



**Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
The Biodiversity Management Programme in
the Horn of Africa (BMP)**

**ANNEX VI Final Narrative Report
Tana Kipini Laga Badana Bush-Bush Land and Seascapes
(4th November, 2013 – 4th May, 2018)**

**Submitted by ICRAF to IGAD
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The front top photographs were taken in Lamu-Kenya. Landscape (left) and seascape (right), Photos: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2016. Bottom photo was taken in Somalia, It shows Somali pastoralist cattle herd from Ras Kamboni crossing into Kenya, Photo: SRCS, 2017.



Witu forest station manager Francis Mang'e (in white shirt) shows other project staff mature (R) and young (L) *Euphorbia tanaensis* trees. The species is critically endangered in the world endemic to Witu forest only. Photo. Nyongesa JM, 2016



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Witu forest Wildlife. Photo. Nyongesa JM, 2015

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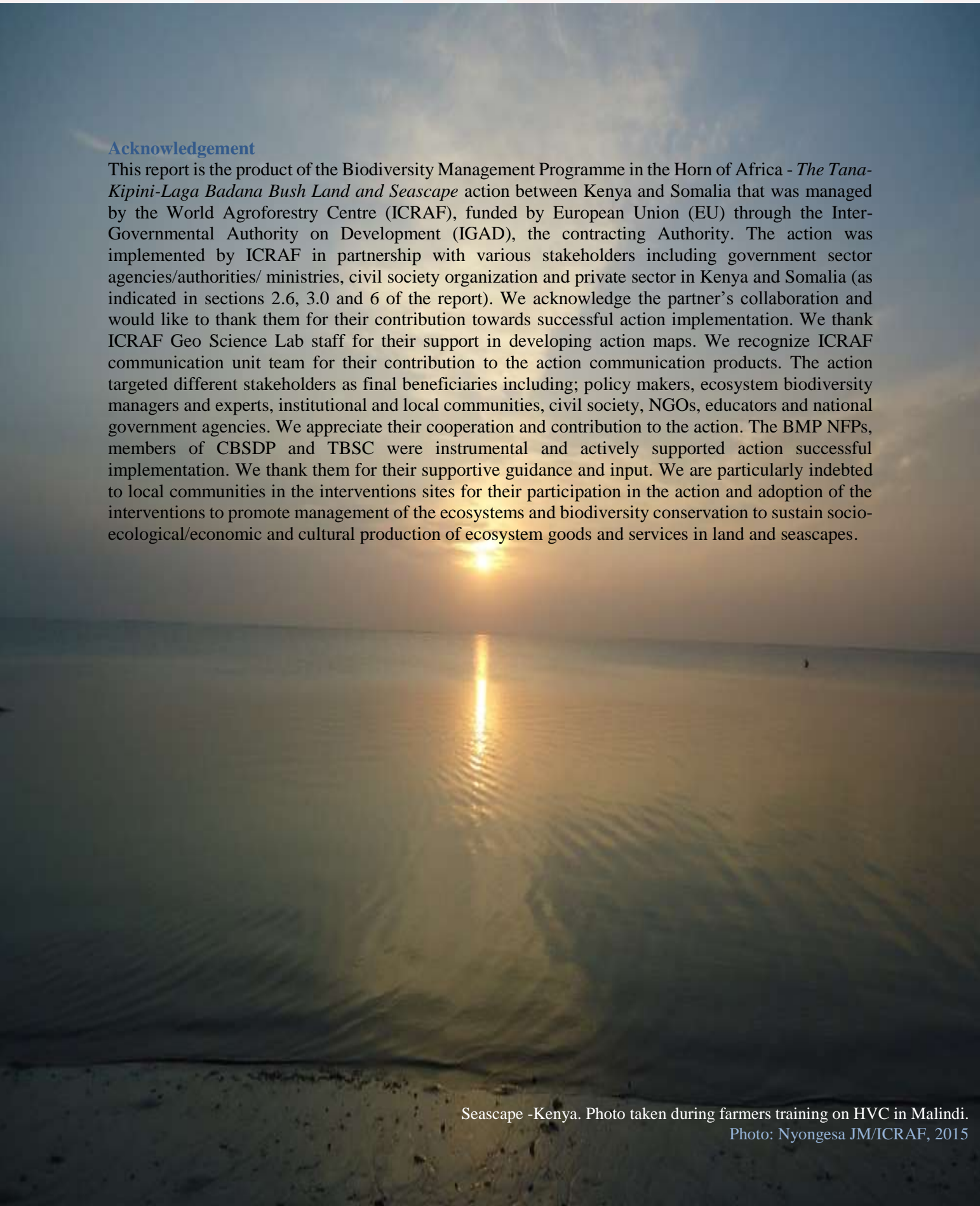
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Acknowledgement

