CEPF SMALL GRANT FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

Organization Legal Name:	Nature Kenya
Project Title:	Catalyzing the application of site safeguard policies and procedures: Using Lake Bogoria National Reserve as a case study
Date of Report:	31/8/2016
Report Author and Contact Information	Fred Barasa Munyekenye, Conservation Monitoring and Climate Change Co-coordinator Nature Kenya

CEPF Region: The Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot, Kenya.

Strategic Direction: To improve the protection and management of the network of KBAs (Key Biodiversity Areas/ high conservation value areas) throught the hotspot.

Grant Amount: US$ 10,000

Project Dates: 1st March 2015 to 31st August 2016

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

1. The Baringo County Government as a partner was involved in the drafting of, and is expected to lead from the front by implementing the Geothermal Policy within the County and supporting the currently formed SSG in advocating for the favourable conservation of the various biodiversity and livelihood improvement within the County. The county has also agreed to offer free services to the SSG through their EIA officer as far as the EIAs are concerned.
2. Kenya Wildlife Service- through Mr. William Kimasop, a Senior Warden with KWS. We were building on the earlier collaboration where KWS, NK and KenGen participated in a meeting to mitigate negative impacts of geothermal power generation in Hells Gate National Park, following the expression of Nature Kenya EIA concerns at the site.
3. The local community- all the SSG members are from the surrounding community around the Lake and within the county. They are the champions who are expected to implement the policy documents.
4. Nature Kenya staff co-ordinated all the activities within the project framework, while the NK board lead in the drafting of the internal geothermal policy.

Conservation Impacts

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

Strategic Direction 2: To improve the protection and management of the network of KBAs (Key Biodiversity Areas / high conservation value areas) throughout the hotspot.

Investment Priority 2.2: Support the role of civil society organizations in the application of site safeguard policies and procedures, including the strengthening of environmental impact

assessment implementation in order to address ongoing and emerging threats to priority KBAs, including freshwater KBAs.

1. The entire Rift Valley is facing a threat from the geothermal exploration, and the Rift Valley is a Key Migratory Route for birds and also the Rift Valley Lakes form major foraging sites for some migratory species.

2. The project has and will continue to contribute to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile because the local community within and around the Baringo County will have a voice in as a far as conservation is concerned. This has been made possible by the establishing the Site Support Group and having the support of the County Government agreeing to implement the Geothermal Policy and also for having agreed to share any EIA information with NK and the SSG.

   An Organizational Capacity Assessment to identify the SSG was done, their training needs done and a training for 35 members (30 M and 5F) was done covering various topics including advocacy, leadership, management, conflict management and sustainability measures.

   The senior management within the County Government was also reached by having two meetings with them to ensure they support the project from the start and in future when it's over. The meetings aimed introducing the project to them and later sharing and developing the geothermal policy together.

   In terms of the geothermal policy document, a draft was done and presented to them and changes were agreed upon. A final version was then shared with them both in hard and soft copies. The document "Infact it has been playing a pivotal role in our assessment of EIA Reports more especially projects in the geo mapped regions", quoted from the environmental officer at the county level. It implies the document is of a higher value as it's referred to all the time and that the county government and the community are alert on any developments.

3. The FoNB is working with the other groups that were profiled within the site by offering them mentorship in IBA monitoring and through Environmental Education and awareness programmes. So far they have managed to reach four schools.

Please summarize the overall results/impact of your project against the expected results detailed in the approved proposal.

1. A Baringo County Government Policy Guide informed by safeguard and strategy analyses, from the World Bank Social and Environmental Safeguard Policies and the European Investment Bank Safeguards, was developed and was shared with the senior management and the Site Support Group. Thus, a draft based on the analysis was done by NK and then it was presented to the County Government. The Policy document was also shared with the SSG during the capacity training as it was to be used as a guide in any of the upcoming developments. With amendments, the draft was finalized and agreed upon by NK and the County Government and it is being referred to all the time whenever an EIA is being carried out. The immediate impact seen is that of being referred to but long term impacts will be seen when threatening developments to the KBA are guided by this important document.

