

**AFRICA BIODIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE GROUP**  
**FY2013 ANNUAL REPORT**  
**BIODIVERSITY ANALYSIS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT (BATS)**  
USAID/AFRICA AWARD # RLA-A-00-07-00043  
December, 2013



Bayanga, Sangha-Mbaéré, Central African Republic. Photo courtesy Nicolas Rost /Flickr



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Please Cite as:

ABCG (Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group). 2013. *FY2013 Annual Report for the Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) Program, USAID/AFR*. USAID/Africa Award # RLA-A-00-07-00043. Washington, DC: USAID-Bureau for Africa.



This report was made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the terms of Cooperative Agreement No. RLA-A-00-07-00043-00. The contents are the responsibility of the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG). Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

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# 1

## Introduction

With funding from the US Agency for International Development's (USAID) Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) program, the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) has made excellent progress towards our mission of tackling complex and changing conservation challenges by catalyzing and strengthening collaboration, and bringing the best resources from across a continuum of conservation organizations to effectively and efficiently work toward a vision of an African continent where natural resources and biodiversity are securely conserved in balance with sustained human livelihoods.

The BATS program is a multi-partner USAID Bureau for Africa effort that has included International Resources Group (IRG) under the Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening Indefinite Quantity Contract (EPIQ II), the USDA Forest Service International Programs under an interagency agreement, Environmental Law Institute (ELI), the Capitalizing Knowledge, Connecting Communities (CK2C) project of new partner Development Alternatives, Incorporated (DAI) and the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG)<sup>1</sup> under a cooperative agreement. While all groups had separate funding and work plans, the three entities met regularly with USAID to coordinate their activities. This report details the activities of the BATS program over the period from October 2012 through September 2013.

## ABOUT ABCG

ABCG is a coalition of the major US-based international conservation non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with field-based activities in Africa including African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Conservation International (CI), the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). ABCG has extensive experience conducting analysis and sharing lessons learned on high priority conservation issues affecting Africa. ABCG's mission is to tackle complex and changing conservation challenges by catalyzing and strengthening collaboration, and bringing the best resources from across a continuum of conservation organizations to effectively and efficiently work towards a vision of an African continent where natural resources and biodiversity are securely conserved in balance with sustained human livelihoods.

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<sup>1</sup> Additional resources available online: [www.abcg.org](http://www.abcg.org).

ABCG's objectives are to:

- Promote networking, awareness, information sharing and experience among U.S. conservation NGOs working in Africa; to encourage information exchange and idea sharing with African partners
- Identify and analyze critical and/or emerging conservation issues in Africa as priorities for both future NGO action and donor support
- Synthesize collective lessons from field activities and share them with a broader multi-sector community in the United States and Africa.

By accessing the wide-ranging networks of our member organizations throughout Africa, ABCG is in a unique position to support USAID Africa Missions and help build the capacity of local and national NGOs, government agencies, universities, the private sector and local communities on key environmental and development issues for the African Continent.

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

Through BATS, ABCG received a two-year \$500,000 grant in 2008–2009 to provide technical support and share lessons learned to assist USAID/AFR/SD, Africa Missions and local and national organizations in Africa to increase their effectiveness to tackle major existing and emerging threats to Africa's biodiversity and contribute to sound development based on wise use of natural resources and maintenance of ecosystem services. ABCG proposed and was awarded a five-year, \$2,500,000 extension to the BATS agreement for the period 2009–2014. In 2011, ABCG was invited to submit a \$4,700,000 amendment to the BATS agreement, which was approved by USAID.

The BATS program develops practical documentation of USAID's biodiversity conservation experience and resulting best practices and policy considerations, describes extractive industries partnerships with conservation initiatives, provides technical assistance for biodiversity conservation programs in conflict and crisis states and highlights governance issues, conducts biodiversity and tropical forestry country-level assessments, and identifies and conducts analysis and outreach on emerging African conservation issues.

This project serves as a support facility that provides services to meet mission and partner needs in:

- Reviewing USAID/Africa's conservation history, lessons learned, and way forward (Task A)
- Managing extractive industry alliances for environmental gain (Task B)
- Addressing biodiversity conservation in states vulnerable to crisis, in crisis, or recovering from crisis (Task C)
- Supporting country-level 118/119 biodiversity and tropical forestry assessments, including threats, analysis, and actions necessary for biodiversity conservation (Task D)
- Supporting scaling up integration in land use planning as means to ensure a more comprehensive farming systems approaches linked to natural resources management with a



focus on ecoagriculture, including bushmeat as an important element of incorporating protein into food security. (Task E)

- Investigating multiple approaches to global climate change, including scaling up climate change adaptation, evaluating tradeoffs in climate planning in woodlands ecosystems, improving grazing practices linked to carbon sequestration in grasslands, and scaling up clean energy practices. (Task F)
- Equipping governments, NGOs and partners to better address the intersections of global health challenges and biodiversity (Task G)
- Forecasting future conservation needs and opportunities in Africa by identifying selected critical and/or emerging conservation issues and linkages in Africa as priorities for future USAID and donor support in order to better prepare the conservation sector and in some cases follow up directly or catalyze actions by others (Task H)
- Conducting continued outreach on BATS products.

## FY2013 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

(NB: links below are for documents posted on the ABCG website; in the main text of this report, links will open full documents included in the report folder. If using Adobe Reader, you may consider opening cross-pdf documents in a new window: Go to Edit⇒Preferences⇒Documents⇒Open Settings: *uncheck* 'Open cross-document links in same window')

- Large thematic meetings and events including:
  1. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: Governance and Land Use, 2 October 2012](#), featuring the work on ABCG's task team on land use, governance and conflict.
  2. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: Technology and Practice for Conservation Communications in Africa](#), featuring speakers from emerging technology fields with conservation application, 5 February 2013
  3. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: The Role of the African Diaspora in African Nature Conservation](#), hosted by the Embassy of Republic of Congo, 21 May 2013
  4. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: Clean Energy Technologies for Cooking and Lighting – Barriers and Breakthroughs](#), September 24<sup>th</sup> 2013, which featured the work in this task and highlighted some important approaches for supporting effective clean energy technology adoption.
- i. In addition, ABCG Coordinator Natalie Bailey gave the following talks during FY13:
  - Presentation for Foreign Service Institute (FSI) trainees, West-Central Africa course, 6 November 2012
  - *Contributed to the "Five-Minute Presentations on KM Tools and Approaches to Facilitate In-Country Learning" at the Global Health Knowledge Management Share Fair: Challenges and Opportunities, 16 April 2013*
  - "Nature, Faith and Service" Keynote presentation at fundraiser dinner for Mound Ridge Presbyterian Retreat Center, St. Louis, MO, 20 April 2013

- “[Developing Broader Solutions for Conflicting Land Use: Lessons from ABCG Approaches](#)” during the ABCG Symposium at the International Congress for Conservation Biology, Baltimore, MD, July 2013
- **More than 20 brown bag talks** and other events on various aspects of conservation that featured a range of experiences, including events focused on. A full list may be found in [Section 10](#) of this report. We continue to develop compelling discussions to engage ABCG members and partners in addressing emerging and high priority issues affecting biodiversity in Africa.
- **Research, Reports and Analysis:**
  1. [Research on the Impacts of 50 Years of Training in Wildlife Management and Training Needs Assessment](#), College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka
  2. [Policy Brief: Some Considerations on Tradeoffs between Biodiversity Conservation and Mining Exploitation Laws in the Democratic Republic of Congo](#)
  3. [Policy Brief: Financial Disclosure and the Canadian Mineral Sector: Lagging Behind or Catching Up?](#)
  4. [Defining HCV Thresholds in Gabon: Year #2 Report: An Interim Report on Activities and Initial Results](#)
  5. [Summary Report on: A Proposed Business Model for a Conservation Based Property in a Conservancy in Zimbabwe](#) (AWF)
  6. [Steps towards Implementing the Tongwe West District Authority Reserve for Mpanda District Council](#)
  7. [Report on the Exercise of Establishing a Local Authority Forest Reserve for the District of Mpanda, Tanzania](#)
  8. [Terms of Reference for the Greater Katavi Mahale Gombe Ecosystem Conservation Technical Team](#)
  9. Compensation for Land Use Restrictions – Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, in Comparison to the United States of America
  10. [Overlapping Land and Natural Resource Property Rights: A Comparative Analysis from Africa](#)
  11. Policy Brief: Overlapping Property Rights: When Rights to Natural Resources Conflict with Rights to Land
  12. Government Restrictions on the Use of Private Land
  13. [AWF Case Studies on Food Security and Conservation: the Impacts of Improved Goat Husbandry and Aquaculture on Local Food Security and Conservation in Siavonga District, Zambia](#)
  14. [White Paper: A Systematic Approach to Incorporate the Human Response into Climate Change Conservation Planning](#)

15. Paper “Accommodating the human response for realistic adaptation planning: response to Gillson et al.” published in *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*. Available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2013.06.006>
  16. [Using Marxan as a tool to make scientifically sound decisions considering trade-offs involving conservation actions and development under climate change in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, Tanzania](#)
  17. [Navigating Trade-offs in Landscape Scale Planning: Biodiversity, Oil, Timber, Carbon and Agriculture – a case study of the Murchison-Semliki Landscape](#)
  18. [Using Marxan as a tool to make scientifically sound decisions considering trade-offs involving conservation actions and development under climate change in the Kilimanjaro ecosystem](#)
  19. [Lekurruki Rangeland Management Report](#)
  20. [NRT Conservancy Grazing Planning Follow up Report](#)
  21. [NRT 5-Year Strategic Plan excerpt: Goal 4: Productive Rangelands](#)
  22. [NRT Holistic Planned Grazing Progress Report Oct 2012-Apr 2013](#)
  23. [HIV/AIDS and the Environment: A Manual for Conservation Organizations on Impacts and Response](#) published
  24. [Freshwater Conservation and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Integration Guidelines: A Framework for Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)
  25. [Assessment of the Impact of Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure \(VGs\) on Environmental and Social Safeguards in SAGCOT Region](#)
  26. [Building Capacity for SMART Law Enforcement Monitoring in Africa: Summary of Year 1 Activities](#)
- **Maps:**
    - [Local Authority Forest Reserves for Tongwe West and Masito, Tanzania](#)
    - [Human Threats to Biodiversity crowd sourced mapping, Gombe Masito-Ugalla region, Tanzania](#)
    - Grazing management plans for [Kalama](#) and [Naibunga](#) conservancies, Kenya
  - **Workshops Supported:**
    1. [A Holistic Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa: A Dialogue for Conservation and Development Organizations \(July 2012\)](#)
    2. [Second technical workshop of the WIO-CC, Mauritius \(Oct 2012\)](#)
    3. [Review of Household Clean Energy Technology for Lighting, Cooking, and Charging in East Africa: Feedback workshop from Imbirikani Site Survey \(Feb 2013\)](#)
    4. [Regional SMART technical training workshop, Central Africa \(March 2013\)](#) [French report](#)

5. [Using Marxan to support improved conservation decision making in Greater Mahale Ecosystem, Tanzania](#) (May 2013)
6. [Freshwater Conservation and WASH Integration Workshop](#) (May 2013)
7. [Regional SMART technical training workshop, East Africa](#) (May 2013)
8. [Mitigating the Impacts from Mining in the DRC: Workshop on Strategy and Practice, Kinshasa, DRC](#) (June 2013)
9. [Using Marxan to support improved conservation decision making in Murchison-Semliki landscape, Uganda](#) (July 2013)
10. [Third technical workshop of the WIO-CC, Seychelles](#) (July 2013)
11. [NRT Grazing By-laws development workshop](#) (July 2013)
12. [Launch of the Education for Sustainable Development Teachers' Toolkit, Kenya](#) (July 2013)
13. [Northern Rangelands Trust Grazing Planning Workshop](#) (Aug 2013)
14. Launch of the Greater Mahale Ecosystem (GME) Steering Committee (August 2013)
15. Training workshop for forest scouts working in the Ntakata Forest in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem (Sept 2013)
16. [Using Marxan to support improved conservation decision making in Kilimanjaro Landscape](#) (Sept 2013)
17. Workshop on Faith-based Education for Sustainable Development, Tanzania (Sept 2013)
18. Workshop for pastoral coordinators of the Catholic Church in Kenya on wildlife trade (Sept 2013)
19. [Training Workshop on Clean Energy: Promotion of Alternative Energy and Energy Saving Technologies, Tanzania](#) (Oct 2013)
20. Training on aquaculture as a source of animal protein and income, Kupfuma Ishungo Cooperative, Zambia
21. Training of Trainer workshops on improved grazing management in Northern Rangelands Trust conservancies, Kenya
22. Workshop on harmonizing Northern Rangelands Trust conservancies bylaws regarding improved grazing management
23. [Equipping Conservation Groups to Mitigate HIV and AIDS in the Workplace](#)
24. Training of Forest Monitors from Kigoma, Uvinza, Nsimbo and Mpanda Districts, Tanzania.

- **Draft reports and other documents:**

- Exploring the potential for biodiversity offsets to mitigate impacts of large-scale mining in Gabon: the Belinga case
- Draft policy note: Overlapping Property Rights: When Rights to Natural Resources Conflict with Rights to Land

- Improved soil and water management practices to sustainably boost crop yields in Burkina Faso
- [Draft policy note: Police Powers and Environmental Management Experiences from East Africa](#)
- Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Kenya: Environmental and Social Impacts
- The Role of Kenya' National Investment Authority in Identifying and Allocating Land for Private Investment
- Video: [A Farmer in Africa: Property Rights](#)

## 2

### Task A: [Dar Vision for the Future of Biodiversity in Africa](#)

In the first phase of BATS, ABCG members contributed significantly to the process of learning lessons from 30 years of USAID/Africa's biodiversity conservation initiatives, including consultative workshops with biodiversity experts in Washington, DC; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; and Accra, Ghana. From these discussions, two key reports were published: 1) [Protecting Hard Won Ground: USAID Experience and Prospects for Biodiversity Conservation in Africa](#) and 2) [The Future of Biodiversity in Africa](#)"

The Dar Vision for the Future of Biodiversity in Africa continues to be a critically important frame for ABCG's collaborative work. The Dar Vision is referenced in every ABCG brown bag, meeting and workshop.

The *Hard Won Ground* report affirmed USAID's commitment to capacity building with African governments and institutions over the past 30 years. This commitment began more than 30 years ago, however. As the College of African Wildlife Management (Mweka) was being founded in 1963, USAID supported it with \$95,000, making it one of the first donors to the college and its aims. *Hard Won Ground* states, "USAID and partners have supported and continue to have a close association with the institution, which aims to provide high standards of professional and technical training to meet the needs of African Wildlife organizations for qualified and competent management staff." In June 2013, the [College of African Wildlife Management](#), Mweka, Tanzania, marked its 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and celebrated with a conference held 29-31 October 2013. As a key milestone, Mweka Wildlife College has reviewed achievements and past trends in wildlife management and wildlife tourism training in Africa.

The objectives of this work are: 1) to determine the impact that the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM), Mweka has made over the last 50 years of Wildlife Management Training in

Africa; 2) to conduct a Training Needs Assessment (TNA) to determine present and future wildlife training challenges faced by Tanzania and other African countries and 3) to enhance the quality and relevance of the training being offered by Mweka College.

### ***Project Activities***

**Data collection:** Data were obtained from wildlife organizations in five African countries having Mweka graduates, and also from Mweka alumni working throughout Africa. For the organizational assessments, leaders of wildlife management organizations were interviewed from five African countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mozambique and Tanzania. Fifteen pre-determined questions were asked during face-to-face interviews. Responses were scored and cross-country comparisons were made. Key conservation and resource challenges were identified. Numbers of employees (trained and untrained), levels of training, performances gaps and staffing demands for different training levels were determined. In addition, Mweka alumni across Africa were sent questionnaires. Responses were received from graduates in Tanzania, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Gambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Botswana and Ghana. Knowledge, skills and attitudes acquired from Mweka training in all subject areas were rated and responses were compiled and summarized using SPSS.

**Outreach and Publications:** Study results were presented at Mweka's 50th Anniversary Conference which was held on 29–31 October 2013. Two oral presentations were [made](#): Organizational Level Perspectives and [Mweka Alumni Perspectives](#). Manuscripts on the organizational level perspectives and the individual alumni perspectives are being prepared. During the conference it became apparent that this body of knowledge would reach a larger audience and a more diverse one, with a much greater impact if compiled into a book instead of being submitted to a peer-reviewed journal for publication. Thus, the two manuscripts will be published in a book, along with full papers from other presentations made at Mweka's 50 years Anniversary Conference.

**Curriculum review and development:** In the study, Mweka leadership found that the key areas needing improvement in the curriculum are wildlife security, law enforcement and community conservation. To address these, CAWM will 1) improve existing courses which include elements of these topics; 2) develop new courses for the anticipated Master of Science Degree program; and/or 3) develop new modules for existing programs and/or new short courses. Our plan to achieve this is to organize a workshop to incorporate the results of the impact study, as well as information learned from other presentations and discussions at Mweka's Conference. The workshop will be attended by Mweka academic staff and representatives from Tanzania's National Council for Technical Education (NACTE), for the following actions:

- Identify key issues from Conference summary sessions
- Group them in terms of relatedness (sub-themes)
- Brainstorm main issues in each sub-theme
- Detail each issue in terms of principle learning outcomes
- Translate each into sub-enabling outcomes and related tasks (these will become parts of modules)
- Discuss how to work them into Mweka's curriculum



- Set the context from the conference for each issue in the modules, as these issues were raised in relation to “key conservation challenges in wildlife management and tourism in a changing world” – this is very important. (i.e. make notes in course/module syllabi to clarify issues as they relate to past, present and future challenges)
- Review Mweka’s list of training modules/courses and identify areas already present in curriculum with elements related to these issues; improve areas where they exist and develop new modules/courses where they do not exist
- Discuss the proposal at a Mweka curriculum review meeting in early 2014, agree on the proposed changes and submit them to NACTE for approval.
- After approval by NACTE, implement the improved curriculum.

### 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference

A three-day Conference was organized by CAWM and held on the Mweka College Campus in celebration of the 50 year Anniversary of African Wildlife Management Training at Mweka. The Conference was entitled, Wildlife Management and Wildlife Tourism In the Changing World: Fifty Years of Wildlife Management and Tourism Training in Africa. The Conference brought together Directors of Wildlife and other government officials, representatives from other African wildlife management training organizations, NGO’s, and academicians from Africa, the United States, Canada and Europe. At the end of the conference, foreign invited participants attended a one-day field safari to Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

### **PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

The results of the impact study were presented at the Conference which was very useful, given that the majority of Conference participants were actively engaged in African wildlife management and/or were officials or lecturers at African wildlife training institutions. The conference was well attended and there was regional representation from across Africa. Many were Mweka graduates and had lost touch with the college after so many years. All were enthusiastic about attending the Conference to reflect on the past and engage in discussions on current and emerging wildlife management issues.

Several other oral presentations were also made by Mweka academic staff, showcasing Mweka’s past achievements and laying the groundwork for Mweka’s plans to address current and emerging wildlife management challenges. The profile of the College was revisited and awareness heightened in participants about Mweka’s curriculum and products. Dr. Manongi was approached by several participants after the conference regarding interest in sending students to Mweka from Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Ethiopian, Sudan, Ghana and Liberia. Pre- and Post-Conference surveys were administered to conference participants as a follow-up to the impact study. Responses are currently being analyzed using SPSS. Results will be included in the book along with the manuscripts from the impact study.

### **Wildlife Training Institutions**

In addition to celebrating the achievements of Mweka over the past 50 years, the conference also showcased other institutions for wildlife management training, including both national and regional wildlife schools. The second regional wildlife college, founded in 1970, was [l’École pour la Formation](#)

[des Spécialistes de la Faune de Garoua](#) (EFG) in Cameroon for Francophone Africa. It was followed by the [Southern African Wildlife College](#) (SAWC) founded in 1997 in South Africa, and more recently by the establishment of the Kitabi College of Conservation and Environmental Management (KCCM) in Rwanda in 2006 for training in the Albertine Rift region.

These regional wildlife colleges play a crucial role in the training of African protected area managers. However, curriculum changes often lag behind the “market demand” for certain knowledge and skills. In addition, long-term financing is needed for scholarships, faculty development and collaboration between the regional colleges and other training and educational institutions. In addition, current wildlife managers would benefit from continuing education that could be provided by the colleges.

While the regional wildlife colleges provide training for wildlife managers, **national wildlife training institutions** primarily provide training for game rangers and scouts in protected areas (though some have higher-level programs as well).

A few of the schools represented at Mweka’s 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference include:

- [Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute](#), Tanzania (presentation by Director Lowaeli Damalu)
- [Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute](#) (presentation by Director Prof. George Otiang’a Owiti)
- Botswana Wildlife Training Institute (presentation by Director Moemi Batshabang)

The Directors of these institutions recognized a great need for support for student scholarships, improved training facilities and equipment, and development of new courses and training programs that meet the challenges faced by wildlife professionals in the field.

### ***Other Related Results***

During a panel discussion with the Directors of Wildlife from many African nations, the topic of lobbying for wildlife conservation emerged. There was a great deal of interest in the topic and the suggestion was made for follow-up as a Post-Conference Outreach project. Toward this end, Mweka will prepare a Concept Paper describing proposed activities and outcomes to narrow down the scope and better define the task. The paper will include objectives, roles and activities and, if costs are substantial, possible options for funding. The students who attended the conference have a keen interest in this project and have continued to express interest in their involvement with it.

### ***Evaluation and Recommendations for Follow-up***

The impact study provided useful information and clear direction for curriculum improvements at CAWM. The Conference was well-organized and attended by officials and lecturers at other African wildlife management training institutions who have indicated their plan to also improve their curriculum based on knowledge gained through the study and Conference discussions. The Conference presentations were of high quality and promoted interactions which were valuable. In collaboration with other African wildlife management training institutions that participated in CAWM’s 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Conference, a third manuscript is also in preparation and will integrate information from across Africa’s regional colleges. Thus, the impact study was very successful and generated worthwhile information based both on Mweka’s self-assessment and the feedback it received from a number of participants both during and after the conference.



In addition to sharing the results from the impact study at the conference, current key wildlife conservation challenges in Africa were discussed in depth. Vital information that is of high value was generated. Thus, compilation of the Conference material and dissemination as a book will make a major contribution to field of applied wildlife management. It is anticipated that the book will attract wildlife managers, conservationists or environmental experts interested in wildlife management in Africa.

The book is also expected to be a must-read for undergraduate and graduate students interested in African wildlife management. The two impact study manuscripts will be completed in early 2014.

## 3

# Task B: Managing Extractive Industries to Protect Biodiversity

## B.1 MINING AND BIODIVERSITY IN DRC

The Democratic Republic of Congo is known worldwide for the wealth and diversity of its minerals. These include diamonds, gold, copper and cobalt, zinc, cassiterite, wolframite, coltan, tin and manganese. This sector is considered one of the principal development paths capable of moving the DRC out of its economic stagnancy.

