Director of Forestry, Kenya

Appendix 2 List of participants

Name	Position	Institution	Postal Address	e-mail
Alex Ngari	Conservation Programme Manager	Nature Kenya		ngarian@gmail.com
Alfei Daniel	Country Coordinator	IUCN	Dar es Salaam	
Amina Akida	SFO	Research and Monitoring, Forestry and Beekeeping Division		amina.akida@gmail.com
Dr. Andrew Marshall	Director, Udzungwa Forest Project	University of York	York, UK	andrewmarshall@hotmail.com
Andrew Perkin		Oxford Brookes University	P.O. Box 23410, Dar es Salaam	bwanakomba@yahoo.co.uk
Ang Phuri Sherpa	Country Coordinator for Nepal	WWF Nepal Program	PO Box 7660, Baluawatar, Kathmandu, Nepal	Angphuri.sherpa@wwfnepal.org
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Appendix 3 Sample guidelines for working groups Day 1

Guidelines for Working Group 1

The overall objective for the working group is:

- To assess the gains that have been made with CEPF support in relation to Strategic Funding Direction 1 and how this investment integrated into the broader conservation and development landscape.

By the end of this Session, we would like stakeholders to have recommended changes to the Assessment report such that they can endorse the report subject to those revisions. The Assessment report may then be considered an accurate record of what CEPF's investment has achieved in this region.

Specifically, please can you:

- Review the sections of the Assessment Report that relate to SFD 1 and add / re-word as appropriate using the Word file provided.
- Complete the results section of the log frame for SFD 1. Include this in a power point presentation. Where appropriate this should be accompanied by an Excel spreadsheet or word document detailing these results.
- Review and update the lessons learnt in relation to SFD 1. Include any new lessons learnt in your power point presentation.
- Comment on the extent to which CEPF's investment has fulfilled the strategic funding direction and the six investment priorities under SFD 1. Present your comments in your power point presentation.
- Comment on how CEPF's investment in SFD 1 has integrated with the broader conservation and development landscape. Present your comments in your power point presentation.
- Provide any other comments on the Assessment report. Present your comments in your power point presentation.

Results section of the log frame for SFD 1

IMPACT INDICATORS	RESULTS
Community-based organizations and other local civil society organizations (at least 20) contribute to and benefit from biodiversity conservation throughout the Coastal Forests and Eastern Arc Mountains of Tanzania and Kenya as a result of the CEPF investment.	

Strategic Funding Direction 1 and its Investment Priorities

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
- Jozani Forest

Investment priorities

1.1 Evaluate community-based forest management initiatives in the hotspot to determine best practices

1.2 Promote nature-based, sustainable businesses that benefit local populations in the hotspot

1.3 Explore possibilities for direct payments and easements (Conservation Concessions) for biodiversity conservation in the hotspot and support where appropriate

1.4 Build the capacity of community-based organizations in the hotspot for advocacy in support of biodiversity conservation at all levels

1.5 Support cultural practices that benefit biodiversity in the hotspot.

1.6 Research and promote eco-agricultural options for the local populations of the hotspot

Appendix 4 Guidelines for working groups Day 2

CEPF Final Assessment Workshop

26th February 2009

Guidelines for Working Groups

The overall objective for the working groups is:

- To identify current investment priorities within the Eastern Arc Mountain and Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania in relation to the conservation of the unique and threatened species of the region and their natural habitat.

By the end of this Session, we would like you to have recommended five investment priorities that your group consider to be of the greatest priority in order to conserve the threatened species and sites of the region. This should focus on activities that will help to sustain the impact of CEPF's investment.

In order to achieve this it is recommended that each group identify current:

Strengths

Weaknesses

Opportunities

And Threats in the region.

This should build upon the findings of the original Ecosystem profile, the BirdLife report on the status of the biodiversity and threats in the region and the impact assessment from Day 1.

Having carried out the SWOT analysis, identify 5 investment priorities. Where appropriate indicate the geographical area for which you consider this to be a priority.

In your power point presentation you should summarise the findings of the SWOT analysis and present your five investment priorities.

Appendix 5 Revised texts

Working group 1

Strategic Direction 1: Increase the ability of local populations to benefit from and contribute to biodiversity conservation

This strategic direction, focused on five priority sites, aimed to break the cycle of poverty that leads to environmental degradation and biodiversity loss that emerged as a dominant theme in the Ecosystem Profile planning workshop. The 36 grants awarded concentrated on synergistic and direct linkages between people and biodiversity conservation and the piloting of new approaches. The grants reached xx people belonging to xx institutions and represented x% of the total portfolio allocation.

