

EASTERN AFRICA COASTAL FOREST PROGRAMME

REGIONAL WORKSHOP REPORT
NAIROBI
FEBRUARY 4-7 2002

Produced for WWF- EARPO
Amanda Younge, Gezahegn Negussie and Neil Burgess

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Produced for WWF-EARPO
by
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The eastern African coastal forest ecoregion is recognised as one of Africa's centres of species endemism, and is distributed over six countries (Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi). Most is found in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, which form our focal region. The coastal forests are fragmented, small and surrounded by poor communities that have a high demand for land and forest resources. Although coastal forests have significant cultural and traditional values for local communities, they do not receive adequate support from the relevant government authorities and international conservation institutions.

WWF has over 10 years research and conservation experience on the eastern Africa coastal forests in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique and would like to build on its past successes by supporting the Eastern Africa Coastal Programme development processes. The major challenges to conserving these forests through the EACFP are dealing with three different countries with different policies, attracting and maintaining government and donor interests, identifying major stakeholders and their role in the programme and integrating and sustaining existing coastal forest initiatives in the region.

In order to address the threats facing this region effectively, conservation of the Eastern African Coastal Forests needs to happen within a coherent framework, developed with partners and stakeholders. To initiate the regional partnership-based programme, WWF Eastern African Regional Programme Office (WWF-EARPO) held a workshop with stakeholders from Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania in February 2002. Thirty-one people attended the workshop from Tanzania, Mozambique and Kenya, and were drawn from government, NGOs and universities.

The programme aimed to update existing maps on the region, undertake a threats and root causes analysis, develop a vision statement and a set of regional and country conservation targets and actions plans, and to set out the next steps for putting the plan into action. After receiving reports on the status of coastal forest conservation in each country, a mapping exercise was undertaken to update and correct existing maps of the eastern African coastal forests.

In order to guide the development of the strategy, the workshop developed a draft Biodiversity Vision for the EACF as follows:

“Coastal Forests of eastern and south-eastern Africa are conserved, managed and sustainably utilized for the benefit of present and future generations.”

Working in country groups, participants updated maps of distribution and extent of forests using GIS and identified new forest areas and biodiversity hotspots along the eastern and south eastern African coast, especially in Mozambique. After discussions, they also agreed on the terms and definitions used in relation to coastal forests.

The workshop identified the major causes of forest loss and underlying forces driving this process. The most important threats to coastal forests are agricultural conversion, charcoal burning and fuel wood, uncontrolled fires, unsustainable logging and unplanned settlement. Other threats identified were inappropriately-placed roads and infrastructure, uncontrolled removal of non-timber products, destructive mining practices and poaching.

Workshop participants also identified the root causes of the threats at local, national and ecoregional levels. At the local level, the most important causes of forest loss were poverty, lack of alternative livelihood options for populations living adjacent to the forests, inadequate law enforcement, low awareness of the value of coastal forests and consequences of their loss, lack of recognition to cultural values and indigenous knowledge on forests and inadequate information on the forest resource. In Kenya and Tanzania corruption was identified as a significant local cause of logging, charcoal burning and unplanned human settlements. Inadequate environmental impact assessments were cited as a cause of inappropriate agricultural practices in these two countries. Common to all three countries was inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management and weak civil society. Global climate change, structural adjustment and international markets/trade were identified as causes of coastal forest loss at the global level.

Conservation targets were developed for the East African Coastal Forest Ecoregion as a whole, as well as for each country represented in the ecoregion. The regional targets developed were:

1. Decline in quality and quantity of existing coastal forests within protected areas halted by 2010.
2. At least 30% of unprotected coastal forests placed under protection status by 2010.
3. Annual rate of loss of unprotected coastal forests to agriculture, illegal logging and charcoal burning reduced by at least 50% by 2010.
4. Effective management capacity for protected coastal forests in place and operational by 2010.
5. At least 5 coastal forest landscape restoration initiatives implemented by 2007.
6. 30% of coastal forests support sustainable activities contributing to poverty alleviation and economic development by 2010 without harming habitat and species values.
7. Forest reserves of EACF regarded as protected areas in terms of IUCN criteria.

Each country working group defined conservation targets for that country. Groups then identified the actions needed to achieve these targets, with an indication as to which stakeholders needed to be involved in each action.

In order to take the process forward, WWF was requested to continue with facilitating the regional process through a Regional Task Force. Each country represented will choose an interim focal point to lead the establishment of a country task force on coastal forests to help push the process forward. The task force will follow up the targets and actions developed during the working group sessions to enable the regional programme to move forward. Sharing experiences will also be encouraged. By April 2002, the regional co-ordination team should be in place. WWF agreed to circulate the workshop report in March 2002. In each country, national stakeholder workshops will be held to revisit and refine the action plan as it applies in each country, as well as to build stakeholder commitment to implementation.

The Tanzanian and Kenyan Protected Area institutions in collaboration with WWF will finalise their documentation and apply for GEF-PDF Block B funding for developing their National Coastal Forest Strategic Action Plans. WWF will assess the possibilities for Mozambique for accessing UNDP-GEF money and also approach its donors for arranging some mid term funding for implementing programme's regional and national activities.

A synthesis report would be produced and distributed to the donor community, workshop participants and WWF networks by February 2002 and a draft programme document by June 2002. The refined action plan will be finalised by December 2002.

Participants praised the workshop for being productive, well-structured, well-facilitated and giving good feedback in written form at the end. The overwhelming majority of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the progress that had been achieved.

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REGIONAL WORKSHOP REPORT

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1. BACKGROUND

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) has singled out the Eastern African Coastal forest for conservation because of its richness in biodiversity, because it is one of Africa's centres of endemism, and due to the intense threats to the survival of forest habitats in the area. Threats to the Eastern African Coastal Forests are and continue to be linked to conversion to farmland, fragmentation, settlement, changes in land-use patterns and lack of effective and integrated policies, coupled with inadequate / ineffective management structures. Current forest destruction trends are impacting on a wide range of terrestrial and marine resources in the three countries covered under the programme. For example, the sustainable production potentials and the services they provide to the local livelihoods continue to decline.

WWF's commitment to addressing these threats is manifested by its past and current projects in Kenya (Kaya forest project in collaboration with NMK and most recently with the Ford Foundation), Tanzania (Lowland Coastal Forest Project) and in Mozambique (Bazaruto National Park).

Two major lessons have been learned from these projects. First, conservation interventions require active support from political institutions, local communities and forest management authorities. Secondly, coastal forest conservation and sustainable management problems require an integrated approach involving partnership building between local and central government, private sector and donors institutions through short and long-term landscape level approaches.

In order to address these issues effectively, it was felt that conservation of the Eastern African Coastal Forests should happen within a coherent framework, developed with partners and stakeholders. Short-term approaches would aim at addressing sustainable management and conservation issues through scaled-up project activities in to a programme. Long-term approaches would aim at addressing socio-economic problems impacting on rural livelihoods and biodiversity, national and trans-boundary policy issues and mechanisms for a sustainable financing system.

In order to initiate the regional partnership-based coastal forest programme, WWF Eastern African Regional Programme Office (WWF-EARPO) held a workshop with stakeholders from Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania in February 2002. This report contains the findings of that workshop.

2. PURPOSE OF WORKSHOP

The purpose of the workshop was to deliberate on the three countries national coastal forest resource issues, extent and status and deliver a regional synthesis with a view to contribute to the programme's planning processes. Further, the workshop was

designed to develop an East Africa Coastal Forest Programme vision, strategy and action plan for realizing national and transboundary coastal conservation and livelihood aspirations (see Annex A for the terms of reference of the workshop).

3. ATTENDANCE

Invitations to the workshop were sent to 38 people representing government Protected Area institutions, NGO, CBOs, Donors and international institutions working in the subregion. Workshop attendance was very good. A total of 31 people participated, eight from Tanzania, five from Mozambique and twelve from Kenya, supported by a workshop team of six. (See Annex B for details of participants names and addresses). Participants were drawn from government, NGOs and universities. Unfortunately, some key actors such as IUCN and GEF/UNDP representatives and senior members of the Kenya government were unable to attend due to prior commitments.

4. PROGRAMME

The programme ran over three and a half days. It was ambitious, intensive and focussed heavily on group work in country-based groups. This was necessitated by the limited information available on forest typology and extent, which could otherwise have served as an alternative basis for working group formation.

The programme (see Annex C) attempted to achieve a number of objectives: to update existing maps on the region, undertake a threats and root causes analysis, develop a vision statement, a set of regional and country conservation targets and actions plans, and to set out the next steps for putting the plan into action.

The programme ran as follows:

Day 1: Knowledge and Resource Assessment

- Introduction, background and purpose
- Updating available information on forest extent, types and endemic species on maps
- Forest terms and definitions

Day 2: Vision, Threats, Causes And Targets

- Preliminary Vision Development
- Identifying threats and opportunities
- Analyzing root causes
- Setting and prioritising Conservation Targets

Day 3: Actions To Meet Targets

- Identifying priority actions to meet programme targets
- Social event (evening)

Day 4: Putting The Plan Into Action

- Next steps: co-ordination, fundraising, lobbying, stakeholder consultation, fine-tuning and project ideas
- Way forward
- Closure

5. OPENING INPUTS

WELCOMING ADDRESS

Dr Hermann Mwageni, Acting Country Representative in the WWF Tanzania Programme Office, opened the meeting. He noted that all participants share one thing in common, a concern for the coastal forests of Eastern Africa, from Mozambique to Kenya, which are very rich in terms of biodiversity and crucial for livelihoods. There are similarities in the problems facing the forests and facing conservation agencies. The workshop was an opportunity to share experiences and work towards solving these problems together. In the past, WWF's work had been based on a site-specific approach, and the success had been limited. It was now high time to look at the big picture, and come up with strategies at the ecoregional /landscape level. An integrated approach and a common effort was needed, which would hopefully bring in a wider range of stakeholders and attract more substantial funding. The objective of the workshop was to develop a programme vision and strategic actions at regional and national levels. WWF wants to support the integration of regional efforts, but needs partners, more funding and more stakeholders to become part of the process, and hopefully the workshop would start this process happening.

WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION

Gezahegn Negussie, the co-ordinator of WWF-EARPO's Eastern African Coastal Forests Programme, gave an introductory input which set the context for the workshop (see Annex D). He made the following points:

The coastal forests of Eastern Africa (EACF) are small highly fragmented remnants, consisting of over 250 separate forest patches most of which are less than 500 ha in size. They are distributed over six African countries: Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi.

The EACF forms part of the Moist Coasts fauna and flora, which is one of Africa's four centers of endemism. There is an opportunity to have a significant conservation gain for an investment in a few thousands of hectares. The region is one of WWF's Global 200 Ecoregions and a priority ecoregional programme for WWF in the sub-region. It is also one of the three terrestrial ecoregions that WWF will work with its partners in Africa.

The EACF are threatened by deforestation, changing land-use patterns, high population density at close proximity to coastal forests, fragmentation, lack of legal frameworks for conservation and lack of government interest in and resource for forest conservation.

Opportunities exist for improved forest conservation: there is strong will from partners in the subregion, WWF and its partners have long experience and capacity to undertake forest conservation, there are supportive national environmental policies in place, and there is great potential for revenues and to contribute to the national economy. There is community support and respect for coastal forests for cultural and traditional reasons, biological and socio-economic data is available, and WWF is committed to scaling up its coastal forest activities to a programme level.

There are a number of challenges facing forest conservation. These include a number of countries with different policies towards forests and land use, difficulties with defining coastal forests and determining their extent and boundary, the fragmentation of coastal forests and numerous players involved, how to identify key threats, gaps and programme interventions as well as how to identify national priorities and action plans targeting coastal forests. Other challenges include attracting and maintaining donors and partners interest, identifying major stakeholders and determining their role in the planning and implementation of the programme and sustaining and integrating WWF's and others existing coastal forest projects in the EACFP.

Lessons from work that has been done in the region have shown that work at site-specific project level resulted in limited impact on the broad ecological problems of the coastal forests. Linkages between site level interventions and landscape level forest services were not made, and there was limited understanding on how to forge a common vision that builds on linkages between and within different projects and forest components. There is a lack of an institutional framework that addresses cross-border conservation and policy issues, and relatively limited capacity to address community participation issues. There is an absence of an initial baseline survey and other data, which makes planning and monitoring difficult, and a lack of frameworks where conservation and development practitioners debate common and crosscutting issues.

In discussion, it was emphasized by Neil Burgess that the process of conserving the EACF will need to be a collaborative effort between countries, agencies, NGOs and other bodies. Gezahegn emphasized that the workshop objective was for potential partners to develop a common vision for the resource that they share a common concern and responsibility for, and to develop a shared action plan to ensure that the actions of all agencies contribute to achieving the vision. One participant pointed out that agriculture is a key stakeholder, and needs to be drawn in to the process. Another participant felt that UNEP/GEF and IUCN should have been part of the workshop. It was pointed out that they had been invited but had been unable to attend. However, they would receive a briefing and workshop documentations after the workshop.

6. COUNTRY REPORTS

TANZANIA REPORT

The lowland coastal forests of Tanzania are represented by a few remaining patches of reserves and unreserved forests. These forests harbour a unique diverse of flora and fauna which show much endemism. Pressure on these forests is severe due to unsustainable human livelihood activities such as shifting cultivation, illegal timber extraction, forest fires, hunting, encroachment for farming and residence.

Based on Frontier surveys (Frontier-Tanzania 1989-1995) and Burgess and Clarke (2000), forest sites can be roughly prioritised based on their biodiversity potential and

possibly the level of threats in the areas. Forest that are noticeably rich in species for their size and forests with relatively high endemism Pugu, Rondo Plateau, Litipo, Matumbi hills, Kichi Hills, Zaraninge, Pangani falls, Litipo, Pindirola and Mlola. More surveys and analysis are required to obtain enough data before priority setting.

Since 1990s WWF realised the facts that coastal forests in Tanzania have global biodiversity and national socio-economic values, and are highly prioritised by the Forest Department through the Tanzania Forest Action Plan (TFAP, 1988) for conservation due to their values, and are facing increasing pressure and threats resulting from a combination of human activities including: shifting cultivation, illegal timber extraction, forest fires, commercial and subsistence hunting, and encroachment for farming and settlement.

In response, WWF began a project in 1991 which strives to achieve the conservation of coastal forests through a combination of active protection measures and local community's efforts, in collaboration with the Forest Department, district authorities, village governments, local NGOs and other donor agencies. The goal of the project is to conserve representative samples of lowland coastal forests in Tanzania. The immediate objectives are:

- Villages, districts and forest department have the institutional capacity to manage and protect key forests in coast region
- Ecosystems within forest reserves are conserved through efficient management systems acceptable to, and including the participation of, local communities.
- Local communities develop an alternative resource base to reduce pressure on selected coastal forests
- Local communities attain greater awareness on conservation and sustainable resource use through a programme of education and awareness.
- Biological and socio-economic surveys and monitoring provide a basis for forest reserve management

Lessons learned and recommended next steps with EACF conservation:

- The current new national Forest Policy (1998) which advocates on involvement of all key stakeholders in managing forest resources, is a good opportunity for initiating a broader coastal forest programme involving a wide range of stakeholders.
- Following tangible success of existing site level projects a scaled up regional programme is now necessary as it allows for a holistic approach to tackling root causes and ensure upgraded capacity for impact on conservation.
- Regulation of timber trade in the region needs emphasis in the proposed programme borrowing some experiences by the people and plant programme in Kenya, where wood caring project had much positive impact.
- The EACP should come up with longer proposed time frame (10-15 years) to provide for more capacity building potential and involvement of partners.
- Assess alternative resource and income generating activities for human livelihood and marketing options.
- The EACP should mainly be playing a facilitation role to the local partners and very minimum implementation role at field level to strengthen local programme ownership, responsibility, knowledge base and consequently sustainability of programme initiatives.
- Considering scattered national coastal forest initiatives by different players there is a need to establish national coastal forests network/partnership and EACF initiatives co-ordinated in a regional scale.

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- EACFP needs to develop standardised methodology for surveys and associated database and mapping and GIS facilities these will enhance completion of status report of Eastern African Coastal Forests.

While national field projects are concerned with conservation of coastal forests through field and policy works, they do not have as part of their operational principal a concept that define linkages between the different projects. Lack of an overall programme for the Eastern Africa Coastal Forests has been a concern articulated by different institutions and organisations like WWF with interest in the area and WWF in Eastern Africa commits itself to establishing a Coastal Forest Programme. Besides the growing interest and interventions in the EACF from different organisations and donor agencies, there are also possibilities to complement and create synergies between the EACF programmes and other WWF programmes, such as the East African Marine Ecoregion, The People and Plants Programme and the forest Landscape restoration initiatives. See Annex E for the Tanzania Country Report.

MOZAMBIQUE REPORT

Mocambique has a population of 17 million people, two thirds of whom live along the coast. They have high levels of poverty and illiteracy, and are mainly involved in agriculture, fisheries and industrial activity.

The Mozambican Coast is 2 770 km long and is divided into the Coral Coast (770 km), Swamp Coast (978 km), Parabolic Dune Coast (850 km), Monoclinical Coast and the continental shelf . There is a diversity of habitats/ecosystems (intertidal zones, beaches, deltas, coral reefs) and flora and fauna (mangroves, seagrasses, marine mammals, fish, avifauna).

The main Coastal Forest Types (Saket, 1994) are low forest, thicket, grassland (wooded and grassland), mangrove and vegetation on dunes.

Areas of special concern in the country are the Low Forest (C. Delgado), Low Forest (Mossuril/Moma), High & Low Forest Complex (Marromer/Muanza), and Low Forest (Maputo/Matutuine).

Resource use patterns consist mainly of subsistence agriculture (slash and burn), commercial logging (selected species), mining (northern region), tourism (poor law enforcement), and resource exploitation for subsistence.

Policy and legislation relating to the coastal zone includes National Policy for Coastal Zones Management, Policy and Strategy for Forest and Wildlife, the Environmental Law, the Tourism Strategy and the Land Law. A number of international conventions apply as well.

The main constraints to coastal resources management include weak coordination amongst involved agencies, lack of integrated and holistic land use plans, limited technical capacity to monitor and control coastal resource management, limited financial resources, lack of alternative sources for subsistences (generalised poverty) and generalised corruption.

What is needed to improve conservation of coastal forests includes coastal forests mapping and inventories, identification of coastal sensitive forests, habitats and appropriate management plans, law enforcement and institutional coordination,

financial support for research, management and monitoring of coastal zone, and integrated development of coastal zones. Regional and international coordination should be encouraged. See Annex F for the Mozambique Country Report.

A presentation was also made on a case study of the Cabo Delgado conservation initiative by a member of the Mozambique delegation.

KENYA REPORT

The Kenya Coastal Forest System has an estimated total area of closed forest of 787km² and an estimated total area of woodland/bushland of 120 000 ha. Of this, 50 790 ha is in forest reserves, 114 460 ha in national reserves and 16 000 ha remains ungazetted (see Annex G for the Kenya Country Report).

It is an area of high endemism, threatened by clearing for agriculture, clearing for real estate development, logging for sawn wood, wood carving, pole cutting, mining and elephant damage (on specific sites).

The sacred Kaya Forests are situated in the coastal plain and hills of Kenya. They tend to be residual patches (av.10ha - 200ha) of once extensive diverse lowland forest of Eastern Africa occurring within the Zanzibar-Inhambane Regional Mosaic. The Kayas are very botanically diverse and have a high conservation value as determined by various biological studies. More than half of Kenya's rare plants are found in the Coast Region, many within these forests on the coastal strip.

According to local traditions the forests historically sheltered small fortified villages. The sites of the original settlements, often marked by forest clearings, were maintained by the communities led by their Elders, as sacred places of ritual, and burial grounds. Cutting of trees and destruction of vegetation around these sites was prohibited the main aim being to preserve the surrounding 'Kaya' forest as a screen or buffering environment for the clearings. The Government has from 1992 gazetted a number of them as National Monuments through the National Museums of Kenya.

The National Museums' Coastal Forest Conservation Unit has been undertaking a conservation programme for the Kayas with support from the World Wide Fund for Nature WWF since 1992.

The challenges ahead for Kenya coastal forests and Kaya forests include:

- Developing a collaboration framework for institutions and community groups involved in kaya and coastal forest conservation.
- Exploiting the evolving policy and legal environment favouring community participation
- Strengthening local community organizations to undertake conservation and development activities
- Developing and implementing clear participatory management strategies and rules for the kayas and other coastal forests
- Expanding livelihood choices and opportunities for local communities to reduce harmful dependence on kayas and coastal forests

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- Identifying and developing alternative sources of forest based raw material.
 - Securing sustainable sources of funding to support coastal forest conservation activities at various levels
 - Completing and consolidating the coastal forest information database for use in conservation and management
 - Maintaining the public and policymaker's interest and awareness of forest conservation issues.

7. MAPPING

Background

The coastal forests of eastern Africa are recognised as an area of global importance for their concentration of narrowly endemic plants and animals (Statterfield *et al.*, 1998; Olson and Dinerstein 1998; Mittermeier *et al.*, 1998). Summary statistics on the remaining area of forest (Table 1) are contrasted with the biological value of the forests (Table 2), showing that many narrowly endemic species are packed into a tiny and heavily fragmented forest resource.

Analysis of the number of species confined to forests and those confined to other vegetation types within the coastal forest ecoregions indicates that the forest vegetation contains most of the endemics, but that significant numbers of endemic species are also found in other vegetation types along the coast (Table 2).

The most important region of the coastal forests, in terms of narrowly endemic species, extends from northern Kenya south through Tanzania to Lindi. Available information suggests that the region of southernmost Tanzania and through Mozambique is of lower importance, but this might be due to the lack of biological investigation in this remote and difficult to access area. References used in the process of updating information on existing map, species list, etc are listed in Annex H.

Definition of Eastern African Coastal Forests

The workshop reviewed a recent definition of the coastal forests of eastern Africa (Burgess and Clarke 2000; Annex I). This definition was accepted as a working model, although some of the vegetation types in Mozambique cannot easily be accommodated in this definition and it was pointed out that the drier mangrove habitats which grade into terrestrial forest habitats also do not fit within this definition. The definition is also quite narrow and a number of coastal vegetation communities fall outside and hence were not adequately considered during this workshop. However as the majority of the rare and endemic species are found in the closed canopy forest vegetation types covered by this definition, then the focus on this habitat type was regarded as appropriate for the purposes of this workshop. At later stages when vegetation maps are available it will be important to consider the full range of vegetation types along the coast and to assess the overall conservation needs systematically.

Updating Information on the Coastal Forests

The Eastern African Coastal Forests Ecoregion Planning Workshop provided a forum to update the existing information on the distribution and status of these forests. The base data were derived from Burgess and Clarke (2000) and included:

- A list of the forest location, area, status, altitude and threats
- A list of the species of plants endemic to the coastal region containing the eastern African coastal forests. Not all the plants are restricted to the closed canopy forests, but the majority of them are.
- A list of the species of vertebrate animals endemic to the coastal region. Not all the animals are restricted to the closed canopy forests, but the majority of them are.
- Maps of the position of protected areas (including Forest Reserves) across the region (kindly provided by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre in Cambridge).

The data available at the start of the workshop were poor for Mozambique and none were available in a spatial format and thus no maps could be produced. No vegetation map covering the entire coastal area was available and hence it was not possible to look at the representation of vegetation types within protected areas along the coastal strip of eastern Africa. This is something that should be done in the future.

Forest Data

National working groups checked and updated the information provided on the coastal forests of their countries (see Table 1 and Annex J). In addition to checking the details of location, area, status (gazetted or not) and altitude, the groups also added columns on the vegetation type of the site and the level of threat that it faces.

Kenya. In Kenya the updating was relatively minor reflecting the fact that Kenya has a short coastline which is mainly quite accessible and there have been a number of forest survey and mapping projects over the past 10 years. A total of 103 forests covering a total area of 787 km² were identified. More forests covering a larger total area are now known in Kenya when compared to 1992. This is entirely due to the results of new field work being available. In fact when comparisons are made between the same forests in 1992 and 2002 there is a decline of forest area over the 10 year period. This indicates that forest loss is continuing at many sites, especially close to the large urban centre of Mombasa.

Tanzania. In Tanzania the updating required was more extensive and some gaps in remain, especially for southernmost Tanzania and inland to the Selous Game Reserve where the presence of forest patches is poorly documented. Some data were not available at the workshop and updating was completed required back in Tanzania. A total of 179 forests covering a total area of at least 692 sq km were identified in Tanzania. At sites where forest area data are available for both 1992 and 2002, many show a decline in forest area over this period. The declines are most notable close to Dar es Salaam where intense pressure for natural resources has resulted in the loss of forest cover and its conversion to charcoal and to farmland.