A 2008 sector-based study conducted by the World Bank entitled “Good Governance in the Mining Sector as a Growth Factor” estimated that the mining sector could contribute \$5 billion to the gross national product (GNP) in DRC. This represents more than 50% of the current GNP, and potential fiscal revenues of \$730 million within the period 2013-2017.

A century of intensive mining activities throughout much of DRC has produced many negative impacts on its environment, most directly through the degradation and destruction of some of the world’s most diverse and irreplaceable natural habitats. Mining activities have also provoked the loss of biodiversity through associated over-hunting and poaching. This has diverse causes, including poverty and lack of food-security. The opening of prospecting activities (small-scale or industrial) in previously inaccessible regions attracts human populations, and local water, protein, or staple crops often cannot support these new residents. The construction of infrastructure in intact forested zones has ushered a rush of people who must eat and who have little time for labor-intensive hunting or agriculture, and yet they have few enforced environmental obligations.

Extraction methods similarly degrade ecosystem services, including pollution of watercourses from suspended silt and ground water from heavy metals. Long-term mining sites are also infrequently rehabilitated, as in the case of some “moonscapes” now evident in Katanga province’s copper zone.

The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) working in collaboration with other partners from the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group (ABCG) held a strategic and technical workshop designed to review and build responses to these and other threats to biodiversity and ecosystems services from poorly regulated mining and mineral extractions in DRC. The workshop entitled “[Mitigating the Impacts from Mining in the DRC: Workshop on Strategy and Practice](#)” was carried out in DRC's capital, Kinshasa on June 13-14, 2013. The workshop was organized by ABCG’s Mining and Biodiversity in DRC working group which is comprised of Conservation International (CI), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF).

WCS led planning for this workshop and was assisted by WWF and CI. A grant from the USAID Africa Bureau’s Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) provided funding for this working group’s activities, including the design and deliver of this workshop.

The overall objective of the workshop was to identify and promote the adoption of best practices in DRC's mining sector in order to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem service values. The overall results and deliverables from the workshop include the following:

- Increased awareness of international standards for best practices in mining and biodiversity;
- A review of case studies of results from the application of the mitigation hierarchy in the mining sector; and
- Identification of opportunities to strengthen the mitigation of biodiversity impacts through social and environmental assessments mechanisms

The workshop was held under the high patronage of the Ministry of Mines and assembled participants from the following sectors:

- DRC government authorities from Mining and Environment ministries
- Industrial mining companies active in DRC
- Civil society groups focusing on mining and environmental issues
- Donors and technical advisors
- International nature conservation non-governmental organizations (NGO)

More than 70% of invited institutions responded positively to the invitation ([see the participant list in the workshop report](#)).

## **2.0 Workshop Content and Structure**

This strategic and practical workshop was the first of its kind to address the negative impacts of mining on biodiversity in DRC. The workshop was carried out at *Centre d’Etudes pour l’Action Sociale* (CEPAS) in the conference hall *Père Boka* on June 13-14, 2012. The workshop included two full days of presentations, small group work, plenary sessions, and drafting of recommendations.



The workshop featured 18 technical presentations, followed by facilitated discussion to formulate specific recommendations. The main themes of this workshop were technical in nature, and included the following key dialogues:

- The mining sector in DRC
- Threat to World Heritage Sites
- ABCG background and work
- The Revised DRC Mining Code
- The Mitigation Hierarchy and International Best Practices for Mining
- Evaluation of artisanal mining impacts and tools for mitigation
- Integrated land use planning
- Environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental evaluation

Closing remarks from Kasanda NGOY, Secretary General of the Ministry of Mines, noted the Ministry of Mines' view of the importance of environmental best practices for the mining sector:

***"The mining sector has been the main driver of DR Congo's economic development for the last century and continues to be, but tomorrow and forever our children will require clean water, forests, and wildlife to undergird their pursuit of development. We at the Ministry of Mines remain engaged to work in consultation with the Ministry of Environment to afford conservation of biodiversity its warranted priority".***

***"This workshop's principal recommendation is the implementation of best practices in order to reduce negative impacts caused by mining activities. I assure the organizers of this workshop that my ministry will redouble its efforts to respect international best practices in order to better orient the DRC towards sustainable development".***



(l-r) Hon François NZEKUYE - Deputy Nat'l ; Mr Kasanda NGOY, Secretary General, Ministry of Mines; Mr Benoit KISUKI, Conservation International

Participants included four Members of Parliament, relevant technical experts from the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation & Tourism (Directorate of Forest Inventories and Management Institute for Nature Conservation, Department of Evaluation and Planning and Department of Sustainable Development) as well as the Ministry of Mines (Mining Cadastre, Mining Directorate of Environmental Protection, Technical Unit for Coordination and Planning and Service for Assistance and Organization of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining). US Government officials participating in the workshop included USAID-DRC Mission Director Diana Putnam, Jean-Solo Ratsisompatrarivo, US Forest Service Technical Coordinator to Directorate of Forest Inventories and Management (Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism), and Ken Creighton, USAID-CARPE Senior Global Climate Change Specialist/Regional Advisor. Richard Robinson, USAID-DRC Extractive Industries Technical Advisor, provided important guidance to the workshop themes and participant list.

**The workshop's final recommendations are as follows:**

#### *Artisanal & Small Scale Mining:*

- SAESSCAM, the Mining Ministry's Service for Assistance and Organization of Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining, should oblige these actors to affiliate within cooperatives, and reinforce their organizational capacity to respect environmental obligations for improved biodiversity conservation.

#### *Land Use Planning:*

- The Congolese government should evaluate the potential mineral resources and biodiversity on national territory which is not yet attributed for particular land use in order for these areas to be designated for artisanal mining, industrial mining and "no-go zones" (potential conservation areas) in order to avoid overlap.
- The Congolese government should put the Environment sector as the same level of priority as the Mining sector by adopting the objective of "Net zero loss of biodiversity". In order to

mitigate impacts from mining activities on critical conservation areas to a net zero loss result, all mining sector actors should be obliged to follow strictly defined mitigation hierarchy measures (avoid, minimize, rehabilitate, and compensate).

### ***Law and Policy:***

- Legal regulations regarding mineral exploitation should be reviewed in favor of biodiversity conservation, with harmonization of concepts and required expertise, adapted and translated into national languages.
- The Congolese government should respect the integrity of legal protected areas by cancelling all mining concessions ceded within them and also develop a strategy to negotiate evacuation of artisanal miners from these sites.

### ***Capacity Building:***

- The Ministry of Mines in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism should reinforce the capacity of actors (mine inspectors, civil society, public and private mining enterprises) implicated in the independent monitoring and evaluation of environmental obligations for the mining sector.

### ***Collaboration:***

- The Congolese government should create a legal consultation framework between the Ministries of Mines and Environment and their relevant services in order to resolve existing issues (and to avoid new problems) related to the attribution of overlapping concessions and protected areas.
- The Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism should elaborate a strategy for intervention and synergy with the Ministry of Mines, specifically with the Mining Directorate of Environmental Protection in order to more efficiently manage ecosystems threatened by mining activities.
- Public and private mining enterprises, artisanal miners, as well as the public administration must implicate local and resident communities in all steps in the elaboration of community development actions, adhering to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) standards.

## **Policy Brief: Some Considerations on Tradeoffs between Biodiversity Conservation and Mining Exploitation Laws in the DR Congo (CI)**

This draft brief explores the best ways to engage the mining sector in DRC to ensure that biodiversity and forests are not sacrificed in mineral extraction. CI's analysis shows that there is little to no legal guidance in cases of overlap between mining titles or quarrying permits and forest concessions. Recommendations include reducing mining activities in protected areas, addressing contributing factors to deforestation, mitigating the threat of violent conflict, and building peace. Critically important is harmonization of laws, terminologies and concepts used in mining, forestry and conservation sectors.



## **Policy Brief: Financial Disclosure and the Canadian Mineral Sector: Lagging Behind or Catching Up? (WRI)**

Although solutions to oft-mentioned "resource curse" of DRC and other Central African countries must necessarily be multi-faceted, one avenue is through financial disclosure and securities reform. For example, an important concern regarding all these matters is that little information—on payments to host governments, on environmental impacts, on displaced people, etc.—is available to the public and other stakeholders. Disclosure of government and company information on minerals and mining is important because it can help promote accountability and ensure compliance with the law. Disclosure can also protect government and corporations from being falsely accused of wrongdoings. Access to financial information (e.g., contracts, payments, revenues, etc.) allows citizens and other stakeholders to know how much a government receives for its natural resources and to monitor how public revenues are managed and used.

Mining and exploration companies incorporated in Canada comprise a significant proportion of those operating in developing countries around the world. Complaints about their behavior overseas are also not uncommon; a study<sup>1</sup> carried out by the Canadian Centre for the Study of Resource Conflict (commissioned by a mining industry association) revealed that one-third of 171 reported violations of corporate social responsibility between 1999–2009 implicated Canadian companies. It is therefore of interest to explore the instruments by which their conduct is overseen or regulated by Canada, with particular attention to financial disclosure. The overall goal of this document is to provide background information to this issue as it relates to Canadian companies operating in Africa. The specific objectives are to:

1. Analyze the global dominance of the Canadian mining
2. Assess the Canadian securities regulations regarding natural resource extraction and disclosure requirements
3. Explore other mechanisms that can potentially be leveraged to improve practices of Canadian mineral exploration and mining companies outside of Canada with a view to reducing biodiversity impacts in areas of high conservation value.

### **B.2 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE FOREST ASSESSMENTS**

Emerging industry standards for good environmental practice in the agricultural and plantation sectors (e.g. RSPO) require that areas deemed important for biodiversity conservation are not converted to agricultural use. These certification schemes use the criteria for High Conservation Value (HCV), originally developed by the FSC, to orientate companies towards the conservation of such areas. HCV areas can be identified at the scale of an individual plantation concession. However in instances where land suitable for plantations conflicts with biodiversity conservation priorities, industry stakeholders require this information *before* land is allocated for forest conversion. Where possible, the identification

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<sup>1</sup> The Canadian Centre for the Study of Resource Conflict. 2009. "Corporate Social Responsibility: Movements and Footprints of Canadian Mining and Exploration Firms in the Developing World", October 2009, Commissioned by the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada. [http://www.resourceconflict.org/ccsrc\\_report\\_0906.pdf](http://www.resourceconflict.org/ccsrc_report_0906.pdf).

of these High Conservation Value areas will occur at the national scale, through a process of land use planning.

WCS, MBG, WWF and CI are keen to ensure that future industrial agricultural developments take into consideration areas of important biodiversity. Plantation developments should be orientated to degraded lands and areas that are of low priority for biodiversity. The HCV criteria provide a useful framework for identifying such priority areas. But to use the criteria in the context of national land use planning, it is necessary to develop reliable and consistent methods for the delineation of HCV areas. The *limits and thresholds* for these HCVs need to be defined and agreed at the national level. For each HCV criteria, it is necessary for stakeholders to agree *when* a given value will be considered an HCV.

The aim of this project is to establish means and approaches to setting these thresholds for certain HCV attributes. The HCV attributes considered for this project will be those for which a reasonable amount of data exists, and those which will contribute added value to the process of land use planning currently underway in Gabon.

## **The themes addressed in year II**

This report presents the results of the second year of work on this theme. In Year II of this project the team has continued and completed data collection on endemic plant distributions, forest habitat types, great ape abundance, and the aquatic diversity of river systems. It builds on the work completed in year I on the distribution and abundance of elephants, and priority elephant conservation zones.

The analysis of this data presented in this report shows how the use of data in a conservation planning can approach the question of critical thresholds for conservation. Each method described here enables a type of zoning, or classification by priority. These classifications allow for the adoption of a threshold in the spatial planning process, such as the level of coverage of different types of habitat, or the area of forest necessary to support a viable population of an endangered species. The choice of these threshold values and interplay between them can then be the subject of stakeholder debate.

An additional grant was made to WCS in Year II to complete a technical report on biodiversity metrics for potential application in offsetting decisions. This report is now available in draft form.

An important objective of Year II was to test the suite of methods in the landscape of a national park to provide a detailed case study of the identification of HCV areas around a core protected area. Unfortunately this important objective has not yet been completed due to time delays in data analysis, and co-financing. It is hoped this exercise can be completed early in Year III, and the presentation of these results to the relevant stakeholders thereafter. This case study is critical to the presentation of the approach and its potential value in land use planning. The presentation of the results from this landscape case study is critical. The delay in its achievement has unfortunately had a knock on effect on the holding of the stakeholder workshop

Nevertheless, intermediate results from this project were presented at the ICCB meeting in Baltimore USA in July 2013, and at the IUCN great apes SSC meeting in Brazzaville in May 2013. A series of small expert meetings were also held in Gabon during the preparation of the biodiversity offsets report.

However, an opportunity to bring together industry and government stakeholders in Gabon to discuss these findings in the context of palm oil certification is still being sought.

Specific objectives and achievements for year II are shown in table 1 below:

**Table 1. Objectives and Achievements for Year II**

Activity	Organisation	Status
Improved abundance model for elephants in Gabon, with maps showing different conservation target thresholds	WCS & CI	
Completed abundance model for great apes in Gabon, with maps showing different conservation target thresholds	WCS & CI	
Improved training module on recommended techniques for faunal and botanical HCV identification	WCS/WWF/MBG	
Aquatic biodiversity sampling and priority mapping	WWF	
Combined priority setting methodology field tested in the landscape of one national park	WCS	
Technical report on biodiversity metrics in offsetting decisions	WCS	
Stakeholder workshop to present intermediate results	WCS/WWF	

### Activities and Outcomes:

[Project Report: Defining HCV Thresholds in Gabon: Year #2 Report: An Interim Report on Activities and Initial Results](#)

This report, authored by Tim Rayden of WCS, includes contributions from WWF and the Missouri Botanical Garden, who are also participating in efforts related to this task. Key accomplishments are listed below:

- Forest type mapping
- Improvements in the mapping of endemic plants: areas of endemism
- Landscape case study
- Conservation planning for endangered large mammals, including an improved abundance model for elephants in Gabon and modeling the density of great apes across Gabon
- Combining layers for HCV identification and spatial planning
- Development of training modules continued
- Prioritization of river basins by aquatic diversity

The full report is available at the link above.

### Linking HCV and biodiversity offsets

In light of increasing extractive industry activity in Gabon, and the emergence of a new draft law concerning sustainable development, it has become important to address the use of biodiversity offsets in conjunction with HCV assessments for future industrial developments. WWF proposed the



formation of an "offsets working group", with the aim of producing a "framework plan" for a practical application of the offset approach. An initial workshop on this subject was held in July 2012.

In this module of work, WCS convened a small group of biodiversity experts to develop the ideas discussed at the workshop into guidance for industry and government on three key aspects;

1. The impact mitigation hierarchy and the use of offsets
2. Assessing the biodiversity value of a project area (methods and approaches)
3. Identifying 'equivalence' and identifying the appropriate offset area

Additional funds from ABCG were secured at the end of FY 12 to support this activity. These extra funds supported the production of this guidance, and the participation of international experts, for example in the drafting of model TORs for biodiversity value assessment, impact assessment and threat assessment.

A draft report entitled "*Exploring the potential for biodiversity offsets to mitigate impacts of large-scale mining in Gabon: the Belinga case*" is now complete and will soon be published, following an expert review. The report is available from WCS Gabon. Technical briefing notes aimed at a wider audience will be circulated during Year III of this project.

### **Presentation at IUCN Great Apes Meeting [Part I](#) and [Part II](#), Tim Rayden, WCS**

Presentation given at IUCN Great Apes meeting in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, on the methodology and use of HCV to land use planning in Gabon.

## **Task C: Land Use Management Tools for Conservation**

To address the challenge of conserving biodiversity outside protected areas, conservation organizations have begun to assess the range of land and natural resource-use management tools on land outside the protected estate, especially on individual private property and community-managed common property, to achieve biodiversity conservation. Among these tools are zoning ordinances, environmental easements, land purchases and long-term leases, and measures to secure tenure for rural populations. Many of these approaches have yielded positive conservation outcomes in the U.S. and elsewhere and hold promise for wildlife management in Africa. The application of these new land-use management tools and approaches on privately-held lands depend in large measure on the law and practice of land tenure and natural resource property rights in the individual countries.

Weak land tenure governance adversely affects economic development, social stability and sustainable natural resource utilization. Conversely, sound governance engenders accountability, consistency and helps instill confidence in stakeholders (particularly agrarian rural communities) that their various land use rights are recognized, thus enabling an attitude of stewardship for the land and biodiversity.

In the past year, ABCG member organizations including AWF, JGI, TNC and WRI continued to collaborate on reviewing land tenure issues in key countries including Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; organized village sensitization meetings and implemented land use tenure actions; conducted research on compensation for property losses for private land-use restrictions in several countries; and developed a new benefit-sharing business model in communal conservancy areas.

### **Conservation Business Model Development (AWF)**

#### **Summary Report on: A Proposed Business Model for a Conservation Based Property in a Conservancy in Zimbabwe (AWF)**

In FY13, the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) continued to focus on improving understanding of the evolution of tenure relationships in Zimbabwe as part of the indigenization process. Efforts were focus on developing a working model and pilot restructuring for conservancies.

On the basis of the FY11 and FY12 achievements, AWF covered good ground on follow up work in FY13. AWF developed a new business model for a Conservation Based Property in a Conservancy in the Lowveld in Zimbabwe (see report link above). There are 22 properties that make up Save Valley Conservancy (SVC). This new model, which is built around a company structure with shares, would support long-term, sustainable management of conservancies, while also achieving Zimbabwe's Indigenization policy requirements (2007 Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act). Additionally, the model will incorporate communities as partners to achieve ecological, economic and social sustainability.

Recognizing the lack of traction at cabinet level, mostly due to the distraction from political activities around the national presidential and parliamentary elections during most of the reporting period, AWF proceeded with focusing on one property involving doing a full valuation, developing a model and soliciting input from communities.

AWF commissioned and completed field assessments by a consultant in the Southeast Lowveld were completed—one focused on the SVC, and another one in the neighboring CAMPFIRE area. In addition, socio-economic surveys in the areas were completed to inform the proposed business model.

The report with recommendations was presented to a Parliamentary Subcommittee and feedback is still awaited having faced delays from national elections that occurred during the period under review.

AWF expects this to showcase indigenization at a property level, and set a basis for a catalytic wave of transactions like this across the country. AWF considers this progress to be a very valuable exercise that can be used not only for other conservancies but for other properties in Zimbabwe as well.

AWF thus accomplished the set task of developing a model for the restructuring of “private” conservancies in Zimbabwe, done by focusing on one property while awaiting government feedback on the recommendations submitted to the Parliamentary subcommittee in FY12<sup>1</sup>. AWF has already fostered excellent relations with the new Minister responsible for this sector and is set to follow through on outstanding actions during FY14.

### **Launch of the Greater Mahale Ecosystem (GME) Steering Committee (JGI and TNC)**

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) collaborated with JGI and Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) to launch a GME Steering Committee, which will among others coordinate the development of an Integrated Management Plan for the GME and advance conservation of priority areas within the GME. The Steering committee, which comprises of technical staff from Kigoma and Mpanda District Councils was officially launched on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2013 in Mpanda District Town. The launch event was attended by Key local and national level stakeholders including the Director of Tanzania National Park, Director of Wildlife Division, Director of Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute and Regional and District commissioners for Kigoma and Katavi regions. All these stakeholders were impressed by the mission of the committee and requested a revision of the terms of reference for the committee so that they can also be included in one way or the other and therefore be able to provide technical and financial resources where necessary so as to enable the GME Steering Committee achieve its intended goal and objectives.

The launching of the district steering committee (a collaborative effort between TNC, JGI and FZS) was a significant achievement during this period. The TNC report, [\*Steps towards Implementing the Tongwe West District Authority Reserve for Mpanda District Council\*](#) provides more details on the launch of this steering committee in June, participants, as well as it’s intended objectives in supporting coordination

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<sup>1</sup> “Private” is in quotation marks because as per an amendment to the Zimbabwe Constitution all land is now owned by the government.

between NGO's and other partners in the achievement of conservation objectives within the GME (Greater Mahale Ecosystem).

A three-day meeting was held in Kigoma to review the Terms of Reference of the steering committee [[Terms of Reference for the Greater Katavi Mahale Gombe Ecosystem Conservation Technical Team](#)] and incorporate the comments from the regional and district leaders that were provided during the inauguration of the steering committee in June [[Report on the Exercise of Establishing a Local Authority Forest Reserve for the District of Mpanda](#)]. The meeting was attended by 60 participants from four districts including Kigoma and Mpanda and the two newly formed districts (Nsimbo and Uvinza). Other participants were the Regional Natural Resource Advisers, Chief Park Wardens and Park Ecologists from Mahale, Gombe and Katavi National Parks, Zonal Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) and Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) representatives. To be consistent with similar groups in the country, the title of the steering committee was changed from the Greater-Katavi-Mahale-Gombe-Ecosystem to *District Natural Resources Technical Committee* while the joint committee which consists of the leadership in the natural resource related departments of the district was named *Inter-District Natural Resources Technical Committee*.

The main objective of the district natural resource technical teams is to provide technical information and recommendations to all levels of district leadership for informed decision making on environmental conservation. The inter-district technical committee has the responsibility of harmonizing activities and actions between the four districts. Natural resource based NGOs are members of both the steering committee and the inter-district committee. The teams have the support of the existing district management structures that will forward decisions to the District Consultative Committees (DCC) and the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC). Training of Forest Scouts

TNC commissioned two researchers from Ugalla Primate Research Project to conduct a five day (7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> September 2013) training workshop for 12 Forest Scouts working in the Ntakata Forest in the GME under the local NGO known as *Tongwe Trust (TT)*. The objectives of the Training work that was held in Mlofweni camp in Ntakata forest area were:-

- To *build capacity* of forest monitors to better protect key areas of interest in the Ntakata forest;
- To *improve monitoring efforts* by standardizing data collection methods from a recent (2011-2012) survey of the GME that will allow us to compare wildlife abundance and threat intensity across GME regions, as well as to document unique species sightings, changes in forest condition, and overall provide continuous monitoring efforts of a critical ecosystem, where baseline data have already been collected by researchers from Ugalla Primate Project

## **Procurement of Field equipment for Forest Scouts**

In addition to the above training workshop, TNC procured a number of field equipment and materials for Forest Scouts. The equipment and materials that were given to Tongwe Trust so that they can be used by the Forest Scouts include:-

- Two Tents
- 3 Garmin GPS
- 40 AA rechargeable batteries
- 2 Ansmann battery charger

- 2 Olympus digital camera
- 4 Measuring tape
- 4 Bushnell cameras (each with 8gb SD card) and
- Rite in rain pen (x6) and book (x6)

TNC also provided a Grant of TZS 750,000 (approx. \$ 460) to TT to enable it transport and install solar and radio call systems at its forest camps in Ntakata forest within the GME. Installation of solar and Radio call systems have tremendously improved communication and coordination between Forest Scouts working in the remote area of Ntakata forest and their head office based in Kigoma town.