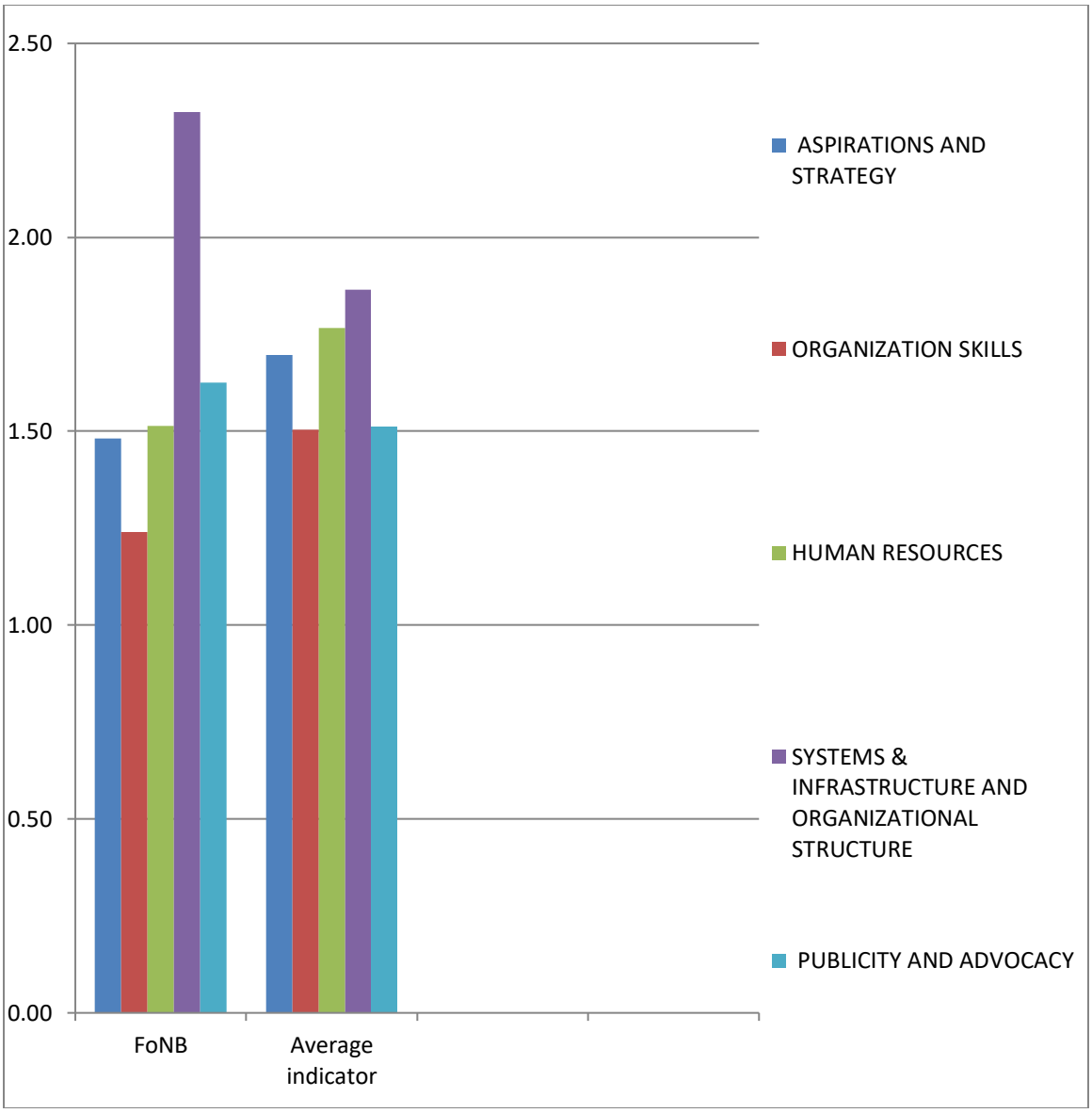
2. A Nature Kenya geothermal energy safeguard policy was developed and we hope it will be promoted at national and county government levels e.g. During the NBSAP review process. It was developed guided by the reference materials mentioned in 1 above and from the previous engagements elsewhere like in Hells Gate NP. The draft was then circulated among the management team before being shared with the board members by our Director. It was accepted and endorsed as it covered major areas that need to be addressed whenever issues arise up in Kenya and the advice and procedure that can be given. The document is being applied not only within the KBAs but throught the entire country.