Mozambique. Data for Mozambique were poor prior to this workshop. Mozambican participants at the workshop pointed out that they still have not visited many parts of their country to investigate the vegetation and species composition, particularly in the northern coastal regions where much coastal forest is believed to remain. However, considerably refined data on the extent of forest in Mozambique was provided. These

data indicate that Mozambique contains 55 coastal forest sites, covering at least 4770 sq km of forested land. This therefore makes Mozambique the country with the largest area of the habitat remaining along the eastern African coast. Many of the remaining forests are found in regions with extremely low population densities and hence the rates of threat from agricultural conversion are lower than elsewhere. In comparison, there are many rumours of timber operations in northern Mozambique that might be removing some of the larger specimen trees from these forests.

Table 1 : Number and area (km²) of coastal forests in eastern African countries in 1992 and 2002

	Somalia		Kenya		Tanzania		Mozambique	
Attribute	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002
Number of Forests	2	?	99	103	66	179	18	55
Area of Forests	2	?	660	787	700	692+	1790	4778

Biological Data.

The draft list of endemic plants and animals available at the workshop was slightly updated in terms of endemic vertebrate animals (see Annex K). Since the first compilation of data on the endemic species (from the mid 1990s) two new species of vertebrate have been described, the first being the Rondo Galago (*Galagoides rondoensis*) and the second a species of amphibian (*Stephopaedes usambarensis*). Another species of Galago awaits description from the lowlands of Kenya and northern Tanzania (A. Perkin, in lit.).

These new data indicate that the coastal forests contain at least 554 species of strictly endemic plants, 53 endemic vertebrates, and at least hundreds (probably many thousands) of endemic invertebrates. The surrounding non-forested vegetation of the coastal strip of eastern Africa containing at least 812 strictly endemic plants and 47 endemic vertebrates (Table 2).

Table 2: Number of endemic species in the coastal forests and non-forested vegetation of the coastal strip of eastern Africa

Taxon Groups	Coastal Forest Ecoregional Endemics		Non-forest Ecoregional Endemics	
	1992	2002	1992	2002
Plants	554	554+	812	812+
Birds	9	9	6	6
Mammals	10	12	0	0
Reptiles	27	27	40	40
Amphibians	4	5	1	1
Molluscs	86	86+	120	120+
Butterflies	75	75+	?	?
TOTAL	765	767+	979	979+

Mapping the forest patches

The coastal forests workshop was able to take the updated data on forest location, area and status and incorporate this within ArcView GIS. Maps were prepared showing the position of the coastal forests, and their sizes in a number of different categories (Updated maps are to be found on the CD enclosed as Annex P). These maps show that most of the forests in Kenya are small apart from the two large forests which remains in that country – The Arabuko-Sokoke forest and Shimba Hills. In Tanzania, there are many medium sized forests, but none of the forests approaches Arabuko-Sokoke, which is over 350 km² in area. Most of the larger forests in Tanzania are either in the foothills of the Eastern Arc Mountains (especially the East Usambaras), or in southern Tanzania. The bulk of the large coastal forest patches remaining in eastern Africa are found in Mozambique. The mapping indicates that forests are found all along the coastal strip, but that the largest and least well-known are found in Cabo Delgado Province in the northern part of the country.

Mapping non-forest vegetation

The workshop was not able to map all the various kinds of non-forest vegetation that is found in the coastal strip of eastern Africa. These vegetation types include wetlands, bushland and palm-savanna habitats, and various types of coastal and littoral vegetation. As the coastal forest programme progresses, it is important to undertake an analysis of the distribution of non-forest vegetation in the ecoregion and to assess how well it is protected. The work presented here does not provide an adequate assessment of the heterogeneity of habitats along the coast and has not sought to represent those habitats within a framework centered on the conservation of the coastal forest vegetation, which is the biologically most interesting part. Such a representation analysis will need to be completed later in the ecoregion planning process.

Mapping areas of endemism within the coastal forests

The entire coastal forest region is an important centre of endemism at the global level. However, within the coastal region there are regions of exceptional endemism. These regions were termed coastal forest hotspots and were mapped in each of the countries where they were found. Conservation actions are needed to conserve portions of each of these hotspots in order to prevent high numbers of species being threatened by extinction if forest patches are removed from these different areas.

8. VISION

The workshop developed a draft Vision for the EACF as follows:

“Coastal Forests of eastern and south-eastern Africa are conserved, managed and sustainably utilized for the benefit of present and future generations.”

It was felt that this Vision could be used as a basis for further discussion in national workshops. On the basis of this vision, the targets and action plan were developed.

9. ROOT CAUSES ANALYSIS

An exercise was undertaken in plenary to identify major causes of forest loss and to identify underlying forces driving this process. This analysis was of necessity superficial, and was not informed by any research. However, it was seen as an

important aspect of the strategy development process, as it would inform the identification of actions necessary to achieve the goals of the strategy. The analysis could be refined and validated if needed after the workshop. See Annex L for the full tabulation of threats and root causes.

Participants identified five major threats to forest loss as (in order of priority) inappropriate agricultural practices, charcoal burning and fuel wood, uncontrolled fires, unsustainable logging and unplanned settlement. Other threats identified were inappropriately-placed roads and infrastructure, uncontrolled removal of non-timber products, invasive alien species (introduction and uncontrolled spread), pollution, destructive mining practices and poaching.

The workshop then analysed the root causes of the threats at local, national, ecoregional levels. At the local level, the most important causes of forest loss were felt to be poverty, lack of alternative livelihood options for populations living adjacent to the forests, inadequate law enforcement, low awareness of the value of coastal forests and consequences of their loss, lack of cultural values for and indigenous knowledge on forests and inadequate information on the forest resource. In Kenya and Tanzania corruption was identified as a significant local cause of logging, charcoal burning and unplanned human settlements. Inadequacy of environmental impact assessments was cited as a cause of inappropriate agricultural practices in these two countries.

Common to all three countries were inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management, as well as a weak civil society. Global climate change, structural adjustment and international markets/trade were identified as causes of forest loss at the global level.

10. CONSERVATION TARGETS

Participants developed a set of targets or objectives for the strategy. A set of targets was established for the whole ecoregion, as well as a set for each of the three countries in the ecoregion.

REGIONAL TARGETS:

The conservation targets for the Eastern African Coastal Forests Eco-region as a whole were developed on the basis of the work of the country working groups on country conservation targets. The regional targets were then used as a framework to integrate country targets and action plans. The regional targets developed were:

1. Decline in quality and quantity of existing coastal forests within protected areas halted by 2010.
2. At least 30% of unprotected coastal forests placed under protection status by 2010.
3. Annual rate of loss of unprotected coastal forests to agriculture, illegal logging and charcoal burning reduced by at least 50% by 2010.
4. Effective management capacity for protected coastal forests in place and operational by 2010.

-
5. At least 5 coastal forest landscape restoration initiatives implemented by 2007.
 6. 30% of coastal forests support sustainable activities contributing to poverty alleviation and economic development by 2010 without harming habitat and species values.
 7. Forest reserves of EACF regarded as protected areas in terms of IUCN criteria.

COUNTRY TARGETS

Each country working group was asked to define a maximum of five conservation targets which would be crucial in achieving the vision. The following targets were developed:

Tanzania

- All eight coastal forest hotspots at least maintain their forest cover by 2010 to ensure the continued existence of their coastal forest endemic plant and animal species and ecosystems (lowland East Usambara area, Kiono-Zaraninge area, Pugu-Pande area, Zanzibar, Pemba, Matumbi-Kichi Hills area, Lindi area, Uluguru lowlands area).
- At least 30,000 ha (30%) of coral rag forest area on Zanzibar reserved by 2010. (Reserved = gazettement, set aside for a certain function, legal status).
- At least 10 currently gazetted and 20 ungazetted coastal forests are under integrated participatory forest management by 2010.
- At least 30 coastal forests support sustainable activities contributing to poverty alleviation and economic development by 2010 without harming habitat and species values.
- At least 10 unreserved coastal forests have secure management tenure as forest by 2010. (Secure management tenure = authority and responsibility for management clarified).

Mozambique

- The status and extent of the Mozambican coastal forest is documented by 2005 for the purposes of effective planning and management.
- At least three coastal forest areas officially declared as National Protected Areas by 2005.
- Effective management capacity for protected coastal forests in place and operational by 2007.
- Reduce the rate of loss of area of coastal forests to agriculture by at least 50% per annum by 2010.

-
- Reduce the rate of illegal logging and charcoal burning by at least 50% per annum by 2007.

Kenya

- Halt the decline in the quality and quantity of the existing Kenyan coastal forests within protected areas by 2010 and improve condition of at least 5,000 ha. (NB Quality = species diversity and richness. Quantity = area and biomass).
- At least 20% of Kenya's currently unprotected coastal forests placed under 'protected' status by 2020. (Protected = management, different legal status).
- At least 50% of coastal requirements for wood products (incl. timber, carvings, wood fuel) are met from plantations and farm forestry by 2020.
- At least 15 small coastal forests (less than 600 ha) and at least 6 large coastal forests (over 600 ha) are under participatory forest management and contributing to improved livelihoods of local communities by 2010.

11. ACTION PLAN

An action plan was developed by country groups, setting out actions needed to achieve the targets. In addition, groups were asked to identify stakeholders and partners who should be involved in each action, as well as indicators and means of verification (time permitting). As the results of this exercise are too lengthy and complex to summarise, kindly refer to Annex M for details.

12. WAY FORWARD

A group consisting of representatives of all countries met on Day 4 to draw up an action plan for regional co-ordination to take the programme forward. Their proposals were presented to the plenary and agreed to. The regional co-ordination proposals are set out in Table 3 below. In addition, national (in-country) groups met to develop co-ordination proposals at regional and national levels. These are contained in Annex N.

In summary, it was felt that the regional EACF initiative should continue to be facilitated and coordinated by WWF. Each country represented will choose an interim focal point to lead the establishment of a country task force on coastal forests to help push the process forward. Sharing experiences will also be encouraged. By February 2002, the regional co-ordination team should be in place.

Country groups made a number of suggestions, including the following:

- WWF should develop a mechanism for implementation and start fund raising for the regional and national action plans.
- Starting immediately, WWF should begin raising awareness on the action plan among stakeholders using means such as the mass media, NGOs, members of parliament, local and regional government and communities within the coastal forests.

- WWF should encourage dialogue between Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique to identify areas with potential for synergy and focus on transboundary sites, e.g. Ruvuma and Kaya forests.
- There is a need to harmonise with the GEF PDF Block B grant application for the Kenyan and Tanzanian coastal forests. The Tanzanian and Kenyan Protected Area institutions in collaboration with WWF will finalise their documentation and apply for GEF-PDF Block B funding for developing their National Coastal Forest Strategic Action Plans. WWF will assess the possibilities for Mozambique for accessing UNDP-GEF money and also approach its donors for arranging some mid term funding for implementing programme's regional and national activities.

WWF agreed to circulate the workshop report in March 2002. In each country, national stakeholder workshops will be held to revisit and refine the action plan as it applies in each country, as well as to build stakeholder commitment to implementation. A synthesis report will be produced and distributed to donor community, workshop participants and WWF networks by February 2002. The draft programme document for the EACFP will be developed by WWF and distributed to the WWF network, national taskforces, GEF/UNDP, Ford Foundation and other donors by June 2002. The refined action plan will be finalised by December 2002. The country task forces will lead these activities at a national level and contribute their findings to the regional co-ordination team.

Table 3 : Proposed next steps: Regional co-ordination

Actions	Deadlines	Potential partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF to take a lead in regional facilitation. • Workshop report circulated by end March • Draft full documentation to be completed and distributed by end May/early June • WWF will try to facilitate national meetings to refine existing work and get enhanced stakeholder commitment • Regional task force formed (KWS-Kenya, DNFFB-Mozambique, FBD-Tanzania, WWF-Member/Coordination) • Gezahegn/Neil of WWF will travel to Mozambique to discuss the development of the CF national programme and develop components into projects • Gezahegn of WWF will brief GEF (Alan Rodgers) on the results of the workshop. • WWF will work with Kenya and Tanzania and implement the Ford Foundation project components • Synthesis report produced and distributed to donor community, workshop participants and WWF networks • Gezahegn to travel to Tanzania for national discussions/Ford Foundation project 	<p>Ongoing End March 2002</p> <p>May/June 2002</p> <p>End April 2002</p> <p>End of February 2002</p> <p>Before end of June 2002</p> <p>February 2002</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>By end February 2002</p> <p>By end of March</p> <p>By end of June 2002</p> <p>WWF can support</p>	<p>National Task Forces WWF</p> <p>WWF</p> <p>WWF and National Task Force Leaders</p> <p>WWF, KWS, DNFFB, FBD</p> <p>WWF, DNFFB</p> <p>WWF and GEF</p> <p>WWF and Ford Foundation</p> <p>WWF, Workshop participants</p> <p>WWF, FDB, TPO, other NGOs (CARE, TFCG, Frontier, REMP, EUCAMP, Danida-Lindi, Districts)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EACFP draft document produced and circulated for comments, endorsement and fund raising. • Regional Steering Group meeting 		

(annually)	if no other funds are available	
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13. CLOSING ADDRESS

Gezahegn Negussie thanked Prof Lars Kristofferson, Secretary-General of WWF Sweden for attending the closing session of the workshop and invited the WWF Regional Representative to officially close the workshop.

Dr Sam Kanyambiwa, WWF Regional Representative in the WWF Eastern Africa Regional Programme Office gave the closing address. He thanked participants and the workshop team for their efforts during the workshop, and praised the quality of the products. The workshop had gone a long way towards building the partnerships needed to conserve the coastal forests. However, not all stakeholders are involved, and participants should go forward as a team to spread the message in their countries and hold national workshops to ensure greater stakeholder support.

Coastal forests are very complex, and we need to think holistically when developing a programme of action. He hoped that the process to follow would reach out to and involve user groups, the private sector, agriculture and communities. Ownership by these groups would increase the programmes chances of success. Overall co-ordination of the programme will also be crucial, and it is very important that the responsibility for programme development and management should be shared by partners who become more and more involved in the process. He closed by saying that he hoped participants would continue to work together to conserve the coastal forests, as they had done during the workshop.

14. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Summary:

Twenty-one people filled in evaluation forms at the end of the workshop. The summary below deals only with the most commonly expressed comments (see Annex O for full details).

Positive aspects:

The workshop was praised for being productive, well-structured, well-facilitated and giving good feedback in written form at the end. The overwhelming majority of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the progress that had been achieved.

Some participants mentioned that they were happy with the collegial atmosphere, the good groupwork and networking, the venue and the map work that was done. Some said that were pleased with what they had learnt about coastal forests in the workshop.

Frustrations:

Participants were asked to indicate what had been the most frustrating aspect of the workshop for them. Responses were as follows:

-
- A significant number of people (9) commented that they would have liked to have received notice well in advance of the workshop of the objectives and of the need to prepare materials (mapping and reference) to contribute to the workshop proceedings.
 - Five participants felt that the time schedule of the workshop was very tight, limiting what could be achieved and reducing productivity in some cases. Two participants were unhappy with the limited social programme resulting from time constraints.
 - Four participants were unhappy with the electrical supply problems experienced in Nairobi during the conference.
 - Three participants were concerned at the problems experienced by the Kenya group on Day 3, and suggested ways that these could have been overcome.
 - Two participants would have liked more interaction, either between countries or with the regional synthesis group.
 - Two participants were not satisfied with the quality and integration of the root causes analysis in the process, and felt that this could have been taken further.
 - Two participants expressed dissatisfaction with the ‘out of pocket’ expenses received.

There were a number of other thoughtful comments made by individual participants. These are recorded in Annex O.

15. LOGFRAME ANALYSIS

A logframe analysis was developed after the workshop, using the workshop outputs. This will be discussed with the organisations that participated in the workshop, and the final logframe will be contained in the WWF programme document for the EACFP, to be released later this year.

ANNEXURES

ANNEX A: WORKSHOP TERMS OF REFERENCE

Terms of Reference Regional Workshop on Eastern Africa Coastal Forest Programme 4-7 February 2002 Nairobi, Kenya

Background

The World Wide Fund for Nature has singled out the Eastern African Coastal forest for conservation because of its richness in biodiversity, recognition as one of Africa's centres of endemism and threats to its survival. Threats to the Eastern African Coastal Forests are and continue to be linked to fragmentation, settlement, changes land-use patterns and lack of effective and integrated policies coupled with inadequate / ineffective management structures. Current forest destruction trends are impacting on a wide range of terrestrial and marine resources in the three countries. For example, the sustainable production potentials, watershed and filtering functioning of forests and the services they provide to the local livelihoods continue to decline.

WWF's commitment to addressing these threats is manifested by its past and current projects in Kenya (Kaya forest project in collaboration with NMK), Tanzania (Lowland Coastal Forest Project) and in Mozambique (Bazzaruto). Two major lessons have been learned from these projects. First, conservation interventions require active support from political institutions, local communities and forest management authorities. Secondly, coastal forest conservation and sustainable management problems require an integrated approach involving partnership building between local and central government, private sector and donors institutions through short and long-term landscape level approaches. Short-term approaches will aim at addressing sustainable management and conservation issues through scaled-up project activities in to a programme. Long-term approaches will aim at addressing socio-economic problems impacting on rural livelihoods and biodiversity, national and transboundary policy issues and mechanisms for a sustainable financing system.

Aim

The workshop will deliberate on the three countries national coastal forest resource issues, extent and status and deliver a regional synthesis with a view to contribute to the programme's planning processes and come up with an East African Coastal Forest Programme vision, strategy and action plan for realizing national and transboundary conservation and livelihood aspirations.

Expected Workshop Outputs

1. A programme vision and strategic action plans
2. Long and short-term programme interventions at national and trans-boundary level identified.
3. Set of national level activities and their linkages to the EACF programme.
4. Up-dated EA coastal forest maps and protected area status.
5. Draft logical frame work developed for the Programme
6. Potential donors for support identified

Participants

A total of 30 participants from Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique will participate in this workshop. A range of different stakeholders from both government and non-government sectors and donor agencies are expected to participate in the workshop.

Duration and dates

It is envisaged that the first three days of the workshop will be discussing on regional level technical issues forest conservation and sustainable forest management, programme priorities and actions. The fourth day will be devoted to drawing up national level activities and how they would contribute to the Eastern Africa Coastal Forest Programme development. The workshop date will be 4-7 February 2002.

Venue:

Lenana House Conference Centre,
Lenana Road, Nairobi, Kenya

Facilitation

WWF will invite an independent facilitator for the workshop duration and cover all costs related to facilitation and compiling the workshop report.

ANNEX B: ATTENDANCE LIST AND CONTACT DETAILS

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ANNEX C: WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

DAY 1: KNOWLEDGE AND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

Monday 4/2/02

08h00 – 08h30 Registration

Plenary

08h30 Welcoming workshop participants and introduction to the Workshop
(Gezahegn Negussie)

08h45 Opening of the Workshop (Herman Mwageni)

09h00 Self introduction of participants (Facilitator: Amanda Younge)

09h15 Workshop agreements, expectations and facilitation introduction (Amanda)

09h30 Presentation on the EACFP – Overview (Gezahegn)

10h00 Country Presentations; MZ, KE & TZ

10h40 Coffee Break

11h00 Background to Ecoregional Planning and the EACF Programme (Neil Burgess
and Gezahegn)

11h15 Coastal Forest terms and definitions (*forest types, distribution, etc*) (Neil)

11h20 Discussion

11h45 Assignment of tasks to Working Groups (Neil) (*Updating available
information on forest extent, types and endemic species, by country*)

Working Groups

12h00 Working Groups begin

13h00 Lunch

14h00 Working group meetings continue

16h00 Coffee Break

16h20 Working group meetings continue

19h00 Dinner

20h00 After dinner, Working Groups and WWF Team may continue to work on the
same issue.

DAY 2: THREATS, CAUSES, VISION AND TARGETS

Tuesday 5/2/02

Plenary

08h30 Development of draft vision (Gezahegn)

09h00 Identification of threats and root causes affecting coastal forests across the
region: Workshop exercise (Amanda)

10h40 Coffee Break

11h00 Plenary exercise: threats and issues continued.

13h00 Lunch

14h00 Assignment of Tasks to Working Groups: (*Setting and prioritising Conservation Targets*) (Amanda and Neil)

Working Groups

14h20 Working Groups (*Setting and prioritising Conservation Targets*)

15h30 Coffee Break

Plenary

17h00 Report Back on National Conservation Targets (10 mins each)

19h00 Dinner

20h00 Regional group formulates synthesis of regional conservation targets

DAY 3: ACTIONS TO MEET TARGETS

Wednesday 6/2/02

Plenary

08h30 Presentation of results of GIS mapping exercise (*updated maps*) (Neil)

09h00 Presentation on Regional Conservation Targets

09h30 Assignment of Tasks to Working Groups (*Identification of priority actions to meet programme targets*) (Amanda)

10h40 Coffee Break

Working Groups

11h00 Working Group meetings continue

13h00 Lunch

14h00 Working Group meetings continue

15h30 Coffee break

Plenary

16h00 Report back to Plenary by Working Groups (*15 min each*)(*Identification of priority actions to meet programme targets*), Discussion

18h30 Cocktail

DAY 4: PUTTING THE PLAN INTO ACTION

Thursday 7/02/02

Plenary

08h30 Report back from country groups on revised action plans

09h00 Assignment of Tasks to Working Groups (*Next steps: co-ordination, fundraising, lobbying, stakeholder consultation, project development*)
(Amanda)

Working Groups

09h15 Working Group discussions (*Country and regional*) (*Next steps: co-ordination, fundraising, lobbying, stakeholder consultation, project development*)

10h40 Coffee

Plenary

11h00 Report back from Working Groups (*5 minutes each*), Discussion

12h00 Way forward (*Immediate steps to be taken*) (Gezahegn)

12h15 Workshop evaluation (Amanda)

12h30 Closing remarks (Sam Kanyambiwa)

12h45 Lunch

13h30 Departure

ANNEX D: OPENING INPUT

AN OVERVIEW ON CONSERVATION IN THE EASTERN AFRICAN COASTAL FORESTS

Gezahegn Negussie

INTRODUCTION: FACTS ON COASTAL FORESTS

- Small, and highly fragmented, consisting of over 250 separate forest patches, most of which are less than 500 ha in size.
- Are distributed over six African countries; Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi.
- Surrounded by relatively impoverished rural communities exerting high demand forest resources and land.
- High level of endemism.
- Receive inadequate support from Protected Area Institutions to effectively plan and manage these forest resources.
- Offer cultural and traditional values to local communities.

WHY CONSERVE?

- EACF form part of the Moist Coasts fauna and flora centre of Africa's four centres of Endemism
- Opportunity to have a significant conservation gain for an investment in a few thousands of hectares.
- One of the Global 200 Priority Ecoregions and a priority programme for WWF in the sub-region. And one of the three terrestrial ecoregions that WWF will work with its partners in Africa.
- Greater local and national need to sustain the services and provisions of forests and forest products.
- Over ten years of experience in the EACF and greater need to build on our successes.

THREATS

- Deforestation.
- Changing land-use patterns.
- High population density at close proximity to coastal forests.
- Fragmentation of coastal forests.
- Lack of legal framework for the protection and conservation of coastal forests
- Lack of government interest and resources

OPPORTUNITIES

- Strong will from partners in the subregion.
- WWF and its partners long experience and capacity.
- Supportive National Environmental Policy.
- Great potential for revenues and contributing to the national economy.
- Community support and respect to coastal forests for cultural and traditional reasons.
- Availability of biological and socio-economic data (less in Mozambique)
- Commitment of WWF to scale up its coastal forest activities to a programme level.

CHALLENGES

- Dealing with countries with different policies towards forests and land use.
- Defining coastal forests and determining their extent and boundary.
- Fragmentation of coastal forests and too many players in it.
- Identifying key threats, gaps and programme interventions.
- Identifying national priorities and action plans targeting coastal forests.
- Attracting and maintaining donors and partners interest.
- Identifying major stakeholders and determining their role in the planning and implementation of the programme.
- Sustaining and integrating WWF's and others existing coastal forest projects in the EACFP.

LESSONS

- Site specific project activities meant limited impact on the broad ecological problems of the coastal forests.
- Lack of concept defining linkages between site level interventions and landscape level forest services.
- Limited understanding on forging a common vision that builds on linkages between and within different projects and forest components.
- Lack of institutional framework that addresses cross-border conservation and policy issues.
- Relatively limited capacity to address community participation issues.
- Absence of an initial baseline survey and other data making planning and monitoring difficult.
- Lack of frameworks where conservation and development practitioners debate or discuss common and crosscutting issues.

PURPOSES OF THE WORKSHOP

-
- Assess and review national coastal forest resource issues, extent, threats and status and deliver a regional synthesis with a view to contribute to the EACFP planning processes.
 - Develop an East African Coastal Forest Programme vision, strategy and action plan for realizing national and transboundary aspirations.