## Village Sensitization Meetings

Village sensitization meetings were and continue to inform communities about the process of developing a general management plan for the general land.

JGI reports that village sensitization meetings were conducted in target communities by district staff and surveyors from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Administratively this changed because the districts were sub-divided—Mpanda is now Mpanda and Mulele and Kigoma are now Kigoma and Uvinza. As a result, delineation of actual village boundaries and coordinates for 14 villages in Uvinza district, 9 villages in Mpanda and one refugee settlement (Mishamo) was completed.

Surveying of 270 residential plots at Vikonge village to accommodate families that have encroached the forest within the general land (and identified as Forest Reserve). This was identified as a need during the village sensitization process where village leaders proposed the identification of residential plots within the villages, for individuals who have established farms in the forest outside their village boundaries.

Eight awareness meetings were held at the village level from 11–15 January 2013 to inform communities about the process of developing a general management plan for the general land and in particular to seek their views and consent on the Mpanda District proposal to establish the Tongwe West District Authority Reserve. The meetings were held in the following villages: - Lugonesi, Mwese, Lwega, Mpembe, Majalila, Bulamata, Vikonge and Isenga. Before these meetings at the village level, one awareness and sensitization meeting for leaders at the Division and ward levels was held on 9 January 2013 in Mpanda town and was attended by the Mpanda District Council Chairperson, Division Secretaries for Mwese and Kabungu divisions, Ward Councilors for Katuma, Mwese, Mishamo and Mpanda ndogo wards. The meeting was also attended by Ward Secretaries from the above mentioned wards. The purpose of this meeting was create awareness and sensitize the local leaders on the process of developing a general management plans for the general land and in particular work of demarcating all General land in Mpanda district and create District Authority Forest Reserves for some of the priority conservation sites such as the Ntakata forest based on the recommendations of the Stakeholders' workshop that was held in Mpanda on 28–29th September 2012. The proposed District authority reserve is known as Tongwe West District Forest Reserve (see report titled [\*Steps towards Implementing the Tongwe West District Authority Reserve for Mpanda District Council\*](#); and points raised during the sensitization meetings: [\*HOJA ZILIZOJITOKEZA KATIKA SEMINA NA MAJIBU YAKE- Points Raised during the seminar and Responses\*](#)).

## **Draft District Forest Management Plans**

TNC reports that district forest management plans for Kigoma and Mpanda Districts have not been developed because of delays in demarcation of Forests in all general land in the two districts due to lack of a coordinating committee to take process forward. Now a Coordinating Technical Committee that was launched on 22 August 2013 comprising Technical staff Mpanda and Kigoma District has started functioning. The committee has also started addressing the boundary disputes between Lugonesi village and the proposed Tongwe West District Forest Reserve. Once the boundary disputes are resolved the committee will start coordinating the documentation of the District Forest Management plan for the entire Greater Mahale Ecosystem.

The GME Stakeholder Vision was an exercise subject to the government delays being experienced, and thus is incomplete as of writing this report. However, it is one of the key responsibilities of the newly formed Greater Mahale Ecosystem (GME) Steering Committee.

## **Mapping of Local Authority Forest Reserves**

JGI reports that Boundaries were demarcated by surveyors from the Forest and Beekeeping division. Surveyors and cartographers from the Forest and Beekeeping division travelled to Kigoma and worked together with the district land and natural resources officers and the neighboring villages to develop maps showing boundaries and areas demarcated for the LAFR's. The maps for Tongwe West and Masito LAFRs have been reviewed within the various departments in the Ministry and a number assigned to them. An additional 20 copies of the reserve maps have been printed and shared among stakeholders in both districts for a common understanding and potential land dispute clarification. In addition, 800 copies of district natural resources bylaws for Mpanda and Kigoma districts printed and distributed to villages. The copies are intended to increase the understanding of and adherence to the bylaws.

Maps for Local Authority Forest Reserves in Kigoma and Mpanda are shown below (Figure 7; Figure 8). Over 560,000 ha were established as local authority forest reserves.





## MPANDA DISTRICT

AREA 405.957.874 HECTARES OR 4.059.579 SQ KILOMETRES





## Human Threats to Biodiversity Crowd Sourced Mapping

A data collection program by forest monitors on human threats and biodiversity in the Gombe Masito-Ugalla area has been established to inform the process of establishing local authority forest reserves (LAFR) and overall general management plan. The data collected by forest monitors is uploaded into the Google cloud used to produce maps indicating threats, wildlife and chimp presence, and level of effort. Mapping efforts can be found via this link (<http://www.nafundi.com/tmp/jgi-tanzania.html>).

## Village Land Forest Reserves

Demarcation of general land forests from Village land forest was delayed by a new Government financial system until September 2013. Actual work to demarcate general land forest started in January 2013 after completing the awareness and sensitization meetings at village level as reported above.

Considerable actions around forest governance were not performed this reporting period due to delays in the Tanzania government. TNC and JGI are working within the government tenure system and require the government's work on demarcation of boundaries, approvals of plans, etc. TNC fully expects this logjam to be broken now that the Coordinating Technical Committee has been put in place.

## Research Reports (WRI)

WRI conducted research on compensation for property losses from private land-use restrictions. The research, conducted in partnership with Dr. Jane Dwasi at the University of Nairobi, focused on the law and practice of land-use restrictions in Kenya, Uganda and Zambia. It compared the findings from Africa with compensation principles in the U.S. ([Compensation for Land Use Restrictions – Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, in Comparison to the United States of America](#)) A written report was prepared that captures the data, findings and recommendations. WRI also finalized a research report that captures the main findings and recommendations from our research on overlapping land and natural resource rights ([Overlapping Land and Natural Resource Property Rights: A Comparative Analysis from Africa](#)). The report was submitted to the April 2013 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference and is also available on the web

([http://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2013/index.php?page=browseSessions&presentations=show&form\\_session=62&metadata=show&print=head](http://www.conftool.com/landandpoverty2013/index.php?page=browseSessions&presentations=show&form_session=62&metadata=show&print=head))

## Policy Notes

WRI prepared two draft policy notes on past ABCG research. One note captures the principal findings and recommendations on private land-use restrictions and the second, on overlapping land and natural resource rights. Both notes are still drafts and are currently being reviewed before they will be finalized for possible publication by ABCG. Titles of the drafts are: *Overlapping Property Rights: When Rights to Natural Resources Conflict with Rights to Land*, and [Police Powers and Environmental Management: Experiences from East Africa](#).

## Communications

Peter Veit of WRI delivered a PowerPoint presentation at the annual 2013 World Bank Land and Poverty Conference in Washington, DC in April 2013. The presentation focused on the findings and recommendations of WRI's research on overlapping land and natural resource rights ([Overlapping Land](#)

[\*and Natural Resource Property Rights: A Comparative Analysis from Africa\*](#), also [posted here](#)). Gaia Larsen of WRI made a similar presentation titled *Overlapping Land and Natural Resource Rights in Africa* at the International Congress for Conservation Biology (ICCB) conference in Baltimore, MD in July 2013 ([http://frameweb.org/adl/en-US/10623/file/1605/LarsenG\\_2013\\_Overlapping-Land-NRRights-ICCB-SCB.ppsx](http://frameweb.org/adl/en-US/10623/file/1605/LarsenG_2013_Overlapping-Land-NRRights-ICCB-SCB.ppsx)). In addition, WRI developed a short, animated video on private land-use restrictions—*A Farmer in Africa: Property Rights*. The video was ranked No.1 by GRIST—“26 Food Films you have to Watch” (<http://grist.org/food/26-films-every-food-activist-must-watch/>).

## 5

### **Task D: Support for Country 118/119 Tropical Forestry and Biodiversity Assessments**

ABCG supports the 118/119 country-level assessments carried out by USGS Forest Service-International Programs by identifying relevant regional and national experts to assist with the assessments. ABCG looks forward to continuing to link relevant contacts in target countries to enable this important work to move forward.

## 6

### **Task E: Food Security**

During Financial Year (FY) 2012, AWF conducted an analysis of the contributions of different production systems, including riverine fisheries and aquaculture, and small livestock husbandry to household production strategies in conservation landscapes in Southern and Central Africa (Zambezi & Kazungula Landscapes in Zambia, and Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape in D. R. Congo respectively). During FY 2013, AWF produced case study documentation on the institutional and material needs to successfully operate a goat production value chain run by a community based organization, and a similar for aquaculture for local community development to address food and nutritional needs, and the conservation of natural fisheries through reduced fishing pressure.

This was accomplished through engagement of a consulting firm that carried out site visits to the Siavonga goat production group in Simamba Chiefdom and the Chiawa community fish farming group in Lower Zambezi. A final detailed report covering operations of the two community livelihood strategies was completed by the end of FY13 and provides recommendations for follow up work to make such interventions effective to serve both livelihood improvement and conservation leverage. There is evidence that shows that with proper training and assistance, local communities can positively alter their impacts on the natural environment and increase their incomes simultaneously. In both Simamba and Chiawa, local incomes were increased, additional food protein was generated and sold to markets, and behaviors adapted to properly focus on sustainable approaches to livelihood development.

## Recommendations for future

Going forward, both cases highlight the need for proper planning and management. Lack of these aspects in the initial phases of any activities could result in long-term implications and limit the potential positive impacts of any program or initiative.

In the case of the breed improvement in goat husbandry, the in-depth analysis has shown that AWF initiated a positive approach by providing improved breeds to local goat-keepers. Local herders indicated that the improved breeds helped to increase their incomes and instill confidence that goat production can indeed be an income-generating endeavor (and not just a means of subsistence food production and safety net). However, longer-term planning on breed segregation, proper herd management, and prevention of local-breed pregnancies is imperative to maintain the benefits of the improved genetics. Failure to employ these critical herd management skills and techniques will result in the loss of any improved breed benefits.

Similarly, Chiawa Bream Farm highlights the positive contribution that aquaculture can have on a local community's access to animal protein while mitigating the pressures on local capture fisheries. The successful fish farm has employed good management skills and maintains a consistently high quality output from its operations. The success thus far has led to an additional, ancillary business—banana cultivation—that benefits from coexistence with a fish farm operation. Working with local communities from the beginning is crucial to ensure smooth operations. Fish farming is a very technical and delicate operation. As such, site selection, farm (and pond) design and construction are fundamental aspects of the development phase that can potentially create a winning (or losing) foundation for future success.

A noteworthy limiting factor in both of these cases (and, in fact, in most smallholder farmer/community farming initiatives) concerns access to markets. Smallholder farmers are inherently disadvantaged when compared to larger players in the agriculture sector. Farmers lack the volumes of the bigger operations and tend to lack the consistency of output. Community-based farmers also lack the resources to build efficient networks, research market conditions, and make rational, informed decisions about production, pricing and positioning.

Future interventions in these spaces should provide innovative mechanisms to allow smallholder farmers to participate in a more equitable and informed manner with the large-scale market actors. As these cases have shown, farmer-level interventions can have a positive impact on food security, income generation, and ultimately positive stewardship of the local ecosystems and local environments. However, much of this impact will remain limited until smallholder farmers can more effectively participate in the broader markets for agriculture and livestock. Access to markets and market information is one fundamental key to future success.

The resulting improved understanding of the opportunities and constraints associated with these production options for rural communities will provide guidance for constructing incentives to reduce the encroachment of farming into areas that are important for conservation, and work with local people to develop options for adapting to climate change.

Activities and accomplishments in 2013 included:

[Report: AWF Case Studies on Food Security and Conservation: The Impacts of Improved Goat Husbandry and Aquaculture on Local Food Security and Conservation in Siavonga District, Zambia](#)

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) works in the Zambezi landscape to support local community development with goals of preventing unsustainable land use and protecting wildlife and its corridors. To provide the economic incentives to employ good conservation practices, AWF worked with local communities in the Siavonga District to create sustainable, economically viable solutions that improve livelihoods and are at the same time rooted in conservation.

These case studies focused on two small initiatives in the District: goat production and aquaculture. This report assesses the resultant outcomes of these two small initiatives in terms of community engagement, food security, and the protection of wildlife and wild lands.

In the Simamba community, AWF aimed to capitalize on the available large herds of goats owned by farmers and to demonstrate that goats can be utilized as a reliable source of income to provide significant contribution to their livelihood. Voluntary goat farmers came to form the Simamba Goat Producers and Marketing Cooperative, which was formally registered as a cooperative in August 2010. Through extensive training and distribution of improved breed specimens, all provided by AWF, the participating farmers are now able to increase their output from goat rearing in a sustainable way. The goat program has resulted in farmers understanding the value of goat husbandry as an income-producing endeavor, and through the increased income, unsustainable means of generating income (i.e. charcoal production) have reduced, improving the conservation impact of the local community.

Aquaculture is another sustainable initiative to secure livelihoods, as pollution and over fishing of the Kafue River are threatening the river's ecological integrity. Crop cultivation, due to the climate and wildlife, can only be implemented with limitations.

To encourage aquaculture uptake as a source of both additional animal protein and additional income, AWF provided training to the members of the Kupfuma Ishungu Cooperative, which operates the Chiawa Bream Farm. The training—executed through the Department of Fisheries—focused on both the business management and technical aspects of operating an aquaculture business. Though smaller in scale, the fish farm has generated income for the local community, and reduced the unsustainable fishing pressures on the local river systems.

While both these programs have shown success in the local communities, challenges do remain. Marketing—including access to markets, access to market information, and necessary volumes—is a consistent challenge for local communities, given the transport networks and lack of information dissemination. Supplies of inputs, and continual technical advice, have also limited the potential of these operations.

However, as challenges do remain, these two small AWF initiatives have shown that business development initiatives, when properly aligned within a proper conservation context, can improve both livelihoods and the very ecosystems on which those lives depend.

[Report: Potential contributions to food security from scaling up agroforestry and improved soil and water management practices in Burkina Faso](#)

This paper documents the evidence of the impact and benefits associated with improved land and water management practices implemented by local farmers in the Central Plateau of Burkina Faso to cope with land degradation. It also highlights the key barriers to scaling up these practices and recommends ways to overcome the most important ones. It also identifies opportunities to scale up their adoption to boost crop yields and contribute to increased food security.

This paper is based on existing literature and compiles the findings of the “[Atelier National de Plaidoyer sur la Régénération Naturelle Assistée](#)” organized by [Réseau MARP Burkina](#) in March 2013. This workshop convened for the first time farmer innovators in farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR), high-level officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and various local and international civil society organizations. At the workshop the participants heard of various success stories of FMNR and discussed the enabling factors and constraints to these individual farmers’ success. They also sketched preliminary recommendations regarding the establishment of a national strategy and incentives to promote FMNR.

## 7

# Task F: Addressing Global Climate Change through Adaptation and Actions in Woodlands, Grasslands and other Ecosystems

The conservation experts that developed the Dar Vision identified one of the key components of the vision as: promot[ing] climate change mitigation, and climate adaptation for biodiversity and people (including: ensuring Africa plays a significant role in climate change mitigation advocacy; keeping African greenhouse gas emissions low; linking carbon credit schemes to poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation, integrating climate science in vulnerability assessments; undertaking disaster preparedness and mitigation efforts; ensuring multi-sectoral and multi-level collaboration and partnerships; and networking to share solutions). ABCG has targeted climate change adaptation and REDD+ readiness in 2010-2011 with BATS support under Task E: Emerging Issues. In 2012-2014, ABCG elevated Global Climate Change strategies to the level of a dedicated task, with a variety of approaches to addressing climate change.

### [F.1 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION](#)

For the past three years ABCG members Conservation International (CI), The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF) have collaborated to bridge existing knowledge gaps in adaptation. Building on the work conducted by the group in FY11 &

FY12 where activities highlighted the central role that human livelihoods played in the conservation adaptation work that all member organizations were engaged in, the activities in FY13 focused on the integration of the human response to climate change into conservation vulnerability assessments. Conservation vulnerability assessments often focus only on the direct impact of climate change on biodiversity (e.g. range shift in response to higher temperatures or altered rainfall regimes). This narrow focus means that we may only be partially accounting for the true impact of climate change. Human populations are also responding to climate change and will continue to respond to reduce their vulnerability and take advantage of new opportunities that climate change creates. The impact these changes in human behavior have on biodiversity are the “indirect impacts” of climate change, and understanding them is essential to identifying effective and appropriate conservation interventions. The goal of the work is to mainstream the incorporation of the human response to climate change into conservation climate adaptation planning through worked examples. Highlights from the FY13 work plan include:

- Development of a methodology to integrate the human response to climate change into conservation vulnerability assessments.
- White paper documenting the application of the methodology for three common conservation targets (species, sites, and regions) and the implications for conservation priorities in southern Africa. Available online at the ABCG website.
- WCS and CI held a two day writing workshop in New York (September 26<sup>th</sup>–27<sup>th</sup> 2013).
- Informal outreach led to the identification of an analysis of human vulnerability to climate change, and secured the agreement that allowed us to use the underlying data in our analysis.
- A couple members of the group also published a manuscript in *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* entitled “Accommodating the human response for realistic adaptation planning: response to Gillson et al.” Available online at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2013.06.006>, extending the ideas discussed in the group.

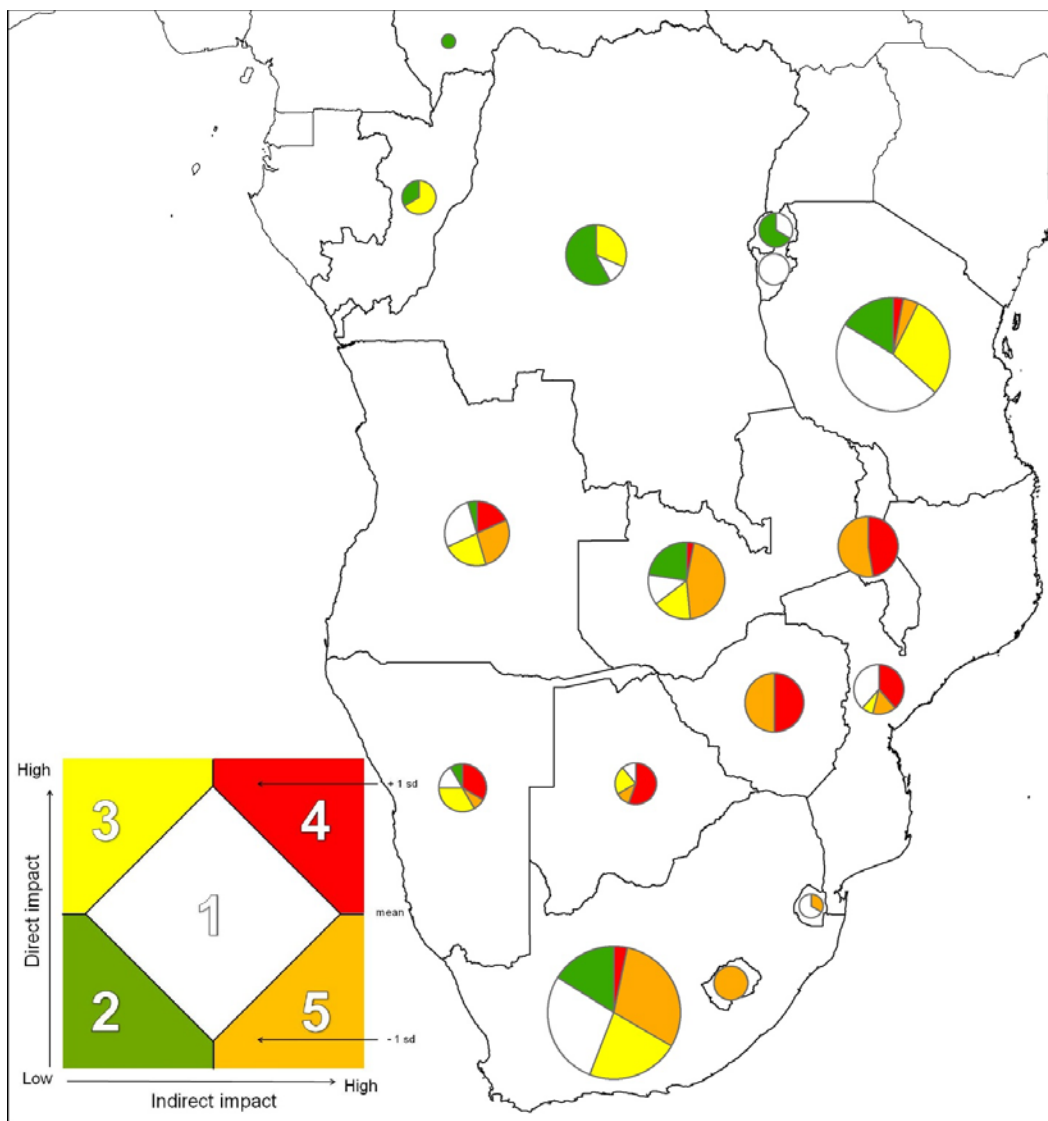
### Activities and interim results

The group outlined three sets of activities to engage in FY2013 to achieve the objective of mainstreaming the incorporation of the human response to climate change into conservation climate adaptation planning. We provide a brief summary of progress towards each below.

#### [White paper on the integration of the human response to climate change into conservation vulnerability assessments and identification of conservation priorities in Africa](#)

The group completed the white paper entitled *A systematic approach to incorporate the human response into climate change conservation planning*. The white paper outlines the methodology developed by the group to incorporate spatially explicit information on the human response to climate change into conservation vulnerability assessments and details the application of methodology in three case studies in southern Africa. An example output from the white paper is included in Figure 13. A full version of the white paper is available on the ABCG website.





**Figure 3.** Example output from the white paper on the incorporation of the human response to climate change into conservation adaptation planning

Note: Country level of summary of 331 IBAs in the SADC region categorized based the forecasted prevalence direct and indirect climate change impacts in 2050. Direct impact to climate change is expressed as the forecasted species turnover due to climate change by 2050 (higher values indicate greater species turnover). Indirect impact of climate change is expressed as forecasted impact of climate change on human population within a 50km<sup>2</sup> radius of the IBA (high level indicate human populations will be more impacted by climate change). Pie charts indicate the proportion of each country's IBAs that fall into each impact profile.

Two internal writing workshops contributed to the development of the white paper. CI hosted a writing meeting from June 10<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup>, 2013 with CI and WCS members to revise a preliminary draft of the white paper and to outline additional analysis required to complete the white paper. WCS hosted an additional writing meeting with CI and WCS in New York from September 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> to make revisions to the white paper and begin outlining the scientific paper.