The main emphasis under these grants was to engage civil society groups directly in conservation action. To achieve this, considerable financial resources were made available directly to community groups through two sources. Firstly, 23 small grants (i.e.< \$20,000) were issued directly to local community organizations for activities under this strategic direction. These grants focused on reforestation, agro-forestry, ecotourism and community management of natural resources and improving livelihoods.

In addition a program of community micro grants was implemented by WWF EARPO. This program awarded 48 grants up to \$5,000 each to civil society organizations for training, capacity building and improved livelihood activities. Awarding grants to community-based organizations resulted in considerable increase in these groups' capacity to implement projects, manage the finances and meet reporting demands. At a second tier, CEPF sought to improve local livelihoods through conservation activities. Front and centre in achieving this was ICIPE's environmental health division that sought to bring a suite of alternative nature-based livelihood activities to communities in three priority sites: the Lower Tana Forests, the Taita Hills and East Usambara

Mountains. These included improved honey production, extracting essential oils from local herbs, soap making and butterfly farming.

Crucially, the funds granted under this strategic direction leveraged considerable additional funds (e.g. \$150,000 from Ford foundation) for further community enterprise projects. Another very welcome development from SFD1 grants was enhanced collaboration between biodiversity organizations and development agencies e.g. WCS/CARE; ICIPE and World Vision.

Working group 5

Strategic Direction 5: Develop and support efforts for further fundraising for EACF

Given what has already been established in Tanzania and Kenya, opportunities for long-term funding and how best to harness these was extremely complicated. In a bid to unravel the range of opportunities available, the CU supported a consultancy for a Sustainable Financing Strategy (SFS) to undertake a review of all possible opportunities. This resulted in a number of recommendations that could assist in raising additional financial resources for conservation action in EACF in the short and long-term.

Based upon the recommendations of the consultancy, CEPF supported WWF EARPO to develop a fundraising strategy with the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF) that will attempt to secure additional contributions to capitalize the Endowment, and raise additional funds to continue the role of the CU and support projects in the region, however, all parties accept that the recent downturn in the global financial markets will compromise the chances of success. World Bank support for the initial administration of the fund is coming to an end, and both the overall value of the portfolio and the returns on the investments have been badly hit. It may be possible to draw on The

Sustainable Financing report recommended that CEPF give \$75,000 to the fund if this is matched by an equal contribution from the EAMCEF. This will support a performance based consultancy to raise more capital through the development of a strategy and direct fund-raising. This has been agreed and an MOU and legal agreement are being put in place. Possibilities include applying for more support under GEF5 and the Norwegian climate change money (ca \$70 million) to augment the portfolio and cover its running costs.

Looking to future opportunities and capitalizing on achievements already made by CARE Tanzania, CEPF provided additional resources to a program of payments for watershed services projects in the Uluguru Mountains supported by Coca Cola and DAWASCO. This intervention may be replicated in other Eastern Arc watersheds, starting in the Usambaras. GoT support will also be sought from the Strategy for Urgent Action that was established during the 2007 drought. These PWS initiatives will also stimulate a long term examination of current policies and lessons learned, particularly in relation to settlement/resettlement issues.

Similarly, a study of carbon baselines was conducted in the Tana River and Arabuko and Madunguni Forests. These data were used by the Kenya Forest Service to support its application for World Bank support under deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and to solicit funding for Nature Kenya from Kenya Airways for re-afforestation at Mdunguni. A separate small grant to Nature Kenya facilitated the sensitization of the local communities at Madunguni on this issue. The recent \$70 million carbon fund established for Tanzania by the Norwegian Government also offers opportunities, particularly if interpreted in terms of avoided deforestation. This will be administered by the Director of Forestry. The Kenya Forest Service is developing parallel initiatives.

The SFS also recommended that the Coordination Unit should be funded for a further three years. This would require a minimum of \$50,000 per year to support communications and meetings. The CU has already agreed to hold another meeting by mid 2009 using its own institutional resources to take stock, define its future role in relation to a wider network of stakeholders, and to explore emerging opportunities. The latter include recent improvements in national band widths and video conferencing to economize on travel and meeting expenses. Capacity-building for proposal development in the wider network will also be a focus for discussion.