WORKSHOP EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1. Up-dated EA coastal forest maps and protected area status and threats and root causes identified.
2. A programme vision and strategic action plans developed
3. Long and short-term programme interventions at national and trans-boundary level identified.
4. Set of national level targets and actions and their linkages to the EACF programme identified.
5. Development of an EACF Programme LFA table attempted.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES IN THE EACFP

1. Programme planning and development (EARPO)
2. Kaya Kinondo Ecotourism Pilot Project (Kenya)
3. Tanzania coastal forest project (Tanzania)
4. Quirimbas National Park Project (Mozambique)

ANNEX E: TANZANIA COUNTRY REPORT AN OVERVIEW OF COASTAL FORESTS MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

By: Peter Sumbi

Background

The lowland coastal forests of Tanzania are represented by a few remaining patches of reserves and unreserved forests. These forests harbour a unique diverse of flora and fauna which show much endemism. Pressure on these forests is severe due to unsustainable human livelihood activities such as shifting cultivation, illegal timber extraction, forest fires, hunting, encroachment for farming and residence.

Several protection/conservation interventions have taken place starting with the German Government in 1891 where control of exploitation, survey and demarcation of forest reserves took place up until 1918. Most of the German gazetted forest reserves were principally in the coastal mangroves, the coastal forests and the eastern Arc Mountains.

Between 1918 and 1961, the country witnessed British Forest Administration when a new Forest Ordinance was introduced and re-proclaimed all the German gazetted forest reserves. The Administration then started dealing with problems in reserves, which had been reclaimed by local people, instigated protection against illegal cutting, clearing and grazing, and also started programmes to resume timber exploitation, which was stepped up later during the Second World War to meet the demands of the War. The British Forest Policy caused considerable damage to the coastal forests, especially those of the Rondo Plateau and the Tanga area.

The new forest policy in 1953 was more oriented towards conservation of forest resources although not specifically their biodiversity values and the involvement of local people in management. Throughout the period of British colonial forestry in Tanganyika there was a degree of conflict with the local populations. Since colonial era, we learn that the local people has considered forest conservation which was deemed for the public good to be a restriction of their private rights to gather forest products, cut trees, farming and grazing animals in the forest area.

After independence in 1961, the protection and exploitation functions of the Forestry Department continued much as before, except that the British officers gradually replaced by trained Tanzania nationals. The forestry management experienced a major change between 1968 and 1972 when the government was decentralized and the forestry management was undertaken by the Regional and District administrations. The Director of Forestry remained in control of the Forestry Department at central government level with only advisory role on forest management to the local authorities.

A Tropical Forest Action Plan (TFAP) in Tanzania (1988), generated a considerable interest in coastal forests amongst the donor community. The coastal forest options were taken up by environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs- including WWF and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) in early 1990s,

both using their own money and funds provided by other sources. Other considerable changes in the forest sector include retrenchment of forestry staff, decline in donor support and a permission by the government to allow the forestry department to retain 70% of the revenue it generates through licenses, Royalties and camping fees.

The forest department has continued to maintain only some of the coastal forests within its limited annual budgets, consequently, majority of these forests have remained abandoned and some of them were revoked in late 1960s and &1970s from protection status to productive status. Other organizations currently working in coastal forests at the include: Tanzania Forest Conservation Group (TFCG) is in Pande, Ruvu South and Ngaramia forests; Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) has been in Pugu, Kazimzumbwi, Litipo, Chitoa, Kitope, Nyangamara, Tongomba, Ngarama and Rondo plateau; CARE Tanzania supports Pugu, Kazimzumbwi, Ruvu South and Jozani forests; DANIDA supporting a project called Village -Based Forest and Woodland Management in Lindi region; IUCN collaborate with WWF to manage some coastal forests in Rufiji district. All these organizations are still committed to support conservation of Coastal Forests in Tanzania.

A Table showing Gazettement of Forest Reserves Containing Coastal Forests in Tanzania, between 1891 – 2000, and in Progress.

Period (mainly 10-year blocks)	Numbers of reserves per period	Mean number of reserves per year	Total reserved area (km ²)
1891-1920 (German) (30 yrs)	26	0.86	895.74
1921-1930 (British)	1	0.1	910.14
1931-1940 (British)	1	0.1	959.14
1941-1950 (British)	1	0.1	1003.14
1951-1960 (British)	16	1.5	2647.64
1961-1970 (Independent)	3	0.3	2694.64
1971-1980 (Independent)	0	0	2694.64
1981-1990 (Independent)	1	0.1	2706.94
1991-2000 (Independent)*	5*	0.5*	2917.44*
Total	54, plus 5 in progress		2917.94

Source: Burgess & Clarke, 2000; and * = the row is modified by Peter Sumbi, 2002

Based on the above figures, Tanzania could have a total of 2918km² reserved coastal forests by now but only 690km² have been reported by Burgess & Clarke, 2000. Where is the rest gone? Is it because of insufficient data? Is it because of human pressure?

WWF involvement in conservation of Coastal Forests, Tanzania (1991-2001)

Since 1990s WWF realised the facts that coastal forests in Tanzania:

- 1) Have Global Biodiversity and national socio-economic values
- 2) Are highly prioritised by the Forest Department through the Tanzania Forest Action Plan (TFAP, 1988) for conservation due to their values in (1) above
- 3) Face increasing pressure and threats resulting from a combination of human activities including: shifting cultivation, illegal timber extraction, forest fires, commercial and subsistence hunting, encroachment for farming and residence etc.

In response to these growing values and threats, in 1991, WWF began a project funded by WWF-UK under DFID JFS. The project strives to achieve the conservation of coastal forests through a combination of active protection measures and local community's efforts to develop longer-term alternatives to forest exploitation. This project works in collaboration with the Forest Department, district authorities, village governments, local NGOs and other donor agencies.

- **Project goal:** Representative samples of lowland coastal forests in Tanzania are conserved for their biodiversity and socio-economic importance.

- **Immediate Objectives:**
 - Villages, districts and forest department have the institutional capacity to manage and protect key forests in coast region
 - Ecosystems within forest reserves are conserved through efficient management systems acceptable to, and including the participation of, local communities.
 - Local communities develop an alternative resource base to reduce pressure on selected coastal forests
 - Local communities attain greater awareness on conservation and sustainable resource use through a programme of education and awareness.
 - Biological and socio-economic surveys and monitoring provide a basis for forest reserve management

Project focal sites:

- Zaraninge Local Authority Forest Reserve - 17,869Ha (Bagamoyo)
- Kiwengoma National Forest Reserve – 3,800Ha (Rufiji)
- Namakutwa- Nyamuete National Forest Reserve – 4,507Ha (Rufiji)
- Mlola proposed local Authority Forest Reserve – 2,596Ha (Mafia)
- Vikindu National Forest Reserve – 1,775Ha (Mkuranga)
- Kichi hills proposed National Forest Reserve – 14,323Ha (Rufiji)
- Ngarama North National Forest Reserve – 39, 630Ha (Kilwa) – under surveying
- Pindiromo proposed National Forest Reserve – 5,000 Ha ? (Kilwa)
- Rondo plateau National Forest Reserve & Plantation – 14,630Ha (Lindi)

-
- Tongomba Local Authority Forest Reserve – 1,987Ha (Kilwa)
 - Six proposed village forest reserve – 6,042Ha (3 each in Bagamoyo & Rufiji)

Achievements:

- Over 80,000Ha of coastal forests been supported by the project to be designated as forest reserves.
- Facilitated gazettement of new forest reserves: Zaraninge (17,869 ha), Kiwengoma (3,561 ha) and Nyamuete – Namakutwa (4,507 ha). Several others in pipeline: (Mlola, Kichi hills, Pindirola, and six village forests).
- Three Forest Management Plans been developed in three sites.
- Over 3,000,000 seedlings have been raised and planted out by local communities.
- Over 1300 plant specimens collected, identified in Matumbi hills, Mlola and Zaraninge forests.
- Several coastal endemic and rare plant species have been ascertained (identified and located) in Mlola (16), Zaraninge (22), Kichi hills (15) and Kiwengoma (14) forests.
- Over 400,000 people in project sites have been sensitised and educated on environmental issues.
- District and village staff in six districts along the coast have been supported by the project through training workshops, provision of four motorcycles, and technical input on forest matters.
- 16 village conservation committees have been established and supported.
- 16 coastal forests have been surveyed, demarcated and mapped.
- Two socio-economic surveys have been conducted in two sites.
- Five Forest Posts have been and 12-hand pumped shallow wells have been constructed in three districts (Bagamoyo, Rufiji and Mafia).

The presence of the project has began to show some symptoms of **impacts** such as:

- Long-term (1991-2001) commitment of previous organisations like WWF in supporting coastal forests, has attracted more organisations to continue having keen interest in conserving coastal forests (DANIDA, GTZ, CARE, RIPS, GEF, NEMC, CONCERN, TFCG and WCST).

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- There are no serious infractions recorded in the sites under WWF support for the last six years.
 - Some farmers/villagers have started utilising forest produce from their woodlot hence reducing pressure on adjacent forest reserves.
 - Level awareness of the communities has increased significantly, as exemplified by number of people actively involved in tree planting scheme and willingness to set aside some woodlands to be designated as village forest reserves.
 - Over 50,000Ha of coastal forests have been upgraded from free access forests to some form of protection status (national, local authority and village forest reserves) and,
 - Zaraninge forest (17,869Ha), the largest block of the remaining patches of coastal forests was gazetted in 2000 as a local authority forest reserve etc.

Priority Coastal Forest Sites in Tanzania as Part of the EACFP

Based on Frontier surveys (1995) and Burgess (2000), we can roughly prioritise forest sites based on their Biodiversity potential and possibly the level of threats in the areas. Forest that are noticeably rich in species for their size and forests with relatively high endemism Pugu, Rondo Plateau, Litipo, Matumbi hills, Kichi Hills, Zaraninge, Pangani falls, Litipo, Pindiuro and Mlola. More surveys and analysis are required to obtain enough data before priority setting. This could be part of the EACFP activities

Lessons Learned and Recommended Next Steps with EACFP

- The current new national Forest Policy (1998) which advocates on involvement of all key stakeholders in managing forest resources, is a good opportunity for initiating a broader coastal forest programme involving a wide range of stakeholders.
- Following tangible success of existing national's site level projects as scaled up regional programme is now necessary as it allows for a holistic approach to tackling root causes and ensure upgraded capacity for impact on conservation.
- Regulation of timber trade in the region needs emphasis in the proposed programme borrowing some experiences by the people and plant programme in Kenya, where wood caring project had much positive impact.
- The EACP should come up with longer proposed time frame (10-15 years) to provide for more capacity building potential and involvement of partners.
- Assess alternative resource and income generating activities for human livelihood and marketing options.
- The EACP should mainly be playing a facilitation role to the local partners and very minimum implementation role at field level to strengthen local programme ownership, responsibility, knowledge base and consequently sustainability of programme initiatives.
- Considering scattered national coastal forest initiatives by different players there is a need to establish national coastal forests network/partnership and EACFP initiatives co-ordinated in a regional scale.

-
- EACFP needs to develop standardised methodology for surveys and associated database and mapping and GIS facilities these will enhance completion of status report of Eastern African Coastal Forests

Conclusion:

While national field projects are concerned with conservation of coastal forests through field and policy works, they do not have as part of their operational principal a concept that define linkages between the different projects. Lack of an overall programme for the Eastern Africa Coastal Forests has been a concern articulated by different institutions and organisations like WWF with interest in the area and WWF in Eastern Africa commits itself to establishing a Coastal Forest Programme. Besides the growing interest and interventions in the EACF from different organisations and donor agencies, there are also possibilities to complement and create synergies between the EACF programmes and other WWF programmes, such as the East African Marine Ecoregion, The People and Plants Programme and the Forest Landscape Restoration initiatives.

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ANNEX F: MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY REPORT COASTAL FORESTS MANAGEMENT IN MOZAMBIQUE: CURRENT STATUS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION

By F. Kanji, A. Macucule, G. Albano, S. Magane

Background

- Geography
- Vegetation
- Socio-economic aspects
 - Population (17 M)
 - About 2/3 along the coast (9 main urban centres)
 - Many activities (agriculture, fishery, livestock and industry in general)
 - Poverty and illiteracy
- The Mozambican Coast
 - Coastal zone concept
 - Coastal line extension: 2 770 km
 - Coastal Zone Types
 - Coral coast (770 km)
 - Swamp coast (978 km)
 - Parabolic dune coast (850 km)
 - Monoclinical coast
 - Continental shelf
 - Coastal Resources and infrastructures
 - Diversified habitats/ecosystems (intertidal zones, beaches, deltas, coral reefs)
 - Diversified flora and fauna (mangroves, seagrasses, marine mammals, fish, avifauna)
 - Human infrastructures (urban areas, ports, industries)

Coastal Forests in Mozambique

- Our Understanding on Coastal Forests
 - Geographical
 - Location and extension
 - Topography
 - Climatic
 - Temperature
 - Precipitation
 - Humidity
 - Structure and composition
 - Vertical and horizontal structure
 - Species diversity

-
- Main Coastal Forest Types (Saket, 1994)
 - Classification baseline
 - Forest types
 - Low forest
 - Thicket
 - Grassland (Wooded and Grassland)
 - Mangrove
 - Vegetation on dunes
 - Agriculture

 - Areas of special concern
 - The Low Forest (C. Delgado)
 - Low Forest (Mossuril/Moma)
 - High & Low Forest Complex (Marromer/Muanza)
 - Low Forest (Maputo/Matutuine)

Resource Use Patterns

- Subsistence agriculture (slash and burn)
- Commercial logging (selected species)
- Mining (northern region)
- Tourism (poor low enforcement)
- Resource exploitation for subsistence

Institutional Arrangements, Policy and Legislation on Coastal Zone Management

-
- Institutional arrangements
 - Governmental and NGO's agencies
 - Policy and legislation to coastal zone
 - National Policy for Coastal Zones Management
 - Policy and Strategy for Forest and Wildlife
 - The Environmental Law
 - The Tourism Strategy
 - Land Law
 - International conventions
 - Biological diversity
 - Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
 - Convention to Combat Drought and Desertification
 - African Convention for Natural Resources Conservation (81)
 - CITES
 - The Transfrontier Conservation Accord
 - The Montreal Protocol
 - etc.

Main Constraints to Coastal Resources Management

- Weak coordination amongst involved agencies
- Lack of integrated and holistic land use plans
- Limited technical capacity to monitor and control coastal resource management
- Limited financial resources
- Lack of alternative sources for subsistences (generalised poverty)
- Generalised corruption

The Way Forward

- Need for coastal forests mapping and inventories
- Need to identify coastal sensitive forests, habitats and appropriate management plans
- Need for low enforcement and institutional coordination
- Financial support for research, management and monitoring of coastal zone
- Need for integrated development of coastal zones
 - Regional and international coordination must be encouraged.

ANNEX G: KENYA COUNTRY REPORT

THE NMK COASTAL FOREST CONSERVATION UNIT AND THE KAYA CONSERVATION

WWF PROJECT KE0074 (WWF-UK, DFID / JFS)

1 The Mijikenda Kaya Forests

The sacred Kaya Forests are situated in the Coastal plain and hills of Kenya, in East Africa. They tend to be residual patches (av.10ha - 200ha) of once extensive diverse lowland forest of Eastern Africa occurring within the Zanzibar-Inhambane Regional Mosaic (UNESCO classification). The Kayas are very botanically diverse and have a high conservation value as determined by various biological studies particularly two undertaken by the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and funded by WWF (Robertson,1987;Robertson and Luke, 1993). More than half of Kenya's rare plants are found in the Coast Region, many within these forests on the coastal strip. At present over 40 of these patches have been identified in the contiguous coastal districts of Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Malindi.

The Kayas owe their existence directly to the beliefs, culture and history of the (9) coastal Mijikenda ethnic groups. According to local traditions the forests historically sheltered small fortified villages of the various groups when they first appeared in the region three centuries or more ago ('Kaya' means homestead). They came from the north, from a place called 'Singwaya' presumably in southern Somalia where they had been displaced by the nomadic Galla and pushed southwards. It is presumed that as conditions became more secure particularly since the late nineteenth century, the groups left the forest refuges and began to clear and cultivate away from them. However the sites of the original settlements, often marked by forest clearings, were maintained by the communities led by their Elders, as sacred places of ritual, and burial grounds. Cutting of trees and destruction of vegetation around these sites was prohibited the main aim being to preserve the surrounding 'Kaya' forest as a screen or buffering environment for the clearings. Hence while the surrounding areas were gradually converted to farmland, the Kaya sites remained as forest patches of varying sizes.

Over the past three or four decades there had been a decline in knowledge and respect for traditional values due to economic, social, cultural and other changes in society which have affected cohesion and the values of local communities. This has been coupled with a rising demand for forest products and land for agriculture, mining and other activities due to increased population. One result has been destruction and loss of the small Kaya forests and groves. In response to this situation the Government has from 1992 gazetted a number of them as National Monuments through the National Museums of Kenya. Up to date, a total of 39 out of the nearly 50 important sites have been gazetted.

1.1 The NMK Coastal Forest Conservation Unit

The National Museums' Coastal Forest Conservation Unit (CFCU) has been undertaking a conservation programme for the Kayas with support from the World Wide Fund for Nature WWF for a number of years. The Unit was formed in 1992 and its work involves:

- Demarcation and boundary survey of important Kaya forest sites in consultation with local communities in preparation for gazettement.
- Supporting local communities in the protection of their sacred sites.
- A public awareness and education programme to increase peoples' knowledge about the Kayas and the need to conserve them for their biological and cultural heritage.
- Promotion, in partnership with other bodies, of alternative wood and other resource development by communities neighbouring the Kayas to help decrease utilization pressure on the forests.
- Promoting biological, sociological, cultural and other research to increase our knowledge of the Kayas and Coastal forests in general in order to enhance their management and conservation.
- Promoting the review and strengthening of National laws relating to heritage conservation, and supporting the development of local community and other institutions involved with Kaya and coastal forest conservation.

The CFCU received funding from WWF in two projects in 1992-4 and 1995-2001 to support activities in the above areas. Some of the achievements of the CFCU in that period include:

- 16 sites demarcated and surveyed, gazetted as national monuments bringing total to 39
- A system of community guards selected by local kaya elders was established
- Facilitated the review of national heritage law by sharing lessons learnt from community conservation activities
- Many rare and endemic species identified and catalogued. 48 sites covered. Over 3000 taxa in database
- Catalysed a revival of local community interest in traditional kaya culture
- An intensive awareness programme among schools and youth
And general public
- Facilitated the formation of active kaya conservation groups
- Treeplanting and beekeeping activities promoted. Ecotourism potential explored
- Worked closely with other government departments and non-governmental organizations on forest conservation issues

THE KENYA COASTAL FOREST SYSTEM
(CLOSED FOREST AND ASSOCIATED WOODLAND)

LOCATION AND AREA

- Northern limit of Zanzibar-Inhambane regional mosaic;
- Est. Total area of closed forest: 660 km² / 66 000 ha
- Est. Total area of woodland / bushland: 1200 km² / 120 000 ha

LEGAL STATUS

50 794 ha	=	forest reserves
114 460 ha	=	national reserves
16 000 ha	=	ungazetted

FEATURES

- high fragmentation
- high local and general habitat variation

High endemism

- Plants
- Birds
- Reptiles
- Invertebrates
- Fungi

THREATS

- Clearing for agriculture
- Clearing for real estate development
- Logging for sawnwood, carving, polecutting
- Mining
- Elephant damage (on specific sites)

THE MIJIKENDA KAYA FORESTS AND GROVES

LOCATION

Within Mijikenda diaspora - Kenya Tanzania border to Sabaki River. Whole range of habitats

Number: over 50 forest patches

Size range: 10ha - 500 ha

COMMON FEATURES

- Used as forest refuges in the past
- Evidence of past human activity
- Sacred to the 9 mijikenda ethnic groups

-
- Have been and are used as places of prayer and burial
 - Linked to historical and mythical mijikenda sequence of occupation

BIODIVERSITY

Seven of the 20 coastal forest sites with the greatest conservation value are kaya forests although kayas cover less than 10% of the coastal forest area.

THREATS

Agricultural encroachment, resort development, mining, polecutting

RESPONSE

- Govt. Began gazettement of kayas as national monuments, from early 90s
- NMK coastal forest conservation unit (CFCU) was formed to care for kayas with local communities
- International support secured for CFCU conservation activities (from WWF since 1992)

NMK / COASTAL FOREST CONSERVATION UNIT

WWF PROJECT KE 0074 ACHIEVEMENTS

1992-94 / 1995-2001

- 16 sites demarcated and surveyed, gazetted as national monuments bringing total to 39
- A system of community guards selected by local Kaya elders was established
- Facilitated the review of national heritage law by sharing lessons learnt from community conservation activities
- Many rare and endemic species identified and catalogued. 48 sites covered. Over 3000 taxa in database
- Catalysed a revival of local community interest in traditional kaya culture
- An intensive awareness programme among schools and youth and general public
- Facilitated the formation of active kaya conservation groups
- Treeplanting and beekeeping activities promoted. Ecotourism potential explored
- Worked closely with other govt. Departments and non-governmental organizations on forest conservation issues

KAYA AND KENYA COASTAL FOREST CONSERVATION: THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

- Developing a collaboration framework for institutions and community groups involved in kaya and coastal forest conservation.
- Exploiting the evolving policy and legal environment favouring community participation
- Strengthening local community organizations to undertake conservation and development activities

-
- Developing and implementing clear participatory management strategies and rules for the kayas and other coastal forests
 - Expanding livelihood choices and opportunities for local communities to reduce harmful dependence on kayas and coastal forests
 - Identifying and developing alternatives sources of forest based raw material.
 - Securing sustainable sources of funding to support coastal forest conservation activities at various levels
 - Completing and consolidating the coastal forest information database for use in conservation and management
 - Maintaining the public and policymaker's interest and awareness of forest conservation issues.

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ANNEX I: FORMAL DEFINITION OF THE EASTERN AFRICAN COASTAL FORESTS

1. Name

Eastern African Coastal Forests.

2. Chorological Position

Archipelago-like regional sub-centre of endemism in the Swahili regional centre of endemism and the Swahili/Maputaland regional transition zone along the eastern coast of Africa.

3. Main Vegetation Formation Type

Forest *sensu* White (1983):

'Forest is a continuous stand of trees. The canopy varies in height from 10 m to 50 m or more, and more usually consists of several layers or storeys. The crowns of individual trees interdigitate or overlap each other and are often interlaced with lianas. A shrub layer is normally present. It is usually densest in those types of forest with a more open canopy. The ground layer is often sparse and may be absent or consist only of bryophytes.'

4. Floristic composition

Forest dominated (i.e. containing more than 50 % of all individuals of trees with a diameter at breast height of 10 cm or more) by Swahili near endemic tree species, i.e. tree species whose global distribution is limited to the eastern African coastal area.

5. The Typical Vegetation Formation Types, Sub-Types, Variants & Transitions

The term 'Eastern African Coastal Forest' is here defined as a collective term to encompass the typical vegetation formation type (eastern African Coastal Dry Forest) as well as variant and transitional formation types/sub-types.

5.1 Eastern African Coastal Dry Forest (Typical Vegetation Formation Type)

Semi-evergreen or evergreen undifferentiated dry forest *sensu* White (1983), with the amendments that (1) eastern African Coastal Dry Forests can occur where atmospheric humidity is high throughout the dry season, and (2) these eastern African Coastal Dry Forests may have a lower canopy (to 7 m) than the minimum limit of 10 m adopted in White (1983).

Representative samples include the '*Cynometra webberi-Manilkara sulcata*' community of the Arabuko-Sokoke forest, Kenya; the forests on Gendagenda Hill, Tanzania; Inhansato and Inhamitanga forests, Cheringoma, Mozambique; Matandwe forest, Malawi Hills; Haroni and Rusitu forests, Zimbabwe.

5.2 Eastern African Coastal Scrub Forest (Variant Vegetation Formation Type)

Scrub Forest *sensu* White (1983) which is intermediate in structure between forest (canopy height > 10 m) and bushland or thicket (canopy height < 10 m). In eastern

Africa scrub forest may have a lower canopy (to 4 m) than the lower 7 m limit imposed by White (1983), but retains other forest features such as overlapping tree crowns, abundant lianes, a leaf-litter layer and emergent trees which often exceed 10 m in height. Herbs are scarce to absent.

Representative examples include scrub forest near Raas Kaamboni, Somalia; at Msambweni, Kenya; on the northern slopes of the Western Usambara Mountains, Msua Thickets and on Mbudya Island near Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; also on Mefunvo Island, Quirimba Islands, Mozambique.

5.3 Eastern African Coastal *Brachystegia* Forest (Variant Vegetation Formation sub-type)

Transition Woodland *sensu* White (1983) dominated by either *Brachystegia spiciformis* (Arabuko-Sokoke forest in Kenya, and forests in Mozambique) or *Brachystegia microphylla* (southern Tanzania). Occurs on degraded/poor soils. Canopy tree crowns rarely touch and do not interlock. Lianes are usually scarce. Grasses are scarce to absent. Fire does not normally penetrate this vegetation type.