## **Informal meetings with development NGOs and academics to better understand human vulnerability assessments, collect data and foster interdisciplinary approaches to adaptation.**

Outreach efforts to NGOs and academic intuitions led to the identification and collection of eight spatially explicit forecasts of the impact and/or vulnerability of human populations to climate change. References for each dataset collected are listed below. After identifying the Midgley et al. (2011) dataset as the dataset best suited to a regionally analysis, the group spoke with the authors of the report in December 2012 to ensure that it was applied in a manner consistent with the reports development.

CCAPS (2011) "CCAPS (Climate Change and African Political Stability) Climate Vulnerability Model." Austin, TX: Robert S. Strauss Center for International Security and Law at The University of Texas at Austin, 2011.

Global Adaptation Institute. Global Adaptation Index: Measuring What Matters. Washington, DC: Global Adaptation Institute, 2011. <http://index.gain.org/>.

Midgley, S. J.E., R.A.G. Davies, and S. Chesterman. (2011) Climate Risk and Vulnerability Mapping in Southern Africa: Status Quo (2008) and Future (2050). For the Regional Climate Change Programme for Southern Africa (RCCP), UK Department for International Development (DFID). Cape Town: OneWorld Sustainable Investments, 2011.

Samson, J., D. Berteaux, B. J. McGill, and M. M. Humphries. (2011) Geographic Disparities and Moral Hazards in the Predicted Impacts of Climate Change on Human Populations. *Global Ecology and Biogeography* 20, no. 4 (2011): 532–544. doi:10.1111/j.1466-8238.2010.00632.x.

Thornton P., Jones P., Owiyo T., Kruska R., Herrero M., Kristjanson P., Notenbaert A., Bekele N., & Omolo A. (2006) Mapping climate vulnerability and poverty in Africa. 171.

Thow, Andrew, and Mark de Blois. (2008) Climate Change and Human Vulnerability: Mapping Emerging Trends and Risk Hotspots for Humanitarian Actors. Technical Annex and Additional Maps. Bath, United Kingdom: prepared by Maplecroft for the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2008.

UNISDR (2011) Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction. Geneva, Switzerland: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

Wheeler, David.(2011) Quantifying Vulnerability to Climate Change: Implications for Adaptation Assistance. CGD Working Paper 240. Washington, D.C.: Center for Global Development, 2011.

Williams, Craig, and John Marinos. (2012) Global Focus Model. Bangkok, Thailand: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2012.

## **Begin drafting scientific paper on the integration framework**

Based on the white paper completed during FY2013 the group began drafting a scientific paper to ensure the work was documented in the scientific literature. WCS hosted a two day writing workshop on September 26/27 of 2013 to outline the structure of the scientific paper. The group is on track to complete the scientific paper in FY2014.

## F.2 CLIMATE MITIGATION – REDD WORKSHOPS

As increasing funds have been available for REDD+ work, ABCG members determined that there were sufficient opportunities for training and capacity building on REDD+ elsewhere. Therefore, this task was “graduated” from the ABCG portfolio in FY2012.

## F.3 WOODLANDS AND TRADEOFFS

Woodlands are important ecosystems in Africa that contain significant biodiversity. Currently, many woodland ecosystems are being cleared or degraded at an unprecedented rate across Africa and this loss will have a serious impact on biodiversity and greatly contribute to ongoing carbon emissions. In 2011 ABCG partners recognized the importance of having a work plan that developed methodologies to help identify and prioritize those woodland areas that will achieve large conservation and mitigation gains, so as to achieve the greatest return on limited conservation and REDD+ resources. Such interventions should also attempt to minimize social cost, and increase woodland connectivity to enhance resilience to climate change and human pressures.

In 2011, three ABCG partners, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), and African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) developed a concept “Carbon Flux under Conditions of Climate Change: Woodlands, trade-offs and Climate change” with an overall aim to provide methods and case studies of the best ways to integrate the objectives of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and biodiversity. Three case study areas were chosen: Murchison Falls-Semliki landscape in Uganda (WCS), Imbirikani Group Ranch in Kenya (AWF), and Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem (JGI). In each landscape, the case studies would be generated by different stakeholder groups including REDD+ project developers, government stakeholders and planners in African countries with substantial woodlands as well as the funders of Climate change (adaptation and mitigation) in Africa (such as USAID). This concept was successfully funded in the 2012-2014 Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) for USAID/Africa process.

The project is predicated on the notion that by getting the right stakeholders in the room and then providing them with better access to data and a methodology to integrate that data into the decision making process, more informed decisions can be made about future land-use in each the landscapes. Project engagement utilizes a two workshop format, where the first workshop was designed to present the methodology and solicit additional information and the second workshop is intended to present refined results and develop a communication strategy. Project work was initiated in FY12, with activities planned through FY14. Highlights from the 2013 workplan include:

- Refinement of the landscape scale analysis framework that facilitates conservation planning through a transparent and stakeholder driven process. The protocol allows users to explore trade-offs between achievement of conservation objectives, and balancing those objectives with constraints and demands by other stakeholders (eg. tourism, ecosystem services, extractive industries).

- Development of an initial Marxan database for both the Masito-Ugalla (JGI) and Kilimanjaro (AWF) landscapes with biodiversity, ecosystem services, and socio-economic data, and initiation of scenario development to explore trade-offs.
- Initial workshop in Masito-Ugalla Landscape (JGI) in Kigoma (July 2, 2012) that brought together 20+ representatives from government, industry, donor, NGO, and academic institutions to present methodology for the analysis and solicit input on data and scenarios considered. The full workshop report will be available on the ABCG website.
- Second workshop in Murchison-Semliki Landscape (WCS) in Kampala (July 2, 2013) that brought together 20+ representatives from government, industry, donor, NGO, and academic institutions to present findings from the refined analysis and discuss communication strategy.
- Initial workshop for the Kilimanjaro Landscape (AWF) in Nairobi (September 18-19, 2013) that brought together 20+ representatives from government, industry, donor, NGO, and academic institutions to present methodology for the analysis and solicit input on data and scenarios considered.
- Presentation of the trade-off assessment methodology at the International Congress for Conservation Biology (Baltimore, Maryland, USA July 21-25, 2013). Talk titled " *Optimizing tradeoffs in woodland ecosystems: carbon, conservation and communities*"

## Publications and Documents

Meeting Report: [Using Marxan as a tool to make scientifically sound decisions considering trade-offs involving conservation actions and development under climate change in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem, Tanzania](#)

The Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) with technical support from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) held a two day workshop at the JGI's Education Center in Kigoma on 23-24th of May 2013 to expose conservation managers, planners, members of the development community and government to these relatively new tools and how they can be used to make better decisions for all concerned. We aimed to do this through analyzing a case study of the trade-offs between biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration and development in the Greater Mahale Ecosystem in western Tanzania.

Forests and miombo woodlands are important ecosystems in Tanzania with important plant and animal biodiversity. Currently, these woodlands are being cleared or degraded at an unprecedented rate. This loss will have a serious impact on biodiversity and greatly contribute to ongoing carbon emissions, but also impact our ability to mitigate climate change in the region. It is therefore important to identify and prioritize forest and woodland areas that will achieve large conservation and mitigation gains, so as to achieve the greatest return on limited conservation and REDD+ investment. Such interventions should also attempt to minimize social cost, and increase forest and woodland connectivity to enhance resilience to climate change and human pressures. This USAID funded project aims to provide case studies of how to integrate the objectives of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and biodiversity for REDD+ into one overall goal that maximizes the three objectives. The planning framework and scenario planning approach is designed to allow stakeholders to identify clear trade-offs and prioritize robust investments at the landscape scale. This workshop was designed as the first in a series of two workshops to support the process of developing an integrated general management plan for the Greater Mahale Ecosystem. The second workshop will be build upon

the data collected and information solicited during this workshop and support a second round of analysis and presentation of final results at a second workshop in early 2014.

This report provides a summary of the two-day meeting, including a full agenda and participants list. The meeting was well attended with the Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) including Chief Wardens of all three National Parks in the region (Gombe, Mahale Mountains and Katavi National Parks), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), local and regional governments from Kigoma and Mpanda regions and other stakeholders.

The workshop concluded with a discussion of what would happen next in the analysis. Participants were advised that the next workshop would likely take place in early 2014, and participants should be prepared to comment on data and scenarios as they continued to be developed in the months leading up to the next workshop. Specific action items outlined below:

1. Follow up with workshop participants as data layers are developed. Two layers in particular were flagged by participants as needing review
  - a) Standing biomass (carbon) estimate inside Katavi National Park. Several participants expressed concern that the current mapping underestimated carbon within the park
  - b) Riparian areas - Riparian areas are an important conservation target within the region, but their inclusion in Marxan led to fragmented solutions.
2. Explore expanding the scope of the analysis to the entire Mpanda district which is currently in the process of developing a land use plan.
3. Present findings of the final analysis to TANAPA in Arusha. Many attendees felt that the methods used in the analysis should be presented to the TANAPA and could be applied more broadly within their work.

Meeting Report: [\*Navigating Trade-offs in Landscape Scale Planning: Biodiversity, Oil, Timber, Carbon and Agriculture – a case study of the Murchison-Semliki Landscape\*](#)

As part of the 2012 workplan, WCS conducted an initial meeting to explore targets for the social, biodiversity and carbon data that had been assimilated to date and to discuss the process of assessing trade-offs in planning. WCS held a two day workshop at the Metropole Hotel in Kampala (Acacia Avenue) on 27-28th August 2012 for conservation managers, planners, members of the development community and government. The area of focus for the workshop was the Murchison -Semliki Landscape in Uganda, one of six key landscapes identified in the Albertine Rift. The Landscape is increasingly under pressure from mining, timber extraction and agriculture conversion, and is also a site where WCS has a REDD+ project in development.

Based on feedback of attendees at the first workshop, WCS updated the data used in the analysis over the course of the next year and refined the scenarios and included in the analysis. The results of the more refined analysis were presented at workshop on July 3rd at the Metropole Hotel in Kampala. This report provides a summary of the meeting.

The workshop successfully achieved its stated aims. Beyond the most important aim of generating targets and an understanding of the future economic activities, the meeting allowed stakeholders to understand the planning process that is going to be undertaken and ultimately achieved stakeholder buy-in. The attendees of the meeting were very interested in seeing what the Marxan analysis with their objectives will produce and looked forward to the final analysis and report.

We agreed to write up the final tradeoffs assessment incorporating changes suggested at this meeting to make a full analysis incorporating the results of the relative priorities for different land uses. This report will highlight key trade-offs among competing land uses and conservation objectives in the Murchison-Semliki Landscape, and how decision theory can be used to help solving these complex problems. The findings of the analysis will then be summarized in a user friendly format with key recommendations highlighted for policy makers. The policy maker summary will be accompanied by an outreach campaign that will involve visits to key government ministries (Environment, Tourism and Energy) and other stakeholders to present the findings.

Meeting Report: [\*Using Marxan as a tool to make scientifically sound decisions considering trade-offs involving conservation actions and development under climate change in the Kilimanjaro ecosystem\*](#)

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) with technical support from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) held a two day workshop at the AWF's Conservation Centre in Nairobi on September 18-19 2013 to expose conservation managers, planners, members of the development community and government to MARXAN and how it can be used to improve decision-making. This was accomplished through case study analysis of the trade-offs between biodiversity conservation, carbon conservation, and development under climate change in the Kilimanjaro Ecosystem straddling the border of Kenya and Tanzania.

Forests and miombo woodlands are important ecosystems in East Africa sustaining important plant and animal biodiversity and delivery of ecosystem services. Currently, these woodlands are being cleared or degraded at an unprecedented rate. This loss will compromise biodiversity, ecosystem services, and contribute significantly to ongoing carbon emissions, but also compromise our ability to mitigate climate change in the region. It is therefore important to identify and prioritize forest and woodland areas that will achieve large conservation and mitigation gains considering their conservation value in the contemporary context and that under climate change, so as to achieve the greatest return on limited conservation and REDD+ investment. Such interventions should also attempt to minimize social cost, and increase ecological connectivity to enhance resilience to climate change and human pressures. This USAID funded project aims to provide case studies of how to integrate the objectives of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and biodiversity for REDD+ into one overall goal that maximizes the three objectives while minimizing impacts on competing land uses. The spatially explicit planning framework and scenario planning approach is designed to allow stakeholders to identify clear trade-offs and prioritize robust investments at the landscape scale. This workshop will review the tools, modeling approach, data inputs, and preliminary results to set the stage for another round of analysis and presentation of final results at a second workshop in early 2014. Both workshops will inform the process of developing an integrated general management plan for the Kilimanjaro Ecosystem.

This report provides a summary of the two-day meeting. The agenda and list of participants for this workshop can be found in the link above. The meeting was well attended with members of USAID, Birdlife, Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Ministry of Energy and Minerals, School of Field Studies, and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI).

The workshop concluded with a discussion of what would happen next in the analysis. Participants were advised that the next workshop would likely take place in early 2014, and participants should be prepared to comment on data and scenarios as they continued to be developed in the months leading up to the next workshop. All participants expressed interest in taking part in that process. Participants also expressed great interest in the steps that would follow after the next workshop and how the plan and outcomes of the workshops would be communicated to other government ministries and to stakeholders in the landscape. Specific action items outlined below:

1. Follow up with the experts and additional data sources identified in during the workshop. Participants identified over 15 additional datasets, and 13 regional experts that they recommended to be consulting during the planning process.
2. Develop resource allocation strategies and future scenarios and storylines for the landscape.
3. Refine data sets (including SDMs) used in the analysis, and re-run the Marxan analysis to identify trade-offs in the landscape.
4. Develop a communication strategy for workplan. Several participants expressed interest in widening the audience for the work, then to develop targeted communication materials for the individual audiences. It was also noted that while the internal discussion about the future of the landscape was dominated by the threats to the landscape, it is critically important that we expand our audience for the work we are able to use a positive narrative to communicate with people in the landscape.
5. Set-up a dropbox account for the project to facilitate data sharing and collaboration

Presentation: [\*Optimizing tradeoffs in woodland ecosystems: Carbon, Conservation and Communities\*](#)

Presentation given by Dan Segan at the International Congress for Conservation Biology (Baltimore, MD, July 2013) that covers the trade-off assessment methodology used in the ABCG project.





**Figure 4 [I] Geoffrey Mwedde providing an overview of the pipeline analysis**



**Figure 5. Break out group discussing pipeline analysis**

## **F.4 CLEAN ENERGY AND ECO-CHARCOAL**

Through ABCG collaborative work, both African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) aim to build knowledge on clean energy programs and to review existing programs to inform ongoing conservation efforts to enhance uptake of these technologies at a scale that provides meaningful conservation leverage through REDD+ initiatives. To achieve this objective there needs to be a better understanding of why the adoption of fuel efficient technologies has been relatively slow given the wide spread promotion of such alternatives.

In FY12, a review of household clean energy technologies for lighting, charging and cooking in Kenya and Tanzania was undertaken by GVEP as a consultant with special focus on Mbirikani in southern

Kenya and Kigoma in Tanzania. The review included details on energy technology suppliers in both countries. Some of the findings of the review indicated that promotion of energy technologies such as improved cook-stoves and biogas has been ongoing in Kenya and Tanzania for several decades, however, the uptake of the technology remained relatively low. Many initiatives initially disseminated energy technologies for free which left the end user with a sense of entitlement and reluctance to pay for these technologies on a commercial basis.

### **Objectives and Activities for FY13**

In FY13, AWF & JGI continued building on activities initiated in FY 2012 to generate knowledge and understanding on alternative clean technologies and reinforce ongoing REDD+ programming in East Africa. These activities included the following.

In FY13, findings from the analysis conducted in FY12 on clean energy technologies in East Africa that provide recommendations to the conservation community, informing future strategies on the promotion of clean energy technologies were finalized and distributed digitally to stakeholders and also disseminated to local communities in southern Kenya in February 2013 and at an ABCG event in September 2013.

As a follow up to the clean energy technology review study that was concluded in the early part of FY13, a feedback workshop was held ([\*Review of Household Clean Energy Technology for Lighting Cooking and Charging in East Africa: Feedback Workshop from Mbirikani Site Survey\*](#)). The workshop involved Mbirikani Group Ranch Leadership and members of the Community. Institutions dealing with Clean Energy products such as Woodlands Trust that deals with cook-stoves, Sun transfer dealing with Solar products, institutional representatives from schools, micro-credit institutions like Small Micro Enterprise Project (SMEP), Equity Bank, etc., participated in the workshop and got the opportunity to display their products to the community participants.

The other recommendation from the study that was implemented was a study tour which was conducted for two women's groups from Olbili and Oltaisika (Mbirikani Group Ranch)—a total of 21 women and 4 men. The study tour was to Monduli District in Tanzania, where the groups visited one of the successful projects named Maasai Stove and Solar. After the study tour, the landscape team, in conjunction with the management team of the Maasai Stove project, are exploring the possibility of replicating the project in Mbirikani as the women groups expressed interest in setting up the project in their respective areas. This is now part of the FY14 follow up work.





**Figure 6.** Mbirikani women from Olbili ,Oltiasika and Lemasusu villages when they visited Maasai Stove project in Monduli. Photo courtesy AWF.

## Outreach

An ABCG thematic event was held on 24<sup>th</sup> September on *Clean Energy Technologies for Cooking and Lighting—Barriers and Breakthroughs* which featured the work in this task and highlighted some important approaches for supporting effective clean energy technology adoption. An event summary and full webcast are available at [Clean Energy Technology for Cooking and Lighting—Barriers and Breakthroughs: Event Summary](#).

Two JGI staff members visited key sites within Tanzania adopting and developing clean energy technologies. The sites were identified based on recommendations from the study conducted by GVEP in 2012. Key technologies were identified for piloting in Kigoma.





**Figure 7.** Women in Monduli installing the Maasai stove (left); installed chimney (right). Photo courtesy AWF.

The Clean Energy Workshop was held from October 30–31, 2013 in Kigoma, Tanzania. JGI and partners decided to organize a workshop that targeted key organizations and representatives from Kigoma and Dar es Salaam to share results from the GVEP study, in particular:

- Share assessment findings on clean energy options in Kigoma.
- Facilitate experience and technology sharing.
- Link clean energy technology entrepreneurs with financial institutions and encourage investment in clean energy technologies.

Forty seven people attended the Clean Energy Workshop held in Kigoma. The event generated notable interest in the topic. Participants represented district and regional governments, implementing NGOs, research institutions, community based organizations, financing/credit institutions, gas sellers, artisans making improved charcoal stoves, health center, institutions using firewood and/or charcoal (such as the prison), businessmen involved in making charcoal and bricks. Find the workshop report, titled [\*“Training Workshop on Clean Energy: Promotion of Alternative Energy and Energy Saving Technologies”\*](#).



**Figure 8.** Demonstration of a solar cooker and to the right food cooked during the workshop using a solar cooker in Kigoma, Tanzania. Photos courtesy JGI.



**Figure 9.** Poster on Improved wood and charcoal stoves by Arti Energy, and a cooking demonstration to the right. Photos courtesy JGI.

Additional funding from USAID–Tanzania supported this workshop.

### **Output:**

Arti Energy—a collaboration between Appropriate Rural Technology Institute Tanzania (ARTI-TZ) and ARTI Energy Limited—visited the urban areas after the workshop and promoted fuel efficient stove (Envirofit® improved cookstove). There was a lot of interest and they received over 60 orders. Follow-on activities include working with a few organizations such as Arti Energy to promote and pilot improved technologies to both individuals and institutions, as a strategy to reduce the use of charcoal/firewood and ultimately reduce pressure on the Gombe Masito-Ugalla forests.

## **F.5 GRAZING MANAGEMENT AND SOIL CARBON**

In FY13, The Nature Conservancy implemented the following major undertakings to help advance the soil carbon project and model for Northern Kenya:



- Training materials on soil carbon and vegetation for conservancy monitoring teams ([Click here for the Namunyak workshop report](#))

Training of Trainer workshops were held in FY13 including 39 participants from 9 conservancies to train Grazing Coordinators from each conservancy and other conservancy representatives plus NRT Regional Coordinators. Grazing Coordinators now qualified to do training within the community and RCs can provide support as needed. The 9 conservancies represent 1,033,010 hectares and 79,600 people. In 2014 Melako and Namunyak will join to make 11 conservancies.

*Vegetation, soil, and boma monitoring training* for Grazing Coordinators who can continue this monitoring within their conservancies. In addition, Grazing Coordinators have conducted several community training workshops in each conservancy to plan grazing at the zone level. Of note, Lekuruki conservancy's grazing plan in the buffer zone has been on-going through all seasons and has been very effective – they are finding they have a higher conception rate with larger herds and have put 2 breeding bulls into each of their 2 holistic herds.

- [Training materials on harmonization of grazing bylaws](#)

Grazing by-laws have been harmonized across 15 conservancies to promote greater controlled movement of livestock within the conservancies. The process of adopting the bylaws at the village level is ongoing. In 2014, more focus will be given to ensure full adoption of the bylaws including developing training materials at the conservancies

- Training materials on scaling up holistically planned grazing in community areas

*Exposure Tours within Kenya in 2012 included* 7 conservancies participating in exposure tours to other conservancies that have been practising holistic planned grazing; with a plan for three exposure tours for new conservancies in 2013.

- [Report: NRT Conservancy Grazing Planning Follow up Report](#)

Follow up visits were conducted for the five conservancies that participated in the 2012 Training of Trainer workshops to monitor their progress. The conservancies visited include: Kalama, Westgate, Meibae, Mpus Kutuk, and Lekurruki.

Wet and dry season soil carbon and vegetation monitoring is now taking place across 200 sample sites. Within the project sites, over 200 permanent monitoring stations were sampled for soil, vegetation, and rangeland health assessment in seven separate conservancies. The samples were submitted to the labs for analysis and at this time are still being processed. Grass harvesting was undertaken in Westgate, Kalama, Lekuruki and Namunyak conservancies to ensure that, there is adequate stock of grass seeds needed for reseeding at the communal areas. Westgate conservancies have made some income through sale of grass seeds. More conservancies are expected to promote the culture of grass harvesting in 2014. In addition, there is ongoing awareness and implementation of grazing plans across five conservancies. Thirteen conservancies have developed grazing plans in various stages of readiness for implementation. Three conservancies established grazing blocks as part of their grazing plans. Click here for additional information on the [Kalama](#), [Lekurruki](#) and [Naibunga](#) plans.



*Training of Boards and Grazing Committees* included 5 conservancies in 2012 and a plan to form Boards & Committees in 4 additional conservancies in 2013.

- Vegetation monitoring database trialled and finalized

*A new vegetation monitoring database* was developed and tested in 11 Conservancies to facilitate conservancy-led rangeland monitoring. The devolved vegetation monitoring system has been established, the database is almost complete, and the grazing coordinators from 9 conservancies have been trained on vegetation monitoring protocols. Vegetation monitoring was conducted in 8 conservancies in 2013.