A sum of \$50,000 from SFD5 has been set aside to employ a fundraiser to develop new proposals for the hotspot in 2009. Possible donors include the World Bank Development Marketplace. Learning from the Cape Hotspot, the Coordination Unit will explore the possibility of establishing a Conservation Marketplace to bring together the private sector, donors and implementing partners. Approaches to the private sector will need to be based on common interests as well as targetting corporate/social responsibility set-asides

	Sustainable fund raising mechanisms are in place with active leadership from local civil society organizations and have raised at least \$14 million to support further conservation investment by 2008.	
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Strategic Direction 5: Develop and support efforts for further fundraising for EACF

Given what has already been established in Tanzania and Kenya, opportunities for long-term funding and how best to harness these was extremely complicated. In a bid to unravel the range of opportunities available, the CU supported a consultancy to undertake a review of all possible opportunities. This resulted in a number of recommendations that could assist in raising additional financial resources for conservation action in EACF in the short and long-term.

Based upon the recommendations of the consultancy, CEPF supported WWF EARPO to develop a fundraising strategy with the Eastern Arc Mountains Conservation Endowment Fund (EAMCEF) that will attempt to secure additional contributions to capitalize the Endowment, and raise additional funds to continue the role of the CU and support projects in the region, however, all parties accept that the recent downturn in the global financial markets will compromise the chances of success.

1

- Costs include the running of the fund itself, implementing activities, leveraging funding...
- Norwegian money through REDD initiatives (potential)
 - Memorandum of understanding
- 75,000/75,000USD match for fundraising between CEPF and the Fund
 - Neil Burgess and Alan Rogers attempted unsuccessfully, need a professional with performance-based payments
- Fund targets 3 thematic areas:
 - Private research 50%
 - Forest conservation 35%
 - Community development 15%
- 500,000USD
 - 400,000USD/year target
- GEF5 resource fund?
 - Depends on TZ government prioritization
 - Could not submit until 2010

2

- Current payments for Ecosystem Services from DAWASCO and Coca-Cola in Ulugurus and Usambaras
 - Potential for replication
- Hydroelectric is untapped
 - Lobbying for a less rigorous approach to the Strategy for Urgent Action implemented during 2007(?) drought
 - Displacement caused settlement elsewhere
 - Payments could improve management within the hydrosheds with current settlement
- Long-term examination of policy and current projects (lessons learned)

3

- Meeting in the next 6 months (not funded)
 - 700,000USD over 4 years during CEPF
 - 50,000USD may be enough post-CEPF
- Potential for electronic communications, bandwidth-pending
- Need to clarify role of Coordination unit post-CEPF funding (i.e. what are they coordinating?)
 - Maintain network of partners throughout the Hotspot
 - Project development, sharing lessons and ideas, developing synergies, etc.

- Explore funding possibilities (e.g. GEF in Succulent Karoo)
- Expand to include all partners, not just the 6 NGOs

4

- Capacity-building for proposal development amongst partners
- Conservation Marketplace: bringing funders, donors, and partners together
- Development Marketplace at the World Bank: competitive grant up to 200,000USD
 - This year's theme is Climate Change and Adaptation
 - Indigenous people
 - Vulnerable communities
 - XXXXXXXX
- GEF5
- Endowment Fund: negative returns currently due to economic conditions
 - 60% moved to bonds to protect current assets
- Unilever protecting their forests, getting other corporations to do the same in their field (needs to be presented to them)
 - Corporate/social responsibility
- Government policies on tax-exemption for conservation

5

- Norwegian oil exports carbon offsets—picked Tanzania as one of the countries
 - High-level government
 - Congo Basin Programme: UN REDD process
 - Financing mitigation activity
 - MOU committing 60-70 million USD over 5 years
 - research
 - reforestation
 - avoided deforestation
 - signed by Minister of Environment, but Director of Forestry will be in charge
 - Joanna Durban (CI) for community-level ideas
- Need to make this bi-country, not just Tanzania
 - Non-earmarked funds could go to Kenya as well
- Involve other stakeholders to develop initiatives
 - Kenya Forest Service

Looking to future opportunities and capitalizing on achievements already made by CARE Tanzania, CEPF provided additional resources to a program of payments for watershed services projects in the Uluguru Mountains.