Representative examples include Chiniziua Forest, Cheringoma, Mozambique; parts of Arabuko-Sokoke Forest, Kenya and parts of Tong'omba forest, Tanzania.

5.4 Eastern African Coastal Riverine/Groundwater/Swamp Forest (Transition Vegetation Formation sub-type)

Forest *sensu* White (1983) in areas where the water table is high or where drainage is poor. Dominant canopy trees are predominantly of species with wide tropical African distributions. Understorey trees and shrubs are dominated by species restricted to the Coastal Forest belt.

Representative examples include riparian forest areas along the Jubba River at Bu'ale, Somalia; along the Tana River, Kenya; Gendagenda Forest, valley bottom areas of the Pugu and Kazimzumbwi forests, swamp forest areas of Mchungu Forest and Kimboza Forest, Tanzania; and riverine forest in the Massenjere Forest Reserve, Malawi.

5.5 Eastern African Coastal/Afromontane Transition Forest ('Transitional' Vegetation Formation type)

Forest *sensu* White (1983) in lowland areas at the base of the Eastern Arc and Chimanmani Mountains, and near the summit of the Shimba Hills, where rainfall is high. In well-drained areas (such as on ridge-tops at Kambai Forest in the East Usambaras), the Eastern African Coastal/Afromontane Transition Forest is replaced by Eastern African Coastal Dry Forest.

Representative examples include forest on the summit of the Shimba Hills, Kenya; on the summit of Tongwe Hill, in Kimboza Forest, Tanzania, and in the lowlands of the East Usambaras; dry forest on Mchemba Hill, Malawi and Chirinda Forest, Zimbabwe.

6. *Geographical Range*

EASTERN AFRICA.

The geographical range of Eastern African Coastal Forests occurs within the following limits, hereafter referred to as the 'Coastal Forest belt' and comprising the

Swahili regional centre of endemism and the Swahili/Maputaland regional transition zone:

Eastern Limit: Eastern African seaboard, including the off-shore islands of Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia and all islands up to 100 km east of the continental African coast between 2° - 25°S but may also include Inhaca Island at 26°S. Mangrove forests are not included as eastern African Coastal Forests, since they are treated as an azonal vegetation unit outside of the Zanzibar-Inhambane [i.e. Swahili] region (White, 1983).

Northern Limit: Somalia, where the northernmost Coastal Forest variant formation types and transitional formation sub-types are the scrub forest and a riverine forest between Bad Daada and Raas Kaamboni. The coastal extent of the Coastal forest area occurs further south at the Kenya-Somali border, where the Mundane Range of hills meets the sea.

An outlying island of Eastern African Coastal Riverine Forest occurs further north along the Jubba River at Bu'ale, 1°10'N, 2°35'E.

North-western Limit: Kenya, boundary of Zanzibar-Inhambane regional mosaic as indicated by White (1983). An outlying island of eastern African Coastal Riverine Forest occurs further to the northwest along the Tana River.

Western Limit: Tanzania, eastern basement edge of the Eastern Arc Mountains south to lowland Udzungwas at Matundu Forest Reserve, within the Kilombero Valley and at Mahenge. Thence south and then west to Mitucue mountain and Nova Freixo and then to Machembe and the Malawi Hills in southern Malawi. Distance from the coast varies but is nowhere more than 450 km.

South-western Limit: Zimbabwe, Haroni and Rusitu forests as indicated by the south-western distributional limits of *Commiphora zanzibarica*, *Cassipourea euryoides*, *Inhambanella henriquesii* and *Sterculia appendiculata*. The nearby Chirinda forest is transitional with Afromontane Forest.

Southern Limit: Mozambique, southern edge of Zanzibar-Inhambane regional mosaic as defined by White (1983). Forest transitional between the neighbouring Tongaland-Pondoland and the eastern African Coastal Forests extends into northern Natal.

Altitudinal Range: Sea-level to a maximum altitude which varies according to local ecological conditions, but is nowhere more than 1100 m. The maximum altitude reached by eastern African Coastal Forest increases away from the coast, and appears to be greater on small isolated inselbergs compared to larger mountain blocks, e.g. Coastal Forests extend to 400 m on the Uluguru and Usambara mountains, to 750 m on the Udzungwa mountains and to 1030 m on Handeni.

Climate: Tropical monsoon climate of the Indian Ocean with a unimodal (south of Dar es Salaam) to bimodal (north of Dar es Salaam) mean annual rainfall of between 510 and 2000 mm. Eastern African Coastal Riverine Forest may develop in areas with a lower mean annual rainfall of just 470 mm, since these forests depend on a river for their water supplies.

Areas beyond the geographical extent outlined above are either too dry (i.e. to the north, west and southwest), too wet (i.e. upland Afromontane areas) or too cool (to the south) to support eastern African Coastal Forest.

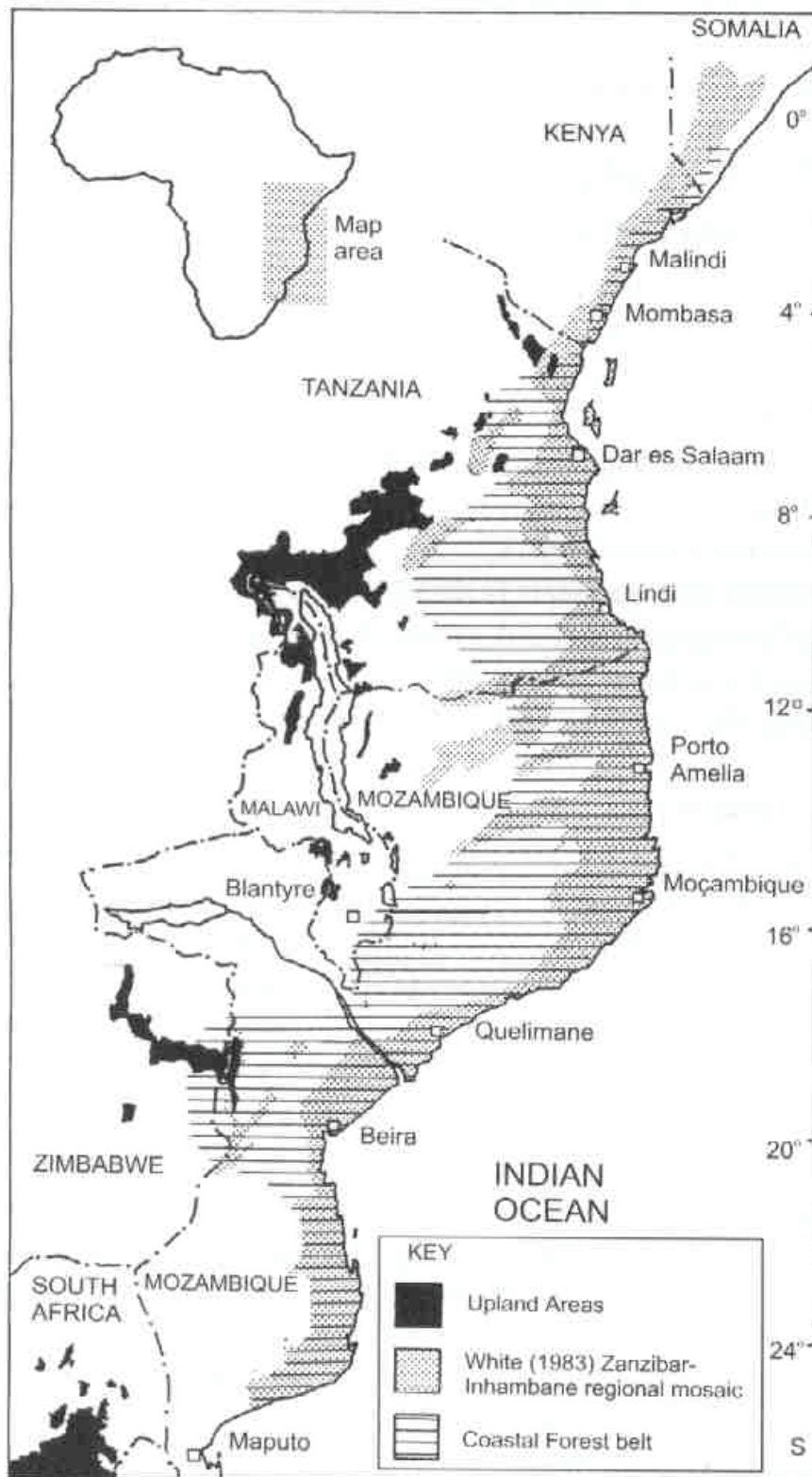
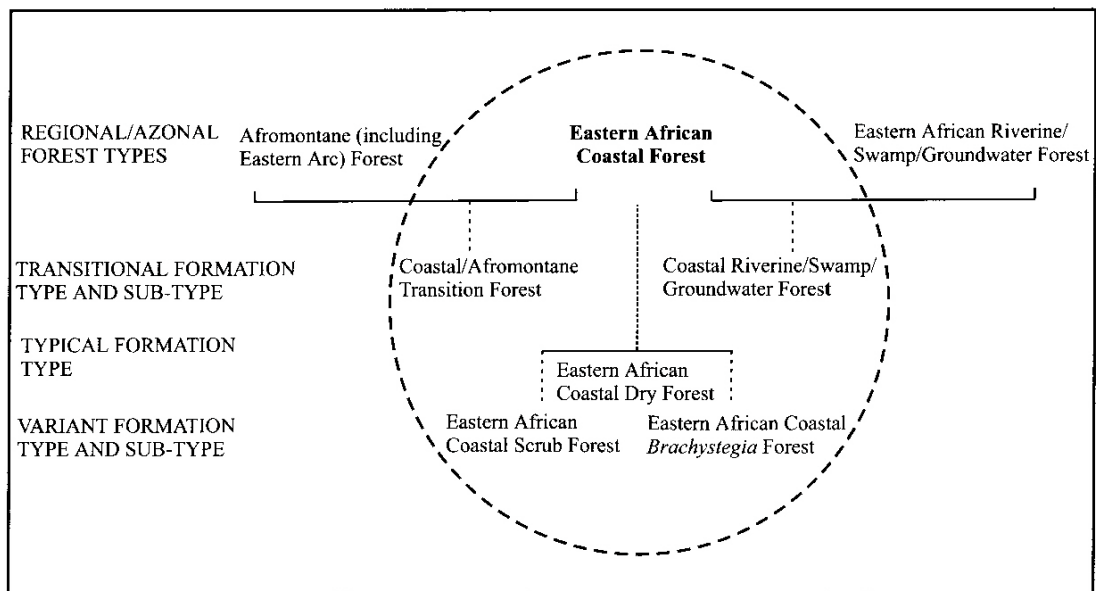


Figure. Geographical Distribution of Land within which coastal forests can occur



Diagrammatic representation of the definition of the coastal forests

**ANNEX J: LIST OF EASTERN AFRICAN COASTAL
FORESTS IN SOMALIA, KENYA, TANZANIA AND
MOZAMBIQUE**

KENYA AND SOMALIA

NO	COUNTRY	FOREST_NAME	PR_REGION	DISTRICT	GRID_LOC	ALT	Q_AREA	MIN_AREA	AREA_CODES	VEGETATION	STATUS	THREAT	TYPE_THREA	NORTHING	EASTING
1	SOMALIA	Shoonto	Southern	Bu'aale -	0104N 4236E	0 - 20	3	?			FR			1.067	42.6
2	SOMALIA	Barako Madow	Southern	Bu'aale -	0108N 4236E	0 - 20	1	?			FR			1.133	42.6
3	SOMALIA	Boni	Southern	?	?	?	? large	?		Woodland/bushland	?				
4	KENYA	Boni NR	North-Eas	Garissa	0120S 4120E	50	1358	100	IV	Woodland/bushland	NR	H	R,AG	-1.33	41.33 3
5	KENYA	Boni prop FR	Coast	Lamu	0140S 4051E	0 - 100	184.66	100	IV	Woodland/bushland	Proposed	VH	Not prote	-1.67	40.85
6	KENYA	Dodori NR	Coast	Lamu	0143S 4056E	0 - 20	877	20	III	Woodland/bushland	NR, 1976	H	R, AG	-1.72	40.93 3
7	KENYA	Lunghi prop FR	Coast	Lamu	0144S 4045E	0 - 20	95.17	80	IV	Woodland/bushland	Proposed	H	R, S,AG	-1.73	40.75
8	KENYA	Witu FR	Coast	Lamu	0222S 4030E	10-20	39.37	14	III	Forest	FR, order	VH	R,S,AG	-2.37	40.5
9	KENYA	Witu FR extension	Coast	Lamu	0223S 4031E	20	0.1	0.9	I	Forest	FR	VH	NP,R,A G,S	-2.38	40.51 7
10	KENYA	Ras Tenewi area	Coast	Lamu, Tan	0229S 4040E	0 - 60	105	20	III			H	NP,R,A G,S	-2.48	40.66 7
11	KENYA	Bura gallery forests (incl. Nan	Coast	Tana Rive	0105S 3955E	60	1	1	I	Forest		VH	NP,R,A G,S	-1.08	39.91 7
12	KENYA	Arawale Reserve	Coast	Tana Rive	0105s 4020E	0-60?	542	1	I	Bushland, grassl	NR, Date?	VH	NP,R,A G,S	-1.08	40.33 3

13	KENYA	Wayu I, Wayu II, Wayu III & Kok	Coast	Tana Rive	?	?	112	100	IV	Forest	Proposed	VH	NP,R,AG,S		
14	KENYA	Mbia	Coast	Tana Rive	0137S 4006E	45	1	1	I	Forest		VH	NP,R,AG,S	-1.62	40.1
15	KENYA	Tana River Primate NR	Coast	Tana Rive	0143S 4003E	30 - 50	171	11	III	Forest	NR, 1975	VH	R,AG,S	-1.72	40.05
16	KENYA	Lower Tana forests (30+ patches)	Coast	Tana Rive	0210S 4010E	10-30		10	III	Forest		VH	NP,R,AG,S	-2.17	40.167
17	KENYA	Kanwe Mayi forest fragments (5)	Coast	Tana Rive	0227S 4028E	10	1	1	I	Forest		VH	NP,R,AG,S	-2.45	40.467
18	KENYA	Tana Delta	Coast	Tana Rive	0230S 4020E	0-60?	3400	20	III	Forest		VH	NP,R,AG,S	-2.5	40.333
19	KENYA	Dakawachu Hill	Coast	Malindi	0241S 3937E	227	0.1	0.1	I	woodland/bushland		L		-2.68	39.617
20	KENYA	North Malindi Brachystegia wood	Coast	Malindi	0250S 3950E	50 - 100	300	300	V	Woodland (part d)		H	R, S	-2.83	39.833
21	KENYA	Dakabuko Hill	Coast	Malindi	0253S 3938E	356	5	5	II	Woodland		L		-2.88	39.633
22	KENYA	Werune Cliffs	Coast	Malindi	0256S 3952E	80 - 100	1	1	I	Woodland		L		-2.93	39.867
23	KENYA	Ras Ngomeni dune forest & woodl	Coast	Malindi	0258S 4008E	50	1	1	I	Forest / woodlan		H	U, R, S	-2.97	40.133
24	KENYA	Devil's / Hell's Kitchen	Coast	Malindi	0301S 3957E	45 - 80	1	1	I	woodland		H	S, R	-3.02	39.95
25	KENYA	Kaya Bore	Coast	Malindi	0303S 3953E	115	0.5	0.4	I	woodland		VH	R, S	-3.05	39.883

26	KENYA	Kaya Singwaya	Coast	Malindi	0306E 3951E	60	0.1	0.1	I	Forest / woodlan	NM	L		-3.1	39.85
27	KENYA	Kaya Kirimani	Coast	Malindi	0307S 3951E	50	< 1	0.25	I			?		-3.12	39.85
28	KENYA	Kayas Dagamura, Starehe & Kilul	Coast	Malindi	0307S 3955E	45	1	1	I	Forest/ woodland	NM	L		-3.12	39.91 7
29	KENYA	Kaya Bura	Coast	Malindi	0308S 3956E	45	1	0.5	I	Forest / woodlan	NM	L		-3.13	39.93 3
30	KENYA	Kaya Bate	Coast	Malindi	0311S 3955E	30	0.25	0.25	I	Forest / woodlan	NM	L		-3.18	39.91 7
31	KENYA	Mangea Hill	Coast	Kilifi	0315S 3943E	10 - 520	35	15	III	Forest, degraded	Propose d	VH	R, S	-3.25	39.71 7
32	KENYA	Gede Ruins	Coast	Malindi	0318S 4000E	15	0.35	0.35	I	Forest	NM	L		-3.3	40
33	KENYA	Arabuko-Sokoke FR & NP	Coast	Kilifi &	0320S 3955E	0 - 210	417.64	370	V	Forest / woodlan	FR, 1943;	H	R, S, U	-3.33	39.91 7
34	KENYA	Kizingo Hill	Coast	Kilifi	0315S 4006E	20	0.1	0.1	I	Forest, degraded		H	R, S	-3.25	40.1
35	KENYA	Rare River Gorge	Coast	Kilifi	0327S 3945E	120	0.1	0.1	I	Forest		H	R, S	-3.45	39.75
36	KENYA	Kambe Rocks Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0332S 3939E	90	0.25	0.25	I	Forest on limest		H	R, S	-3.53	39.65
37	KENYA	Mulungu Mawe & Bikisaga SG	Coast	Kilifi	0333S 3937E	165	0.1	0.05	I			H	R,S	-3.55	39.61 7
38	KENYA	Njora River Gorge	Coast	Kilifi	0334S 3943E	75	0.1	0.1	I	Forest on limest		H	R, S	-3.57	39.71 7
39	KENYA	North of Jaribuni forest patch	Coast	Kilifi	0335S 3944E	120	0.1	0.1	I	Forest		H	R, S	-3.58	39.73 3

40	KENYA	Mnarani	Coast	Kilifi	0338S 3950E	20	0.01	0.01	I	Forest	NM	L		-3.63	39.83 3
41	KENYA	Ndzovuni River Gorge	Coast	Kilifi	0339S 3943E	100	0.01	0.01	I	Forest		H	R, S	-3.65	39.71 7
42	KENYA	Vyambani cliffs	Coast	Kilifi	0339S 3944E	100 - 170	0.01	0.01	I	Forest		VH	R, S	-3.65	39.73 3
43	KENYA	Kaya Chivara	Coast	Kilifi	0341S 3941E	324	1.5	1.5	II	Forest / woodlan	NM	H	R, S, U	-3.68	39.68 3
44	KENYA	Cha Simba Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0344S 3941E	200	0.2	0.2	I	Forest on limest		VH	R, S	-3.73	39.68 3
45	KENYA	Kaya Fungo / Giriama	Coast	Kilifi	0347S 3930E	180	2.04	2.04	II	Forest / woodlan	NM	L		-3.78	39.5
46	KENYA	Kaya Chonyi/Achonyi FR	Coast	Kilifi	0347S 3940E	210	2	0.2	I	Forest	FR	VH	R, S	-3.78	39.66 7
47	KENYA	Vipingo Caves Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0348S 3949E	15	0.1	0.1	I	Forest		VH	U, R, S	-3.8	39.81 7
48	KENYA	Kaya Koyeni	Coast	Kilifi	0349S 3940E	210	0.07	0.07	I	Forest		VH	R, S	-3.82	39.66 7
49	KENYA	Kaya Mudzimuvia	Coast	Kilifi	035?S 393?E	?	1.71	1.71	II	Forest	NM	H	R, S		
50	KENYA	Kaya Jibana FR	Coast	Kilifi	0350S 3940E	308	1.4	1.4	II	Forest	FR	H	R, S	-3.83	39.66 7
51	KENYA	Kaya Tsolokero	Coast	Kilifi	0350S 3944E	135	0.25	0.25	I	Forest degraded		H	R, S	-3.83	39.73 3
52	KENYA	Kaya Kambe / Mbwaka Kaya & FR	Coast	Kilifi	0351S 3938E	180	0.75	0.6	I	Forest	FR	H	R, S	-3.85	39.63 3

53	KENYA	Pangani Rocks Sacred Grove	Coast	Kilifi	0351S 3940E	75	0.4	0.4	I	Forest on limest		H	R, S	-3.85	39.667
54	KENYA	Kaya Ribe	Coast	Kilifi	0353S 3937E	105	0.36	0.36	I	Forest	FR	H	R, S	-3.88	39.617
55	KENYA	Bedida forest	Coast	Kilifi	0353S 3937E	105	0.3	0.3	I	Forest	NM	H	R, S	-3.88	39.617
56	KENYA	Kaya Fimboni / Bomu	Coast	Kilifi	0355S 3935E	150	4.09	4.09	II	Forest	NM	H	R, S	-3.92	39.583
57	KENYA	Mtwapa Creek north bank	Coast	Kilifi	0356S 3942E	30	1	1	I	forest		VH	U, R, S	-3.93	39.7
58	KENYA	Mtwapa NM	Coast	Kilifi	0356S 3945E	10	0.05	0.05	I	forest	NM	H	U, R, S	-3.93	39.75
59	KENYA	Kaya Mwidzimwiru	Coast	Kilifi	0357S 3934E	255	1.47	1.47	II	Forest, degraded	NM	VH	U, R, S	-3.95	39.567
60	KENYA	Kaya Kauma	Coast	Kilifi	0357S 3944E	120	0.75	0.75	I	dry forest	NM	H	R, S	-3.95	39.733
61	KENYA	Madunguni	Coast	Malindi	poss. near		9	2	II	Forest, degraded		VH	U, R, S		
62	KENYA	Kaya Maiowe	Coast	Kilifi	0307S 3955E	?	0.6	0.6	I	Forest / woodlan	NM	L		-3.12	39.917
63	KENYA	Nguu Tatu hill	Coast	Mombasa	0358S 3940E	15 - 75	0.01	0.01	I			H	U, R, S	-3.97	39.667
64	KENYA	Kaya Shonda	Coast	Mombasa	0406S 3938E	30	0.1	0.1	I	Forest degraded	NM	VH	U, R, S	-4.1	39.633
65	KENYA	Kaya Mlele	Coast	Mombasa	040?S 393?E	?						VH	R, S		

66	KENYA	Similani Caves Sacred Grove	Coast	Mombasa	0408S 3938E	5	0.1	0.1	I	Forest	NM	H	U, R, S	-4.13	39.633
67	KENYA	Taru & Kilisa Hills	Coast	Kwale	0345S 3906E	500	0.3	0.3	I	Forest degraded		H	R, S	-3.75	39.1
68	KENYA	Mariakani west forests (Kumbulu)	Coast	Kwale	0352S 3921E	320	1	1	I	Forest/ woodland		H	R, S	-3.87	39.35
69	KENYA	Mwache FR	Coast	Kwale	0400S 3932E	20 - 120	4.17	2.85	II	Forest	FR	H	U, R, S	-4	39.533
70	KENYA	Kaya Gandini / Takawa / Duruma	Coast	Kwale	0401S 3930E	140 - 200	1.5	1.5	II	Forest	NM	H	R, S	-4.02	39.5
71	KENYA	Kaya Mtswakara	Coast	Kwale	0401S 3931E	20 - 140	2.48	2.48	II	Forest	NM	H	R, S	-4.02	39.517
72	KENYA	Kaya Chonyi (Jivani)	Coast	Kwale	0403S 3931E	50	1.14	1.14	II	Forest/ woodland	NM	L		-4.05	39.517
73	KENYA	Mwaluganji FR	Coast	Kwale	0404S 3926E	30 - 300	17.15	14	III	Forest degraded	FR	VH	Elephants	-4.07	39.433
74	KENYA	Kaya Chitanze / Kitsantse fores	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3928E	280	0.1	0.1	I	forest	NM	H	U, R, S	-4.12	39.467
75	KENYA	Kaya Lunguma	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3931E	100	1.55	1.55	II	elephant degrade	NM	VH	Elephants	-4.12	39.517
76	KENYA	Kaya Bombo NM	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3934E	90	0.1	0.1	I	forest	NM	L		-4.12	39.567
77	KENYA	Kaya Kiteje NM	Coast	Kwale	0407S 3934E	20	0.1	0.1	I	bushland	NM	H	U, R, S	-4.12	39.567
78	KENYA	Kaya Teleza / Dugumura Hill SG	Coast	Kwale	0408S 3930E	255	0.67	0.67	I	forest	NM	H	R, S	-4.13	39.5