- 2013 grazing plans developed for five conservancies

Bunched herding within the bufferzone have been undertaken in Kalama, Westgate, Lekuruki, Naibunga and Iingwesi. Rotational grazing at the village level have also taken place, including the development of wet and dry season grazing areas in all the conservancy zones (but there are still some issues with implementation). Grazing blocks have been developed in some conservancies and will continue to be developed in others.

- Gully-healing in target areas (erosion gullies) across five conservancies

Two conservancies have been targeted in 2013 and more will be focused on in 2014. Improved grass cover will reduce water runoff.

- Analysis of soil and vegetation monitoring data for predictive soil carbon model finalized

In November and December 2012 and February 2013, NRT staff, at the direction of Dr. Ritchie and Emilian Mayemba, gathered additional 56 soil and vegetation samples to expand coverage from 2012 to include previously unsampled areas in Meibae, Westgate, Mpus Kutuk and Naibunga Conservancies. The additional samples were collected to help validate findings for all Conservancies currently envisioned as participating in the grazing management program and as part of a potential carbon offset project (e.g., Melako and Buliqo Bulesa). Additional sites were also added to help explain some of the discrepancies found during the first suite of sites (e.g., outliers with high carbon content on lava plateaus, and low carbon content in Samburu National Reserve).

These samples plus archived soils and plant material from previous sampling in February and August 2012 were sent to the CIAT-ICRAF soil analysis laboratory in Nairobi. Plant material was subject to a mid-Infra-Red (MIR) analysis for lignin and cellulose, and soils were subject to Mid- and Near- Infra-Red (MIR, NIR) analysis for soil organic carbon content.

- Potential partnerships for carbon project identified

In progress. TNC carbon finance team is exploring options with Disney and other major carbon buyers. The market is extremely low this year and there are very few buyers, so this process is being delayed but underway.

- Analysis of FY2012 soil and vegetation monitoring data completed

In November and December 2012 and February 2013, NRT staff, at the direction of Dr. Ritchie and Emilian Mayemba, gathered additional 56 soil and vegetation samples to expand coverage from 2012 to include previously unsampled areas in Meibae, Westgate, Mpus Kutuk and Naibunga Conservancies. The additional samples were collected to help validate findings for all Conservancies currently envisioned as participating in the grazing management program and as part of a potential carbon offset project (e.g., Melako and Buliqo Bulesa). Additional sites were also added to help explain some of the discrepancies found during the first suite of sites (e.g., outliers with high carbon content on lava plateaus, and low carbon content in Samburu National Reserve).

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In addition, further review of soil methodologies for the VCS revealed the need to measure bulk density (soil mass/cm<sup>3</sup>, which allows the calculation of soil carbon density per unit area to the selected depth (20 cm)) with volumetric and gravimetric analyses in the field rather than with a laboratory benchtop method. Consequently, Emilian Mayemba led an expedition in mid-late September 2013 to revisit all previous sampling sites and measure bulk density with the proper methods. These sampling dates and major data collected are summarized in the table below.

Because it is very important to analyze all samples with a common standard, further analysis of the SNAP soil carbon model (now accepted for publication in the peer-reviewed journal PeerJ) was withheld pending the ICRAF analysis. The submitted samples were not analyzed until October 2013, and further testing of the SNAP model is now underway, and a report should be available before the end of the year.

**Table 2. Summary of soil carbon assessment during Oct 2012-Sept 2013 under the ABCG grant**

ABCG grant NRT Field Sampling and Sample Analysis Activities 2012-2013								
Date	Locations	# Sites Visited	Vegetation	Soil Carbon	Bulk Density	Crop Nutrition analysis	ICRAF IR analysis	SU Lignin + Cellulose
Feb 2012	Namunyak, West Gate, Kalama, Sera, Lekurruki, Il Ngwesi, Samburu NR	92	x	x		x	x	x
Aug 2012	Melako, Sera, Buliqo Bulesa, Namunyak, Meibae, Mpus Kutuk	44	x	x		x	x	x
Nov 2012	West Gate, Kalama, Meibae, Mpus Kutuk, Samburu NR	36	x	x			x	Received box, analysis in October 2012
Feb 2012	Naibunga	20	x	x			Not yet submitted	
Sept 2013	Buliqo Bulesa, Melako, Mpus Kutuk, Namunyak, West Gate, Kalama, Sera, Lekurruki, Il Ngwesi, Samburu NR	136			x			

Further to these results, the final model and protocol for the VCS (Voluntary Carbon Standards) has been through both external review processes, the comments have been integrated into the model and it has been submitted for final approval. This is expected early in 2014.

## 8

# Task G: Bridging the Gap between Global Health and Biodiversity

## G.1 HIV/AIDS AND CONSERVATION

In FY2013, ABCG worked with consultant Daulos Mauambeta, former Executive Director of the Wildlife and Environment Society of Malawi, to develop a training program on HIV/AIDS and conservation for conservation professionals, their partners and local communities. We intended to partner with the Boma Wildlife Training Centre of South Sudan, as there is a great need for such training among high infection rates and very few resources in the country. However, due to the political situation and an inability to secure visas, we had to shift our attention to carrying out similar work in collaboration with the Jane Goodall Institute in Western Tanzania. Following development of the **training agenda** and finalization of the **ABCG HIV/AIDS and Conservation Manual**, a workshop was held in early November in Kigoma, Tanzania.

### HIV/AIDS and Conservation Manual

The Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group developed a manual on [\*HIV/AIDS and the Environment: A Manual for Conservation Organizations on Impacts and Responses\*](#). The manual provides background information on the origin of HIV, the nature of AIDS and the AIDS epidemic. It outlines the links between the disease and the environment, both on conservation capacity and on use of land and natural resources, showing how gender and poverty have a strong influence through a series of complex linkages. It then describes actions that can be taken to reduce impacts, to help maintain conservation capacity in organizations and local communities; to reduce unsustainable practices as a result of AIDS; and support AIDS-affected communities through alternative livelihoods based on sustainable natural resource use or other low-labor-intensive approaches. Finally, it outlines further needs for learning, collaboration and scaling up. It draws heavily on the work of several conservation organizations and programs working in this field, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa, and illustrates a wide variety of experiences.

## Training Workshop

In November 2013, ABCG and its member the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) held a training workshop on [Equipping Conservation Groups to Mitigate HIV and AIDS in the Workplace](#) in Kigoma, Tanzania. The workshop brought together 34 people from conservation NGOs, local government, national parks, and partner NGOs to review the impacts of HIV and AIDS on the environment, conservation staff, and local communities and to better equip these groups to develop workplace policies and programs to mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS. Organization of the workshop was led by Mary Mavanza of JGI-Tanzania and consultant Daulos Mauambeta. Mr. Mauambeta has long been an advocate for empowering conservation organizations to better address these issues; we were very pleased to have him serve as the workshop facilitator and trainer. Mr. Mauambeta shared many examples of how HIV and AIDS had negatively impacted conservation efforts, including a decline of wildlife populations in a Malawian protected area following infection of a large number of protected area staff, who were then unable to perform their duties.



Figure 10: Rachel Bitarabeho of JGI-Uganda summarizes the working group's discussion

Topics included:

- Background on HIV/AIDS and global trends
- Why the conservation community is vulnerable to HIV and AIDS

- Linkages between conservation and HIV and AIDS
- Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in conservation programs
- Developing an HIV and AIDS workplace policy

Pastor Magingi of ABCG member [African Wildlife Foundation](#) shared principles from the HIV and AIDS workplace policy that AWF adopted in 2004 to provide staff and families with information and resources on prevention and care. Key components of their policy include assurance of confidentiality, job security and employee benefits, provision of voluntary counseling and testing services, educational programs, treatment services, condom distribution, and medical services. Participants in the workshop were strongly encouraged to work with their organizations to encourage development of workplace policies and programs.



**Figure 11: Workshop breakout session. Photo: © Daulos Mauambeta**

At the close of the workshop, each participant was asked to write their individual commitments to take action for mitigating the impacts of HIV and AIDS in their organizations and in their own lives. These commitments include:

- Help in the formulation of an HIV/AIDS policy at my work place and supporting staff members to know their HIV status and get help where necessary
- Request date for meeting with other staff to advice how HIV/AIDS may spread in our workplace and to the nearby villagers
- By the end of the year, get myself tested for HIV
- Introduce an HIV/AIDS program in my environmental education program
- I will not stigmatize people with HIV/AIDS and I will sensitize others to do the same

Staff from the Jane Goodall Institute continued their work an additional day, during which they drafted an internal workplace policy on HIV and AIDS. This policy is now being refined and will be reviewed by all JGI country offices before it is finalized.

## G.2 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) AND CONSERVATION

The goal for this project is to increase collaboration among organizations working in Sub-Saharan Africa on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and freshwater ecosystem conservation projects, in order to achieve simultaneous health and environment goals through more holistic, integrated approaches.

### **Progress to Date:**

Water, poverty and environment are intrinsically connected. Areas of high endemism and biodiversity are usually relatively remote and as a result human communities living in close proximity to these areas tend to be impoverished with little to no access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities. Conversely, in the downstream reaches of rivers, acute water shortages are becoming the norm in some areas as the myriad stakeholders take up water to meet their disparate needs.

To achieve the task goal of collaboration, CI and TNC led the process to prepare a two-day workshop in Washington, DC in May 2013. Participants included ABCG member organization representatives, WASH practitioners, and other NGOs working in Sub-Saharan Africa. The primary goal of the workshop was to raise awareness of integrated approaches and to gather content for the guidelines. After the workshop, several participants drafted the guidelines chapters, which were compiled and circulated for technical review by 15 organizations, from both the WASH and freshwater conservation sectors.

The final product was launched at an event in early December 2013 and made available in print and on ABCG's website. Specific highlights include:

- The workshop design group included participants from ABCG members, the InterAction WASH Working Group, and other connections within those networks.
- Helen Petrozzola from the Training Resources Group was hired to assist with the final preparation and facilitation of the May 22-23, 2013 workshop. Her involvement was critical for gathering inputs from all participants as well as the production of the detailed workshop report and [executive summary](#).
- The workshop was the first time that WASH and freshwater conservation sector professionals have come together to craft an integrated vision for improved health, development and conservation goals. More than 30 health, development and conservation experts from a wide range of institutions contributed technical advice and strategic input.
- During the summer, the guidelines were featured at two international conferences in multiple events. The first was at World Water Week 2013 in Stockholm where the guidelines were featured in two seminars, *Nature Based Solutions: Opportunities for Collaboration* and [Collaboration in Watershed Management and Conservation](#). The guidelines were also highlighted in the Monday [World Water Week Daily](#). The second event was the WILD10 conference in Salamanca, Spain in October 2013. A workshop titled *Nature for Health* was sponsored by WASH Advocates, the Millennium Water Alliance and CI and outcomes were featured on [the WASH Advocates blog](#).



## *Freshwater Conservation and WASH Integration Guidelines: A Framework for Implementation in Sub-Saharan Africa*

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) have traditionally been seen as incompatible with biodiversity conservation. But this perception has been sustained by the lack of a comprehensive approach to integrating the two sectors, not because of insurmountable factors. A coalition of ten NGO's have signed their names to a joint statement expressing their commitment to bridge gaps in establishing technical programs, investing in watershed protection, policy development and advocacy (including a paradigm shift of the conventional funding model), and awareness raising on integration.

This report provides guidance to health, development, and conservation professionals in sub-Saharan Africa on how to plan, coordinate develop and achieve mutually supported WASH and freshwater conservation projects outcomes.

The perception of substantial barriers including few common objectives, stovepipe donor mentality, poor integration monitoring indicators, etc. holds little water as portrayed with this seminal document.

Also included is the full webinar recording (screencast): [Click here](#).

For a press quality version of the report, [click here](#).

### Workshop executive summary report

In June 2012, ABCG issued a report entitled, "Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: Experiences from sub-Saharan Africa" which found that there are numerous organizations and projects in Sub-Saharan Africa that are integrating WASH and biodiversity conservation on an ad-hoc basis. Building on that study, ABCG is developing programmatic guidelines for designing integration projects to conserve biodiversity and improve access to WASH services.

To that end, ABCG hosted a workshop for WASH and conservation NGO professionals and donors to increase awareness and understanding of the value of integrated programs, and to gather input for the development of Freshwater Conservation and WASH Guidelines. This effort was led by ABCG members, Janet Edmond and Colleen Vollberg of Conservation International (CI) and Sarah Davidson of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and supported by a working group made up of coalition members. The workshop was held at the US Forest Service offices in Washington, DC on May 22 and 23, 2013 with facilitation from Training Resources Group, Inc (TRG). An agenda can be found in Appendix B of this report. Twenty-six people attended the two-day workshop.

### Nature Based Solutions, a Seminar held during World Water Week, Stockholm, Sweden (Sept 2013)

This seminar opened with Nick Davidson from the UN Ramsar Convention on Wetlands highlighting how the Ramsar convention, focused on the sustainable use of wetlands, sees the potential for natural solutions to connect the WASH, conservation, and agricultural sectors. An introductory presentation from The Nature Conservancy framed the relationship between these sectors and explained the concept of natural infrastructure, or nature's capacity to compliment, augment, or replace services provided by traditional engineered solutions. The next series of presentations looked at both case studies (from World Vision, Catholic Relief Services, and The Global Water Initiative) and tools (from Conservation

International, Wetlands, International, and UN FAO) that successfully included a multi-sectoral approach or were intended to improve the implementation of integrated projects. The presentations emphasized that life does not happen sectors, despite the fact that NGOs, donors, and government ministries may be organized that way, so holistic solutions to WASH, conservation, and agriculture problems are needed.

As noted by David Coates of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity's David Coates, these presentations had a common thread of looking at achieving sustainability, no matter if it was from a WASH, conservation, or agriculture project point of view. Water fundamentally underpins all economic activities, which can promote or undermine water, food, and energy security. The challenge moving forward is to mainstream this approach, so it is occurring at different levels (local, national, regional, and global) so it can be brought to scale. This will require implementers and policy makers alike to think beyond mitigating the negative impacts of development on the environment, but rather seeing how the environment is part of the solution to this challenge.

Several of the organizations present (CRS, CI, TNC, WWF, and World Vision) are collaborating to advance this effort within their own organizations and with partners (please see the Joint Statement under the resources tab) as well as Wetlands International is part of a similar European-based group, the Dutch WASH Alliance. Following this seminar, members of these two groups met to discuss areas for collaboration and learning. One of several follow-up activities identified was to reconvene at a future World Water Week in Stockholm, to share progress, engage more partners in the discussion, and promote holistic solutions to development and environmental conservation challenges.

[Collaboration in Watershed Management and Conservation](#), a presentation by Sarah Davidson, The Nature Conservancy at World Water Week in Stockholm, Sweden (Sept 2013)

Sarah Davidson, International Water Policy Advisor, The Nature Conservancy, provided an overview of the issues that the WASH and Freshwater Conservation group have been developing as well as an introduction to the integration guidelines that were in development at that time.

#### [Monday World Water Week Daily](#)

The daily newsletter of World Water Week highlights ABCG members' work on integrating WASH and freshwater conservation, emphasizing the importance of building partnerships and aligning agendas. Colleen Vollberg, Senior Manager for Freshwater and Biodiversity Policy at Conservation International, was featured in the article discussing the integration guidelines and ABCG's work on this issue.

## Task H: Forecasting and Analyzing Conservation Needs and Building Capacity on Critical Issues

### H.1 LARGE SCALE LAND ACQUISITION

Over the past decade Africa has experienced a significant increase in large land acquisitions. While there are varying statistics on the number of parcels and hectares that have been transferred, there is consensus that large land acquisitions have increased, transactions are happening more frequently and while this is a global phenomenon, Africa is the most impacted. Of the 203 million hectares of land deals reported worldwide between 2000 and 2010, two-thirds is in Africa. Over 2.5 million hectares have been purchased in Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Sudan and Mali since 2004 according to an IIED, FAO and IFAD study. Most literature refers to the three F's to explain the drivers of this trend: Food, Fuel and Finance. This trend, which is underpinned by economic development, has enormous risks and opportunities. The key challenge for Africa is how to harness this economic development while simultaneously improving community livelihoods and conservation. While international voluntary guidelines for large land acquisitions have been adopted, more work is required at the local, national and global level to ensure environmental and social safeguards.

In FY12, large-scale land acquisition received the highest ranking of all new concepts for ABCG attention by the member organizations; 6 of the 7 members—WRI, AWF, JGI, TNC, WWF and CI—consider this issue a high-priority issue. To meet this ABCG interest and concern, the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) and World Resources Institute (WRI) began work designed to *secure biodiversity and other critical ecosystem services important for rural livelihoods from the threat of large-scale land acquisitions for agricultural production purposes*.

WRI and JGI implemented coordinated research activities in FY12 in Tanzania and Uganda to understand the threat posed to biodiversity conservation and local livelihoods by large-scale agricultural land acquisitions. The primary activities consisted of (i) producing a “risk map” that identifies areas of high agricultural potential and high biodiversity value; (ii) combining this map with information on current land use and tenure to predict how large-scale land acquisitions could affect local biodiversity and livelihoods in the affected areas; and (iii) reviewing the legal procedures for allocating agricultural land to investors, including safeguards applied to protect biodiversity, ecosystem services, and local livelihoods.

Although this research is still on-going, preliminary evidence suggests that there are considerable gaps between the legal frameworks governing the process for transferring land to investors—including the social and environmental safeguards applied—and their implementation on the ground. This confirms the findings of other studies on large-scale land investments in Africa, which have also highlighted the

weak safeguards applied during the appraisal of proposed large-scale land investments and the limited attention paid to local benefit sharing and the use of environmental resources, especially water, in investment contracts (Cotula, 2011; Deininger et al., 2011). A number of voluntary initiatives<sup>1</sup> have recently been proposed and are in various stages of implementation to improve the governance of large-scale land acquisition. Given that these voluntary initiatives are largely dependent on the implementation of national legislation, it will be critical to ensure that (a) existing legislation governing project appraisal and implementation are enforced; and (b) existing legislation is reviewed and eventually reformed to ensure compliance with the Voluntary Guidelines<sup>2</sup>.

In the context of growing pressure on rural land that provides multiple benefits, including ecosystem services that support local livelihoods and biodiversity, this project seeks to improve the process through which land is allocated for agricultural investments to ensure these investments at least do not harm biodiversity and livelihoods and ideally contribute to their improvement. WRI, JGI, and AWF will undertake a coordinated set of activities and produce a number of products in the next year that build directly on the FY12 work plan to (i) extend the legal and safeguards review to Kenya, (ii) use the findings from this regional legal research to produce draft guidance on project appraisal and model contracts that can be used by governments in Africa; and (iii) use the case study in Tanzania to assess the role of community based monitoring using mobile mapping technologies to inform the land acquisition process and implementation of legal and policy frameworks.

## **World Resources Institute**

### **Draft Report: *Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Kenya: Environmental and Social Impacts***

Over the last decade, and particularly the last five years, the world has witnessed a surge in interest in large-scale land acquisitions for agricultural purposes. Some of the land deals have been publicized widely, such as the failed South Korean proposal to acquire 1.3 million hectares of land in Madagascar, while others have been negotiated quietly behind closed doors. Interest in and acquisition of land has occurred across the globe, from Latin America to South-East Asia, but the majority of land deals have been in sub-Saharan Africa.

Today, land has become a commodity. However, that was not always the case. For many people, historically, land was not a thing to be bought and sold. It was one's livelihood, one's home, one's history. Land represented security. Even today, in many communities in Africa the idea of selling

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<sup>1</sup> These include several multi-stakeholder commodity standards (e.g. the Roundtable on Responsible Palm Oil, the Roundtable on Responsible Soy, the Roundtable on Responsible Biofuels and the Better Cotton Initiative), the FAO-led Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests in the Context of National Food Security ("Voluntary Guidelines"), and the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment promoted by the World Bank, FAO, IFAD, and UNCTAD.

<sup>2</sup> According to FAO, the Voluntary Guidelines "promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests as a means of eradicating hunger and poverty, supporting sustainable development and enhancing the environment. These Guidelines set out principles and internationally accepted standards for responsible practices...They allow government authorities, the private sector, civil society and citizens to judge whether their proposed actions and the actions of others constitute acceptable practices." For more information on the Voluntary Guidelines, please visit <http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/>

one's land is treated as an alien concept, and talk of it raises suspicions. But that is changing. Three factors in particular are driving this renewed interest in large-scale agriculture: a global economy, food insecurities, and climate change.

In 2007-2008, the world witnessed an unprecedented spike in food prices. For many decades, the food commodity market was relatively stable. However, since the initial spike six years ago, the market has been volatile. This has led to a renewed interest in the agricultural market for public and private investors alike. States with the financial resources to engage in food production but who lack land, such as Qatar, have started buying or leasing land for agricultural purposes in foreign countries in an attempt to satiate their own domestic food demands. Securing a dedicated food production scheme on foreign land helps land-deficient countries insure against future fluctuations in food prices.

In addition, demand for biofuels has been growing at a rapid pace over the last several years, due primarily to subsidy schemes offered by developed countries that are looking for ways to lower gas emissions from fossil fuels. Many blame the European Unions' Renewable Energy Directive (RED), which aims to source 20% of the EU's total energy needs and 10% of its transportation-fuel needs from renewable sources by 2020. Critics argue that these policies have created perverse incentives to produce biofuels in place of food crops.<sup>1</sup> "Estimates vary: international non-profit GRAIN puts the total volume of land acquisitions for biofuels in Africa at over 7.5 million hectares over a 10-year period, while the International Land Coalition estimates that 18.8 million hectares were purchased, representing 66 percent of all such transactions in Africa." (Woodhouse, 2012)<sup>2</sup>

As land has become increasingly scarce in many developed countries, agribusinesses have been seeking out large swaths of land – often in developing countries – that may be acquired at a fraction of the price of land in more well-off countries. Of course, the sad irony of this is that some countries with the highest rates of food insecurity are now exporting food to other countries in the world.

This renewed interest in land for agricultural purposes has occurred in conjunction with a move to formalize land tenure systems in developing countries with an eye towards creating land markets, in areas where heretofore none had existed. In many places where land speculations are taking place, local people have claims to the land based on informal or customary law. Even though many countries have adopted laws recognizing customary land tenure, in practice this area of law remains very unclear. This state of ambiguity creates opportunities for exploitation. When no legal title exists, land is labeled "vacant" or "unused" and residents are described as "squatters." Persuaded that they have little to no legal claim to the land and/or desperate for economic development, some communities eagerly welcome the projects. Others are kept in the dark or sold down the river by elected officials who claim to be acting in the interest of the community.