Similarly, a study of carbon baselines was conducted in the Tana River and Arabuko and Madunguni Forests. These data were used by the Kenya Forest Service to support its application for World Bank support under deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) and to solicit funding for Nature Kenya from Kenya Airways for re-afforestation at Mdunguni. A separate small grant to Nature Kenya facilitated the sensitization of the local communities at Madunguni on this issue.

Appendix 6 SWOT analyses

Group 2

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working partnerships in place • Awareness created at academic/managerial level • Enabling policy environment for conservation in Tz/Kenya • Governance by local communities • Capable CSOs 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity/training, e.g. PFM, empowerment of local people, education at village level • Funding (inadequate) – resources, people • Cost benefit sharing • Communication network • Coordination between local projects, NGOs and government organizations • Poor enforcement of legislation • Local implementation
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global interest in biodiversity in the hotspots • Growing interest in REDD and climate change • Pilot projects in place e.g. CEPF and others • Recognition of the value of ecotourism • Regional experts • Donors (CEPF, NORAD) • Regional frameworks – EAC, Lusaka Agreement, NRB Convention 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global economic crisis • Fossil fuel • Invasive species • Diseases (e.g. chytrid fungus) • Biofuel • Oil and gas exploration • Corruption • Mining – salt, minerals, gypsum, bricks • Infrastructure development – roads, bridges hotels, etc

Group 3

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity priorities identified, e.g. Mngeta • Network of stakeholders built • Capacity built, e.g. fundraising • Greater awareness of environmental conservation, e.g. CBOs • Threats/conservation challenges and biodiversity values identified • Political will and policy environment • Improved livelihoods activities piloted, e.g. improved stoves and bee/butterfly keeping 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding and weak fundraising • Inadequate capacity in e.g. taxonomy, climate change, CMO management • Key sites have not been secured e.g. Mngeta corridor, Magombera, Derema, Taita Hills, Udzungwa scarp NR • Livelihoods activities need to be scaled up • Data from CEPF research not shared sufficiently, especially at community level
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political goodwill by government • Strong foundation for leveraged funding • CU willing to continue their coordination activities 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent widespread poverty • Increased pressure on natural resources from increasing human population • Global economic recession

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community willingness and CBOs networks • Existing regional conservation strategies, e.g. Eco-region, Eastern Arc • Clear idea of what needs to be done and stakeholders buy-in/readiness • Wealth of information to be packaged and shared • Livelihood initiatives started and ready for scaling up • Institutionalise communication between stakeholders – especially communities • Payment for environmental services, especially carbon • Partnerships built, especially cross-border, offer opportunity for conservation and experience sharing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Lack of sustainability beyond donor funding • Weak forest governance • Marginalisation of communities through lack of capacity and awareness e.g. carbon • Irreversible loss of connectivity • Breakdown of cross-border partnerships and information sharing • Large scale land allocation e.g. industrial agriculture, biofuels
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Group 4

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, national, regional and international partnerships and linkages developed • Cooperation and support between stakeholders • Raised awareness of conservation issues • Use of science based priority setting • Good science base • Emphasis on filling the knowledge gap • Presence of CEPF Coordination Units and division of roles • Presence of Endowment Fund • Ongoing conservation initiatives • PAs and corridors secured • Good community support • Raised the profile of the hotspot • Capacity built at local and national levels • Awareness raised • Discovery of new species • Presence of dedicated and motivated institutions and individuals • Development of agreed set of monitoring indicators and tools for mainstreaming the same into institutions 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability and no mechanism in place for follow up • Challenge of linking livelihoods to conservation • Duration was short • Uncertainty of future funding • Inadequate education • Ambitious indicators in the initial logframe • There should have been more emphasis on strengthening the management capacity of the local government agencies and forest department (forest loss) • Weak governance
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of Endowment Fund 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population increase in rural areas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing conservation initiatives • Funding Opportunities/Possibilities • Attracting long-term financing for conservation awareness • Follow up on research building on previous research • Enabling policy and legal framework • World Heritage listing- serial nomination • Increasing community participation in conservation and livelihoods • Payment for environmental services • Carbon Credit, UN REDD • Potential to raise funding from private sector • Tanzania site learning lessons from Kenya (re: civil society participation is conservation) • Coastal Forests Initiative • CEPF Afromontane Profile 2010 (E. Arc Mountains) • Create long-term coordination unit OR institutionalize coordination unit within existing structures • Improved status of selected important coastal forests • Wealth of traditional knowledge and culture to contribute forwards conservation • More science/research → discovery of more species (increasing biological knowledge) • Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation • Natural Capital project to give information on economics of ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for biofuels • Global economic recession • Mining in protected areas • End of CEPF funding • Weak capacity (for enforcement) • Fires • Forest conversion-agriculture • Policy encourages land clearance/agricultural expansion • Lack of capacity for certain areas of conservation (PhDs in relevant fields) • Lack of taxonomists
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Group 6