79	KENYA	Kaya Miyani	Coast	Kwale	0409S 3926E	400	c. 0.25	0.2	I	Forest, degraded		H	R, S	-4.15	39.43 3
80	KENYA	Kaya Waa NM	Coast	Kwale	0411S 3936E	15	0.3	0.3	I	Forest degraded	NM	VH	U, R, S	-4.18	39.6
81	KENYA	Shimba Hills NR	Coast	Kwale	0415S 3920E	100 - 448	192.6	63	IV	forest, woodland	NR, 1968	H	R, S	-4.25	39.33 3
82	KENYA	Kaya Tiwi NM	Coast	Kwale	0415S 3935E	5	0.1	0.1	I	forest	NM	H	R, S	-4.25	39.58 3
83	KENYA	Mkongani North FR	Coast	Kwale	0416S 3918E	100 - 200	11.13	11	III	forest	FR: order	H	R, S	-4.27	39.3
84	KENYA	Kaya Diani NM	Coast	Kwale	0416S 3935E	15	0.2	0.2	I	forest	NM	VH	U, R, S	-4.27	39.58 3
85	KENYA	Mkongani West FR	Coast	Kwale	0417S 3916E	100 - 200	13.66	13.66	III	forest	FR: order	H	R, S	-4.28	39.26 7
86	KENYA	Kaya Ukunda NM	Coast	Kwale	0418S 3933E	20	0.25	0.25	I	forest degraded	NM	VH	U, R, S	-4.3	39.55
87	KENYA	Kaya Muhaka / Kambe / Mwadabara	Coast	Kwale	0419S 3931E	45	1.5	1.5	II	forest	NM	H	R, S	-4.32	39.51 7
88	KENYA	Diani / Jadini Forest	Coast	Kwale	0419S 3933E	10	0.8	0.8	I	coral rag forest		VH	U, R, S	-4.32	39.55
89	KENYA	Mwereni Brachystegia woodland	Coast	Kwale	0420S 3911E	150	1.5	1.5	II	woodland		H	R, S	-4.33	39.18 3
90	KENYA	Dzombo (Jombo)	Coast	Kwale	0423S 3912E	462	9.02	9.02	II	forest	NM in FR	H	R, S	-4.38	39.2
91	KENYA	Kaya Galu/Ganzoni NM	Coast	Kwale	0423S 3950E	5	0.1	0.05	I	forest	NM	VH	U, R	-4.38	39.83 3

92	KENYA	Kaya Ngalaani/Kinondo NM	Coast	Kwale	0423S 3932E	5	0.3	0.3	I	forest	NM	H	U, R, S	-4.38	39.533
93	KENYA	Gongoni FR	Coast	Kwale	0424S 3928E	10 - 70	8.24	6.35	II	forest	FR: order	H	R, S	-4.4	39.467
94	KENYA	Buda Mafisini FR	Coast	Kwale	0426S 3923E	70 - 80	6.68	6	II	forest	FR: order	H	R, S	-4.43	39.383
95	KENYA	Kaya Chale / Chale Island SG NM	Coast	Kwale	0426S 3931E	6	0.5	0.25	I	forest	NM	VH	U, R, S	-4.43	39.517
96	KENYA	Mrima FR	Coast	Kwale	0428S 3915E	80 - 300	3.77	2.9	II	forest	FR: order	H	R, S	-4.47	39.25
97	KENYA	Marenji FR	Coast	Kwale	0429S 3912E	30 - 160	15.29	15	III	forest	FR: order	H	R, S	-4.48	39.2
98	KENYA	Palm woodland, Ramisi (3 patche	Coast	Kwale	0433S 3918E	15	10	10	II	woodland		H	R, S	-4.55	39.3
99	KENYA	Kaya Sega NM	Coast	Kwale	0433S 3906E	60	0.5	0.5	I	NM	NM	L		-4.55	39.1
100	KENYA	Chuna gallery forest	Coast	Kwale	0433S 3908E	40	1	1	I	forest woodland		H	R, S	-4.55	39.133
101	KENYA	Gonja FR	Coast	Kwale	0434S 3907E	30 - 90	8.42	6	II	forest	FR: order	H	R	-4.57	39.117
102	KENYA	Miongoni gallery forest	Coast	Kwale	0436S 3901E	20	0.8	0.7	I	forest		VH	R, S	-4.6	39.017
103	KENYA	Shimoni forest	Coast	Kwale	0437S 3921E	20	0.6	4	II	forest degraded		H	U, R, S	-4.62	39.35
104	KENYA	Kaya Jego NM	Coast	Kwale	0438S 3911E	10	0.1	0.1	I	forest	NM	L		-4.63	39.183

105	KENYA	Kaya Bogowa NM	Coast	Kwale	0439S 3923E	5	0.1	0.05	I	degraded forest	NM	L		-4.65	39.38 3
106	KENYA	Lunga Lunga gallery forest	Coast	Kwale	043?S 390?E	40	1	1	I	forest woodland		H	R, S		
107	KENYA	Kilibasi hill	Coast	Kwale, Ta	0357S 3857E	400 - 900	2	2	II	forest, woodland	None	H	R	-3.95	38.95
108	KENYA	Kitovu	Coast	Taita, Ta	0326S 3736E	700	0.5	0.5	I			?		-3.43	37.6

TANZANIA

NO.	COUNTRY	FOREST NAME	PROVINCE/ REGION	DISTRICT	THREAT	CAUSE	GRID LOCATION	ALTITUDE (M)	QUOTED AREA (KM2)	HA	MIN FOREST AREA KM2	VEGETATION TYPE	STATUS	COMMENTS	
145	TZ	Kiono / Zaraninge	Coast	Bagamoyo	Very High	Encroachment, agricultural expansion	0608S 3838E	100 - 300	17.8	1780	202000	Evergreen forest, woodland	PFR: LA	Forest extends beyond reserve. Non-productive LA reserves are low priority relative to productive forest. To be included in Sadani NP.	
	TZ	Uzigua	Coast	Bagamoyo	High	Logging and charcoal	0605S 3800E		247.8	24777		Miombo and	FR: 1958 GN 466/26/9/1958		
	TZ	Bagala and Msua	Coast	Kibaha	Very High	Tree cutting, logging, charcoal, poaching, shifting agriculture.	0645S 3825E	?	60	6000	10	1000	Thicket, woodland, closed forest.	Public lands	Not gazetted, high biodiversity, but not protected, no boundary.
146	TZ	Ruvu North	Coast	Kibaha	Very High	Charcoal Population increase	0633S 3855E	40 - 140	405	40500	2	200	Woodland, riverine/swamp forest, thicket mosaic	Productive FR: 1959/67	Formerly had plantation. Villagers given plots to grow commercial fuelwood on 10 year contract, now under Ruvu Project. Assisting villagers to practice agroforestry, <i>Pinus caribea</i> planted for pulp mill but did not survive due to poor soils.
150B	TZ	Mbudya and Bongoyo	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Low	Inaccessible, uninhabited island	0640S 3915E	0-10				Coastal thicket	Within Marine Reserve		
150	TZ	Kazimzumbwi	Coast	Kisarawe	Very high	Encroachment, charcoal, fire, poles, over exploited.	0700S 3903E	120 - 280	49	4900	23.5	2350	High canopy forest, former cultivation, coastal thicket	FR: German	Some fires started by aggrieved people expelled from FR, needs more enforcement and awareness raising with surrounding villages - good site for JFM
151	TZ	Kisiju / Dendene	Coast	Mkuranga	Very high	Encroachment, charcoal, fire, poles, over exploited.	0721S 3920E	0 - 20	2	200	2	200	Lowland evergreen forest, closed canopy, Gum Copal.	PFR: LA	Not yet gazetted - proposed, last area of gum copal forest.
148	TZ	Pugu	Coast	Kisarawe	Very high	Mining, telecommunication towers, poles, timbers	0654S 3905E	100 - 305	22	2200	10	1000	Coastal Forest	FR: German	Telecommunications towers - FBD have recommended that users use a single tower, threat from mining should be carefully monitored.

149	TZ	Vikindu	Coast	Mkuranga	Very high	Charcoal Poles encroachment and refuse dump	0659S 3917E	40 - 80	18	1800	5	500	Plantation, cultivation, riverine swamp forest and grassland.	FR: German	Forest in the danger of being lost, on the verge of disappearing, 75% converted into a plantation, needs to be consolidated and a restoration programme considered.
150A	TZ	Masanganya	Coast	Kisarawe	Very high		0715S 3900E		25.99	2599				FR: 1949	Data to be obtained from RNRO
147	TZ	Ruvu South	Coast	Kisarawe & Kibaha	Very high	Charcoal, poles, fire, logging, cultivation, settlement, encroachment.	0658S 3900E	120 - 260	350	35000	20	2000	Mosaic of thicket, woodland, evergreen & riverine forest, miombo and wetland.	FR: 1958/79	Wrong shape
153	TZ	Kilindoni	Coast	Mafia	Very high	Encroachment	0755S 3940E	0 - 20	0.01		10.01	1	?	?	May no longer exists - needs re-survey
152	TZ	Mlola	Coast	Mafia	Very high	High pressure for forest products	0753S 3951E	0 - 20	3	300	3	300	Dry forest, swamp forest with thicket, coral rag forest.	NP: Mafia, 1995	See WWF for data on
152A	TZ	Juani Island	Coast	Mafia	Very high	High pressure for forest products	0800S 3943E						Coral rag thicket	NP: Mafia, 1995	
	TZ	Katundu	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Roads, logging encroachment	0803S 3846E	100-350	47.27	4727			Woodland with small areas of groundwater forest	FR: 1966 GN 153/3/6/1966	Road to Selous passes straight through reserve, logging threat high, encroachment from cahe nut, no management.
156A	TZ	Kichi Hills	Coast	Rufiji	Very high	Logging, roads, charcoal, shifting cultivation.	0812S 3840E	300-600	14.32	1432	20	2000	Evergreen coastal forest, woodland, miombo, thicket.	PFR	Regenerating, high biodiversity.
	TZ	Kikale	Coast	Rufiji	High	Logging	0744S 3956E	0 - 50	10	1000			Woodland	FR: 1947 Cap. 132 P. 1351	
	TZ	Kingoma	Coast	Rufiji	High	Agriculture, Timber harvesting	0735S 3908E	200- 500	9.88	988			Woodland & thicket forests	FR: ?	On topographic sheet as Forest Reserve but not listed in List of TZ forest reserves. Resurvey, map & inventory.
	TZ	Kipo	Coast	Rufiji	High	Encroached, agricultural and settlement.	0752S 3832E	100	17.49	1749			Woodland and riverine forest, marshy and swamp areas.	FR: GN Cap. 132. P.1351	Village within reserve, re-survey, map, demarcate and management plan.

156	TZ	Kirengoma Or Kiwengoma?	Coast	Rufiji	Low	Under increasing pressure, cultivation to edge of forest.	0819S 3853E	250 - 740	34.76	3476	22	2200	Evergreen Coastal Forest, riverine, thicket	FR	Good forest but threats on edge. Forest on Kilwa side of Kiwengoma is at present unprotected. Implement management (need assistance from FBD).
154	TZ	Mchungu	Coast	Rufiji	High	Under increasing exploitation - logging	0741S 3917E	0 - 15	9.49	949	2	200	Evergreen Forest thicket, some coconut, some gum copal.	FR: German	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Mohoro	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Encroached and over - exploited, logging, pole cutting, fire and agriculture.	0809S 3907E	50 - 200	23.49	2349			Evergreen coastal forest, woodland, riverine forest.	FR: Cap. P. 1349	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Mohoro River	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Unknown	0811S 3910E		0.49	49			Riverine evergreen coastal forest	FR: 1966 204/22/7/1966	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Mpanga	Coast	Rufiji	Low?	Unknown	0750S 3755E		9	900				GR	Now part of the Selous originally gazetted as a forest reserve.
	TZ	Mtanza	Coast	Rufiji	High	Encroached overexploited settlement.	0749S 3824E		49.26	4926			Woodland, riverine forest, swamp and marshland, shrubs and grassland.	FR: ? GN Cap. 132 P.1352	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Mtita	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Over exploited	0731S 3856E	250 - 350	29.98	2998			Coastal forest, woodland.	Degazetted	Formerly gazetted 329/21/7/1960
155	TZ	Namakutwa-Nyamute	Coast	Rufiji	High	Exploited	0817S 3903E	150 - 380	46.34	4634	12	1200	Forest and transitional Brachystegia forest, degraded coastal forest.	FR: German	Management needs to be implemented, and or management plan reviewed as forest degraded, focus on monitoring, requires assistance from FBD.
	TZ	Ngulakula	Coast	Rufiji	Very high	Encroached overexploited, charcoal, logging and pole cutting.	0749S 3852E	100 - 400	23.99	2399			Woodland, thicket and coastal forest.	FR:LA	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Nyumburuni	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Encroached overexploited, charcoal, logging, pole cutting and cultivation.	0754S 3902E	50 - 100	31.04	3104			Thicket and woodland	Local Authority Reserve	Management implementation and boundary marking.

	TZ	Ruhoi	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Over exploited and encroached, logging, farming, settlement.	0750S 3745E	100 - 350	686.3	68633			Coastal forest, riverine forest, woodland and marshland.	FR:LA	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Rupiage	Coast	Rufiji	High	Under increasing encroachment farming, logging and charcoal.	0759S 3833E	100	41.18	4118			Woodland and thicket	FR: ?	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Tamburu	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Encroached and over exploited	0815S 3908E	150 -250	59.97	5997			Coastal forest and thickets, woodland.	FR: GN Cap. 132 P. 1351	Re-survey, map, inventory and management plan.
	TZ	Utete	Coast	Rufiji	Very High	Farming, charcoal and logging.	0801S 3844E	100 - 650	9.49	949			Woodland, riverine forest and swamp.	FR: Cap. 132. P. 1351	Requires management operations - boundary markings and patrol.
143	TZ	Pande	Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni	Very high	Charcoal, logging, fires.	0642S 3905E	100 - 200	12.3	1230	11	1100	Grassland, thicket/forest and woodland.	GR: 1988	Requires management plan.
144	TZ	Gongolamboto	Dar es Salaam	Ilala	Low	Graveyard.	0655S 3910E	100	0.01		10.01	1	Coastal forest remnant with endemic species	graveyard	
	TZ	Ngaramia	Dar es Salaam	Temeke	High	Fire & encroachment	??	50	0.01		10.01	1	Riverine and coastal thicket.	VFR	
	TZ	Kitope Hill	Lindi	Kilwa	High	Timber/Fire	0820S 3910E	100-230	34	3400	8	800	Degraded Forest	FR: German	
159	TZ	Mbinga Kinanji	Lindi	Kilwa	High		0831S 3850E	1600 - 1950	18.74	1874	6	600	Evergreen thicket lowland forest, riverine forest	FR: 1957 GN 102/27/1957	
160	TZ	Mitundumba	Lindi	Kilwa	High	Timber	0910S 3916E	500 - 650	85.5	8550	3	300	Miombo and coastal thicket	FR: 1957	
158	TZ	Nang'oma Caves	Lindi	Kilwa	Very high	Shifting cultivation	0827S 3853E	500	0.01		10.01	1	Evergreen closed canopy forest with previous cultivation	To be part of made a national antiquities.	
161	TZ	Ngarama North and South	Lindi	Kilwa	Very high	Fire and lumbering	0922S 3920E	45 - 480	417	41700	10	1000	Riverine forest and woodland mosaic.	FR: 1955/57	Lowland area between Ngarama north and south is a proposed game reserve.

162	TZ	Pindirol / Bwatabwata	Lindi	Kilwa	Uknown	Cultivation	0930S 3916E	100 - 300	117.8	117805	500	Miombo and patches of closed forest.	FR: German	
163	TZ	Rungo	Lindi	Kilwa	Uknown		0930S 3900E	?	226	22600	0	Miombo ? Some coastal forest	FR: 1956	
	TZ	Mbawalawala Plateau	Lindi	Kilwa	High	Timber	0928S 3913E	?		?		Forest		More forest may be present on this plateau to the north of Pindirol FR.
	TZ	Mitarure Forest Reserve	Lindi	Kilwa	?	Timber - Mpingo extraction	0855S 3905E	?				Miombo with 'good green thicket in places'.	FR?	Contains mature Mninga and 4 acre trial plot of Mninga planted 1968
157	TZ	Tong'omba	Lindi	Kilwa	High	Timber	0825S 3901E	150 - 540	25.1	251011	1100	Mosaic of forest types	FR: German	
170	TZ	Chitoa	Lindi	Lindi	High	Potential timber	0957S 3927E	240-420	59.09	59096	600	Scrub, dry evergreen forest and woodland	FR: German	
167	TZ	Kiwawa plateau	Lindi	Lindi	Very high		0946S 3916E	?	?	#VALUE!	c.1	##### #	Public lands	
168	TZ	Likonde plateau	Lindi	Lindi	Very high		0948S 3927E	?	?	#VALUE!	c.1	##### #	Public lands	
171	TZ	Litipo	Lindi	Lindi	High	Firewood	1002S 3929E	180-270	9.96	9964	400	Dry evergreen forest, riverine, scrub and semi-deciduous and woodland.	FR: German	
174	MOZAMBIQUE	Namikipula	Lindi	Lindi	?		1052S 3955E	?		0	0		Public lands	In Mozambique
164	TZ	Ndimba	Lindi	Lindi	High	Firewood and polecutting	0935S 3937E	75-150	26.8	26805	500	Dry forest and fallow cultivation.	FR: German	

169	TZ	Noto plateau	Lindi	Lindi	Very high	Timber	0952S 3922E	?	?	#VALUE!	c.10	#### #	Evergreen coastal forest.	Public lands	
173	TZ	Nyangamara	Lindi	Lindi	Very high	Polecutting	1023S 3935E	?	9.2	920	5 (6?)	#### #	Dry forest and bamboo.	Public lands	Discussion taken place with villagers to gazette as FR
172	TZ	Rondo	Lindi	Lindi	High	Fire	1010S 3910E	465 - 885	140	14000	25	2500	Dry evergreen forest, transition woodland and woodland.	FR: German	
166	TZ	Ruawa	Lindi	Lindi	High		0944S 3933E	150-460	29.5	2950	?	#### #	Evergreen coastal forest.	FR: German	
174A	TZ	Sudi	Lindi	Lindi	Very high	Timber	1006S 3953E	0 - 20	?	#VALUE!	c. 8	#### #		Public lands	
		4km north of Mchinga Mbili	Lindi	Lindi	?		0941S 3943E	?					Dry forest dominated by <i>Cynometra filifera</i> , and <i>Scorodophloeus fischeri</i> .	Public lands?	Forest Patch
		Baobab Forest patch near Kikwetu	Lindi	Lindi	?		0951S 3647E	?					Baobab forest	Public lands?	East of Lindi Airport and near Mbanja - endemic reptile found in this forest.
	TZ	Chiponda	Lindi	Lindi	High	Cultivation	1011S 3926E								
	TZ	Kikwetu	Lindi	Lindi	High	Firewood Fire	0951S 3947E						Baobab forest		
	TZ	Kitunda	Lindi	Lindi	High	Cultivation	1005S 3948E								On land owned by abandoned sisal estate on hilltop.
	TZ	Liwengula	Lindi	Lindi	High		1000S 3933E		2983	2983			Cashewnut woodland with some forest in north-west corner.	Formerly FR, degazetted 1960 GN 487	
	TZ	Makangala	Lindi	Lindi	High	Timber	1000S 3922E			1271				LA 1958	
165	TZ	Matepwa	Lindi	Lindi	High		0942S 3917E	?	165	16493	?	#### #	Wooded grassland and riverine forest.	FR: German	
	TZ	Mchinga mbili	Lindi	Lindi	High		0941S 3943E						Dry forest with	Public lands	

													Cynometra filifera		
TZ	Mlinguru	Lindi	Lindi	High		1006S 3944E									
TZ	Mnacho	Lindi	Lindi			1017S 3912E ??		1129	1129				Thicket and scrub, planted with <i>Cassia siamea</i>	Proposed LA FR	Provides firewood for Lindi town.
TZ	Mtama	Lindi	Lindi	Very High	Cultivation	1019S 3917E				1026.7				LA 1958	
TZ	Nandimba	Lindi	Lindi	High		0957S 3906E								Degazetted	Near Mandawa
TZ	Tendaguru Hill	Lindi	Lindi	?		0942S 3913E ?							Wooded grassland	Public lands?	1 km to west of Matepwa FR
TZ	Lungonya	Lindi	Liwale	Low		0845S 3835E				208380			Ground water forest and miombo mosaic	FR 1957 now part of Selous GR	
TZ	Nyera Kiperere	Lindi	Liwale	Low		0945S 3815E				98423				FR 1956	
TZ	Tundu Hills	Lindi	Liwale	Low		?								Part of Selous GR	
TZ	Lionja	Lindi	Nachingwea			1017S 3824E				28490				FR 1958	
TZ	Pande	Lindi	Kilwa	High	Cultivation	0910S 3934E ??		>1	>100	>1	>100		Evergreen Forest	Public lands	
TZ	Iwonde	Morogoro	Kilombero	Low	Fire Cultivation Logging	0757S 3637E	300 - 1460	247.5	24748				Brachystegia woodland and riverine forest	FR 1958 Partly incorporated in NP	New to list
TZ	Masagati	Morogoro	Kilombero	High	Logging	0903S 3540E	460-670	64.75	6475	64			Lowland forest, some swamp grassland	FR 1955 GN89 of 18/3/55 variation order?	Secondary - Logged in 1960's
TZ	Matundu	Morogoro	Kilombero	High	Logging	0801S 3626E	300-500	176.4	17644				Lowland forest and woodland	FR1958 GM 555 of 19/12/58	New to list
TZ	Mwanihana	Morogoro	Kilombero	Low		0748S 0651E	300-2080	179.2	17923				Eastern Arc grading into lowland forest	np ? FR 1958 GN1958 of 28/2/58	New to list - does this count as CF???
TZ	Nyanganje	Morogoro	Kilombero	High	Pitsawing, fire, cultivation	0800S 3639E	270-962	189.9	18988				Woodland and riverine forest	FR 1958 GN555 of 19/12/58	New to list
TZ	Udzungwa Scarp	Morogoro	Kilombero	High	Logging	0822S 3556E	300-2068	202.2	20220				Eastern Arc Montane forest grading into	FR 1929 GN 198 variation order?	New to list - does this count as CF???

													dry lowland forest		
	TZ	Kihiliri	Morogoro	Kilosa	High	Previously logged, charcoal, fire.	0649S 3657E	520-1040	2.08	208			Woodland and riverine forest	FR 1954 GN 373 of 16/8/1963	New to list - does this count as CF???
138	TZ	Dindili	Morogoro	Morogoro	High		0639S 3757E	350 - 800	10	1000	3	300	dry colsed forest	FR: 1953	
136	TZ	Kilandiwe Hill	Morogoro	Morogoro	Unknown		0622S 3744E	400 - 657				02	200		Public lands, private ranch
141	TZ	Kimboza	Morogoro	Morogoro	High	Logging	0701S 3748E	200 - 540	4	400	4	400	Lowland forest.	FR 1964 GN 417 11/7/64	
134	TZ	Magotwe	Morogoro	Morogoro	High	Encroachment, pole cutting	0602S 3739E	400 - 700	7	709	7.09	709	Dry lowland forest and lowland forest	PFR	
137	TZ	Msavula Hill	Morogoro	Morogoro	Unknown		0627S 3745E	400 - 765				01.5	150		Public lands, private ranch
135	TZ	Pagale Hill	Morogoro	Morogoro	High	Fires and hunting	0610S 3750E	300 - 500	129.5	12950	129.5	12950	Dry lowland forest and woodland.	FR: 1959 GN 81 Of 13/3/59	
140	TZ	Ruvu	Morogoro	Morogoro	High	Ruby mining	0658S 3751E	200 - 480	31	3100	30	3000	Lowland forest	FR: 1955 GN 200 of 3/6/55	Similar to Kimboza FR
	TZ	Dunduma	Morogoro	Morogoro	Very high	Firewood	0610S 3737E	360	0.5	53			Woodland and lowland forest	FR ?	
139	TZ	KitulangHalo	Morogoro	Morogoro	Very high	V. high poupaltion	0639S 3757E	350 - 774	26.38	2638	30	3000	Brachystegia woodland and dry forest	FR: 1955 GN 198 3/6/55	
	TZ	Mkindo	Morogoro	Morogoro	Low	Previously cleared for cultivation.	0614S 3731E	300-800	74 (52)	7451 (5244)			Lowland and riverine forest and woodland	FR 1954 GN 409 of 3/12/1954	New to list - does this count as CF???
140A	TZ	Mkungwe	Morogoro	Morogoro	High		0653S 3755E								
	TZ	Mvuha and Chamanyani	Morogoro	Morogoro	High	Encroachment, grazing, fire.	0710S 3749E	140 - 400	15.06	1506			Woodland and riverine forest	FR German Cap. 137/1958	New to list
142	TZ	Mselezi	Morogoro	Ulanga	High		0846S 0852E	560 - 890	7.71	771	7.71	771		FR: Catchment	
	TZ	Mahenge Scarp	Morogoro	Ulanga	High	Logging, cultivation.	0837S 3643E	460 - 800	3.87 (5)	387 (500)		3	Lowland Forest and woodland	FR 1954 GN312 of 24/9/54	New to list - Similar to Kimboza FR
	TZ	Mselezi	Morogoro	Ulanga	Low?		0849S 3644E	560-890	7.71 (22.45)	771 (2245)			Dry Lowland forest and riverine lowland forest.	FR 1954 GN 216 of 30/7/54 variation initiated 1982	New to list - does this count as CF???