Through a literature review and phone interviews with relevant stakeholders, this report seeks to document the environmental and social impacts of four proposed large-scale land acquisitions in Kenya. In addition to confirming what many others have already found regarding the detrimental

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<sup>1</sup> (Flood, 2013)

<sup>2</sup> (Flood, 2013)

social and economic impacts of these types of land deals, this report contributes to the growing body of research on this topic in four important ways.

First, the primary focus of this report is on the potential environmental impacts of large-scale land acquisitions. To date, not as much has been written about the environmental implications of large-scale land acquisitions, presumably for several reasons. First, this latest land rush is relatively new. Many of the recent land acquisition proposals are still at the earliest stages of implementation, and, therefore, there is not yet significant detailed information about actual environmental outcomes. Second, government-enforced environmental monitoring and compliance systems are weak, at best, or non-existent. As will be discussed further below, governments lack the technical capacity and resources to carry out effective environmental audits. And, as one would expect, private investors make it difficult for non-governmental groups to carry out environmental inspections. As such, obtaining data on the environmental impacts of ongoing projects is very difficult. Lastly, as the case studies highlight, many projects never materialize, have been stalled, or were begun but then abandoned, forestalling the most egregious environmental outcomes. Despite the dearth of concrete evidence on measureable environmental impacts, it is important to underscore the environmental threats these projects; just because there is not a thorough body of research documenting the environmental impacts does not mean they do not exist.

Second, this report underscores the connection between “land grabbing” and “water grabbing.” Water resources are at a premium in Kenya. By their nature, many of the projects considered herein entail not only acquisitions of land rights, but also water rights. While the focus of many studies has been on the land component of agricultural projects, these case studies highlight the importance of considering water as a finite resource, as well.<sup>1</sup>

Third, this report urges a shift in focus of attention from land *acquisitions* to land *speculations*. As noted above, it is true that an untold number of proposed large-scale land acquisitions have never come to pass, and to the extent that the worst environmental harms have been avoided, this is a good thing. Nonetheless, it is critical to understand that large-scale land *speculations* can have a detrimental impact on communities, as well. Many proposed land projects have left their mark on the environmental and social landscape, often in the form of cleared land, uprooted communities, and inter-group conflicts attributed to increased competition over remaining community resources.

Finally, the case studies here highlight the inadequacies of the present environmental regulatory system in Kenya. Although three of the four large-scale land acquisitions discussed here are not presently operational (two have been abandoned and one is still on hold), the case studies illustrate that it was factors outside of the environmental regulatory process that prevented the projects from launching. In all but one case the projects received environmental approval from the government, despite widespread opposition from environmental groups and a plethora of evidence that the projects posed significant harm to the environment. The projects were abandoned due to pressure from civil society and/or investors – not because of effective environmental safeguards.

The large-scale land speculations and acquisitions discussed here have had a tremendously destabilizing and detrimental effect on local communities. On the environmental front, the land deals

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<sup>1</sup> (Woodhouse, 2012)



have threatened to consume already scarce water resources, diminish vital natural resources such as forests and wetlands, pollute water sources, and destroy the natural habitat of important and endangered species. Again, the full environmental impacts of the proposed land deals are not yet known, as interference with fragile ecosystems may have a ripple effect on downstream environments, setting in motion unimagined consequences.

On an economic scale, the land deals have destabilized local communities who depend on the land for their very survival. In Kenya, agriculture provides the main source of livelihood for 85% of the population.<sup>1</sup> By their nature, large-scale land acquisitions almost always cause the dislocation of communities. Even if communities are compensated and relocated (which is not always even the case), the new land is usually not as desirable. As the case studies will detail, the new land may be more prone to drought or floods, the soil is not as good, and/or the land is at a further distance to a water source, which makes growing crops and raising cattle an even more challenging endeavor. Moreover, local communities may lose access to some of the natural resources, such as reeds or trees that they previously relied upon for producing other goods for sell and/or consumption.

Finally, there can be no doubt about the devastating social impacts caused by mounting interest in large-scale land acquisitions. Land speculation has unleashed political and sometimes outright deadly turmoil in local communities. Even prior to the land rush, relationships between local communities were fraught with tension as groups competed with each other over access to the already-scarce and limited set of resources. These tensions have ignited as land deals pit communities against one another. Moreover, the increasing interest in land has spurred local elites to acquire land in anticipation of future deals. As more powerful and moneyed interests eye land, weak and already impoverished communities are left fighting over the scraps.

Draft Report: *The Role of Kenya's National Investment Authority in Identifying and Allocating Land for Private Investment*

This study sought to determine the legal basis and the role of Kenya government's Investment Authority in identifying and allocating land for private investment, especially for large-scale land allocations for food and biofuel crop production. The study has been conducted largely by review of relevant literature, interviews with responsible investment Authority officials and representatives of non-government organizations and case studies, over a period of three months.

This study finds that in Kenya, the Investment Promotion Act, number 6 of year 2004 is the law that established Kenya Investment Authority, also known as KenInvest, as a national agency responsible for promotion and facilitation of private investment. However, Act No. 6 of 2004, the constituting statute, does not contain express provisions authorizing the Authority to acquire or allocate land for private investment. Unlike its predecessor, the Investment Promotion Center (IPC), the Authority has, in relation to property for private investment, only power to "facilitate and manage investment sites, estates or land, together with associated facilities on the sites, estates and land." There is no explicit provision in the law stating that the Authority itself shall acquire investment land, estates or sites.

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<sup>1</sup> (Irregular and illegal land deals, p. 9.)

This study further finds that without authority or power to itself acquire land for investment, the Authority does not own or hold any land or land bank for investment. In fact, there is no land bank for investment in Kenya, at all. The last chunk of land for investment that was held by the now defunct IPC was disposed of by 1999, long before the Authority came into being in the year 2004. It was determined that rather than identify and allocate land for investment, the Authority's functions regarding land for investment has been relegated to maintenance of data of some private land owners who voluntarily submitted information to the Authority about availability of land for investment and, in a few cases, assisting investors to connect with real estate agents and private land owners. The Authority no longer assists investors to connect with the Ministry of Lands to identify land for investment because there has been a moratorium on dealings with government lands, which has yet to be lifted.

In the circumstances, private investors, including foreign investors, have managed to acquire land for investment through a variety of ways, including: direct connection/contact with land owners, connection with politicians leading to politically-connected land allocations for investment and direct connection with regional development authorities. In one case, a foreign investor has, through direct connection with a regional development authority, acquired over 209,000 hectares of land for biofuel crop production. Private investors seeking land in Kenya have had varied experiences, ranging from successful cultivation of biofuel crops to inability to utilize land allocated for investment due to land rates and unauthorized occupation of land by squatters. Also, while many have been able to acquire land for investment, a number have been, perhaps unexpectedly, subjected to EIA processes and outcomes that they do not seem to have deemed favourable to their investments. There are also investors who have successfully gone through EIA processes and outcomes with satisfaction.

It has been determined that land holding by foreign entities is limited by the Constitution to leases only, for a period not exceeding 99 years, but this study finds that many leases are in the range of 50 – 55 years.

The study also determined that the Investment Authority does not itself identify ecosystem services that potential large-scale agricultural projects would depend on, which services a project would likely impact and which services would be more important to local livelihood. The Investment Authority does not engage in environmental considerations at all. It has neither capacity nor legal mandate to do so. Its officials confirmed that it does refer all investor matters requiring environmental considerations to NEMA.

With regard to investment promotion functions, the Investment Authority's capacity has been determined to be weak, requiring improvement in several ways, along with necessary amendments to Act No. 6 of 2004. In Kenya, only few people know about the existence of the Investment Authority. This study makes a number of recommendations for the improvement of the Authority's performance.

Perhaps it is more interesting to note this study's finding that in Kenya, although the Investment Authority is designated the responsibility to promote and facilitate private investment, there are a number of other government agencies with similar statutory powers to promote private investment, including through allocation of land for investment and in the case of these other agencies, the respective laws are more explicit on their land allocation powers. These include: Kenya Wildlife Service, regional development Authorities such as Ewaso Nyiro South Development Authority, the Minister for Agriculture, acting in collaboration with the Central Agricultural Board and the Export

Promotion Zones (EPZ) Authority, among others. The EPZ Authority does, in fact hold/own sites and facilities for investment.

The prevailing situation concerning powers to allocate land for investment and the absence of an investment land bank in Kenya is likely to change, now that a new Land Act has been effected, with express provisions empowering the National Land Commission (currently in the process of formation) to set aside land for investment and also allocate land for investment. Laws empowering other government agencies to allocate land for investment are likely to be amended to consolidate powers over investment land in the Land Commission as intended and provided for by the latest land law and the national Constitution.

Regarding social and environmental concerns, it was determined that although the Agriculture Act and the Physical Planning Act have provisions requiring environmental factors to be taken into consideration in the process of allocation and utilization of land, the provisions are hardly enforced. It is provisions of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA of 1999) that have been applied, especially provisions requiring environmental impact assessment (EIA) and audit, to incorporate both environment and social considerations in investment activities. In some cases, the application of EIA and audit requirements have been successfully implemented, for example, to limit the scale of biofuel crop cultivation to prevent negative consequences. This study also presents a number of other projects than crop cultivation in which EIA has been applied, to elaborate the potential of the EIA process as a powerful tool to prevent or reduce negative social and environmental externalities of investment activities.

Of all the non-government organizations interviewed, only one, Green Africa Foundation, has engaged with the Investment Authority, especially in holding joint investment promotion activities abroad. The NGO's experience with the Authority is described herein. The study finds that there are a number of NGOs dealing with land-related issues but they do not engage with the Investment Authority.

Efforts were also made to determine the experience of communities regarding land allocations. This study finds that communities have had varied experiences. While some welcomed investors and cooperated with them in the process of land acquisition in the hope of benefiting from investment activities, others vehemently opposed investor land acquisition and in at least one case, community members are continuing to suffer the consequences of an investor's large-scale crop cultivation and related activities.

Generally, it is, in every case, expected that private investment will confer some benefits, not only to the country, but specifically to local communities, especially in terms of poverty alleviation. However, this study finds that community members have, in a few cases, gained employment especially as casual labourers in some of the investment projects. The scope of this study did not allow a determination of whether or not such employment generates sufficient earnings that could alleviate poverty. It also determined that in some cases, negative consequences of investment activities outweigh any benefits that could be realized. However, the new Land Act now equires the National Land Commission (currently in the process of formation) to ensure that investment/development activities confer benefits to local communities.

It is noted that a national biofuel strategy and policy have been drafted but not yet passed. These are expected to bring more order in land allocations for biofuel crop production. It was also indicated that some agencies in Kenya may have been engaged in mapping of areas in Kenya where biofuel crops may be grown, but details could not be obtained before the end of this study.

## **The Jane Goodall Institute**

Under this task, two activities were implemented. First the purchase of an unmanned aerial vehicle and training of forest monitors. ABCG supported deployment of UAV in western Tanzania in 2012 that confirmed it has huge potential to fill gaps in monitoring by complementing in space and time for monitoring efforts on the ground and very high resolution satellite imagery. Accordingly, the funding from this task was used to support (co-funding provided by USAID/TZ) the training of forest monitors so as to enhance their data collection capabilities, and on a new form developed and uploaded in ODK for collection of data on land acquisition, as well as the procurement of an unmanned aerial vehicle.

### ***a) Purchase of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (funded through Task H.2 and Task H.1)***

One of the problems that we encountered with the first generation of UAVs is that it was not sturdy enough and practical for the field work in Tanzania. Therefore, we developed a collaboration with Conservation Drones and Ready to Map to build on this work and develop two rugged UAVs for use in difficult terrains and landing conditions. Two unarmed vehicles have been procured from Conservation Drones.

The first drone will be located in JGI Office in Kigoma to enhance our efforts in 2014 in Western Tanzania and support work under *Task C: Governance/Land Use, Task F.3 Woodlands and Tradeoffs and Task H.1: Large Scale Land Acquisition*. The UAV will be used with the participation of local communities and government officials to monitor the implementation of their village land use plans and Village Forest Reserves, including newly proposed Local Authority Forest Reserves on the general lands developed under Task C: Governance/Land Use. The UAV system will also be used to improve detection of chimpanzee nests and collection of fresh chimpanzee fecal samples for genetic analyses, information critical for defining conservation objectives in MARXAN under the Woodland and Tradeoffs task (Task F3).

### ***b) Training of Forest Monitors (co-funding provided by USAID/TZ)***

A first workshop comprising a total of 91 Forest Monitors (FMs) was held for three days where several key issues related to capacity building and use of mobile technology were presented and discussed. Participants included District Forest Officers (DFO) from Kigoma, Uvinza, Nsimbo, and Mpanda Districts Council; District Game Officers (DGO) from Kigoma, Uvinza, Nsimbo, and Mpanda Districts Council; District Land, Natural Resources, Environmental Officers (DLNEO) from Kigoma, Uvinza, Nsimbo, and Mpanda Districts Council. A total of 117 people attended the workshop. Participants received feedback on a survey conducted by Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute (PWTI) instructors assessing the working efficiency of the FMs. The survey revealed the working potential of the FMs in supporting forest and wild animals conservation effort to the community forest reserves. It revealed the need for an increase in the number of FM's to be able to support the community in monitoring the village forest reserves. More and sufficient working tools are also needed to support forest patrols. The FMs should work closely with Village leaders, Village Environment Committee/ VLUM and CBOs. Among other topics discussed was about the current situation of the forest and the contribution of the

FM's towards conservation of the forest and wildlife. The FM's were also briefed on the national guidelines and/or regulations for conducting major and minor patrols in and outside of the Village lands, understanding the linkages between land use planning and forest conservation, as well as the linkages that exist between a healthy forest and healthy people. Figure 1 shows participants in the first workshop.



**Figure 12.** Participants at the first FM workshop

A second workshop, fully funded through this task, was held for forest monitoring in Katavi Region. A total of 40 people from District Councils of Nsimbo and Mpanda, respective village leaders and CBOs leaders, FM's, and GMU staff attended the workshop. 12 FM's participated in this training. The FM's received a refresher training on the uses of mobile technology ODK app and Android tablets and smartphones for the field data collections. A [new form guiding data collections on reporting land acquisition deals](#) was introduced. Participants had a chance to practice using the form and upload the data to the JGI-Tanzania server on the Google cloud. New mobile devices were introduced to replace the old ones. Each Forest Monitor was given a new device (Nexus 7 Tablet) with a protective case together with one pair of leather boots, and combat clothing. In this workshop all Village leaders and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) leaders were invited. Participants received maps and results of their forest monitoring work in the Village forest reserves. Challenges and potential solutions on the conservations efforts were discussed. To strengthen the working relationship between the FM's, Villages government, and Districts Council a new form on working progress of the FM's was introduced to the participants. The form will be filled with incidences observed by FM's in the field. It must be signed by FM's themselves, the village government and submitted to the villages' government every month. Another copy of this form has to be submitted to the Districts Council and the JGI GMU program. Maps showing wild animals encountered, threats to forest, and level of effort were presented and given to each village leader. This reporting process will enable comparisons between villages of FM's data collection and level of effort. A similar workshop and training is expected to be conducted for FM's residing in Kigoma Region.



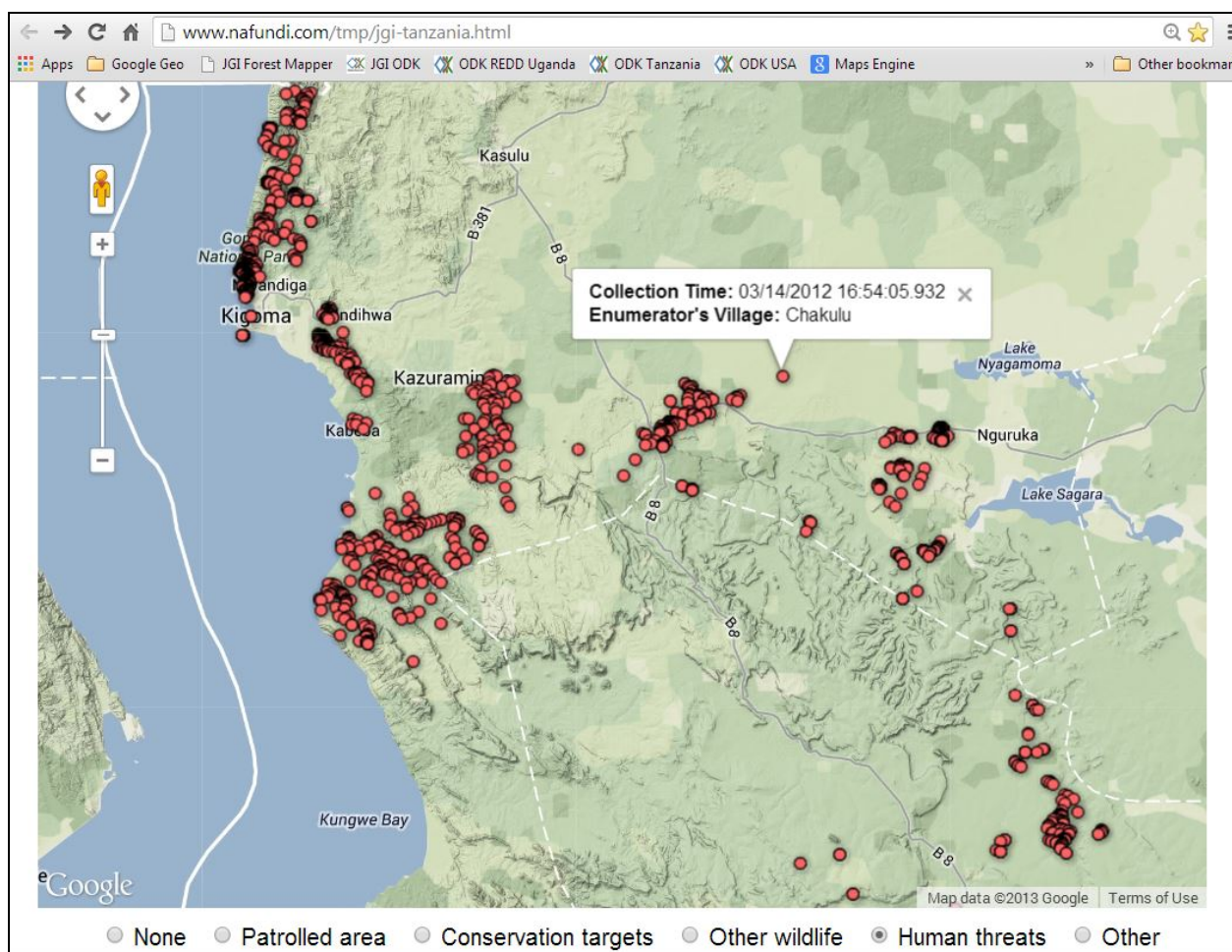
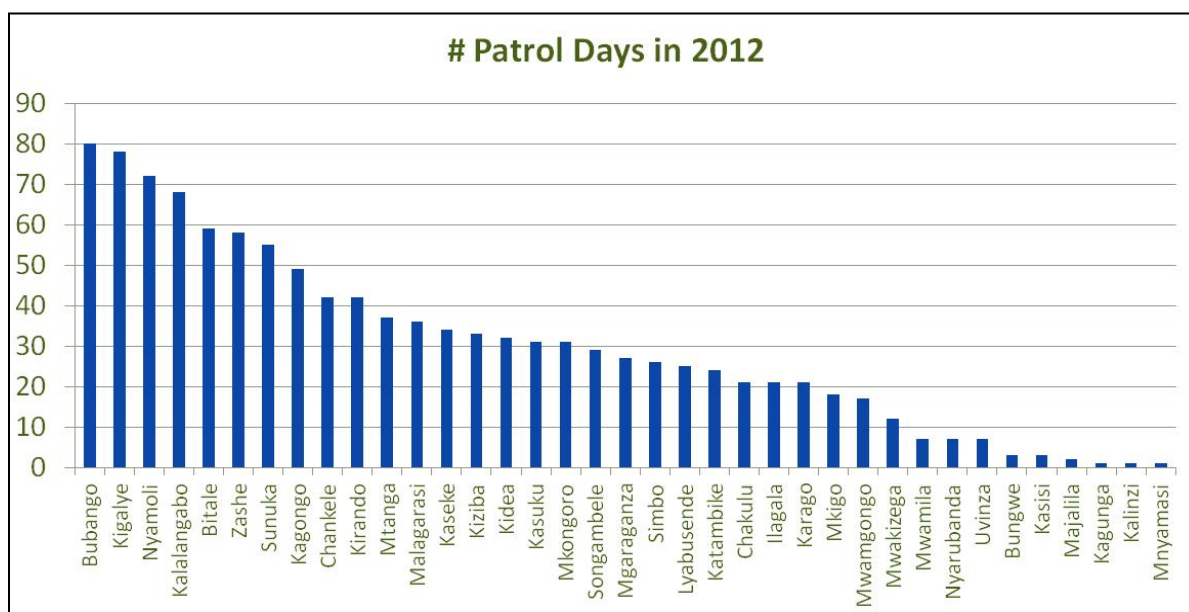
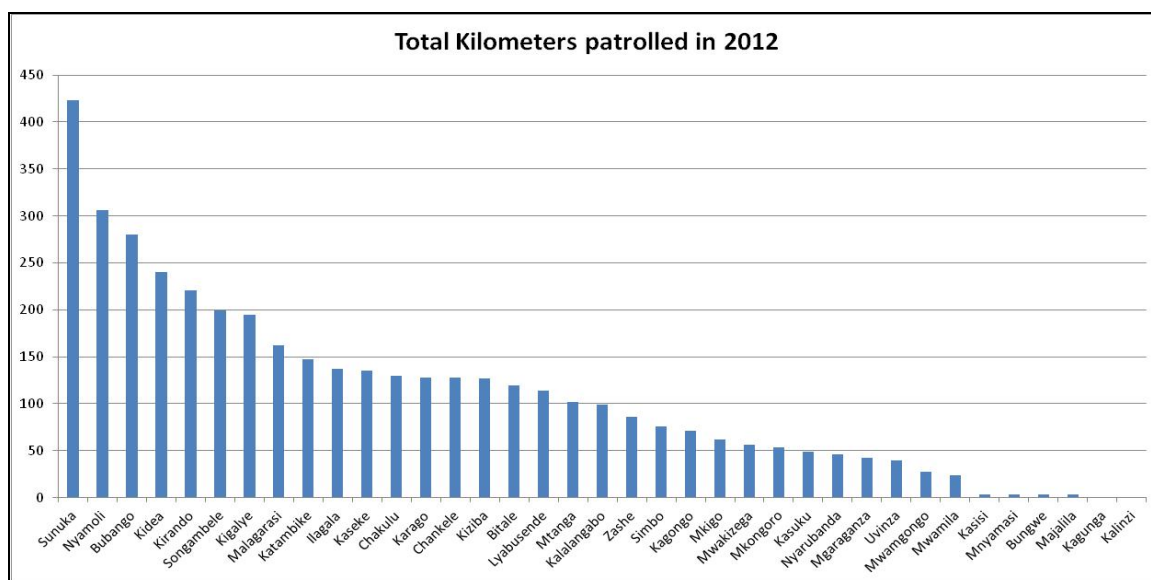


Figure 13. [Live Dynamic Map of ODK that automatically updates itself when FMs upload their data into the Google cloud](#)





**Figure 14.** Example of graphs presented to FMs comparing patrolling effort between villages as number of patrol days and total kilometers patrolled per year in 2012 derived from field data submitted by FMs using Android smartphones and tablets and ODK app.