   Through the document, NK is reviewing EIAs from all over the country to ensure development does not completely interfere with biodiversity conservation. An example is where NK has submitted comments to NEMA for the following EIAS and SEAS:

   - SEA for expanded Irrigation programme and National Economic programme in Tana and Athi basins;
   - EIA for proposed High Grand Falls Multi-purpose dam on Tana River;
   - EIA for proposed Malindi Solar power plant (40mw) project in Weru group ranch no 19
   - And NK being represented in the KFWG, KWF, and CAK, National Ramsar committee, Bionergy Standardization committees and other networks.

3. A Site Support Group was established at Lake Bogoria, which was the project site. The formation process involved the profiling of the CBOs around the entire lake. Four CBOS (Kiborgoch Community Wildlife and Wetlands Conservation Group, Friends of Nature Bogoria, Lake Bogoria Water Users Association and Irong Community Conservation Group) were assessed based on their objectives, membership, group type, current and future plans and their achievements. A form with questioners on the said was sent out to the officials of the groups to fill before NK compiled the summary report and made the final decision.

   Based on NK objectives, Friends of Nature Bogoria (FoNB) qualified to become an SSG. It has 22 men and 8 female members. The FoNB organizational Capacity Assessment was then carried out to identify the strengths and weakness of the group. The results are indicated below.



Based on the results, a training was organized for the group members to understand the principles of good leadership, group dynamics and conflict management, identification of gaps in their constitution, record keeping, role of management committees, development of work plans, advocacy and went through the geothermal policy document.

Currently, the group is involved in reviewing of the EIA as one of the members is working within the county under the Environmental docket and he links up well with other members. Some members from the education and awareness section are based at the gate of the NP and engage all visitors and schools to the site on environmental issues. The group is also engaging in monitoring of the Kudu and waterfowl species while some members are assisting visiting researchers in data collection.

Three group members have also gotten opportunities to work in the Environment and tourism sectors at the county level. The county has offered to train some other members too in ecotourism, interviews will be held before mid November 2016.

In terms of sustainability, it has been NK objective of initiating and ensuring that all SSGs are self sustainable after sometime and is working towards the same for the FoNB. NK staff are in contact with the officials of the SSG and have been visited once since the project ended just to ensure the work plan that was developed during the training is being implemented.

Please provide the following information where relevant:

Hectares Protected:
Species Conserved:
Corridors Created:

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

1. The major challenge we had was getting the policy document for the County Government to be adopted on time and shared among the various sections within the County. It needed patience from NK as it took longer than expected to have the document begin being used by the county. It was reviewed and adopted and its being followed now hence was approved by the County Government.

2. To Nature Kenya, the challenge was having the document reviewed and accepted by the NK Board on time so that it can be promoted outside NK. The document in principle is being applied both within and outside NK and has been adopted.

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)? None

Lessons Learned

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

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

1. The project was successful because the log frame was clear from the beginning, the budget too was clear and the implementation plan.

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

1. The implementation plan guided us on the project expectations hence after following it, it worked out very well.

Other lessons learned relevant to conservation community:

1. After carrying out the Organizational Capacity Assessment of the groups, it was very clear that collaboration between various groups that have a similar objective(s) is vital while working with

communities. Thus, working with FoNB became easier as its objectives compared to NKs had some similarities.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional donors who supported this project and any funding secured for the project as a result of the CEPF grant or success of the project.

Donor	Type of Funding*	Amount	Notes
Nature Kenya	A	USD 982	In Kind contributions from Nature Kenya staff

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

A *Project co-financing (Other donors contribute to the direct costs of this CEPF project)*

Nature Kenya staff implementing the project co-financed through their extra time that they worked while in the field at odd hours without inputting it on the time sheet.

B *Grantee and Partner leveraging (Other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF project.)*

C *Regional/Portfolio leveraging (Other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project.)*

Sustainability/Replicability

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

1. By establishing a site support Group at Lake Bogoria, (an addition to the already 18 SSGs) and by having developed the Geothermal Safeguard Policy for the county government and the NK internal policy document- we hope its implementation will go a long way in ensuring the conservation of the Hotspots and other KBAs within Kenya.

Summarize any unplanned sustainability or replicability achieved.

1. By the Baringo County Government having adopted the Geothermal Policy, we hope it will be replicated and adopted in other counties within Kenya.

Safeguard Policy Assessment

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

Based on the literature gathered and discussions held during the various meetings at the county government, Nature Kenya has proposed the following recommendations to both the financiers of Geothermal Electricity Production and Geothermal Electricity production Companies so as to ensure both the environmental and social safeguard policies are followed.