	TZ	Nambiga	Morogoro	Ulanga	High?	Logging trapping	0834S 3629E	335-365	13.9	1390		Eastern lowland groundwater forest and woodland	FR 1954 GN 51 26/2/54	New to list - does this count as CF???	
179	TZ	Mtiniko / Mnivata	Mtwara	Mtwara rural	Very high		1034S 3956E	182		017	1700		Public lands		
178	TZ	Mtuli / Hinju	Mtwara	Mtwara rural	Very high		1033S 3947E	274		03	300		Public lands		
177	TZ	Ziwani	Mtwara	Mtwara rural	High		1021S 3915E	50		07.7	770		FR: Prot. & Catch.		
175	TZ	Chilangala	Mtwara	Newala	High		1033S 3908E	?	6	600	c.1	#### #	FR: 1963		
176	TZ	Mahuta	Mtwara	Newala	High		1052S 3955E	?	15	1500		0	FR: 1961		
105	TZ	Msitu Mkuu	Pemba Is. N.	Micheweni	High	Population increase	0455S 3940E	0 - 20		01.3	130	Coral rag forest	CBFM with village by law in place		
106	TZ	Ngezi	Pemba Is. N.	Micheweni	Low	Tourism and population increase	0455S 3942E	20	14.4	1440	7.5	750	Ground water forest and coral rag forest.	FR: 1923?	
104	TZ	Ras Kiuyu	Pemba Is. N.	Micheweni	Very high	Urbanisation	0452S 3950E	0 - 20	1	100	2.1	210	Coral rag forest	Gazetted as central government reserve	
107	TZ	Kojani Island	Pemba Is. N.	Wete	High	Population increase	0509S 3952E	10 - 20	1	100	3	300	Coral rag forest	CBFM with Kojani Village by law in place?	
109	TZ	Jambangombe	Pemba Is. S.	Mkoani	High	Population increase	0519S 3942E	90	1	100	0.45	45	Coral rag forest	CBFM with Jambangombe Village by law in place?	Jambangombe south of mngelmena
108	TZ	Mgelema	Pemba Is. S.	Mkoani	High	Population increase	0519S 3942E	90	1	100	0.45	45	Ground water forest.	Public lands	
129	TZ	Genda Genda	Tanga	Handeni	Low	Fire	0530S 3839E	12-525	31.39	3139	25.11	2511	Forest, woodland patches, riverine forest	FR:1947 Cap 132 p 1335 variation GN 247 / 3 / 80, JB 526	EUCAMP Technical Paper No. 12 FBD under final process now, Elephants etc. Local community believe water catchment value.
124	TZ	Handeni Hill	Tanga	Handeni	High	Fire Poles	0527S 3830E	790 - 1040	5.4	540	6.77	677	Dry lowland forest and woodland.	FR: German	Participatory FR, threat lessened since 1998 (Pilot PFM)
127	TZ	Mbuzini	Tanga	Handeni	High	Agriculture, charcoal, fire	0538S 3800E	?		00.5		50	Dry scrub forest	Public lands	

125	TZ	Mgambo	Tanga	Handeni	High	Agriculture, charcoal, fire	0532S 3838E	300	20?	2000	20	2000	Dry scrub forest	Public lands	
113A	TZ	Bombo West	Tanga	Korogwe	Very high	Fire Grazing Poles	0450S3841E	380-680	35.23	3523	10	1000	Woodland/thicket <i>Brachylaena</i>	FR 1959, JB 430 Top 110/1 & 110/3	
	TZ	Migombani	Tanga	Korogwe	Low	Previous logging	0458S3830E	480	0.95	95	0.9	90	Eastern Arc / Ground water forest	FR 1950 GN300 of 1958 variation ?GN166 of 1959	Very small but good forest
	TZ	Mweni-Gombelo	Tanga	Lushoto administered by Korogwe	High	Timber Poles	0440S3835E	570-1607	10.29	1029	8.232	823.	Eastern Arc grading to lowland and riverine forest and woodland.	CFR	Inadequate management
116A	TZ	Bamba Ridge	Tanga	Muheza	High		0458S 3847E			1109			Eastern Arc grading to coastal evergreen high canopy forest.	FR: 1958/79	
113C	TZ	Bombo East I	Tanga	Muheza	Very high		0450S 3843E	220-620	4.88	488			Dry forest thicket	FR?	
113B	TZ	Bombo East II	Tanga	Muheza	Very high		0449S 3840E	440-840	4.04	404			Dry forest thicket	FR?	
110	TZ	Horohoro	Tanga	Muheza	Very high	Charcoal, wood for carvings, grazing, salt, agriculture, settlement open access	0437S 3905E	80		00.8		80	Dry thicket	Public lands	Priority - acts as a buffer zone to east Usambaras
117	TZ	Kambai	Tanga	Muheza	High	Pole cutting	0500S 3842E	180 - 800	10.46	1046	8	800	Dense lowland forest, bushland and thicket, woodland and grassland.	FR: 1994 Gn 310	
111	TZ	Kilulu Hill ("Moa")	Tanga	Muheza	Very high	Charcoal, wood for carvings, grazing, salt, agriculture, settlement open access	0446S 3907E	200 - 267	16	1600	0.16	16	Dry forest and thicket	Public lands	Was a proposed FR, degraded, Sisal Estate?
118	TZ	Kwamarimba	Tanga	Muheza	High	Poles Timber	0502S 3845E	180 - 300	8.874	887.45		500	Lowland forest, grassland,	FR: 1913, 1934, 1954	

													woodland.		
114	TZ	Kwamgumi	Tanga	Muheza	High	Poles Timber	0457S 3842E	180 - 1000	11.5	1150	10	1000	Eastern Arc grading to coastal evergreen high canopy forest.	FR: 1955	
123	TZ	Kwani	Tanga	Muheza	High (reduced now)	Fire	0521S 3841E	0 - 200	25.45	2545	10	1000	Small part of hilltop evergreen forest/ woodland and grassland	FR: German	Pilot JFM now well protected
118B	TZ	Longuza	Tanga	Muheza	Low	Timber Poles	0502S 3841E	95-345	15.8	1579.9	11.84	1184	Forest, disturbed forest, woodland, Bushland and thicket	FR: 1954 GN 194	Adjacent to Longuza Teak Plantation
118E	TZ	Maforonya	Tanga	Muheza	High	Charcoal, wood for carvings, grazing, salt, agriculture, settlement open access	0440S 3910E	?	?	?			Brachylaena woodland	Public lands	
118D	TZ	Magoroto	Tanga	Muheza	High	Cultivation, pole and timber cutting	0507S 3845E	700-800	11.24	1124	2.09	209	Coastal forest with oil palm plantation and cardamon under forest	PFR	Under leasehold to Magrotto Oil palm estate
118A	TZ	Manga	Tanga	Muheza	High	Fire Pole	0502S 3847E	200-800	8.6	860	7.6	760	Forest grassland	FR: 1955	
113D	TZ	Mgambo	Tanga	Muheza	High		0445S 3848E		8.39	839			Dry woodland	FR: 1998 GN 546	
118C	TZ	Mlinga	Tanga	Muheza	High		0502S 3845E	220-1069	8.9	890	4.45	445	Eastern arc forest grading to lowland forest, degraded forest dry forest.	FR: 1999 GN 285	
123A	TZ	Mlungui	Tanga	Muheza	High	Poles Timber Cultivation	0500S 3842E	200-450	2	200	1.55	155	Forest disturbed forest	PFR	Proposed FR
113E	TZ	Mtai	Tanga	Muheza	High		0453S 3845E	180-1016	31.07	3107			Eastern Arc Forest grading to		Pilot JFM

												lowland forest			
113	TZ	Mtapwa	Tanga	Muheza	High		0455S 3853E	140	4	400	4	400	Coastal thicket in 1990	? Private land on Kapok or Sisal plantation	
122	TZ	Pangani Falls	Tanga	Muheza	High	Charcoal, wood for carvings, grazing, salt, agriculture, settlement open access	0521S 3840E	20 - 160	1	100	1	100	Evergreen forest, riverine forest, woodland and grassland	? Under leasehold to TANESCO.	To be joined with Kwani FR proposal
116	TZ	Segoma	Tanga	Muheza	High	Poles	0458S 3843E	180 - 1000	11.68	1168	11	1100	Eastern Arc Forest grading to lowland forest	FR: 1955	
	TZ	Semdoe	Tanga	Muheza	High	Poles Timber	0457S 3842E	95-520	9.7	970	8.73	873	Disturbed Lowland forest, grassland, woodland, marsh.	FR 1998 GN 547	
121	TZ	Tongwe	Tanga	Muheza	High (reduced now)	Charcoal, wood for carvings, grazing, salt, agriculture, settlement open access	0518S 3844E	220 - 648	12	1200	3	300	Dry lowland forest and woodland.	FR: German & 1956 GN 249 & 288	To be joined with Kwani FR proposal
131	TZ	Mkwaja	Tanga	Pangani	Low	None	0552S 3847E	0 - 100	10	1000	10	1000	Acacia woodland, palms and ?patches of coastal forest.	Forest Reserve and proposed Sadani National Park.	
130	TZ	Msubugwe	Tanga	Pangani	Low	None	0532S 3845E	80 - 120	44.1	4410	44	4400	Dry forest, grassland and thicket.	FR: 1947	Recently joined to migratory corridor to Sadani NP.
119	TZ	Amboni Caves & Mkulumuzi Gorge	Tanga	Tanga Municipal	Very high	Agricultural encroachment	0505S 3902E	0 - 80	3.5	350	3.5	350	Coastal Thicket	Under Protection of Monuments Order division of Antiquities under MNRT 1937	Does it still exist??
120	TZ	Yambe Island	Tanga	Tanga Municipal	Unknown		0506S 3910E	0 - 10	2	200	2	200	Coastal Thicket	Public lands	

	TZ	Kole Kole	Tanga	Tanga Municipal	Low	Pole cutting	0512S 3858E		3.09	309			Coastal Thicket and Plantation	FR:	Part of reserve is a plantation.
133D	TZ	Uzi and Chumbe and other small islands	Zanzibar Island	Central	Very high	Population	0612S 3910E	0-20	1	100			Coral rag thicket	General land	
133C	TZ	Tumbatu	Zanzibar Island	North A Unguja	Very high		0550S 3912E	0-20	50	5000			Coral rag thicket	Proposed CBFM	
133B	TZ	Kiwengwa	Zanzibar Island	North B Unguja	Very high	Tourism and population increase	0600S 3922E?	0-20	50	5000			Coral rag forest	Proposed National Park	
133E	TZ	Fragmented area of East Coast coral rag thicket	Zanzibar Island	South and North B Unguja	Very high	Farming Fire Population	0558S 3920E	0-20	600	60000			Coral rag forest	Public forests (open)	
132	TZ	Jozani / Unguju	Zanzibar Island	South Unguja	Very high	Encroachment	0615S 3924E	< 20	50	5000	3	300	Evergreen canopy forest, grassland, mangrove.	Proposed National Park.	
133	TZ	Muyuni	Zanzibar Island	South Unguja	Very high	Fuelwood Farming	0620S 3925E	0-20	55	5500	10	1000	Coral Rag	Public lands	
133A	TZ	Masingini	Zanzibar Island	West Unguja	Very high	Encroachment Logging	?	0-100	50	500			Coastal and riverine high canopy forest.	FR	
109B	TZ	Kiswapanza Is and Misali Is plus numerous other islands on the Eastern seaboard which need further survey.	Pemba Is S	Mkoani	High	Population increase	0515S 3940E	0 - 20	1	100			Coral rag forest		
109A	TZ	Pemba fragmented east coast rag coral forest	Pemba Is	All districts	Very high		0510S 3950E	0 - 20	400	40000			Coral rag forest	Public forests (open)	
The following forests were on the original list provided, but it was decided were out of the altitudinal range of CF during the meeting:															
	TZ	Nderema	Tanga	Handeni	High	Logging agriculture	0540S 3730E	760 - 1620	39.28	3928			Woodland, lowland and	FR 1934 GN 133 of 1934	Is this really Coastal forest??

													submontane forest.		
	TZ	Kilindi	Tanga	Handeni	Low		0537S 3734E	760 - 1520	42.99	4299			Lowland forest and riverine forest	FR 1969 GN 45 of 28/2/1969	New to list - does this count as CF???
	TZ	Mbwegere	Tanga	Handeni	Low	Fires	0545S 37 29E	780 - 1160	3.68	368			Woodland and forest	FR 1960 Cap. 132 p1335 Variation order GN392 of 2/9/1960	New to list - does this count as CF???
	TZ	Mkongo	Tanga	Handeni	High	Cutting and fires	0528S 3733E	870 - 1130	98.5	985			Brachystegia woodland	FR 1959 Cap 389 p33/1959 variation order GN 187 of 20/3/1964	New to list - does this count as CF???
128	TZ	Kwasumba	Tanga	Handeni	High	Timber, Poles and Fire	0539S 3803E	580 - 640	29.33	2933	28	2800	Dry scrub forest	FR	
126	TZ	Mtunguru	Tanga	Handeni	High	Poles, Fire	0536S 3805E	580 - 760	35.05	3505	29.32	2932	Dry woodland /scrub	FR: German	Poor inadequate management
	TZ	Mkuli (Mkuri)	Tanga	Handeni	Low	Logging	0547S 3728E	760 - 1260	29.31	2931			Brachystegia woodland and dry submontane forest	FR Cap. 389 p 32-33, variation GN 576 of 22/11/1963	New to list - does this count as CF???
112	TZ	Mafi Hill	Tanga	Korogwe	Low	Minor pole cutting	0455S 3809E	600 - 1480	26.71	2671	20	2000	Eastern Arc canopy forest grading to coastal thicket.	GN 230 variation GN 436 of 24 / 1964, JB 2070 1982	Note- Lovet and Pocs say that it was resurveyed in 1980 and increased to 45.08 km2 Pilot JFM, now much better protected, good catchment area, bird research.

MOZAMBIQUE

NO.	COUNTRY	FOREST NAME	PROVINCE/ REGION	DISTRICT	GRID LOCATION	ALTI TUDE (M)	QUO TED AREA	KM2 HA.	KM2 HA.	MIN FORE ST AREA	VEGETATION TYPE	STATUS	ENDEM ISM	LEVE L OF THRE AT
180	Moz	Nangade	Cabo Delgado	Nangade	1120S 3930E		1800	180000	1200	12000	Riverine galleries and thicket (<i>Guibortia schlebenii</i>)	proposed cons. area	Endemis m	H
181	Moz	Negomano	Cabo Delgado	Negomano	1120S 3820E	149	> 100		100	10000	<i>Brachystegia- Adansonii</i> forest	protected-Niassa reserve	Endemis m	L
182A	Moz	Mueda-east slope of the planalto	Cabo Delgado	Mueda	1130S 3950E	>500	>1000		?		<i>Brachystegia bohemii</i> forest	None		H
182B	Moz	Mueda-southwest of the planalto (Chapa)	Cabo Delgado	Mueda	1147S 3940E	>500	>1000		?		<i>Brachystegia bohemii</i> forest	None		H
183	Moz	Nairoto (this is not coastal)	Cabo Delgado	Nairoto	1255S 3907E	?	> 100		100	10000		None		
184	Moz	Namapa- Nacaroa	Nampula	Namapa	1330S 4010E	350	> 100		100	10000	Coastal thicket	None	Endemis m	H
185	Moz	Baixo Pinda	Nampula	Memba	1413S 4010E	110	196	19600	?		Thicket	FR	Endemis m	V
186	Moz	Mecuburi	Nampula	Mecuburi	1433S 3900E	300 - 500	1954	195400	800	80000	Mixture of coastal and interior miombo types	FR		V
187	Moz	Matibane	Nampula	Nacala	1436S 4035E	110	60	6000	51	5100	<i>Androstacys johnsonii</i> forest	FR		V
188	Moz	Muecate	Nampula	Muecate	1455S 3945E	350	> 100		?		<i>Adansonia / Pteleops</i> forest	none		H
189	Moz	Inhamitanga	Sofala	Cheringoma	1815S 3520E	100	167	16700	?		Moist lowland forest with <i>Pteleops, Erithrophleum,</i> and <i>Brachystegia</i>	part of area is forest reserve		V
190	Moz	Amatongas	Manica	Gondola	1910S 3345E	400	?		?			None		V
192	Moz	Complexo Cheringoma/ Dondo	Sofala	Dondo, Cheringoma, Marromeu	1810S 3520E	50	>1000		?			None	Endemis m	V
195	Moz	Mabote	Inhambane	Mabote	2205S 3410E	0	?		?		<i>Androstacys johnsonii</i> dry forest	Proposed FR		V
194	Moz	Bazaruto	Inhambane	Bazaruto	2130S 3522E	0	150	15000	40	4000	Dune forest, swamp forest, Coastal <i>Brachystegia, Mimosops caffra</i>	NP	Endemis m	L

196	Moz	Inhaca Island Dune Forest	Maputo	Maputo	2600S 3259E	10 - 40	9	900	9	900	Dune forest	Terrestrial Reserve		V
Additional Areas														
204B	Moz	Mossuril Complex	Nampula	Mossuril	1455S 4025E		1200		?		coastal <i>Brachystegia forest</i>	no	Endemis m	V
204	Moz	Gile	Zambezia	Gile	1610S 3830E	200-2100k	500m ²		2100k		coastal <i>Brachystegia forest</i>	protected		H
204A	Moz	Maganja da Costa	Zambezia	Maganja	1720S 3740E	100-600km	200 ²				<i>Coastal dry forest</i>	no	Endemis m	H
205	Moz	Moribana	Manica	Susundega	1915S 3340E	650	50km ²		50km ²		Afromontane transition, riverine forest	protected	Endemis m	L
206	Moz	Pomene	Inhambane	Massinga	2255S 3535E	50	200km ²		?		Coastal Scrub forest	Protected		H
207	Moz	Mucheve	Sofala	Buzi	2035S 3350E	100	?		?		<i>Brachystegia, Fernandoa</i>	protected		L
208	Moz	Chirindzeni	Gaza	Xai-Xai	2520S 3321E	50	?		?		Coastal Scrub forest	Sacred forest		N
209	Moz	Matutuine	Maputo	Matutuine	2620S 3220E	50	23.6 km ²		?		Sand dunes, Swamp forest, Albizia	partly protected	Endemis m	V
210	Moz	Maputo TFCA	Maputo	Matutuine	2625S 3220E	50	700km ²		?		Swamp forest, Dry forest	protected	Endemis m	H
211	Moz	Boboli	Maputo	Marracuene	2535S 3240E	50-100	13km ²		2		<i>Raphia australis</i>	protected		V
211A	Moz	Inharrime	Inhambane	Inharrime	2430S 3455E	100			?		<i>Scrub forest</i>	no		?
212	Moz	Macomia-Quiterajo	Cabo Delgado	Macomia	1145S 4020E	10-300	600		300		Mosaic- thicket on sands and forest	part in proposed Nat'l park	Endemis m	L
213	Moz	Macomia-Sede	Cabo Delgado	Macomia	1215S 4010E	50-300	200		200		dense high forest	in proposed Nat'l park		L
214	Moz	Macomia- Mipande Velho	Cabo Delgado	Macomia	1215S 4025E	10-150	200		100		Mosaic- thicket on sands and forest	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemis m	L
215	Moz	Pemba Metuge-Rio Tari Area	Cabo Delgado	Pemba-Metuge	1250S 4025E	20	100		100		thicket on sands (<i>Guibortia schlebenii</i>)	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemis m	L
216	Moz	Quissanga-Mossemuco Area	Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	1230S 4025E	20	200		100		Mosaic- thicket on sands and forest	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemis m	H
217	Moz	Memba- Tacuane	Cabo Delgado	Chiure	1325S 4010E	100	200		40		coastal <i>Brachystegia forest</i>	community		H

		Complex										management area		
218	Moz	Mecufi- Baia do Lurio	Cabo Delgado	Mecufi	1330S 4025E	10	40		3		dune forest	community management area	Endemism	V
219	Moz	Quissanga- Pemba Metuge frontier, west of main road	Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	1250S 4015E	100	250		250		dense high forest	in proposed Nat'l park		H
220	Moz	Inselbergs of Meluco	Cabo Delgado	Meluco	1235S 3930E	100-500m	1500		150		mosaic at foot of inselbergs	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemism	H
	Moz	Islands: Cabo Delgado												
222	Moz	Quipaco	Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	1145S 4025E	10	0.24		0.18		thicket on calcareous substrate	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemism	L
223	Moz	Quisiwe	Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	1237S 4026E	10	10		5		thicket on calcareous substrate	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemism	H
224	Moz	Mefundvo	Cabo Delgado	Quissanga	1235S 4025E	10	20		10		thicket on calcareous substrate	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemism	H
225	Moz	Quilalea	Cabo Delgado	Ibo	1230S 4034E	10	0.35		0.25		thicket on calcareous substrate	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemism	N
226	Moz	Sencar	Cabo Delgado	Ibo	1230S 4036E	10	78		50		thicket on calcareous substrate	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemism	N
227	Moz	Rolas	Cabo Delgado	Macomia	1215S 4035E	10	0.07		0.04		thicket on calcareous substrate	in proposed Nat'l park	Endemism	N
228	Moz	Vamisi	Cabo Delgado	Palma	1040S 4035E	10	20		10		thicket on calcareous substrate	no	Endemism	H
229	Moz	Metundo	Cabo Delgado	Mocimboa da Praia	1110S 4020E	10	20		10		thicket on calcareous substrate	no	Endemism	L
230	Moz	Quifuqui	Cabo Delgado	Mocimboa da Praia	1115S 4025E	10	10		5		thicket on calcareous substrate	no	Endemism	L
197	MALAWI	S. Mulanje forests (incl. 247)	Southern	Mulanje	1600S 3539E	c. 800	2	200	2	200		?		
198		Ruo Gorge (in	Southern	Mulanje	1600S 3539E	800	[2]		[2]			Private		

	MALAWI	229)												
199	MALAWI	Malawi Hills (part of Matandwe FR)	Southern	Nsanje	1656S 3590E	900	4	400	4	400			FR	
200	ZIMBABWE	Chitema River	Manicaland	Nyanga	1823S 3254E	700	0.1	10	0.1	10			In Nyanga NP	
201	ZIMBABWE	Rumbise Hill	Manicaland	Nyanga	1823S 3256E	780	0.15	15	0.15	15			Sacred Forest	
202	ZIMBABWE	Pungwe Bridge	Manicaland	Nyanga	18S 32E	?	0.09	9	0.09	9			?	
	ZIMBABWE	Lower Pungwe Valley (exl. 259, 248, 249)	Manicaland	Nyanga	18S 32E	?		0		0			?	
203	ZIMBABWE	Makurupini	Manicaland	Chimanimani	2002S 3301E	300 - 350	1.7	170	1.7	170			In Chimanimani NP	
	ZIMBABWE	Haroni Botanic Reserve	Manicaland	Chimanimani	2002S 3301E	300 - 350	0.04	4	0.04	4			Botanic Reserve	
	ZIMBABWE	Rusitu Botanic Reserve	Manicaland	Chimanimani	2002S 3301E	300 - 350	0.8	80	0.8	80			Botanic Reserve	

ANNEX K: SPECIES OF ANIMALS ENDEMIC TO THE COASTAL FOREST MOSAIC ECOREGIONS

Species	Endemic To Forest	Endemic to Non-forest Mosaic	Northern Coastal Forest Mosaic Ecoregion	Southern Coastal Forest Mosaic Ecoregion
BIRDS				
Sokoke Scops Owl <i>Otus ireneae</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sokoke Pipit <i>Anthus sokokensis</i>	Yes	No	Yes	
Little Yellow Flycatcher <i>Erythrocerus holochlorus</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No
Clarke's Weaver <i>Ploceus golandi</i>	Yes	No	Yes	No
Reichenows Batis <i>Batis reichenowi</i>	Yes	No	No	Yes
Pemba Scops Owl <i>Otus pembanensis</i>	?	?	Pemba	
Pemba Green Pigeon <i>Treron pembaensis</i>	?	?	Pemba	
Pemba White Eye <i>Zosterops vaughani</i>	?	?	Pemba	
Pemba Sunbird <i>Nectarinia pembae</i>	?	?	Pemba	
Malindi Pipit <i>Anthus melindae</i>	No	Yes	Yes	
Scaly Babbler <i>Turdoides squamatus</i>	No	Yes	Yes	
Tana River Cisticola <i>Cisticola restrictus</i>	No	Yes	Yes	
Violet-breasted Sunbird <i>Nectarinia chalomelas</i>	No	Yes	Yes	
Lesser Seed Cracker <i>Pyrenestes minor</i>	No	Yes	Yes	
Mouse-coloured Sunbird <i>Nectarinia veroxii</i>	No	Yes	Yes	