This report is the product of the Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa - *The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape* action between Kenya and Somalia that was managed by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), funded by European Union (EU) through the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the contracting Authority. The action was implemented by ICRAF in partnership with various stakeholders including government sector agencies/authorities/ ministries, civil society organization and private sector in Kenya and Somalia (as indicated in sections 2.6, 3.0 and 6 of the report). We acknowledge the partner's collaboration and would like to thank them for their contribution towards successful action implementation. We thank ICRAF Geo Science Lab staff for their support in developing action maps. We recognize ICRAF communication unit team for their contribution to the action communication products. The action targeted different stakeholders as final beneficiaries including; policy makers, ecosystem biodiversity managers and experts, institutional and local communities, civil society, NGOs, educators and national government agencies. We appreciate their cooperation and contribution to the action. The BMP NFPs, members of CBSDP and TBSC were instrumental and actively supported action successful implementation. We thank them for their supportive guidance and input. We are particularly indebted to local communities in the interventions sites for their participation in the action and adoption of the interventions to promote management of the ecosystems and biodiversity conservation to sustain socio-ecological/economic and cultural production of ecosystem goods and services in land and seascapes.



Seascape -Kenya. Photo taken during farmers training on HVC in Malindi.
Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2015

List of acronyms

ANAFE	African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education
BBVC	Biodiversity Based Value Chain
BBC	Biodiversity Based Curriculum
BMP	Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa
BLUP	Biodiversity Land Use Plan
CSA	Conservation Solutions Afrika
CABI	Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International
CBSDP	Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform
CEC	County Executive Commissioner
CDMP	Community Development and Management Plan
COMMS	Community Conservation Monitoring System
CORDIO	Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean
CWCCC	Community Wildlife Conservation and Compensation Committee
ER	Expected Result
ESAf	Eastern and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
HVC	Honey Value Chain
HoA	Horn of Africa
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
KESH	Kenya Shillings
LAPSSSET	Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
LCT	Lamu Conservation Trust
LFI	Log Frame Indicator
LUP	Land Use Planning
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NFP	National Focal Point
NCE	No Cost Extension Phase
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
NRT-Coast	Northern Rangelands Trust Coast (Initially North Coast Conservation Ltd)
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PA	Protected Area
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAAS	Rainwater Association of Somalia
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SRCS	Savana Consultancy and Research Services
SWNHS	Somali Wildlife and Natural History Society
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TC	Technical Committee
TCN	Tree Crop Nursery
TBSC	Trans-boundary Steering Committee
TKLBLS	Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Mangrove Ecosystem. Protected area, conserved by Mida Creek Conservation group in Gede-Malindi-
Photo taken during BMP Research exchange visit. Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2015

1. Description of the action

Table 1: Description of action summary

1.1	Name of Coordinator of the grant contract	World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
1.2	Name and title of contact person:	Anthony Simons (Director General, ICRAF) and Josephat Nyongesa (Project Coordinator, IGAD BMP)
1.3	Name of beneficiaries and affiliated entities in the action:	Local communities and institutions, NGOs, local government, biodiversity managers and experts ¹
1.4	Title of the action	Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa - Lot 2 - The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape
1.5	Contract number:	KE-2007-DST-27 I 1424462 N° 6000119458
1.6	Start and end date of the reporting period:	4 th November, 2013 – 4 th May, 2018
1.7	Target countries or region	Kenya and Somalia: Programme in the Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape.
1.8	Final beneficiaries:	National government, policy makers, civil society, biodiversity managers and experts, NGO, educators and local communities in intervention sites
1.9	Countries in which activities took place:	Kenya and Somalia Programme in the Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape
1.10	Total duration of the action:	54 Months: November, 2013-May, 2018
1.11	Action Financing:	1.7 Million Euro
1.12	Objectives of the action	<p>Contribute to the overall objective of the IGAD Biodiversity Management Program: <i>“to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in the IGAD region through better regional integration in the environmental sector”</i>.</p> <p>Purpose: <i>Conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems in the IGAD region in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services”</i>.</p>
1.13	The expected results of the Action	<p>Result 1:Conservation of cross-border biodiversity land/seascapes strengthened and institutional capacities for management improved</p> <p>Result 2:Institutional capacities for management improved</p>
1.14	Main Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish baseline and assess development priorities 2. Review biodiversity and develop an action plan 3. Develop holistic and integrated land and seascape use planning 4. Support improved protected area (PA) management 5. Strengthen cross border collaboration 6. Develop benefits from ecosystem goods and services 7. Develop agro-forestry and reforestation programs 8. Develop communication materials 9. Support fund raising for long term PA management 10. Support cross-border cooperation in research and training 11. Assess need & implement biodiversity capacity building 12. Develop and implement a dedicated M&E program