1. Financiers of Geothermal Electricity production for example the World Bank should ensure that the Kenya Government (both national and county) development plans are guided by consultatively developed Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and impact mitigation management plans that are fully implemented.

2. Geothermal Electricity production should take full note that areas identified for Geothermal Electricity production are also areas of global biodiversity significance for example Hells Gate National Park and Lake Bogoria National Reserve, and any development activities must take the precautionary approach ensuring that the wildlife and environmental protection goals are upheld. Geothermal production should in as much as possible whenever practiced ensure biodiversity conservation is purposely in build in the production plans.

3. Geothermal Electricity production companies should enhance commitment to environment and ensure mutually agreed wildlife and environmental conservation safeguard actions including Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and management plans that are implemented by project proponents under the supervision of the National Environment Management Authority and lead agencies including KWS.

4. Geothermal Electricity production corporations should work with stakeholders to develop zoning plans with legally binding no-go zones that contains the most important areas for biodiversity, tourism and cultural significance and invite or enter into memorandum of agreement with mandated institutions for example Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and provide financial resources for the effective management of wildlife and habitats.

5. Geothermal Electricity production corporations should consider purchase of additional wildlife habitat that would constitute an important biodiversity offset, an approach embraced by serious corporate companies that embrace no-net-loss in biodiversity in the course of production.

6. Geothermal Electricity production corporations should strive to show respect for cultural and spiritual traditions of local communities, as well as the rights of all Kenyans to enjoy our natural heritage that has made Kenya a world famous destination.

7. Power generation companies should be required to submit a percentage of their profits towards the monitoring and management of biodiversity. This would include funding to regularly undertake monitoring of flora and fauna, as well as to provide security against poaching and tree harvesting

8. Power generation companies must agree to underground lateral drilling (despite the added costs) in sensitive areas that are of high importance for tourism, cultural values, and wildlife.

Additional Comments/Recommendations

Information Sharing and CEPF Policy

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

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*****please complete the tables on the following pages*****

Performance Tracking Report Addendum

Project Results	Is this question relevant?	If yes, provide your numerical response for results achieved for project from inception of CEPF support to date	Describe the principal results achieved during project period (Attach annexes if necessary)
1. Did your project strengthen management of a protected area guided by a sustainable management plan? Please indicate number of hectares improved.	NA		Please also include name of the protected area(s). If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
2. How many hectares of new and/or expanded protected areas did your project help establish through a legal declaration or community agreement?	NA		Please also include name of the protected area. If more than one, please include the number of hectares strengthened for each one.
3. Did your project strengthen biodiversity conservation and/or natural resources management inside a key biodiversity area identified in the CEPF ecosystem profile? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	23,700ha will be under improved management	A site Support Group- Friends of Nature Bogoria was formed. The County Government of Baringo also agreed to offer and share EIAs guidance to the SSG during any advocacy work. With this in place, its anticipated that the SSG and the county Government will be the "watch dogs" of any unwanted developments and will be able to develop plans to eradicate the Water hyacinth and the Mathenge *Prosopis juliflora* which are the two major invasive species within the county. It's hoped that the monitoring team from the SSG will be able to report any illegal activities like charcoal burning to the concerned authorities and hence reduce the impacts of logging.
4. Did your project effectively introduce or strengthen biodiversity conservation in management practices outside protected areas? If so, please indicate how many hectares.	Yes	50'000 ha anticipated to benefit from strengthened biodiversity conservation in management practices outside PA	The policy document that was developed for the county has a section dealing with the conservation of sites with high biological and cultural importance that need to be conserved at all costs despite the arising development threats. The SSG through the training s that were done requires them to be active both within and outside the PA. Most of the seasonal wetlands within the county have seen the increment of the invasive water hyacinth while Mathenge tree species has invaded nearly all the available space. So, the community and the county have been advised to take precautions to ensure the spread of the invasive species is limited within the county and from spreading to other neighboring counties. This is anticipated to be done through harvesting of the Mathenge and making charcoal of the products.
5. If your project promotes the sustainable use of natural resources, how many local communities accrued tangible socioeconomic benefits? Please complete Table 1below.	NA		

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

Table 1. Socioeconomic Benefits to Target Communities

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

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

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