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable biological knowledge and capacity in the region • Strong partnerships already in place • Efforts to update the Red List (rather than start) and significant progress • Knowledge-sharing • Data management capacity 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data leakage (historically): biological knowledge “lost” or unpublished • Time frame: projects needing more time than expected • Taxonomic identification skills (too few people) • Too few people for each skill/specialty in the region (e.g.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Species and habitats databases already established ○ Forest change analysis performed within the region ○ Improved protected areas database ● Political interest in conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Favorable policies are supported by leaders ● Political stability ● Regional scientists stay ● Favorable environment for investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transparency ● High return on investment for species discovery ● Existence of the endowment fund; ● Areas where connectivity can be restored have been identified e.g. Taita, Mngeta ● Good partnerships ● Experience on supporting sustainable livelihood activities ● Shared vision amongst stakeholders ● Protected areas strengthened ● Stakeholders can come together to agree on indicators 	<p>mapping)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Same people each time, leads to bias in research? ● Survey efforts not spatially balanced ● Data not complete or compatible ● Poor institution memory → duplication ● Not a good culture of sharing in some agencies ● Project-specific mindset ● not integrating resources into other applications - ● transparency remains an issue—information is power ● inadequate government funding and staffing ● inadequate law enforcement ● uncertainty of future funding ● not a good cost sharing ● not sharing results at local level ● not securing protection of Derema, Magombera ● livelihood activities need to be scaled up
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rare species ecotourism ● Still relatively easy opportunities to find new species ● Employment for trained people ● Government agencies in partnering projects ● Income for communities/benefits-sharing arrangement ● policy legal framework supportive ● Still broadly unknown areas to explore ● Improved education & awareness ● Provision of further training (students, government staff, NGOs) ● Follow on work from CEPF ● Global media interest ● Continuation of already-established networks ● World Heritage listing ● Opportunity for cross border collaboration ● PES ● Coordinated monitoring system in 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty ● Corruption ● Poor natural resource governance ● Timber trade, charcoal trade ● Funding not sustained ● Agricultural encroachment ● Uncontrolled fire ● Trafficking in rare/threatened species ● Lack of education and/or awareness ● Political opposition or interference ● Population growth ● Biofuels ● Invasive species ● Global economic recession ● Irreversible loss of connectivity ● Diseases (Chytrid) ● Mining ● Oil and gas ● Infrastructure development e.g. roads, bridges and hotels

place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon market and REDD • Scaling up based on experiences and lessons learned during CEPF investment • Diverse livelihood activities in place 	
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<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness: communities and others • Partnerships: CU & conservation partners, CBOs, government linkages, community relationships at sites • Strong human resource base: Committed, qualified and educated young people incl. scientists, community capacity • Good knowledge: More reliable and new information – justification for why sites and species are critical • Re-vitalized government policy to address forestry issues - new forest act • Strong civil society organizations 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak implementation of existing policies and laws • Weak market linkages for community enterprises • Site and biodiversity monitoring (METT, IBA toolkit) not mainstreamed into relevant government agencies • CBOs embryonic - New institutions yet to reach full maturity and capacity • Lack of champions for each site – some sites have benefitted from this. E.g. Arabuko Sokoke • Weak linkages and sometimes conflicts between development and conservation agendas at planning stages • Low capacity to engage on emerging issues e.g. climate change • Some knowledge gaps –like between planning and implementation, some info on sites and species • Weak linkage to private sector
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-vitalized government policy to address forestry issues – opportunity to engage • Existing partnerships can be expanded • New resources internally and externally (EAMCF, MBZ species fund, WB examples) • Climate change impacts on hotspot presents funding opportunity (REDD) • Laid foundation for more work to build from CEPF investment 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial downturn affecting funding • Climate change also threatens sites and species • Poverty e.g. poor livelihood to conservation linkages • Population growth • High expectation among communities for benefits • General development expansion e.g. rice, biofuels (jatropha) etc • Current low carbon prices, uncertainty of REDD implementation • Need to build to political will in government