¹ Tables 13 and 14 provides detailed list of partners and contractors commissioned by ICRAF during implementation period

2 Assessment of implementation of action activities

2.1 Executive summary of the action

The cross boundary coastal areas in the horn of Africa Land and Seascapes have ecosystems with rich biodiversity which supports socio-economic-cultural development at national, regional and global scale. However, the potential of these socio-ecological production land and seascapes is under degradation trend. Degradation is influenced mainly by human related unsustainable exploitation of natural resources activities exacerbated by natural factors including climate change. The Biodiversity Management Programme (BMP) was initiated as alternative intervention to reverse the degradation trend. The BMP programme is financed by European Union (EU) through IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The programme aims to contribute to poverty reduction by improving the social and economic wellbeing of the populations in the IGAD region, through a better regional integration in the environmental sector. Its purpose is the conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems in the IGAD region, in order to contribute to lasting ecosystem goods and services targeting three cross-boundaries land and seascapes projects sites; [1] Boma - Gambela on Ethiopia and South Sudan border managed by Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoARECN), [2] The Lower Awash-Lake Abbé Land and Seascape on the Djibouti- Ethiopia border managed by Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and [3] The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Bushle Land and Seascape (North East of Kenya and South East Somalia) managed by the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). This fourth and final annual technical narrative report covers project activities implemented and managed by ICRAF for the entire action period (4th November, 2013 and 4th May, 2018, including six months No Cost Extension Phase). The report highlights on activity implementation, achievements against project expected results, challenges, mitigation strategies and lessons learned. It reviews status of partnership cooperation, action visibility and finally some recommendations.

Though the project delayed to take off for the first one year due to administrative challenges, re-strategy of implementation plan turned- around the project back to progressive path from second year to realize successful delivery on the envisaged results by end of fourth year. Key project achievements include; established cross-border stakeholders dialogue platform and exchanges aimed to strengthen capacity on biodiversity land/seascapes management, established biodiversity conservation and livelihoods local community demonstration sites, supported Lamu County spatial plan, publication of biodiversity and socio-economic assessment study reports, plan & road map for development of PA in Laga Badana area in Somalia, community development management plan and Community Conservation Monitoring System (COMMS) for Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy in Kenya, developed and published biodiversity based value chain book, forestry and agroforestry interventions in Lamu, cross border biodiversity based curriculum for research and institutions of higher learning, biodiversity related training manuals and policy briefs. Partnership networking and engagement, ICRAF-IGAD BMP project staff's cooperation and donor support contributed to these success.

Despite the challenges including Al-shabaab fighters and political tension in the action sites, the action team modified various approaches to ensure successful activity implementation. For example organizing cross border meetings in Nairobi and Lamu when security allowed and by working through consultants and partners operating in the project sites, collaboration with local governments' administration to advice on security situation, involving armed government personnel during some of the field activities, organizing activities back-back to reduce cost, and promotion of technologies such as rain water harvesting for domestic use, crop irrigation, forestry and agroforestry interventions to mitigate long drought related to climate change.

In summary, the project managed to successfully deliver and achieve over of 98% of the expected results. By the time of final reporting, the project had gained trust among the targeted beneficiaries who recognized the project contribution on biodiversity conservation, livelihoods, knowledge and skills empowerment on socio-ecological production land and seascapes management. Key project lessons learnt are that; Biodiversity provide wide range of goods and services supporting socio-economic-cultural development for human survival in land and seascapes, however unsustainable human activities significantly accelerate ecosystems and biodiversity degradation aggravated by climate change, insecurity, political instability and lack or weak governance/ institutions. Nevertheless, alternative sustainable livelihoods value chain interventions, cross border local community's awareness creation, institutional capacity building and joint partnership collaboration through multi-stakeholder engagement, promotion of community based NRM and strengthening transboundary biodiversity land/seascapes conservation and are key in understanding and promotion of biodiversity conservation-livelihood linkages. Based on these achievements and lessons learnt, it is highly recommended that the donors consider funding four years phase two of the action to scale-out the successful pilot interventions. Phase two will contribute to BMP program goal to conserve ecosystems that host biological diversity of flora and fauna on scale.