MAMMALS				
Pemba Fruit Bat <i>Pteropus voeltzkowi</i>	?	?	Pemba	
Aders Duiker <i>Cephalophus adersi</i>	Yes	No	Yes	
Golden rumped Elephant Shrew <i>Rhynchocyon chrysopygus</i>	Yes	No	Yes	
Rondo Galago <i>Galagoides rondoensis</i>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Four new Shrews (<i>Crocidura</i> spp)	Yes	?	Yes	
Tana River Mangabey <i>Cercocebus galeritus</i>	Yes	No	Yes	
Tana River Red Colobus <i>Procolobus rufomitratu</i>	Yes	No	Yes	
Bat <i>Chalinolobus kenyacola</i>	Yes	?	Yes (Tana)	
Zanzibar Red Colobus <i>Procolobus kirkii</i>	Yes	Yes	Zanzibar	

AMPHIBIANS				
<i>Mertensophryne micranotis</i>	Yes	?	Yes	
<i>Stephopaedes loveridgei</i>	Yes	?	Yes	
<i>Stephopaedes usambarensis</i>	Yes	?	Yes	
<i>Afrixalus sylvaticus</i>	Yes	?	Yes	
<i>Hyperolius rubrovermiculatus</i>	Yes	?	Yes	

Species	Endemic to Forest	Endemic to Non-forest Mosaic	Northern Coastal Forest Mosaic Ecoregion	Southern Coastal Forest Mosaic Ecoregion
REPTILES				
<i>Agamodon compressus</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Ancylocranium barker</i>	?	?	Yes	Yes
<i>Ancylocranium ionidesi</i>	?	?	Yes	Yes
<i>Aparallactus nigriceps</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Aparallactus turneri</i>	Yes			
<i>Bradypodion chapmani</i>	Yes			Malawi
<i>Bradypodion mlanjense</i>	Yes			Malawi
<i>Bradypodion tenue</i>	Yes			Malawi?
<i>Chilorhinophis carpenteri</i>	?	?	Yes	Yes
<i>Chirindia ewerbecki</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Chirindia rondoensis</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Dipsadoboa flavida</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Elapsoidea broadleyi</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Elapsoidea chelazziorum</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Gastropholis prasina</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Gastropholis vittata</i>	Yes			
<i>Hemidactylus klauberi</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Hemidactylus modestus</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Hemidactylus puccionii</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Latastia carinata</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Leptotyphlops boulengeri</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Leptotyphlops macrops</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lycophidion loveridgei</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lycophidion semiannule</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Lygodactylus "Kilombero"</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lygodactylus broadleyi</i>	Yes		Yes	
<i>Lygodactylus conradti</i>	Yes			
<i>Lygodactylus inexpectatus</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lygodactylus kimhowelli</i>	Yes		Yes	
<i>Lygodactylus luteopicturatus</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lygodactylus moebase</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Lygodactylus pakenhami</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lygodactylus rex</i>	Yes		?	?
<i>Lygodactylus viscatus</i>	Yes		Yes	
<i>Lygodactylus williamsoni</i>	Yes		?	?
<i>Lygosoma lanceolatum</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Lygosoma mabuiiformis</i>	No	Yes		
<i>Lygosoma mafianum</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lygosoma pembanum</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lygosoma simonettai</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Lygosoma tanae</i>	No	Yes	Yes	
<i>Mabuya albotaeniata</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Mabuya casuarinae</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Mabuya ferrarai</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Meizodon krameri</i>	No	Yes	Yes	
<i>Melanoseps rondoensis</i>	Yes			Yes
<i>Natriciteres pembana</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Phelsuma parkeri</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Philothamnus macrops</i>	Yes			
<i>Pristurus simonettai</i>	?	?	Yes	

<i>Pristurus simonettai</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Proscelotes aenea</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Prosymna janii</i>	Yes			
<i>Prosymna semifasciata</i>	Yes			
<i>Rhampholeon chapmanorum</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Rhinotyphlops lumbriciformis</i>	Yes		Yes	
<i>Rhinotyphlops scortecci</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Scelotes duttoni</i>	Yes			Yes
<i>Scelotes insularis</i>	Yes			Yes

Species	Endemic to Forest	Endemic to Non-forest Mosaic	Northern Coastal Forest Mosaic Ecoregion	Southern Coastal Forest Mosaic Ecoregion
<i>Scolecoseps acontias</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Scolecoseps boulengeri</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Scolecoseps litipoensis</i>	Yes			Yes
<i>Sepsina tetradactyla</i>	Yes			
<i>Typhlops platyrhynchus</i>	?	?	Yes	
<i>Typhlops rondoensis</i>	Yes			Yes
<i>Typhlosaurus bazarutoensis</i>	?	?		Yes
<i>Typhlosaurus carolinensis</i>	?	?		Yes

ANNEX L: THREATS AND ROOT CAUSES ANALYSIS

FOREST LOSS: DIRECT THREATS AND ROOT CAUSES

Note: Threats are ranked in order of the priority given to them in the workshop through a voting exercise.

Threats	Inappropriate agricultural practices	Fuel wood and charcoal (plus brick making)	Uncontrolled fires	Unplanned human settlement	Unsustainable logging (including selective)	Inappropriately placed roads and infrastructure
Local causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor extension services • absence of local land planning • culture and tradition • climatic and soil constraints (rainfall/cropping) • land tenure issues • animal damage (monkeys, baboons, elephants) • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • loss of cultural values/knowledge of forests • inadequate resource information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inappropriate/wasteful technologies • low energy species used • inadequate cheap energy alternative • high demand for fuel wood, charcoal and building materials • animal damage (monkeys, baboons, elephants) • price of forest products • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • loss of cultural values/knowledge of forests • inadequate resource information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vermin (snakes, ticks, monkeys) • land clearing • accidental • arson • grazing improvement • hunting • lack of fire management programme (prevention, response, punishment, education) • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • loss of cultural values/knowledge of forests • inadequate resource information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land speculation • lack of appropriate land use planning • refugee settlement • corruption • vote catching (support for settlement) • population explosion • land grabbing • roads and infrastructure • pollution • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • inadequate resource information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • corruption and greed (middlemen) • price of forest products • lack of alternative construction materials • marketing issues • lack of co-operative • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • loss of cultural values/knowledge of forests • inadequate resource information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no environmental impact assessments • logging

Threats	Inappropriate agricultural practices	Fuel wood and charcoal (plus brick making)	Uncontrolled fires	Unplanned human settlement	Unsustainable logging (including selective)	Inappropriately placed roads and infrastructure
Causes at national level						
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unclear (and sometimes conflicting) policies and legislation who is in charge of what/where limited implementation no or inadequate environmental impact assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> corruption (syndicates) no holistic energy/fuel policy (electricity focussed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of resources for forestry reserve boundary clearing/firebreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inadequate implementation of land appropriation and access policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shortage of timber high price of plantation timber in Mombasa 	
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no or inadequate environmental impact assessments legislation enforcement and implementation inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor management of forest resource (energy policy adequate) insecure land tenure conflict of interest at district level (logging and charcoal) corruption (syndicates) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of resources for forestry reserve boundary clearing/firebreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> shortage of timber to some extent 		
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor investment climate clear legislation and policy but poor capacity to implement poor institutional co-ordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor forest management inadequate policy 				

Threats	Inappropriate agricultural practices	Fuel wood and charcoal (plus brick making)	Uncontrolled fires	Unplanned human settlement	Unsustainable logging (including selective)	Inappropriately placed roads and infrastructure
Causes common to countries in the ecoregion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • limited awareness of sustainable options • population growth • poor transfer of knowledge between countries • poor monitoring of environmental impacts of agricultural activities • price of agricultural products (market) • low awareness in national governments • lack of resources for implementation • inappropriate and insufficient research • poor implementation of economic policies • lack of benefits, incentives and/or subsidies to farm sustainably • cultural or sentimental attachment to land so not used in the most efficient way • inadequate enabling infrastructure for agriculture • inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management • weak civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high demand for fuel wood, charcoal and building materials • inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management • weak civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of integrated planning on fire management (plus fire management strategy, inadequate enforcement, support for local fire management programmes) • lack of integrated land use planning and enforcement • open access and lack of responsibility • inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management • weak civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • population explosion • lack of integrated land use planning and enforcement • urbanisation not effectively managed • inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management • weak civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not enough resources to implement, enforce and manage policies and therefore not effective • benefit of value of timber harvested not being used to manage the resource • lack of log certification • corruption • lack of adequate reforestation programmes • increasing demand • population growth • export opportunities • coastal economic development • inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management • weak civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate capacity and resources for conservation management • weak civil society

Global causes of global forest loss

1. Global climate change.
2. Structural adjustment.
3. International markets/trade.

THREATS WHICH RECEIVED NO VOTES:

	Uncontrolled removal of non-timber products	Invasive alien species: introduction and uncontrolled spread	Pollution (agrochemicals, refuse dumping, sewage, oil spills (ecotane), air pollution)	Destructive mining practices	Poaching animals etc
Local causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • price of forest products • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • loss of cultural values/knowledge of forests • inadequate resource information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural practices • disturbed ecosystem • natural process • human planting • transport • unquarantined introduction • inadequate research on introduction • lack of programmes to combat aliens • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poor agricultural practices • poor waste management • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • inadequate law enforcement • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • loss of cultural values/knowledge of forests • inadequate resource information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional use • greed • poverty • lack of alternative livelihood for adjacent population • low awareness of value and consequences of loss • loss of cultural values/knowledge of forests • inadequate resource information

ANNEX M: ACTION PLANS TANZANIA, MOZAMBIQUE AND KENYA

TANZANIA: ACTIONS TO MEET TARGETS

Note: This table has been revised by members of the Tanzanian delegation since the workshop, and requires further revision. The National Task Force will complete it at the later date.

TARGET 1: All eight coastal forest hotspots maintain their forest cover by 2010 to ensure the continued existence of their coastal forest endemic plant and animal species and ecosystems. (Usambara area, Kiono-Zaraninge area, Pugu-Pande area, Zanzibar, Pemba, Matumbi-Kichi Hills area, Lindi area, Uluguru lowlands area).				
Scale of Action	Actions needed (necessary and sufficient)	Indicators of success	Means of verification	Key stakeholders
Global	Monitoring	Global forest monitoring programmes show Tz CF is stable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global forest status reports. • Tz CF data included in global reports. 	UNEP and other UN bodies Global conventions International NGOs
	Fund raising for implementation	Tz CF receives substantially increased funds from international sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTEF document • MNRT annual accounts. • NGO reports. 	UNEP and other UN bodies Global conventions International NGOs
Regional	Monitoring and data synthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional monitoring programme show Tz CF habitat / cover is stable. • Hotspot status reports distributed to stakeholders. • Reduced threat status of coastal forest species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database • Data on internet / CD Roms / Hard copies • Hotspot status reports • IUCN Red list 	National forest authorities Secretariats of EAC and SADC Research institutions Regional level NGOs Wealthy individuals
	Fund raising for implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tz CF receives substantially increased funds from international sources for implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds available • Project proposals accepted 	Donors Banks Governments NGOs Private sector
	Coordination between national authorities at EAC and SADC levels e.g.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional meetings covering CFs • National programme documents include CF issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CF in minutes of regional meetings • CF in national level programme documents 	SADC and EAC National Gov'ts Research Institutions

	through Regional Forum for Forestry Directors, Research Institutions etc		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolutions on programme implementation made 	
National	Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of articles in mass media e.g. newspaper, radio, TV # of resolutions of meetings e.g. at ministerial, parliamentary, cabinet levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles in mass media e.g. newspaper, radio, TV Resolutions of meetings e.g. at ministerial, parliamentary, cabinet levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass media National NGOs. Ministries General public Educational institutions Public institutions MPs Private sector
	Fund raising for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tz CF receives substantially increased funds from national and international sources for implementation. Tz have sufficient funds for implementation. Project proposals accepted Funds included in Tz gov't annual budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds available Project proposal Tz gov't annual budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors Banks Governments NGOs Private sector Wealthy individuals
	Monitoring and evaluation at hotspots including data synthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tz CF data included in national database Data available on internet and as hard copies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database Web site Hard copies of reports Hotspot status reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research institutions NGOs Relevant ministries Individuals General public
	Coordination of inventory and management planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines Alignment with other national plans, programmes and activities Elaborate National Forest Programme and Znz long term forestry plan for implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines written and distributed Resource maps available to stakeholders Forest area and key species data exists Management plans implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines distribution records Copies of guidelines Resource maps Forest area and key species reports Management plans and implementation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries Donors NGOs Research institutions General public

	at District level.			
Local (site and District)	<p>Management of forest at local level through PFM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Boundary demarcation • Capacity building for District Authority and Village env't committees. • Preparation of management plans • Stakeholder negotiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level management planning • PFM plans developed • Boundaries agreed, marked and mapped • Law enforced • Agreements between stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District level management plans • PFM plans • Boundary reports and maps • Law enforcement reports, court proceedings, incidence reports • Stakeholder agreement documents 	District council District technical officers
	District level coordination	District env't committees in place and functioning	Council and DEC meeting resolutions / decisions and follow up reports.	
	District level land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District land use plans implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District land use plans and implementation reports. • Interviews • Field visit reports • Maps 	
	Awareness raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive change in the way people use their natural resources • Village Environment Committees exist and function • Level of destruction reduced. • Increased level of participation from local people through VECs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of ward, division, village meetings • Village Environment Committees meeting minutes • Illegal incidence reports 	
	Inventory of forest resources etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of coastal forest resources documented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory reports and distribution records 	
	Plan and implement forest landscape restoration initiatives in hotspots.			
	Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M and E system implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M and E reports 	

TARGET 2: At least 30,000 ha (30%) of coral rag forest area on Zanzibar reserved by 2010. (Reserved = gazettement, set aside for a certain function, legal status).			
Scale of Action	Actions needed (necessary and sufficient)	Indicators of success	Key stakeholders
Global	Monitoring Fund raising for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global forest monitoring programmes show Znz CRF is stable. Znz CRF receives substantially increased funds from international sources. 	UNEP and other UN bodies Global conventions International NGOs
Regional	Coordination between national authorities at EAC and SADC levels e.g. through Regional Forum for Forestry Directors, Research Institutions etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Znz CRF in minutes of regional meetings Znz CRF included in national level programmes Resolutions made on programme implementation 	SADC and EAC National Gov'ts Research Institutions
	Experience sharing on restoration of endangered species and ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Znz working in co-operation with regional experts on forest restoration. Znz working in collaboration with experts on species survival 	IUCN SSC (Duiker, primate specialist groups) DCCFF
National	Inventory and monitoring of remaining 90,000 ha to prioritise areas for reservation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database established Data available on internet and as hard copies Priority 30,000 ha identified 	Research institutions NGOs Relevant ministries Individuals General public
	Facilitate gazettement process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate boundary marking, survey and map preparation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of reserves gazetted. Number of boundary maps produced. 	
	Coordinate development of management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of man't plans developed 	
	Awareness raising on sustainable management of the coral rag forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Articles in mass media e.g. newspaper, radio, TV # Resolutions of meetings e.g. at ministerial, parliamentary, cabinet levels # of communities participating. Increased level of participation 	Mass media National NGOs. Ministries General public Educational institutions Public institutions MPs Private sector

	Replicate 'Jozani' benefit sharing mechanisms to other areas of the coral rag forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of revenues passed to communities 	Ministry of Finance DCCFF JCBCP
	Enhance district capacity to enhance local management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of communities supported by District. • Increased skills among District staff. • Increased # of District staff. 	
	Coordinate restoration of endangered ecosystems and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in forest cover • Increased populations of indicator species e.g. critically endangered species • Species action plan for Ader's duiker being implemented. 	International NGOs DCCFF UDSM (IMS) SUA MPRU
Local (site and District)	Establish village conservation committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # committees active • Representativeness of committees • Frequency of meetings • Quality of report meetings 	
	Design and implement management plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary marking and mapping • Stakeholder negotiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of agreements finalised • # Boundaries marked • # Management plans being implemented (Village gov't minutes, Shehia records, Documented agreements, District council minutes) 	
	Capacity building of communities and government staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation of community groups • Improved report qualities • Projects on track and achieving objectives (Training and workshop reports) 	Communities VCC Gov't staff CBO / NGOs
	Implementation of restoration programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area restored • Local populations of indicator species 	

Target 3: At least 10 currently gazetted and 20 ungazetted coastal forests are under integrated participatory forest management by 2010.				
Level of action	Action	Indicator	Means of verification	Stakeholders
Global	Gather best practice knowledge for PFM and	Tz have access to best practice information.		
	Understand global decisions (e.g. international conventions) with regard to management of biodiversity hotspots.	Tz management of CF in accordance with international agreements.		
Regional	Gather best practice knowledge for PFM	Tz have access to best practice information.		
National	Identify priority ungazetted and gazetted forests according to agreed criteria	30 Priority ungazetted and gazetted forests identified.	Map List of priority ungazetted and gazetted forest	
	Achieve secure tenure for priority ungazetted forests	Priority ungazetted forests are managed under secure tenure.	Legal documentation of status	
	Coordinate and arbitrate development of sustainable resource use criteria and limits.	Sustainable resource use criteria and limits agreed in accordance with national forest policy.		
	Develop sustainable resource use criteria and limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable resource use criteria agreed 	List of sustainable resource use criteria	
Local (site and District)	Undertake the participatory, forest management planning and design process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation, stakeholder, livelihood analysis completed • Process design and planning outcomes agreed to by stakeholders • Participatory management plan agreed including M and E programme • Tenure of forest land secured. 	Stakeholder meeting minutes Situation, stakeholder and livelihood analysis reports.	
	Develop and negotiate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limits of sustainable use identified 	Research papers	

	sustainable resource use criteria and limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criteria developed and agreed by stakeholders 	identifying criteria and sustainable use limits Minutes of stakeholder meetings.	
	Identify and support CF-friendly opportunities (within the forest) for economically and environmentally sustainable income generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social, economic and environmental benefits quantified. 		
	Identify and support CF-friendly opportunities (outside the forest) for economically and environmentally sustainable income generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification of income generating activities outside the forest. Area under trees increased. Improved agricultural productivity including agroforestry. Reduced dependence on forest-destroying practices. 		
	Capacity building to improve the communities and Districts ability to manage the forests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased participation of community groups Improved report qualities Projects on track and achieving objectives (Training and workshop reports) 		

Target 4: At least 30 coastal forests support sustainable activities contributing to poverty alleviation and economic development by 2010 without harming habitat and species values.				
Level	Action	Indicator	Means of Verification	Stakeholders
Global	Facilitate development of trust fund for coastal forests in Tz.			GEF World Bank Bilateral Donors UNDP
	Capitalise on available grant / loan opportunities linking conservation and development initiatives in			OECD (Paris) HIPC World Bank

	coastal forests.			ADB
Regional	Regional cooperation on trans-boundary initiatives.			
	Information sharing on best practices of conservation – development linkages.			
	Joint fund raising strategies between K,T and Mz.			
National	Identify present and potential contribution of CF to poverty alleviation			
	Raise awareness on potential of products identified.			
	Lobby / engage and support private sector			
	Alignment of conservation strategies with national poverty reduction strategy.			
	Coordinate capacity building for local entrepreneurship.			
Local	Awareness raising			
	Capacity building for local entrepreneurship with respect to sustainable natural resource utilisation.			
	Alternative livelihood promotion and support.			
	Improve charcoal and timber harvesting strategies.			
	Promotion of energy efficient stoves.			
	Assist communities to develop alternatives wood supplies.			

Target 5: At least 10 unreserved coastal forests have secure management tenure as forest by 2010. (Secure management tenure = authority and responsibility for management clarified.)			
Action level			
Global	Monitoring		
	Fund raising		
Regional	Experience sharing on with Kaya forests in Kenya.		
	Inventory of forests in Lindi and Mtwara in cooperation with Mozambique.		
National	Inventory / survey of potential areas		
	Identify 10 priority forests according to agreed criteria.		
	Determine appropriate tenure arrangements.		
	Process tenure agreement.		
	Facilitate gazettment process. • Coordinate boundary marking, survey and map preparation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reserves gazetted. • Number of boundary maps produced. 	
	Coordinate development of management plans	• Number of man't plans developed	
Local (District and Communities)	Awareness raising		
	Determine appropriate tenure status		
	Establish village environmental committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # committees active • Representativeness of committees • Frequency of meetings • Quality of report meetings 	
	Design and implement management plans • Boundary marking and mapping • Stakeholder negotiation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of agreements finalised • # Boundaries marked • # Management plans being implemented (Village gov't minutes Shehia records Documented agreements District council minutes)	
	Capacity building of communities and government staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation of community groups • Improved report qualities 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projects on track and achieving objectives (Training and workshop reports)	
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Extra issues which have not been properly tackled:

- Fire
- Agriculture
- Charcoal
- Logging
- Village land use planning
- Restoration

NB There is a need to harmonise the activities as there are overlaps and omissions.