## African Wildlife Foundation

FY13 marked the first time AWF implemented activities under this task. As part of growing its program in Tanzania, AWF has conducted independent scoping in southern Tanzania and proposed activities to help understand the implications of large land acquisitions in the Southern Agriculture Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and provide recommendations for improving voluntary guidelines, policies and this dynamic as part of ABCG learning agenda.

## Findings and results

AWF commissioned a consultancy led by the world renown land reform expert Professor Mandivamba Rukuni, to conduct an assessment of voluntary guidelines and draw on over fifty years' experience of community based natural resource management to make recommendations for strengthening guidelines to ensure environmental and social safeguards, transparency and community benefit.

The analysis was completed, with an in-depth field focus on land acquisition in the SAGCOT region of Tanzania. The analysis documents the agriculture development strategies, national development plans, proposed agricultural developments and related policy provisions for land conveyance and business policies; assessed land that has been allocated; implications of the transactions on biological diversity

**Report:** [\*Assessment of the Impact of Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure \(VGs\) on Environmental and Social Safeguards in SAGCOT Region\*](#)

The *Kilimo Kwanza* (Agriculture First) initiative represents the Government of Tanzania's (GoT) major attempt to promote large scale land investments not only in the SAGCOT region, southern Tanzania, but throughout the country. The evidence on the ground points to challenges with sustainable management of natural resources, worsening water challenges, and biodiversity issues. Land



governance issues are epitomised by investor-community (pastoralists and smallholder farmers) conflicts, investor-government conflicts, displacement of villagers to pave way for investments among others. All these challenges are anticipated by the FAO Voluntary Guidelines (VGs) as well as the AU Framework and Guidelines (F&Gs). Neither the VGs nor the F&Gs are known or in use in the SAGCOT region.

On the positive side, there are examples of inclusive business models that could form a basis for future planning and development. Opportunities exist for capacity building on land governance and ecosystems services management at community as well as at national and regional levels, more in line with F&Gs and VGs. Land governance needs strengthening in several respects including enforcement of land rights at village level, improvement in land use and spatial planning, promotion of ecosystem services, enforcement of environmental regulations and on dispute resolution. Moreover, such efforts improve the chances of promoting inclusive business models, consistent with social development and protection of biodiversity.

The literature reviewed and interviews carried out all reveal that land remains a contentious issue in Tanzania. The process of demarcating the 25 large-scale farms identified by government for the 'Big Results Now' initiative already faces challenges. It appears that the realities on the ground do not reflect the enthusiasm of the government. The legislation, regulations and institutions are not ready for this kind of ambitious programme. Most of the institutions involved lack the capacity to carry out the prescribed roles in both the SAGCOT plans and the Big Results Now initiative. The evidence is pointing to how all the key institutions are working very hard, and staff are determined to meet these lofty targets, but coordination, funding and capacity are a challenge.

#### ***VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES AND AU F&Gs:***

Neither the FAO VGs nor the AU F&Gs are common knowledge in the SAGCOT environment. Officials of government, NGOs, SAGCOT executives and investors are all equally unaware of these important and relevant documents. It would appear that this is an issue of both lack of awareness and lack of preparedness in applying such guidelines given the desire for rapid development.

#### ***LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION:***

It is evident that the relevant pieces of legislation, namely the Village Land Act of 1999, the Land Act of 1999, and the Environmental Management Act have areas of overlap and conflict in interpretation and implementation. Since only general land is available to investors, the processes of re-classifying village to general land are fraught with challenges and irregularities and are a potential area for conflict between the government and the communities. Whilst the legislation provide for decentralisation and recognition of women's land rights, safeguarding and promoting women's rights, and local governance capacities are inadequate for implementing land reform programmes.

#### ***COORDINATION AND CAPACITY IN LAND GOVERNANCE:***

The main players in land administration are the ministries of land, agriculture and environment, Rufiji Basin Development Authority (RUBADA), and Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC). On coordination of institutions involved in land management, it was noted that government departments work in silos. The national REDD taskforce coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office is an example of a functional

inter-ministerial and well-coordinated taskforce with representatives from all ministries, which should be replicated on other cross cutting issues.

***Suggestion:*** *Given the challenges and delays in demarcating new general land (commercial units) for new investors, evidence in Mbeya suggest that officials on the ground see greater opportunity in re-allocating existing general land given evidence that some of this land is ‘unused’ or ‘under-utilized.’ A suggestion therefore is that USAID and other donors support AWF to provide the needed support to the regional offices with resources to inspect existing land systematically and work with TIC, RUBADA and Ministry of Lands in regularizing the existing general land.*

## **THE LAND ISSUE AND IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT:**

Southern Tanzania and the SAGCOT area contain three mega conservation complexes *inter alia* the Greater Selous, Greater Ruaha and Greater Katavi landscapes. Within the same localities or boarding these conservation areas many people depend on extensive agricultural production for their livelihoods. As the population increases, so will agriculture spread, often into areas that once connected core wildlife habitats. The challenge is how to boost agricultural production without compromising ecological integrity. Beside population growth, other challenges include unmanaged fires, poaching, wildlife disease, human-wildlife conflict, uncontrolled grazing and agriculture, including the ecological impacts of pesticides especially on freshwater organisms and also eutrophication due to organic pollutants and fertilizer runoff.

The threat to biodiversity is real, based on current empirical field research results and literature which document habitat fragmentation, degradation and wildlife decline. It would appear that although the government does value biodiversity and nature conservation, the short term priorities are definitely in the economic growth efforts based on agriculture development. The ‘Big-Results-Now’ approach has increased the scope of risks in terms of both possibilities of mistakes due to haste, as well as opportunity of rent seeking behaviour. The planning and demarcation of commercial farms for investors places less emphasis on nature conservation, biodiversity and ecosystem services requirements. The government entities responsible for nature, protected areas and wildlife are practically absent in regional offices and on the ground.

## **WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS (WMAs):**

The study noted that while WMAs have the greatest scope for bridging the gap between the general community’s over-reliance on extensive agricultural production and the need for biodiversity and the maintenance ecosystem services, however, institutional capacity issues are a major drawback. It appears that the environment Ministry and TANAPA have even greater capacity constraints in supporting WMAs. Our experience at Ruaha suggests that the business model has collapsed, and instead of cooperation between the Park, WMA and investors, there is instead a less than healthy competition. In turn, the WMA is competing with the rest of the community for resources, and resultant conflicts pause further threats to nature conservation and biodiversity.

### ***LARGE SCALE LAND ACQUISITIONS AND INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS:***

The emerging trend reflects a wide spectrum of business models in the SAGCOT region with two extremes. On one extreme are the large scale commercial farms (e.g. Kapunga Rice Company) and on the other extreme are the 'hub-and-spoke' and the more inclusive models that take along the community with them as they evolve over time (e.g. Rungwe Avocado Company and Kisolanza farm). We concluded that the issue of business models adopted is not only critical for the long term sustainability of any investment, but also important for lifting large numbers of people out of poverty. From our analysis, the "hub and spoke" model generally has less community conflicts and offers more social and economic opportunities for the local communities. However there is potential for a balance between the "hub and spoke" model and commercial farms especially if the commercial farms are established in the less contested lands, the existing general land which has not been part of village land.

## Box 15: Summary of Recommendations

**RECOMMENDATION 1:** The AWF, ABCG members and USAID need to craft and implement a collective campaign to raise awareness of VGs and F&Gs among government officials, investors, NGOs, community leaders and SAGCOT executives. Such a campaign would be more effective if a series of activities were planned jointly by representatives of government, SAGCOT staff, investors, NGOs and community leaders. Some of the activities may include:

- Simplifying the VGs and the AU's F&Gs and bringing them to the people who are implementing various investment initiatives;
- Using VGs to prepare investment guidelines specific to SAGCOT;
- Using F&Gs to interrogate land policy and legislation, identify needed reforms; and,
- Using experience and lessons learned to date in strengthening the guidelines and their implementation with special respect to inclusive business models, social protection, and biodiversity.

**RECOMMENDATION 2:** Given the limitations with which foreign NGOs and donors can engage and/or influence legislative and regulatory processes, AWF, ABCG members and USAID could invest more into local NGOs working on land governance. Support is needed in:

- Consolidating legislative reform proposals that address overlap, contradictions and loopholes;
- Preparing and proposing simplification of regulations applied especially to Village Land;
- Strengthening capacity of community participation in the mutation of land allocation, especially from village to general land; and
- Capacitation of local village level institutions.

**RECOMMENDATION 3:** AWF and its partners must promote efforts to enhance transparency of land allocation processes. This is desirable for both communities involved and investors. Both groups look for predictability and security and in general this requires processes to be more transparent.

**RECOMMENDATION 4:** AWF and its partners on biodiversity issues identify or craft a partnership between the environment ministry, AWF and SAGCOT Office in a capacity needs assessment and capacity development effort in enforcement of environmental impact assessment requirements and recommendations with respect to agricultural investments in SAGCOT. There is a need to prioritise such oversight and enforcement so as to minimise loss.

**RECOMMENDATION 5:** AWF should explore and/or craft local partnerships in SAGCOT aimed at capacity development of selected WMAs. Emphasis should be on proofing the concept of WMAs as a viable community-based natural resources management basis.

**RECOMMENDATION 6:** The AWF should partner with WMAs in wildlife related businesses and strengthen them in the process.

**RECOMMENDATION 7:** AWF and its partners should identify and promote inclusive business models pushing the emerging successful models of investment which take the community along with them such as the hub and spoke model. This entails promoting a more patient organic and evolutionary approach to investments which take the community along with them as opposed to a quick-returns approach to investments which exclude the majority of the community.

## H.2 SMART LAW ENFORCEMENT

In this first year of activities for the SMART Law Enforcement project, and through both direct and leveraged support of the Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group, we have 1) launched the first public version of SMART 1.0, together with two subsequent releases that address feedback from early field testing; 2) localized SMART Release 1 software into both French and English; 3) provided updated training materials in both French and English language for SMART Release 1; 3) conducted the first regional technical training workshops in both Francophone (Central) and Anglophone (East) Africa, training 45 high-level SMART trainers from a total of 13 different countries on the continent; 4) directly supported field testing in a total of five SMART demonstration sites across Africa, and through partners and leveraged funds, enabled uptake and testing of SMART in a further 15 demonstration sites in Africa across 12 countries; and 5) engaged and leveraged national-level government interest by relevant government agencies in SMART as a standard protected-area monitoring and adaptive management tool in three countries in Africa (Gabon, Tanzania and Uganda)

Workshop Report: [\*Regional Technical Training Workshop, Central Africa \(22-26 March 2013\), Gabon\*](#); [\*French version also available here\*](#)

A regional SMART technical training was conducted at WCS's CEDAMM Training Centre in Lopé National Park, Gabon from 22-26 March 2013. The training was aimed at SMART Administrators and Trainers operating in five francophone countries in Central Africa. This was the first regional SMART training in Africa. The training was focused on SMART 1.0 and had five primary objectives:

- Introduce functionality of SMART 1.0
- Train national SMART focal points in how to use SMART
- Help focal points communicate effectively about SMART to implementing partners in home country/program
- Begin to build up a regional SMART community
- Set up a SMART database for each of the participating pilot sites

A total of 16 participants representing five countries (Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Cameroon and Central African Republic and 11 protected areas attended the training over four days. These participants consisted of technical advisors, trainers and GIS specialists operating in and directing supporting law enforcement monitoring in protected areas. These 16 participants represented four conservation NGOs as well as government agencies charged with wildlife and protected area management. Training methodologies include plenary overviews and classroom exercises with interactive guidance from the trainers.

Workshop Report: [\*Regional Technical Training Workshop East Africa \(4-8 May 2013\), Tanzania\*](#)

A regional SMART technical training was conducted at the Impala Hotel in Arusha, Tanzania from 4-8 May 2013. The training was aimed at SMART Administrators and Trainers operating across East and Southern Africa. This was the first regional SMART training in East Africa. The training was focused on SMART 1.0.5 and had six primary objectives:

- Introduce functionality of SMART 1.0.5

- Train national SMART focal points in how to use SMART
- Help focal points communicate effectively about SMART to implementing partners in home country/program
- Begin to build up a regional SMART community
- Set up a SMART database for each of the participating pilot sites
- Introduce future features including mobile data collection, intelligence and planning modules

A total of 29 participants representing nine countries (Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Madagascar, Rwanda, South Sudan, Nigeria and Democratic Republic of Congo) attended the training over five days. These participants consisted of both government and NGO technical advisors, trainers and GIS specialists operating in and directing supporting law enforcement monitoring in protected areas. These 29 participants represented conservation NGOs, educational institutions and government agencies charged with wildlife and protected area management. Training methodologies include plenary overviews and classroom exercises with interactive guidance from the trainers.

#### **Links:**

[\*Technical Training Manual for SMART 1.0 \(English\)\*](#)

[\*Atelier de formation regional en Afrique Central \(Francais\)\*](#)

### **H.3 WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN**

The countries of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) Region are among the most vulnerable to climate change and variability in the world. The region's coastal and marine resources and the communities that depend on these resources for food, water, and livelihoods are particularly sensitive to climate impacts. Climate impacts due to increasing air and sea surface temperature increases, precipitation changes, increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, and sea level rise are compounded by concerns about ocean acidification due to elevated levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide. The challenges of addressing climate change have featured prominently in two recent Africa-wide declarations. Developed in mid-2009, the Nairobi Declaration on the African Process for Combating Climate Change promoted a common African position on climate change, and highlighted continent-wide concerns about the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources and on coastal communities. The Bamako Declaration on the Environment for Sustainable Development (June 2010) included several climate and disaster-related provisions. It urged African states to prepare national adaptation plans, adopt and implement ecosystem-based approaches, and accelerate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and the program of action for the implementation of the African regional strategy for disaster risk reduction (2005-2015).

Given the general weaknesses in terms of environmental governance in the WIO region, the Governments thereof urgently need to be supported (and have asked for support) so that they would be able to develop common vision and strategies to address appropriately the cross-cutting impacts of climate change. The Governments of WIO countries are still indeed facing diverse urgent priorities and



are not yet able to overcome short-term priorities when dealing with environmental and natural resource management issues.

ABCG's members, represented in the WIO by TNC, WCS and WWF, have already underpinned the efforts of the WIO countries since many years to establish a solid foundation for environmental governance. The nation states of the region (led by Seychelles) are in the process of launching the **"Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge"** (WIO-CC) to mobilize political, financial, and technical commitments and actions of WIO countries at regional and national levels focused on climate change adaptation, promoting resilient ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods and human security within a 20 year vision. This initiative builds on the efforts of the Nairobi Convention, WIO/LaB Strategic Plan, and the Indian Ocean Commission's efforts to put into place Integrated Coastal Zone Management Action Plans and Locally Management Marine Areas (LMMA) at the country level. The proposed overall goal is: **"Coastal economies and communities are sustained by safeguarding the region's vulnerable marine and coastal ecosystems"**.

As the WIO-CC is a country-driven regional initiative, WIO partners commonly acknowledge that a State ownership of a regional initiative that tackles the highest priority cross-cutting threat (climate change) of the region is crucial to foster a genuine regional cooperation to move towards an effective call for action. Therefore, it obviously appears highly important to reinforce this WIO-CC initiative such that all countries within the Nairobi Convention area converge towards reaching the WIO-CC vision. In light of this, it is now timely and opportune that WIO—Consortium provides strategic and technical support for the development of the WIO-CC through three ABCG members (TNC, WCS and WWF). For the side of the SIDS countries and territory (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zanzibar), the Islands Project is funding all activities for operationalizing the WIO-CC. ABCG members have worked together to complement these efforts by orienting ABCG support towards the mainland states of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique in FY13.

### Activities in FY2013

- Support participation of the three mainland states to the Senior Management Officials Meeting(s) to agree on WIO-CC preliminary goals and targets

#### [Second technical workshop of the WIOCC held in Flic en Flac, Mauritius during October 22-26 2012.](#)

ABCG member organizations participated in the workshop and facilitated the participation of WIOCC national technical focal points from Kenya and Mozambique. The workshop included (i) the consultative meeting on economic evaluation on climate change impact co-organized with the University of Sunshine Coast – Australia and (ii) the 2nd meeting of the WIOCC constituents. Significant outcomes of the workshop included (i) the technical partners from University of Sunshine Coast developing a methodology and framework approach for engaging WIO States in national-level economic valuation – implementation on going, (ii) WIOCC technical document and position paper drafted and submitted for consideration during the Nairobi Convention (COP7).

[Third technical workshop of the WIOCC held in Seychelles during July 11-12 2013.](#) Specifically, ABCG member organizations WCS, WWF, TNC participated in the workshop and facilitated the participation of WIOCC national technical focal points from Kenya and Mozambique. The workshop included (i) presentation of the WIOCC-TF, (ii) presentation of the WIOCC communications strategy – including

newly adopted logo, (iii) planning of WIOCC official launch in September 2014 at UNSIDS conference. A significant outcome of the workshop was the signing of an MOU between WIO-C and WIOCC that formalizes commitment of technical support from the WIO-C to the WIOCC.

### **Support:**

**ABCG member WCS supported the travel of WIOCC technical coordinator to Tanzania/Zanzibar in September 2013.** The objective of the travel was to support and move forward the planning of Tanzania and Zanzibar to commit to joining the official launch of the WIOCC – planned to take place at the UNSIDS meeting in September 2014. Seychelles and Mauritius have agreed to launch the WIOCC during the UNSIDS 2014 meeting, and Comoros and Madagascar have expressed agreement for this and are willing to join the delegation for Samoa.

### **Convention:**

**Participation in the Nairobi Convention Conference of Parties (COP7) - held in Maputo, Mozambique during December 10-14 2012.** Specifically, ABCG member organizations WCS, WWF, TNC participated in the plenary sessions presenting the results of the ABCG funded '*Climate Change in the Western Indian Ocean: A Situation Assessment and Policy Considerations*', and the WIO-C/WWF led (Northern) Mozambique Channel Initiative. A significant outcome of the COP7 was the Nairobi Convention's endorsement of decision (Decision CP7/16) on the Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge that requests parties and other partners to support and encourage participation in the WIOCC.

**Development of a fundraising/resource mobilization plan for donor support to WIO-C** within the context of the WIO-CC Implementation

ABCG member organization WCS led the development of the conceptual framework for a sustainable funding (conservation trust fund mechanism) to support marine and coastal conservation efforts with the WIOCC. The proposed Western Indian Ocean Coastal Challenge Trust Fund (WIOCC-TF) will seek to meet the financial needs for the planning and management of coastal and marine resources for WIO-CC participating countries. The proposed fund will provide the funds to cover immediate and recurrent costs for the environmental challenges facing the WIO-CC countries, with a particular focus on challenges facing the member countries from climate change and growing development pressures.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) facilitated a visit by Honorable Ronny Jumeau, Ambassador for Climate Change and Small Island Developing States Issues, Republic of Seychelles, and Mr. Wills Agricole, President of the WIOCC, to mainland Tanzania (July 24-27) to discuss WIOCC with senior officials and confirm the interest of Tanzania in formally launching the WIOCC during the UNSIDS2014 meeting. The WIOCC is better understood within government circles, beyond our point of contact, the Ministry of Environment, within the Vice Presidents' Office. The WIOCC is now better understood and supported by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. A similar visit was made in Zanzibar leading to submission of a letter, by the Principal Secretary of the First Vice President's Office, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, to the President of WIOCC and Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment for Seychelles confirming the Government of Zanzibar's in principle agreement to join the WIOCC as part of the UNSIDS meeting. Under the coordination of GLISPA, the WIOCC Communications Working

Group (including TNC) has been established, bringing together the input from island and mainland states. The Working Group has developed the WIOCC Communication Strategy and provided feedback to a consultant that was working on a WIOCC logo. The WIOCC logo was endorsed and launched during the 3rd Technical Meeting, July 2013. The Working Group is also providing input to the GLISPA in developing a WIOCC website. In addition, the technical group providing support to the WIOCC i.e. The WIO-Consortium now also has a logo for usual use; TNC contributed ideas to the format.

A few of the FY13 planned activities have not yet taken place and have been pushed back to FY14. The WIOCC's activity on the country-level economic valuation of climate change impacts took more time as planned. They have asked the University of the Sunshine Coast (from Australia) to develop a methodology for carrying this out. Regional consultation on the methodology and the process to adopt was held back-to-back to other WIOCC meetings. At this juncture, no country has yet been subject to such valuation.

Regarding the support to the high level Government officials (Ministers) of the mainland states for them to participate to meeting of WIOCC, and the support to WIO champions to roadshow, communication of activities to occur from WIOCC side was done on short notice while inviting high level officials requires quite a long time ahead as it is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country that can invite them (while we are working with the Ministry of Environment – here of Seychelles). WIO-C/WWF proposes to stick with its former objectives/activities but enhancing them with current new information such as those on the Mozambique Channel Initiative. Arguments underlying these objectives are that it is essential to:

- Complement WIOCC/ISLANDS' efforts by orienting ABCG support towards the mainland states of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, and their awareness raising;
- Ensure collective efforts (between WIOCC and WIO-C) on matters of common interests, such as the economic valuation of climate change impacts;
- Ensure full understanding of and engagement of East Africa mainland states in WIOCC; and provide a geographical focus (not exclusive) to the WIOCC, notably when it is the richest area of the WIO.

WWF has clarified its support in details to WIOCC secretariat as well as the former constraints to improve communication between the two entities. Activities for FY14 are:

1. Undertake country level economic valuation of CC impacts in relation to food security and economic development for the 3 East Africa mainland states.
2. Support travels with awareness raising purposes to high level Government officials (minister-, director-level) of the 3 mainland states.