2.2 Activities and Results

During the action period (November 2013-May 4, 2018) several activities were implemented and significant results achieved. The project reached over 4,000 people. Some of the key activities and results achieved are summarized below:

- ✓ Published 6 biodiversity and socio-economic assessment reports/papers
- ✓ Supported process for developing integrated Lamu County land and seascape spatial plan
- ✓ Developed 1 CDMP and 1 COMMS for the Hanshak Nyongoro Conservancy in Lamu County-Kenya
- ✓ Prepared and published 1 Plan for re-establishment of a management system for Laga Badana Bush Bushle National Reserve in Somalia
- ✓ Formed cross border stakeholder Dialogue Platform
- ✓ Facilitated cross-border exchange and cooperation in research and training exchange for over 56 beneficiaries between research and training institutions in Kenya and Somalia
- ✓ Developed and published 1 biodiversity based value chain book and 1 cross border biodiversity based curriculum
- ✓ Over 500 individuals in selected demonstration sites trained and supported to develop and improve natural resource value chains
- ✓ Agro-forestry and reforestation programs benefited over 1,496 farmers through training in agro-forestry, tree nurseries and planted over 50,000 indigenous tree seedlings within and outside Witu protected areas
- ✓ Over 10 communication materials/products developed for project visibility and advocacy
- ✓ Improved local community capacity building and awareness on rainwater harvesting, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods interventions
- ✓ Established 12 demonstrations sites (5 in Kenya and 7 in Somalia) to build capacity of the larger community beneficiaries
- ✓ Facilitated local community farmer-farmer exchange tours and field days to strengthen skills and knowledge on biodiversity conservation and livelihoods enhancement

Somalia Participant admiring conserved forest. Photo taken during cross border research exchange to Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve, Malindi – Kenya. Photo: Nyongesa (ICRAF), 2015

2.3. Activities that have not taken Place

Action activities were implemented and expected results achieved by the time of final narrative reporting. However, few minor sub-activities were not fully completed as targeted. Table 1 outlines the activities and reasons for incompleteness;

Table 2: List of in-complete activities

Activity	Link to the Logframe activity/ indicators	Reasons
Develop proposal for establishment of cross border network	Indicator 1.2: <i>Proposal for establishment of cross border network</i>	High level of insecurity hampered the exchange and cooperation between communities in the cross border area at local level. Unstable institutional challenges in Jubbaland to facilitate the development and establishment of conservation areas.
“At least one donor round-table organized by the end of the programme in 2017”.	Activity 9	The project unsuccessfully endeavored to secure commitment from other potential donors for round table discussion. However, the project requested the current donor (EU through IGAD) to consider funding second phase of the project for PA management

KFS staff and ICRAF Project officer (middle in cap) inspects part of Kipini provisional forest mapped area for regeneration by tree planting. Photo: NyongesaJM/CRAF, 2016

2.3. Assessment of the result of the Action

Table 3 shows summary of the three general action objective indicators. Performance for most of the main activities surpassed the indicative targets relative to the overall action objectives. For instance training individuals to develop/improve natural resource value chains more than doubled the 200 individual's initially targeted in the contract. The overall observation at the end of the action period was an increased demand by stakeholder for the replication of the interventions confirming beneficiaries' interest in the action activities. ICRAF contracted associate partners to support implementation of selected activities. This strategy contributed to successful delivery on log frame indicators. Capacity building and awareness creation on NRM complemented with 12 established demonstration sites at community level added impetus to the project success in biodiversity conservation. The project supported community livelihood value chains which contributed to achievement of indicator 1 and 3. Though the Donor round-table discussion was not organized the third cross border stakeholder dialogue platform (April, 2017) drafted recommendations that could be included in the conceptualized vision to attract investment in PA. However, the action supported NRT to develop a participatory CDMP for Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy which attracted external investment from donors including USAID and development of Laga Badana vision report for protected area management.



(Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2015)