MOZAMBIQUE: ACTIONS TO MEET TARGETS

Country:		Mozambique			
Conservation Target: 1 (summary)		The status and extent of the Mozambican coastal forest is documented by 2005 for the purposes of effective planning and management.			
Scale of Action	Actions needed	Indicators of Success	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Key Stakeholders
<i>Global</i>					
<i>Regional</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support technically and with GIS 2. Coordinate survey along Rovuma w/ Tanzania. 3. Provide financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS available. • Tanzanians participate in Nangade survey. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzanians will be interested. • Support and funds will be available. 	Relevant Tanzanian authorities WWF Regional Office
<i>National</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Identify potential Coastal Forest areas (satellite images) 5. Survey the areas. 6. Prepare report and database. 7. Identify research priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database, report, and maps available to all by 2005. • survey includes: forest types, distribution, and extent; • centres of endemism and levels of threat; • socioeconomic data 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government willing to support this programme. • Economy will be sufficiently stable (lack of wars, floods, drought, hunger) that the programme will continue to be feasible. • Political stability 	DNFFB MICOA University (UEM) WWF, other NGO's DINAGECA
<i>Local (Province, District, Community)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify potential Coastal Forest areas (local knowledge). 2. Organise and train local teams. 3. Survey the areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database, report, and maps available to all by 2005. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of local structures and communities to participate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPADR (SPFFB, DINAGECA) • DPCAA • NGO's • District and Local authorities

Country:		Mozambique			
Conservation Target: 2		At least three coastal forest areas officially declared as national protected areas by 2005			
(summary)					
Scale of Action	Actions needed	Indicators of Success	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Key Stakeholders
Global	4. Lobbying 5. Financial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memoranda of Understanding, letters of support • Existence of sufficient financial support 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International stakeholders will show support and will lobby government. • Financial support will be available for initial phases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF
Regional	6. Lobbying 7. Financial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memoranda of Understanding, letters of support • Existence of sufficient financial support 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional stakeholders will show support and will lobby government. • Financial support will be available for initial phases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF
National	8. Review existing literature 9. Do additional studies where necessary. 10. Justification- prepare PA proposal and maps. 11. Prepare management plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of database, proposal, and management plan. • Park gazetted 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level/ central government will support the declaration of more protected areas. • Conflicts of interest/land grabbing will be kept to manageable levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture (DNFFB, DINAGECA) • Ministry of Tourism (DNAC) • MICOA • University (UEM) • WWF, other NGO's • DINAGECA
Local (Province, District, Community)	12. Review existing literature 13. Do additional studies where necessary. 14. Justification- prepare PA proposal and maps. 15. Prepare management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed Autos de Consulta Comunitaria. • Signed endorsements from Districts and relevant Provincial Institutions. • Signed endorsement from provincial governor. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities will understand the relevance of protected areas and the advantages of protection: good communication will allow communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities • Governor's Office • Provincial Government • DPADR (SPFFB, DINAGECA) • DPCAA • District and local

	plan. 16. Do Community consultations and sign agreements 17. District and Provincial agreements 18. Support of provincial Governor			concerns and priorities to be included in management plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflicts of interest/land grabbing will be kept to manageable levels. 	authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector operators NGO's
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Country:		Mozambique			
Conservation Target: 3		Effective management capacity for coastal forests in place and operational by 2007.			
(summary)					
Scale of Action	Actions needed	Indicators of Success	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Key Stakeholders
<i>Global</i>	1. Financial support 2. Training and technical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds raised 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical support will be available for initial phases. 	WWF
<i>Regional</i>	3. Financial support 4. Training and technical support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds raised 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical support will be available for initial phases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF
<i>National</i>	5. Human resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey of national training needs Develop and implement training strategy 6. Enabling legal and political environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> review /develop legal instruments for protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> training needs identified; training plan developed personnel trained according to the training plan Legal instruments developed and in place. Materials and equipment provided according to the specific need conditions Memorandum of co-ordination signed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levels of staff turnover will be low enough to make training a worthwhile activity Support for set-up financing will be found. National level institutions will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture (DNFFB) Ministry of Tourism (DNAC) MICOA University (UEM) WWF, other NGO's

	(regulations, co-management policies, etc.) 7. Provision of materials and equipment 8. Development of collaborative mechanisms with other stakeholders (including government agencies). 9. Establishment of fund-raising mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ??? 		continue to support the declaration of protected areas	
Local (Province, District, Community)	10. identification of training needs and training candidates 11. Development of collaborative mechanisms with other stakeholders (including government agencies).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training needs identified; training plan developed • personnel trained according to the training plan • Memorandum of co-ordination signed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities • Provincial Government • DPADR (SPFFB) • DPCAA • District and local authorities • Private sector operators • NGO's

Country:		Mozambique			
Conservation Target: 4 (summary)		Reduce the rate of loss of area of coastal forests to agriculture by at least 50% per annum by 2010			
Scale of Action	Actions needed	Indicators of Success	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Key Stakeholders
<i>Global</i>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF
<i>Regional</i>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF
<i>National</i>	1. Establishment of monitoring system	Overall: Rate of coastal forest loss falls by 50%, seen by		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government willing to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and survey coastal forest areas (<i>see</i> Target 1) Develop effective and cost-effective monitoring systems Determine the forest decline due to agriculture through regular monitoring activities. <p>2. Activities to reduce forest loss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop land-use plans and zoning and facilitate its implementation. Develop and implement appropriate agricultural technologies. Identify and promote appropriate livelihood options. Develop and implement public awareness strategies. 	<p>regular monitoring reports</p> <p>Interim indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and reports available. Monitoring system designed and documented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use plans developed and available at national down to village levels appropriate, sustainable agricultural technologies in place and documented appropriate livelihood options investigated and documented Public awareness strategy in place and documented 		<p>support this programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic conditions will be sufficiently stable (lack of wars, floods, drought, hunger, etc.) that the programme will continue to be feasible. Political stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICOA University (UEM) WWF, other NGO's
Local (Province, District, Community)	<p>3. Identify and Survey the coastal forest areas (<i>see</i> Target 1)</p> <p>4. Determine the forest decline due to agriculture through regular monitoring activities.</p> <p>5. Develop land-use plans and zoning and facilitate its</p>	<p>Overall: ground surveys of key sites confirm national level monitoring (that rate of forest loss has fallen by 50%)</p> <p>Interim indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use plans available at provincial, district, and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities Provincial Government DPADR DPCAA District and local authorities Private sector

	<p>implementation.</p> <p>6. Develop and implement appropriate agricultural technologies.</p> <p>7. Identify and promote appropriate livelihood options.</p> <p>8. Develop and implement public awareness strategies.</p>	<p>village levels; villages implementing the same.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate, sustainable agricultural technologies in place • appropriate livelihood options in place 			<p>operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO's
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Country:		Mozambique			
Conservation Target: 5 (summary)		Reduce the rate of illegal logging and charcoal burning by at least 50% per annum by 2007.			
Scale of Action	Actions needed	Indicators of Success	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	Key Stakeholders
<i>Global</i>					
<i>Regional</i>					
<i>National</i>	1. Institutional capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • law enforcement • community involvement 2. Lobbying/ coalition building to promote existing law enforcement 3. Influence and implement the National Energy Policy.	Overall: Illegal logging and charcoal burning will be reduced by 50% by 2007. Interim:			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture (DNFFB) • Ministry of Industry and Energy • MICOA • University (UEM) • WWF, other NGO's
<i>Local (Province, District, Community)</i>	4. Institutional capacity building: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • law enforcement • community involvement 5. Lobbying/ coalition building to promote existing law enforcement 6. Afforestation and tree planting programmes 7. Promote alternative energy sources and technologies. 8. promote alternative livelihoods options (see Target 4). 9. Promote community management	Interim: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full complement of enforcement officers trained in each province, according to the training needs assessment (see target 3). • At least ** number of communities involved in community resource management programmes. • ** areas replanted by local communities, all associated with identified deforested areas • appropriate livelihood options in place 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Governments, • Local communities • District and local authorities • Private sector operators • NGO's

Comments from plenary: Prioritise geographical areas of action for all activities, and perhaps topical prioritisation as well.

KENYA: ACTIONS TO MEET TARGETS

COUNTRY: KENYA			
TARGET 1: Halt the decline in the quality and quantity of the existing Kenyan coastal forests within protected areas by 2010 and improve condition of at least 5,000 ha. (NB Quality = species diversity and richness. Quantity = area and biomass).			
SCALE	Actions (necessary and sufficient) to achieve target	Indicators of success	Key stakeholders
Global/international	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Network with & contribute to global forest initiatives (continuous) 2. Review & take stock of relevant linkages 3. Support linkages with and implementations of international conventions and agreements (continuous) 4. Exchange and share expertise (continuous) 5. Review international standards & certification for forests & wood products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of contributions made at relevant international meetings - National guidelines & standards in place - Acceptable certificate for wood products in place 	WWF, IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO, CBD -World Summit 2002, CITES, WTO/Trade WTO/Tourism IUFRO Forest Stewardship Council
(Eco) Regional			
National	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete & update databases on extent & quality of Kenyan coastal forests 2. Set up an ecological monitoring system for Kenya Coastal Forests 3. Advocate & lobby for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operationalization of environmental law - Implementation of revised forest policy - Enactment of new forest law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of up to date & accessible documentation for KCF - GIS database existing - number of interventions under environmental law - number of consultative meetings with 	Forest Dept. IUCN NMK WWF KWS KEFRI DRSRS Birdlife Internat./ Nature Kenya UNESCO FD, KWS, NMK, NES, NEMA, var.NGOs

	<p>4 Formulate a strategic management framework and guidelines for Kenya Coastal Forests by Jun 2003</p> <p>5 Develop & implement strategic & operational integrated plans for key sites and/or categories of coastal forests (The Kayas, Arabuko Sokoke, Shimba Hills, Dodori/Boni System, Tana System)</p> <p><u>Local / Site Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and procurement of title deeds for protected areas • Forest use zones agreed by stakeholders • Biodiversity conservation guidelines agreed • Training in NFM and conservation activities for stakeholders including Government personnel and community / NGO partners • Implement agreed participatory guidelines and plans • Carry out conservation awareness activities in local community areas <p>6 Use lessons & successful strategies of past coastal forest projects to <u>support</u> a Kenyan coastal forest conservation education & awareness activities (review by Jan.2003, programme by Jan.2004)</p> <p>7 Identify priority sites for indigenous forest restoration and rehabilitation and begin activities on selected sites</p> <p><u>Local / Site Activities include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from fires • Protection from grazing or foraging animals 	<p>relevant parliamentary committees</p> <p>- guidelines distributed to relevant Gvt Departments & other stakeholders</p> <p>- KCF conservation and management framework / protocol operational</p> <p>- Number of sites with operational protocols / guidelines</p> <p>- Report reproduced</p> <p>- Educational & awareness strategy in operation and being implemented</p>	<p>Assumption: Continued Gvt .support</p> <p>Assumptions: - Support of key stakeholders</p> <p>Assumptions: - Sufficient capacity for implementation of awareness progr.</p> <p>Lafarge/Bamburi Var.Research Org.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection from invasives • Replanting, reintroduction with native species where appropriate • Facilitate recolonization from islands/clusters <p>8. Undertake feasibility and raise funds to set up an endowment trust fund dedicated to support Kenya Coastal Conservation activities at various levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report produced - Programme developed - No.of sites undergoing restoration 	
Local			

COUNTRY: KENYA			
TARGET 2: At least 20% of Kenya's currently unprotected coastal forests placed under 'protected' status by 2010 (protected = management, different legal status).			
SCALE	Actions (necessary and sufficient) to achieve target	Indicators of success	Key stakeholders
Global/international	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Network with & contribute to global forest initiatives (continuous) 2. Take stock of international conventions and agreements and review applicable linkages 3. Support linkages with and implementations of international conventions and agreements (continuous) 4. Exchange and share expertise (continuous) 5. Review potential & applicability of standards and certification for forest & wood products 	- Contributions made at conferences and meeting	World Heritage Centre, WTO (Trade), ITTO, WTO (Tourism) Forest Stewardship Council etc
(Eco) Regional			
National	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify priority sites outside protected areas on the basis of their conservation values forest (by June.2003) 2. Develop and begin implementation of site specific conservation and management activities in collaboration with stakeholder (by Dec.2004) <p>Local / Site Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary demarcation and negotiation • Negotiate utilization and management guidelines with Forest adjacent communities and other stakeholders • Develop or strengthen participatory management structures at local and regional level • Develop benefit sharing and conservation linked welfare activities with stakeholders. 	<p>- Report & database existing</p> <p>- GIS database existing</p> <p>- Sites identified</p> <p>- Implementation programmes in place</p> <p>- programmes are in operation</p>	<p>Communities, local admin., NGOs, private sector</p> <p>Assumptions: Support from communities & other stakeholders</p>
Local			

COUNTRY: KENYA			
TARGET 3: At least 50% of coastal requirements for wood products (incl. timber, carvings, wood fuel) are met from plantations and farm forestry by 2020.			
SCALE	Actions (necessary and sufficient) to achieve target	Indicators of success	Key stakeholders
Global/international			
(Eco) Regional			
National	<p>1. Update information on wood products in Coast Province and identify opportunities to substitute indigenous timber by plantation wood and on-farm (by June.2003)</p> <p>2. Promote and support innovative forest extension activities by various organizations including Forest Department, NGOs and community groups in KCF adjacent areas</p> <p>Local / Site activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid surveys of tree product use and supply status • Design and implementation of appropriate on farm tree nursery and woodlot management activities <p>3. Continue to promote and support certification and a programme of substitution for threatened species used by the carving industry.</p>	<p>- Report on demand for wood products (Coast)</p> <p>- Report on possible alternatives for indig.timber</p> <p>- No.of strategic plans in existence& in implementation</p> <p>proportion of 'sustainable' carvings in market</p>	<p>Assumption: Demand patterns are consistent</p> <p>Support from communities & other stakeholders</p>
Local			

COUNTRY: KENYA			
TARGET 4: At least 15 small coastal forests (less than 600 ha) and at least 6 large coastal forests (over 600 ha) are under participatory forest management and contributing to improved livelihoods of local communities by 2010.			
SCALE	Actions (necessary and sufficient) to achieve target	Indicators of success	Key stakeholders
Global/international			
(Eco) Regional			
National	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take stock of lessons learnt in participatory management activities by ongoing and past KCF projects eg Arabuko Sokoke and the Kayas 2. Identify the priority sites with the greatest opportunities for success & develop site-specific guidelines for selected sites (by Dec.2003) 3. Support implementation and operation of Participatory forest management at selected sites <p><u>Local / Site Activities</u></p> <p>Continue implementation of participatory forest management at Arabuko Sokoke Forest</p> <p>On other sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiate, demarcate boundaries conservation areas with stakeholders where this has not been done • Agree utilization zones with local communities and other stakeholders • Establish community conservation groups or strengthen existing ones • Train community groups in natural resource and enterprise management • Undertake / promote conservation oriented micro-enterprises such as beekeeping, ecotourism 	<p>- guidelines developed</p> <p>- priority sites identified</p> <p>- develop guidelines for individual sites</p> <p>- operational plans in implementation for each site</p>	
Local			

ANNEX N: WAY FORWARD COUNTRY ACTIONS

NEXT STEPS: SUGGESTIONS BY REGIONAL GROUP

Suggestions on the following issues relating to the way forward for the EACFP:

Activity	Next steps:	By when:	Potential partners:
In-country co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Task Forces (Fatima Kanji from Mozambique, Gideon Gathara for Kenya, Mr. Mbonde from Tanzania) established with WWF suggested as Secretary for group. • Meetings with GEF focal points to exchange information. • Mozambique will approach Ford Foundation for similar support in CF conservation • Gezahegn will purchase and distribute copies of the coastal forests book to some key stakeholders in the region. • Gezahegn to help establish an email group on coastal forests • WWF EARPO, SARPO and TPO agree on institutional arrangement for the programme 	Kenya – Ongoing Tanzania - Suggested for April 2002 Mozambique – April 2002 Kenya – March 2002 Mozambique – March 2002 Tanzania – suggested March 2002 By end of May 2002 Soon	Kenya – KWS, FD NMK (existing secretariat)
Refining the action plan	National level continues to improve the action plan	Kenya – March. Mozambique – March Tanzania - ???	Kenya – Secretariat Mozambique – Ministry Tanzania - ???
Gaining support of key stakeholders	Inform key stakeholders who were not present at the meeting in Nairobi (e.g. Kenyan Forestry Department, Mozambique – MICOA, MICTUR, Tanzania – lots of possible people)	Ongoing	
Fundraising	WWF will try to raise funds for the programme by talking with key donors, for implementation by multiple stakeholders	June 2003	
Synergy with countries / supporting each other (eg info exchange)	Mozambique forestry department could use assistance of other countries for forest survey, inventory (including biodiversity?) Tanzania could learn from the Kenyan kaya forest experiences	2003 2003	

NEXT STEPS: TANZANIA SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions on the following issues relating to the way forward for the EACFP:

ACTIVITY	Next steps	By When?	Potential partners
Regional co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify regional coordination team Develop mechanism for implementation and fund raising for regional action plan. 	Feb 2002 -	WWF (various offices) National Gov'ts EAC, SADC NGOs UNEP Research Institutions
In-country co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWF circulate workshop proceedings and request MNRT / MANRE to spearhead the continuation of the process in line with the NFP. MNRT / MANRE (ZNZ) to facilitate stakeholder consultation and development of CF Action Plan. 	March 2002 August 2002 -	WWF-Tz, Local NGOs, International NGOs, UN Bodies, Existing projects, Local Government, Private sector
Refining the action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise action plan based on information collected from other stakeholders. 	December 2002	Ongoing projects District and Regional Gov't Other Ministries e.g. Lands, Education etc GEF / UNDP Communities within CF sites NEMC
Gaining support of key stakeholders in your country, including political support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness on the action plan among stakeholders at all levels. 	Ongoing Feb 2002 -	Mass media NGOs, Other Ministries, MPs, Local and Regional Gov't Communities within CF sites

Fundraising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit proposals and action plan to Tz Gov't and various donors e.g. GEF, bilateral, multilateral and International NGOs (e.g. CI, WWF). • Strategy viz development loans from Banks e.g. WB, ADB etc. 	Start now and ongoing (to be included in Tz gov't budget for 02 / 03 must be ready by March 2002).	Treasury GEF / UNDP WWF International NGOs Bilateral donors
Synergy with countries / supporting each other (eg info exchange)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review links with SADC forest programmes. • Increased dialogue between K, T and Mz to identify areas with potential for synergy. • Focus on transboundary sites e.g. Ruvuma and Kaya forests. • Experience sharing on critical threats e.g. fire, shifting cultivation, charcoal, logging etc 	Feb 2002 – 2007	National Gov'ts SADC International NGOs EAC Ongoing project near borders Research institutions Bilateral donors already supporting programmes across the region.

NEXT STEPS: MOZAMBIQUE SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions on the following issues relating to the way forward for the EACFP:

ACTIVITY	Next steps	Potential partners	By When?
Regional co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refinement of regional information/project • Update data base • Define moments and mechanisms for coordination • Provide assistance to design national projects • Coordination of fund-raising efforts • Networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF Eastern African Coordination Unit and National Representatives • National Government Representatives • GEF 	September, 2002
In-country co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree on national threats, root causes, and targets • Create National Working Group on Coastal Forests, involving principal stakeholders • Define moments and mechanisms for coordination • Organize national workshop to divulge and refine national components of project, and to clarify the concept of what is a coastal forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • IUCN • National Government • University • Research Institutions • Relevant NGO's • Provincial Governments 	June, 2002

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify lead agency (focal institution) and lead individual for this activity • Define mechanisms for Provincial dialogue and input into plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant private institutions • Funding Institutions 	
Refining the action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National workshop • Define a national strategy for the management of coastal forests • Where necessary (i.e. charcoal burning) define geographical foci for the activities listed in the logframe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • IUCN • National Government • University • Research Institutions • Relevant NGO's • Provincial Governments • Relevant private institutions • Funding Institutions 	June, 2002
Gaining support of key stakeholders in your country, including political support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key individuals, institutions, policy makers, etc. • Prepare relevant documentation- the argument for conservation/ management of coastal forests • Identification of the strengths and weaknesses of current policy and legislation • Lobbying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • National Working Group on Coastal Forests (created above) 	June 2002
Fundraising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify relevant funding agencies at national, regional and global level. • Develop project proposals and submit to potential funding agencies. • Lobby for government financial support. • Promote synergies between interested donors; nurture institutional linkages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • National Working Group on Coastal Forests (created above) 	<p>For project development (pre-project funding): WWF responsible, by April, 2002.</p> <p>For first phase funding: January, 2003</p> <p>Fund-raising is continuous.</p>
Synergy with countries / supporting each other (e.g. info exchange)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify country focal institutions and individuals • Define moments and mechanisms for coordination • Data/ information exchange • Technical support • Joint planning, lobbying, fundraising, and implementation for Rovuma with Tanzania 	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WWF • National Working Group on Coastal Forests (created above) <p>Plus (specifically for Rovuma):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Bank and MICOA Transfrontier Project • CESVI (NGO) • WWF • Provincial Government 	Continuous starting now.

NEXT STEPS: KENYA SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions on the following issues relating to the way forward for the EACFP:

ACTIVITY	Next steps	Potential partners	Time Frame
Regional co-ordination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify EACFP Regional Coordinator from each country 2. Identify regional working group 3. Quarterly Meetings held – planning and feedback 4. Regional Database housed at EANHS (EA Natural History Society) building on IBA (Imp. Bird Areas) 5. Establish Regional CF Network 	National Reps, Prog Coord, National CF Committees, KWS FD, Kefri KFWG Birdlife Int./NS IUCN WWF UNEP UNESCO AWF GEF UNDP Etc.	Today Later Quarterly (by March 2002) Start June 02 From now
In-country co-ordination	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify EACFP Kenya coordinator 2. Form KCFP working group (or sub-committee of Kenya Forest Working Group) 3. Elect representatives for regional working group 4. Create national network 5. National database at Nature Kenya (EANHS) 	Key players: MOU (KWS,FD,NMK,KEFRI) KFWG EANHS WWF IUCN/K Private sector Bamburi CDA Watamu Cons.Group Other/local NGOs & local	Today Considered at KFWG meeting Feb. 02 Starting later By June 2002 Starting from March 2002 From now

		cons.groups	
Refining the action plan	6. Define priorities 7. Define stakeholders 8. Define roles & responsibilities 9. Budget 10. Review links with key threats & root causes	KCFWG KCFWG KCFWG KCFWG KCFWG	June 2002 June 2002 June 2002 June 2002 June 2002
Gaining support of key stakeholders in your country, including political support	11. Define mission & develop concept paper 12. National meeting of key stakeholders 13. Expand network of key stakeholders 14. Publicise programme in media	KCF Coord. KCFWG KCFWG KCFWG MOU group WWF/Bamburi	End Feb.2002 July 2002 July 2002 From March 2002
Fundraising	<u>Regional:</u> 15. Proposal to big funding organisations (integrate with GEF/PDFB include KE/TZ/MZ) 16. Identify other potential donors for regional level <u>National:</u> 17. Identify potential donors for nat.levels & their priorities 18. Submit proposal to IUCN/NCTP 19. Submit proposals to donors identified above 20. Link with private organisations (Bamburi, stakeholders in tourism, etc.)	Reg.coordinat. group UNDP/GEF WWF MOU/KE&TZ Prog.coordinat. Reg.coordinat. Group KCFWG & coordinator MOU group WWF KCFWG KCFCoord.	Starting from March 2002 Starting from now March 2002 June 2002 From March 2002 Starting from now

Synergy with countries / supporting each other (eg info exchange)	22. Quarterly regional newsletter	Reg.Coord. Reg.Working Group Nat. Coordinators	Starting from June 2002
	23. Sharing reports (KCFWG with EACFP)		From now
	24. Establish exchange programmes within the region	Nat. Forest Working Groups	From 2003
	25. Address cross-border issues		From now
	26. Establish regional network		From now
	27. Establish link with other forest networks in the region		From now

ANNEX O: WORKSHOP EVALUATION RESULTS

	Most satisfying aspects of the workshop:	Most frustrating aspects of the workshop:	Other comments
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-facilitated • Good group • Focussed plan, once here • Swimming pool • Experience of difference between Ecoregional Planning and Programme Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited interaction with regional team, therefore limited sharing of ideas in workshop form. • More information before the workshop. • Limited time. • Need to finalise who is to do what after the workshop. 	
2	I personally learned a lot more about coastal forests	I felt very deeply that I was not doing the work of the quality that I wanted to do, due to the pressure of time and the fact that I did not have all my reference materials here. This was compounded by the fact that there was very little time to interact with other countries' delegations. My major frustration was that I was not sent the task list for the workshop two months ago, so I could come well prepared.	I still have some large areas of confusion about how this eco-regional thing will work. I hope Geza's soon-to-occur visit will clean this up. One wants to avoid a proliferation of non-functional committees.
3	Workshop has been orderly done by facilitator.	Food was only quite OK.	
4	Commitment and seriousness of participants.	Power failures.	
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Letter of invitation should have instructed us what useful information was needed for the workshop. • The timetable for the workshop was terrible to say the least. There was no time for relaxation, leave alone time for shopping. When the timetable becomes too tight, the workshop turns out to be boring, with few ideas coming up in participants minds. 	
6	I am happy that I attended the workshop because I learnt a great deal about coastal forests in my country and the region. Its my earnest anticipation that the process remains active and progresses.	However, the discussion on benefits from coastal forests and how to share them seems to have been given a very low profile, although an important issue as far as conservation of forests is concerned.	It might be more productive not to ignore the least prioritised issues, perhaps a separate meeting should be organised to address these issues soon – before they become major threats.
7	In general, the ability to network with other organisations in coastal forests, to broaden my vision of CF conservation in other countries, to sit together and to think about solutions to CF conservation problems.	It would have been helpful to have one facilitator allocated to each country working group for steering. This may have averted the insufficient plan submitted by Kenya team.	Workshop synthesis, report and contact list would be very valuable for my work.
8	Good facilitation.	Lack of higher representation eg government Forestry Department input (from the Kenya perspective).	
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making contacts with people and organisations involved in forest conservation in other countries • Maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity • Clarification prior to the workshop on workshop objectives and the need to bring information. 	
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear achievements of the workshop; objectives and expectations of CF • Members very co-operative and helpful 	Nothing	
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop was well-organised • Workshop had competent and skilled personnel 	The workshop was demanding of a number of information and data, which in some part were not properly accommodated.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop ended with very productive output. 		
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being part of a well-organised and structured workshop that led directly to a useful result Rapid feedback in printed form of deliberations (despite electricity problems!) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entirely personal and nobody's fault, but I was unable to be present throughout the workshop Probably as a result of the above, I was a bit taken by surprise occasionally, eg in terms of output problems from Kenya group on Day 3. 	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The enabling working environment created by hotel staff and participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overwork – work after 5pm brought low productivity as there was no more thinking. Low pocket money to support personal expenses Facilitation was often not appropriate – bad language and communication 	
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group work was very good All the people were very interested and worked very hard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The social part was very poor The budget for pocket money on life standard cost in Kenya was very low The programme should be organised before the meeting and circulated for all countries 	
15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time schedule to do the tasks Too much work for time available. 	
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I liked the process from vision-setting to activities and action plans. Simple but not simplistic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would have been highly beneficial to have linked root causes of forest loss and the activities – time was too short! 	
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mozambique participation Collegial atmosphere Decent progress made Short-cut ecoregional planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power Did not bring adequate GIS data Should have asked people to bring reports Food No good vegetation maps on computer to do proper analysis Lack of UNEP/GEF participation 	
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tz working group worked well together, ie vital to have representation from government, NGOs, INGOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational analysis did not really capture the key issues We did not link them very well either Poverty was only lightly touched upon We should have been informed before the workshop on materials to bring – eg we could have updated maps much more thoroughly than we did – the Tz map has not really improved since 1993!! 	
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitator was excellent Venue was good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A failure by the group to recognise mangroves as coastal forests. This need refinement. 	
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workshop was fine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to inform participants in good time to carry information of specific nature. 	
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amanda's facilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power failure Unavailability of room telephone facility 	

ANNEX P: UPDATED MAPS (ON CD)