## **Additional Resources:**

- [\*WIOCC Fact Sheet\*](#)
- [\*ABCG Newsletter on WIO collaboration\*](#)

## H.4 FAITH & CONSERVATION

Religious faith plays an enormous role in the lives of people around the world, helping to provide an understanding of the world around us and lighting a moral path to follow in times of uncertainty, need or joy. The intersections of faith and conservation are an important element of the Dar Vision on the Future of Biodiversity in Africa, in which experts from throughout Africa came together to articulate multidimensional approaches to biodiversity conservation in Africa. Recently, the BATS program of USAID's Bureau for Africa commissioned a report on religion and conservation in Africa. This work, [From Practice to Policy to Practice: Connecting Faith and Conservation in Africa](#), was written by Amy Gambrill of IRG, which explores some of the current practices of connecting faith and conservation, provides information on some of the faith groups doing conservation work, and presents several case studies on faith-based conservation. ABCG held a thematic meeting in June 2011 to discuss opportunities, challenges and examples of conservation and faith groups working together.

In 2013, ABCG members the Jane Goodall Institute and World Wildlife Fund-US as well as UK NGO the Alliance of Religions and Conservation, will continue to work together and with faith groups in Africa expand on efforts initiated in FY2012, particularly in the areas of environmental education and wildlife trade.

### Launch of the Education for Sustainable Development toolkit

The Faith-based Education for Sustainable Development Teacher's Toolkit, integrating faith values about caring for Creation with teaching on the environment in faith-sponsored primary schools, was launched in Nairobi, Kenya, on July 17, 2013. The result of two years' work by the Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC) and the Kenyan Organization for Environmental Education (KOE), the groundbreaking toolkit has been endorsed by Kenya's major Christian, Muslim and Hindu groups as well as the Ministry of Education and National Environment Management Authority.

Kenya's Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education, Professor George Godia, wrote the foreword. He said the Toolkit "could not have come at a better time", adding: "I salute the Kenya Organization for Environmental Education and the Alliance of Religions and Conservation for this joint and timely initiative."

The toolkit is now being piloted in schools with the establishment of eco schools and demonstration projects and teachers from faith schools are being trained in its use. See further details and examples in our recently published book of best practice: *Many Heavens, One Earth in Action: Stories of African Faith Commitments*, published in June 2013.





## Faith-based ESD toolkit workshop in Tanzania

Following the launch of the toolkit in Kenya, a high profile regional two-day workshop on Faith-based Education for Sustainable Development for some 130 people was held in Tanzania from 19 to 20 September 2013 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The workshop was jointly organized by the KOEE, ARC and the Jane Goodall Institute in Tanzania. Its focus was how to put religious wisdom into the mainstream of environmental education in Tanzanian schools. As well as highlighting the Jane Goodall Institute's Roots and Shoots programme for young Muslims in coastal communities of Tanzania, it also presented the work in Kenya to develop a Faith-Based Education for Sustainable Development initiative, carried out by KOEE and ARC.

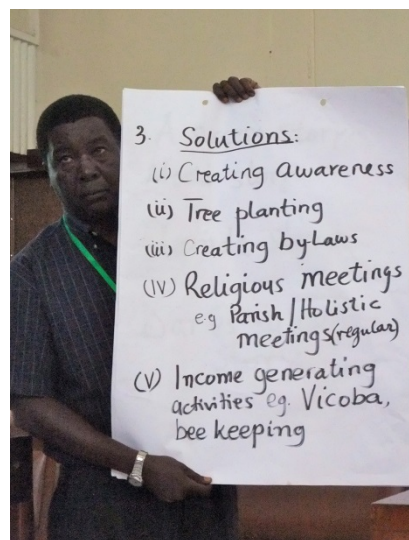
Dr Dorcas Otieno, CEO of KOEE and Tom Barassa, also of KOEE, helped prepare for the workshop. Erasto Njavike from the Jane Goodall Institute visited KOEE in advance for planning purposes, attending the launch of the ESD toolkit in Kenya. A reciprocal visit of KOEE staff to Tanzania was organized, so they could meet with faith leaders and government officials and invite their participation and attendance at the September meeting.

See the news story: [‘Creating Tanzania’s young eco champions’](#)

The opening ceremony was attended by the Hon. Stephen Masato Wasira, MP, Minister of State in the President's Office, Social Relations and Co-ordination, who represented the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mizengo Kayanza Peter Pinda as the Chief Guest, and the Minister of State in the Vice President's Office responsible for the Environment, Dr. Terezya Huvisa.

Participants included faith leaders, teachers, conservationists and dignitaries from East African countries. There were 10 Christian faith groups (Anglican, Catholic, Seventh Day Adventists, Pentecostal churches, Monrovia, Evangelical Church, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Evangelical Lutheran and Church of Jesus Christ). While the Muslim community was represented by their governing bodies in both mainland Tanzania and the island of Zanzibar – BAKWATA and MUFTI, as well as by organisations such as Uganda Muslim Youth Association.

Civil society was represented by organisations such as Islamic Help-Tanzania; CECODE-Uganda (Eco-Schools), WWF, Global One 2015 (from Kenya), JET, and JGI-Uganda. Government institutions included the National Environment Council (NEMC) represented by the Principal Environment Management Officer and the Ministry of Education represented by education policy officers at different levels.



### Key outcomes:

- A commitment to explore the formation of a network for faith leaders on the environment in Tanzania and to explore the introduction and spread of education on the environment in faith schools;

- A recommendation from guest of honour Dr. Terezya Huvisa, (the Minister of State in the Vice President's Office responsible for the Environment (also President of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, AMCEN), that a faith-based ESD program should be introduced in all African countries. She agreed to introduce this to the next AMCEN meeting in Botswana in October 2012.
- The launch of the Toolkit in Tanzania;
- The development of a new strategy by the National Muslim Council of Tanzania to implement environmental education;
- A commitment by Ugandan faith leaders to host a similar meeting in Uganda in 2014.

## **Toolkit and Best Practice book presented to African Ministerial Conference on the Environment**

During discussions in Tanzania with Dr Terezya Huvisa, ARC was asked to bring the Toolkit to the attention of all African Ministers of the Environment during the mid-October AMCEN meeting in Botswana. Eighty copies of the Toolkit, plus 80 copies of the book, *Many Heavens, One Earth in Action: Stories of African Faith Commitments*, outlining examples of faith good practice on the environment, were sent to AMCEN for discussion and dissemination.

A proposal for ways forward was also submitted for discussion to the ministers through UNEP's Regional Office for Africa, which hosts AMCEN's Secretariat.

We financed our partner, Dr Dorcas Otieno, CEO of KOEE, to represent ARC at the meeting and present this on our behalf.

This was an extraordinary opportunity to present our work with faith groups in Sub Saharan Africa to such a high level meeting and a wonderful opportunity to recommend that ministers

- put faith-based values in the mainstream of education;
- support the establishment of regional and national networks of faith groups engaged in environmental education and action
- support regional pilot activities to promote environmental protection
- Follow up discussions with KOEE and UNEP's Regional Office for Africa took place in Nairobi in November 2013 and are still ongoing.



## **Development of EE resource that follows Ministry of Education guidelines**



In FY13, JGI conducted a review of a Ministry of Education Environmental Education Teachers Guide for Primary School teachers that JGI had previously updated. The review included teachers representing different parts of Tanzania including Mtwara, the Southern Highlands, Ludewa, Sumbawanga, Central Morogoro and Arusha along with technical and experts from National Environmental Management Council of Tanzania, UNESCO, WWF, the Vice President's Office environment department, Ministry of Education Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba) and the Institute of Environmental Education College. 15 people attended this meeting.



JGI also held a meeting with Madrassa teachers from Pemba, Unguja and the mainland, as well as leaders from the Office of the Mufti in Zanzibar and BAKWATA (National Muslim Council of Tanzania) in the mainland to review the manual developed that incorporates Islamic teachings with environmental education messaging. 10 people attended this meeting.

## Future developments

The network of faith leaders on the environment in Tanzania is still under exploration. ARC is encouraging this network as a sustainable and effective way to spread education on the environment in Tanzanian faith schools. We are also exploring the selection of pilot schools in Tanzania where the Toolkit will be tested. Further links with the work of the Jane Goodall Institute will also be explored with the network of faith leaders. KOEE will be engaged with the network sharing their expertise in drawing up the ESD toolkit and working with the faith groups chosen to pilot activities on environmental education.

The faith leaders from Uganda who attended the workshop in Tanzania launched their Uganda Faiths Network on the Environment on October 30 in Kampala. Inspired by the Tanzania meeting, their first joint task will be to organise a workshop in Spring 2014 on integrating faith values into environmental education. This workshop will have an element of co-operation with the Jane Goodall Institute and team working in Uganda.



## Illegal wildlife trade

In July 2013, ARC hosted a productive meeting in Trondheim of Chinese Daoist and Confucianist leaders with African Christian and Muslim leaders to discuss the illegal wildlife trade. The emphasis was particularly on the poaching of elephant ivory and rhino horn in Africa in order to meet massive Chinese demand for medicine and decorative items.

The meeting resulted in agreements between the leaders to develop joint messaging and PSAs, field trips and outreach by Daoists to Chinese workers in Kenya.

This has led to a joint WWF and African religious leaders workshop in September and the emerging partnership with the Chinese religious leadership. In early 2014 a lay Daoist will go on secondment to Kenya to spend a month experiencing at first hand the impact of the illegal wildlife trade. Through social media he or she will help create awareness both back in China and amongst the Chinese diaspora in Africa itself.



In November 2013 ARC was asked to help HRH the Prince of Wales and HRH Prince William compile and present a video on the illegal wildlife trade by translating the text into Chinese for use in China. The video will also be shown to the Chinese diaspora in in Africa.

## **World Wildlife Fund**

Following the successful 2012 launch of wildlife commitments from faith leaders in Africa that was initiated by ARC and WWF and funded by USAID, WWF Sacred Earth worked primarily with the Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops in 2013 to pilot what that commitment could look like in situ. In particular, WWF worked closely with Fr. Charles Odira Kwanya, the director of the Conference, on promoting conservation and standing up against illegal wildlife trade within the context of Kenya. The Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops is one of the most prominent religious institutions in East Africa and Father Charles was one of the committed faith leaders who had pledged to stop illegal wildlife trade in his faith community in September 2012. In order to develop a strong strategy, WWF Sacred Earth and Father Charles, with the financial support of USAID ABCG funds, developed a common set of goals, workshop curriculum, and outreach activities that would have the most impact energize Catholics in Kenya.

Outputs of that strategy included a workshop for the pastoral coordinators of the Catholic Church in Kenya from September 2-7, 2013 on raising awareness on the need for wildlife protection. The event was attended by several high level clergy including a bishop and many priests, as well as religious men and women, Catholic Men Association, Catholic Women Association and the Catholic Youth. The workshop trainers included Rt. Rev. James Maria Wainaina (Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops - KCCB), Mr. Peter Muigai (WWF – KCO), Rev. Br. Raphael Wanjala, lecturer on environment at Catholic University of Eastern Africa (CUEA), Fr. Herman Borg – Coordinator Mother Earth Network, and Eric



Ogallo (Graduate of Kenyatta University on environmental studies). Given the high level of commitment from the Catholic Church, the outcome of the workshop was two-fold; to energize and motivate participants to carry forward the messages of conservation in their own communities, and to activate commitments made by the Catholic institutions to protect wildlife and stop wildlife trade.

Following this workshop, the Catholic Church in Kenya highlighted the Catholic Day of the Environment on October 4, 2013 and incorporated several activities, also funded by USAID, including:

- A procession through town with participants from religious, wildlife and environmental clubs from universities and schools
- Prayer from each faith at the start and conclusion of the day,
- A tree planting with religious figures
- Exhibitions by Kenya Wildlife Club, Kenya Forestry Service, Bio-Energy, PARAMEKO
- Poetry readings, comedies, dramas and musical performances from youth about conservation that engaged an interfaith audience

The chief guest of the event was Rt. Rev. Alfred Rotich, Bishop of the Military Ordinariat (Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops).

In order to encourage other faith leaders to recommit to wildlife protection and to lead environmental activities, the Catholic Church held an interfaith event with presentations from a Catholic Bishop, Franciscan lecturer, Hindu Council of Kenya, Muslim, Sikh Community, Interreligious Council of Kenya, Chairman of Kenya Forestry Service, and Wildlife Clubs of Kenya – National Coordinator/CEO. Because the leadership came primarily from the faith institutions, we believe that the impact of these activities goes far to show that environmental protection is a faith-based value and something all religious people should incorporate into their daily lives. Moreover, the trainings and events were designed so that they can be easily expanded to other East African countries such as Tanzania and Mozambique.



The final output for this partnership included several media interviews given by local religious leaders to Kenyan outlets including an interview with Father Charles and Dekila Chungyalpa of WWF Sacred Earth that built on last year's safari event and combined the activities of this year:

<http://www.nation.co.ke/lifestyle/DN2/Can-prayer-save-Africa-wildlife/-/957860/2031952/-/c5i2mmz/-/index.html>.

## ABCG Outreach and Communication

In FY2013, ABCG organized and ran the following meetings and events:

1. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: Governance and Land Use, 2 October 2012](#), featuring the work on ABCG's task team on land use, governance and conflict.
  2. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: Technology and Practice for Conservation Communications in Africa](#), featuring speakers from emerging technology fields with conservation application, 5 February 2013
  3. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: The Role of the African Diaspora in African Nature Conservation](#), hosted by the Embassy of Republic of Congo, 21 May 2013
  4. [ABCG Thematic Meeting: Clean Energy Technologies for Cooking and Lighting – Barriers and Breakthroughs](#), September 24<sup>th</sup> 2013, which featured the work in this task and highlighted some important approaches for supporting effective clean energy technology adoption.
- ii. ABCG Coordinator Natalie Bailey gave the following talks during FY13:
- Presentation for Foreign Service Institute (FSI) trainees, West-Central Africa course, 6 November 2012
  - *Contributed to the "Five-Minute Presentations on KM Tools and Approaches to Facilitate In-Country Learning" at the Global Health Knowledge Management Share Fair: Challenges and Opportunities, 16 April 2013*
  - "Nature, Faith and Service" Keynote presentation at fundraiser dinner for Mound Ridge Presbyterian Retreat Center, St. Louis, MO, 20 April 2013
  - "[Developing Broader Solutions for Conflicting Land Use: Lessons from ABCG Approaches](#)" during the ABCG Symposium at the International Congress for Conservation Biology, Baltimore, MD, July 2013
- iii. In addition, we organized and ran the following brown bags
1. [October 3, 2012 – Bioko Island: Where the Wild Things Are... for now](#), featuring Dr. Shaya Honarvar, Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program.
  2. [October 4, 2012 – Integrating Traditional Knowledge into the PA Policies Process to Improve Conservation in Eastern DRC](#), featuring Dominique Bikaba, Strong Roots, DRC
  3. [October 18, 2012 – The Nexus of Biodiversity Conservation and Law Enforcement: The Case of Maringa-Lopori-Wamba Landscape in DRC](#), featuring Jef Dupain
  4. **Integrated Land and Seascape Conservation in Kenya**, featuring Charles Oluchina, TNC, 19 October 2012

5. [October 31, 2012 – An Innovative Approach for Community Based Natural Resources Management in the Kafue Ecosystem in Western Zambia](#) featuring Patricia Mupeta-Muyamwa, The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) Zambia
6. **WWF Great Apes Program: Addressing Increasing Biodiversity Threats in Equatorial Africa**, featuring David Greer, WWF, 12 November 2012
7. **Conservation connections with faith leaders**, featuring Martin Palmer (Alliance of Religions and Conservation), Dekila Chungyalpa (WWF-US), Rev. Al Bailey (New Psalmist Baptist Church) and Alice Macharia (JGI), 28 November 2012
8. [December 11, 2012—Timber Best Practice Guidelines for Protected Areas Management in Gabon](#), featuring Caroline Winchester, Duke University
9. **Harnessing New Technologies for Ape Conservation: Vaccination, Telemetry and the Web**, featuring Peter Walsh, University of Cambridge, 19 December 2012
10. **Are African Protected Areas Really Protected? Tracking protected area downgrading, downsizing and degazettement (PADDD) via PADDDtracker.org**, featuring Mike Mascia, WWF-US, 15 January 2013
11. [January 29, 2013—Assessing Mangrove Carbon Pools in the Zambezi Delta, Mozambique: A Pilot Baseline Assessment for REDD+ Reporting and Monitoring](#), featuring Carl Trettin, Ph.D.
12. [March 5, 2013—Sustainable Pastoralism: Opportunities for nature conservation, rural and international development, and conflict resolution](#), featuring Pablo Manzano, Global WISP Coordinator
13. [March 7, 2013—Painted Dog: Using Science to Conserve an Endangered Predator](#), featuring Dr. Greg Rasmussen
14. [April 4, 2013—WILD 10 - Bridging Wild Nature Conservation & Human Development Goals](#), featuring WILD10 Executive Committee Co-Chair Vance Martin
15. [April 18, 2013—"Elephants in the Room": The Need to "Out" Conservation](#), featuring Mordecai Ogada, Director, Laikipia Wildlife Forum
16. **Innovative Cloud and Mapping for Chimpanzee Conservation**, featuring Lilian Pintea, JGI, 23 April 2013
17. [May 7, 2013—An Evolving Conservation Model for Africa: Enterprise Investments for Livelihoods & Conservation](#), featuring Daudi Sumba, African Wildlife Foundation
18. [May 14, 2013—Miles to Go Before We Sleep: Wildlife Conservation in Botswana's Okavango Delta](#), featuring Kelly Stoner, MS student, Yale University
19. **Digging In: New Opportunities for Mining and Conservation in Africa**, film screening and panel discussion, 28 May 2013
20. [June 24—A Holistic Approach to Conservation: WILDERNESS and Leadership for Sustainability](#), featuring Andrew Muir, Wilderness Foundation (WF) in South Africa
21. [July 9<sup>th</sup>—Diaspora for Nature: Engaging the Ethiopian Diaspora in Conservation](#), featuring Yemi Tessema Founder, Diaspora for Nature
22. [July 18<sup>th</sup>—AWF-USAID/Uganda Tourism for Biodiversity Program: Improving community opportunities through wildlife habitat conservation](#), featuring Kaddu K. Sebunya Chief of Party AWF-USAID/Uganda Tourism for Biodiversity Program
23. [July 24<sup>th</sup>—Developing Broader Solutions for Conflicting Land and Natural Resource Use in Africa: Lessons from ABCG Approaches](#), summarized by Natalie Bailey, Coordinator, Africa Biodiversity Collaborative Group:

- [July 24<sup>th</sup>—Overlapping Land & Resource Rights in Africa](#), featuring Gaia Larsen, Associate, World Resources Institute.
  - [July 24<sup>th</sup>—Optimizing Tradeoffs in Woodland Ecosystems: Carbon, Conservation and Communities—A Case study from The Murchison-Semliki landscape](#), featuring James E.M. Watson and Daniel B. Segan, Wildlife Conservation Society; Andrew J. Plumptre, Sam Ayebare, Grace Nangendo
  - [July 24<sup>th</sup>—Reconciling Economic Growth and Forest Protection in the Congo Basin: Managing land use in Central Africa](#), featuring Kirsten Hund, Sr. Mining Expert, The World Bank
  - [July 24<sup>th</sup>—High Conservation Value Forest Assessments and Other Tools for Geographic Priority Setting](#), featuring Rachel Neugarten, Conservation International & Conrad Savy
  - [July 24<sup>th</sup>—Implementation of Land Policy for Improved Ecosystem Management and Land Tenure in East Africa](#), featuring Lilian Pintea, Ph.D., Vice President, Conservation Science, Jane Goodall Institute
24. [July 30<sup>th</sup>—Transboundary Conservation of Endangered African Wild Dogs](#), featuring Dr. Rosemary Groom, Conservation Biologist & Field Projects Coordinator, African Wildlife Conservation Fund.
  25. [July 30<sup>th</sup>—USAID and ABCG—Freshwater Conservation and WASH Integration Workshop Summary Report](#); compiled by: Janet Edmond and Colleen Vollberg of Conservation International, and Sarah Davidson of The Nature Conservancy, in collaboration with Helen Petrozzola, Training Resources Group, Inc.
  26. [August 29<sup>th</sup>—Update on the Sangha Tri-National Foundation—Transboundary conservation, crime and financing](#), featuring Dr. Timothée Fomété, Executive Director, Tri-National Sangha Foundation
  27. [September 19<sup>th</sup>—Right Under our Noses: How Detection Dogs Can Drive Conservation, from Ecological Monitoring to Combating Wildlife Trafficking](#), featuring Dr. Pete Coppolillo, Executive Director, Working Dogs for Conservation
  28. [September 24<sup>th</sup>— Clean Energy Technology for Cooking and Lighting—Barriers and Breakthroughs: Event Summary](#), coordinated and summarized by Kamweti Mutu:
    - [Energizing Conservation Efforts](#), featuring Laura Clough, Technical Specialist, GVEP International – East Africa Office
    - [It is not just about cooking!](#) Featuring Robert V. Lange, Founder, the ICSEE Maasai Stoves & Solar Project
    - [Fostering an Enabling Environment: The Role of Conservation](#), featuring Brandi Suttles, Sr. Development Associate; Stephanie Valdez Senior Associate of Impact Investing & Market Development,, Global Alliance for Clean Cookstove (GACC)
  29. [September 26<sup>th</sup>—Getting SMART about Stopping Wildlife Poaching](#), featuring Emma Stokes, Ph.D. Regional Advisor for Conservation Effectiveness Wildlife Conservation Society

## Outreach and communications

As of October 10, 2013, the ABCG listserv had reached 1,150 subscribers. We have produced consistent, quality newsletters on the listserv every week, for a total of 90 individual messages sent in FY2013. Our



quality and consistency increased with the addition of Kamweti Mutu as ABCG Program Officer, who is able to dedicate the time needed for this service that we provide.

- Our Twitter followers have increased by 95%, from 131 followers at the close of FY12 to 255 followers at the close of FY13. On Facebook, our “likes” have increased from 204 at the close of FY12 to 436, an increase of 114%. Again, consistency of postings as well as linking to our members and their posts have increased our followers and likes.
- We produced a large number of reports and fact sheets this year, with more than 50 individual documents included in our FY12 Annual Report to USAID. Those include full technical reports, fact sheets, maps and supporting documents. These are available on our website at: <http://frameweb.org/adl/en-US/10048/file/1472/FY2012%20Annual%20Report%20-%20standalone.pdf>.

In FY2014, ABCG looks forward to further sharing our achievements from 2013. We will work together using a variety of approaches to tackle emerging and high-priority issues affecting biodiversity in Africa including:

- High conservation value forest assessments in Gabon and Central Africa
- Governance and land tenure in East Africa
- Addressing climate change through a suite of approaches such as adaptation, prioritizing tradeoffs in woodland ecosystems, grasslands management and clean energy
- Intersections between human health and ecosystem health through WASH and HIV/AIDS efforts
- Identifying risks from large-scale land acquisitions for agriculture
- Building capacity on implementing SMART law enforcement
- Continued support to address the impacts of climate change on coastal habitats in the Western Indian Ocean
- Supporting partnerships with faith organizations for conservation action

Sharing results with key stakeholders and the broader conservation and policy communities