Table 3: Level of achievement of specific objective indicators

Specific objective	Indicators	Level of achievement
Conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems in the Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape in order to contribute to lasting goods and services	1. Ecosystems goods and services and protected areas are increasingly recognised as viable sustainable development options in the TKLBB Land and Seascape by end of the program in 2017	By the end of the action period, the project had reached average of 4,000 beneficiaries through training, farmer's exchange tours and established demonstration sites. Alternative sustainable farm interventions to support community Livelihoods in Kenya and Somalia included value chains; honey and horticultural crop production under rain water harvesting and rain water use efficient irrigation technologies. Indigenous Tree nurseries established and managed by communities supported by KFS in Kenya contributed to community's wellbeing and biodiversity conservation in adjacent PAs. Over 50, 000 tree seedlings were produced for planting to improve forest regeneration in mapped PAs and more than 100 farmers planted over 15,000 assorted species of indigenous tree seedlings on their farms
	2. Stakeholders supported to attract investment in protected area management, with at least one donor round-table organized by the end of the programme in 2017	The project facilitated NRT to develop 1 CDMP for Hanshak Nyongoro in Lamu Kenya and Vision for re-establishment of Laga Badana Busg Bushel National park. The CDMP attracted additional investment from other donors including USAID (8 million) to support PA management activities identified in the CDMP plan.
	3. Community assets of BMP target communities / groups increased in 2017 compared to 2014 baseline	The action benefited average 4,000 people directly or indirectly. Community members in Kenya and Somalia trained on value chains development and supported groups to establish 12 learning demonstration sites for livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. Other actions included capacity building on forestry and agroforestry, RWH and support with assets/equipment to established 12 pilot community enterprises demonstration sites established to build human capacity in Kenya and Somalia. Other assets included drip irrigation kits, HVC modern equipment, RWH equipment.

IGAD BMP's Technical Assistance Team Leader Dr. Serge Darroze (Right in white shirt) and two BMP NFPs representative in Kenya Dr. Ondimu (Left next to camera) and Mr. Manyeki (Left, middle) visit project demonstration sites in Lamu. Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2016



Community member working at the tree nurseries (above) and below community members collect indigenous tree seedlings from the tree nursery for planting. Photo: ICRAF, 2016



2.5. Outcomes on both final beneficiaries and/or target groups

2.5.1. Achievements of Indicators per Result Area 1

Table 4 highlights the level of achievement for project Result Area 1: *Conservation of cross-border biodiversity land/seascapes strengthened and institutional capacities for management improved*. The table presents cumulative success made on each indicator during project implementation period.

Table 4: Result Area 1. Output indicators progress, analysis and status of achievement (% estimated achievement for the four years project duration) 4th November 2013-4th November 2017.

Revised output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
1.1 Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform (CBSDP) for Biodiversity Management established for coastal zone by Q4 2015, and regular meetings thereafter.	The CBSDP was established. Five annual CBSDP meetings were held (benefited average of 166 participants). Participants were drawn from Kenya and Somalia mainly representing key stakeholders; local community, NGOs, National and local government authorities, associate partners and contractors commissioned to support implementation of specific project activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBSDP meetings were held back-to-back with TBSC to reduce cost • Facilitated exchange platforms between Kenya and Somalia stakeholders on matters relating to biodiversity 	100	Though the five meetings were conducted annually, the CBSDP was established in April, 2016. The first project inception cross border meeting was held in 2014. Delay to establish CBSDP as scheduled was associated with complexities related to low attendance of Somalia participants in regular meetings leading to imbalance between Kenya and Somalia. Balanced Somalia representation was achieved in the year 2016 after wider consultation and networking with Somalia stakeholders. The CBSDP meetings were held in Nairobi (except the last meeting organized between April 23-25, 2018 in Malindi during NCE phase) and not at local across the border venues as planned for insecurity reasons	ICRAF facilitated all CBSDP meetings. The established CBSDP will need to be formalized for Political recognition to continue with regular meetings beyond the IGAD BMP action period. This will need financial support
1.2 One (1) proposal for establishment of a cross-border network of biodiversity conservation areas prepared by the Cross-Border Stakeholder Platform and transmitted to the relevant national decision makers by Q4_2016.	The CBSDP was established in April, 2016. The platform drafted recommendations for inclusion in the proposed vision/concept. The project facilitated cross border exchange of research and training institutions which complemented indicator 1.2. The informal network has delivered on key outputs including biodiversity based book and cross border curriculum.	60	During the action period, ICRAF requested to amend indicator 1.2 to develop “a vision for establishment of a cross-border network of biodiversity conservation areas”. However Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform - April 18-19, 2017 made recommendations and proposed approaches for the network During NCE phase in the 2018, ICRAF developed policy brief (<i>Governing a shared, critical biodiversity landscape through cross-border dialogue platform</i>) to guide on multi-	Build on the proposed vision for the re-establishment of Laga Badana National Park linking it with the CDMP for Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy developed by NRT and KWS.

Revised output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
			stakeholder platform for cross-border network of biodiversity conservation	
1.3 Fourteen (14) people exchanged between at least two pairs of research and training institutions of Kenya and Somalia to build capacity for biodiversity conservation and natural resource management by Q4_2017.	ICRAF facilitated two exchanges in partnership with ANAFE; [1] exchange at two levels (24 participants consultative workshop October 1 st –2 nd 2015 and 12 participants excursion exchange and write-shop in Nov. 16-27, 2015) and [2] 20 participants exchange workshop and write-shop on cross border biodiversity based curriculum development	100+	Total of 56 people exchanged exceeding the set target of 14 people (400%). Biodiversity based value chain book and cross border biodiversity based curriculum were two key products of these exchanges. It is expected cross border network of researchers will continue organizing the exchanges after end of action	Support promotion and development of BBVC case study value chains among local communities for livelihood and biodiversity conservation improvement, institutionalize BBVC, establish a network for cross border biodiversity community of practice and develop teaching materials to support the implementation of the BBC
1.4 Biodiversity loss and its drivers are better understood in the demonstration site, better managed through targeted interventions supported by BMP / IPs, and proposed solutions communicated to decision makers, by Q4_2017.	ICRAF undertook the assessment and developed a report covering intervention sites in Kenya and Somalia. Activity was conducted by ICRAF and report finalized and published	100	Report with recommendations for interventions and solutions to biodiversity loss and its drivers was endorsed at stakeholders meeting in July 11-12, 2016 in Lamu Kenya and transmitted to relevant decision makers/ authorities in Kenya and Somalia. The report has been published on ICRAF IGAD BMP project website.	ICRAF will publish report. The project initiated interventions based on the report recommendations to address biodiversity loss drivers. Local authorities and development agencies to adopt report recommendations
1.5 At least 200 individuals in selected demonstration sites are provided training and support in developing / improving natural resource value chains by Q3_2017.	Kenya: ICRAF trained 99 community members from Awer and Witu communities on 23-28 May, 2015 at Arabuko Sokoke honey centre in Malindi. Participants formed 7 groups (5 in Awer and 2 in Witu). ICRAF procured and distributed beekeeping equipment for two groups in Witu (Witu Nyongoro and New Kumekucha ²) including 70 Langstroth hives, beekeeping kits/harvesting gear and centrifuges for honey extraction .Additional 300 people benefitted from value chains 4 field days and 1 farmers exchange tours. Hive colonization has been successful	100+	Kenya : Total 411 trained on HVC including 12 on Horticulture crop Value chain Somalia: Total of 100 trained on HVC. Average 511 individuals reached (255.5 %), exceeded initial target of 200. Initially due to insecurity situation, ICRAF had requested for amendment not to implement value chain activities in Somalia. However, ICRAF consulted with Somalia stakeholders and IGAD representatives and replicated the activity in Somalia through consultancy by local organizations in Bur Gabo (IRDO) and Ras Kambooni (SCRS)	Value chains were developed on pilot in demonstration sites and support to scale-up is recommended.

Revised output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
	<p>though slow due to drought. Over 12 farmers trained and supported with equipment to develop and pilot horticultural value chains and their demonstration farms accessible for learning by the larger community.</p> <p>Somalia: Two consultants conducted baseline surveys in two sites (Bur Gabo and Ras Kamboni). Total of 100 participants trained and 2 pilot HVC demonstration sites established. Modern beekeeping equipment including 30 Langstroth hives, harvesting kits distributed to Somalia beneficiaries</p>			
<p>1.6a Training and support provided on tree planting and management, and rainwater harvesting techniques to at least 1,000 community members by Q4_2015.</p>	<p>Kenya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •KFS trained 700 farmers on tree planting and management, •82 farmers trained through farmers exchange tours and field days for experience sharing and lesson learning on RWH technologies. •5 RWH demonstration sites established to support livelihoods enhancement at: [1] Soroko TCN (4 sites; TCN farm, Mrs. Muchira farm, Mr. Mbatia farm and Witu secondary School. Interventions are: shallow well, rain water harvesting and drip irrigation, boundary tree planting, roof catchment RWH, tree nursery, vegetable production correspondingly), [2] Tangeni (Runoff RWH Pond for Horticulture crops and agroforestry/tree seedlings, [3] Lamu Conservation Trust (roof water harvesting for domestic and tree nursery) [4] Kakate (roof catchment water harvesting for bees, tree nursery) and [5] Maisha Masha (shallow well for domestic/bee watering tree nursery and vegetables production). 	<p>100+</p>	<p>Kenya: The project supported communities to establish different RWH technologies including; Zai/pits, micro basins, road runoff management, contour beds and roof catchment harvesting. Total members reached were 793.</p> <p>Somalia: RAAS, IRDO and SCRS trained total of 703 community members</p> <p>Total of 1496 (149.6%) exceeded the target.</p>	<p>The ministry of Agriculture, techno serve and micro financiers to replicate interventions to benefit more community members in Kenya.</p>

Revised output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •11 champion farmers benefited from the training and support for RWH technologies <p>Somalia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1st July 2015 to 31st August 2016, RAAS trained 103 community members on RWH in Kidifani and Bur Gabo. Established 4 demonstration sites; 1 for rooftop RWH, 1 site of improved water pan for livestock and domestic use in Bur Gabo villages and 2 for soil and water conservation (SWC) technologies (1 each in Buurgabo and Kidifaani villages). • IRDO trained average of 300 community members in Burgabo (during 6 months contract ending May, 2017), • SCRS trained 300 community members in Ras-Kamboni (during 6 months contract ending May, 2017), and established 1 RWH (water pan) for demonstration site 			
1.6b At least 500 farmers each plant and manage an average 40 surviving trees on their farms by Q3_2017.	Kenya: Through establishment of 1 central tree nursery in partnership with KFS, 176 farmers planted, 15,000 assorted species ³ of indigenous tree seedlings. In addition to the central nursery, 10 farm nurseries were established. Average of 26% survival rate of planted seedlings achieved.	75	Long drought after planting and destruction by browsing livestock and wild animals led to low survival rates. ICRAF had requested for indicator amendment, to implement activity in Kenya and target 250 farmers due to insecurity, climatic and cost related risks in Somalia. However, ICRAF worked towards initial target and the 75% is based on trees planted against initial target of 20,000 (1.6b).	Kenya: Due to low survival rate, KFS will continue re-distributing seedlings to farmers for replanting during rain seasons
1.7 Degraded sites in protected areas are enriched or naturally regenerated with at least 60,000 seedlings of indigenous tree species with at least 40% survival by Q3_2017.	Kenya: KFS mapped 20HA degraded PA sites [10 in Kipini forest and 10 in Witu forest] for enrichment through tree planting; 3HA mapped for natural regeneration [2HA in Kipini and 1HA in	100	Poor weather conditions (drought), insecurity and wildlife/livestock destruction of planted seedlings lowered the survival rates. Average 10% survival rate was achieved. KFS resumed replanting of 15000 assorted seedlings in the	Kenya: Replanting and KFS to engage scouts and community members to nurture planted seedlings to increase the survival rates. Farm nurseries

³ Species planted: *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Cassia siamea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Milicia excelsa*, *Terminalia spinosa*, and *Azadirachta indica*.

Revised output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
	Witu forests). Tree seedlings planted: 27,000 in Witu degraded sites, 16000 in Kipini.		mapped sites to achieve target during rainy season. Though ICRAF had requested for indicator amendments to reduce target to 30,000 only in Kenya, KFS will replant focusing on initial target after project period. During the year 2017, KFS replanted additional 6,000 seedlings. The 100% achievement is based on the revised target requested).	to be promoted to encourage farm forestry.
1.8 Communication strategy aligned with project objectives drafted by ICRAF by Q4 2014. At least 5 packages of communication, educational and advocacy materials distributed to relevant stakeholders between Q2-Q4 2015	ICRAF developed project web site, brochure in English, Somali and Swahili languages, 2 technical briefs, 1 training manual, 6 working papers, 2 newsletters, IGAD BMP project branded T-shirts and caps. ICRAF supported IGAD consultant to develop project documentary (film). Over 10 products were developed to communicate the action.	100+	ICRAF published working papers, technical briefs, training manual, brochures and other communication products distributed to stakeholders	ICRAF IGAD BMP website will remain active after the project to continue benefitting the public. IGAD to share/disseminate the project documentary after production

2.5.2. Achievement of Indicators Result Area 2

Table 5 shows level of achievement for result area 2: *“Policies for sustainable ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation at both the national and regional level improved”*. The presented accomplishments are cumulative success for each indicator during action implementation period,

Table 5: Result area 2. Output Indicators Progress Analysis and status of achievement (% estimated achievement for the four years project duration) 4th November 2013-4th November 2017.

Output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
2.1 Biodiversity and socio-economic information about the cross-border ecosystems is collected, compiled and made accessible and understandable to stakeholders and decision makers by Q4 2015 so that biodiversity is mainstreamed into ongoing planning processes.	ICRAF commissioned associate partners and consultants to support landscape and seascape biodiversity and socio-economic information assessments. The studies were conducted and reports submitted to ICRAF as follows; Kenya: •Marine biodiversity assessment by CORDIO •Terrestrial biodiversity assessment by Dr. Ogada (CSA) •“An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu County, Kenya” By Linda Mbeyu (Master’s fellow) Somalia: •Marine and terrestrial biodiversity assessment by Dr. Osman Gedow (SWNHS)	100+	All biodiversity and socio-economic assessment reports including study on ecosystem services benefits were submitted to ICRAF. The reports were validated by project stakeholder during 2 days stakeholder’s workshop in Lamu Kenya 11-12 July, 2016. Total of 28 people participated. Reports were submitted to relevant authorities in Kenya and Somalia and 3 reports published as working papers.	Reports compiled biodiversity and socio-economic information to as reference sources of information for integration in development plans. Development practitioners including government agencies to adopt the report’s information and recommendations
2.2 Two (2) local planning units (Lamu & Badhaadhe) supported with equipment and training by Q2_2015.	Kenya: •ICRAF coordinated establishment of BLUP unit in Lamu County; supported BLUP with equipment (motorbikes, laptops, GPS) and facilitated capacity building for County staff •Facilitated training for 14 participants on Quantum Geographical Information System (QGIS) between April 25 th to May 6 th 2016 in Kenya. Participants included 2 Somalia nationals from Ministry of Forest, Livestock and Range and SWNHS Somalia: •Average of 600 community members trained on natural Resource management	100	Community training on NRM was one of the 3 main activities prioritized for Somalia including HVC and RWH after wider consultations with Somalia stakeholders and IGAD. Somalia had no Land Use Planning process	Somalia stakeholders require further support in capacity building to strengthen their biodiversity conservation knowledge and skills
2.3 The ongoing Spatial Planning process (LUP) for Lamu County being led by County Government is	Implemented through NMK. First LUP stakeholders meeting organized in Nairobi, June 30 2015. Between 28-30 September, 2015 NMK and ICRAF	90	Other key stakeholders in the County including WWF provided support for the 10 years County spatial plan	Partners need to collaborate with Lamu County government in

Output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
technically supported by BMP to be more participatory and supportive of biodiversity, and draft Spatial Plan is transmitted to relevant authorities by Q3_2016.	trained 36 selected Kenyan stakeholders on Participatory LUP. ICRAF facilitated capacity building training for Lamu spatial planning unit staff and formed LUP TC. Lamu. County spatial plan was finalized and launched by the County Authorities on Thursday, July 13, 2017 approved by the county assembly and already under implementation. Cross-border demonstration sites Maps reviewed ,compiled and uploaded to ICRAF GeoNode portal		developed by the consultant contracted by the County government	implementation of the spatial Plan
2.4 Two (2) cross border exchange visits (240 person days) are organized to strengthen the skills of stakeholders from the selected demonstration sites in collaborative biodiversity management by Q4_2015.	ICRAF organized Four (4) annual cross border exchange visits; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • November 20-24, 2015, ten (10) persons exchanged for 5 days in 5 coastal sites in Kenya(Kasigau wildlife works REDD+ Project, Arabuko Sokoke Forest reserve's four stations, Arabuko Sokoke Kipepeo (Butterfly) and Honey project in Malindi, Beekeeping champion farmer and Mida Creek Conservation group • April 20-23, 2016, Twenty Seven (27) participants exchanged for 4 days to community managed conservancies in Isiolo Kenya. • April 20-23, 2017, Twenty Six (26) participants exchanged for 4 days to Mpala Research Centre in Kenya • April 23-24, 2018, Eleven (11) participants exchanged for 1 day to Kipepeo and Honey Centre project in Gede- Malindi,Kenya (during NCE phase) 	100+	ICRAF organized the 2016-2018 exchanges concurrently with annual CBSDP and TBSC meetings. The IGAD representative participated in 2016/2017 cross border events. Though ICRAF had requested for amendment to organize 1 exchange visit and 80 person days, the project managed to deliver above the initial target of 240 (that is 273 person days i.e 113.75 %)	With availability of funds, CBSDP could continue with the annual cross border exchanges after the action
2.5a One (1) Plan for re-establishment of a management system for Laga Badana Bush Bushle National Reserve in Somalia prepared with all stakeholders and submitted to relevant Somali authorities for approval by Q3_2017.	ICRAF engaged a consultant Dr. Ibrahim Mohamed to prepare a report with a vision and road map for establishment of a protected area in the Laga Badana Bush Bush area in Somalia. ICRAF submitted final report to relevant Somalia authorities and published report as working paper	100	The report was prepared through participatory approach and engaged 33 stakeholders including local communities and administration of the federal and regional member states in Somalia. The report indicates stakeholder's endorsement for the need to re-establish the national park. Insecurity and policy institutional weaknesses were identified as main challenges to re-establishment and management of the national park	Somalia authorities need to seek for external financial and technical capacity support to implement the plan

Output indicators	Cumulative Achievement for 4 years period	Estimated % achievement (Actual Vs Planned %)	Explanation / comments	Perspective and next action after action period
2.5b One Management Plan for the Awer Conservancy in Kenya prepared and submitted for approval to relevant government agencies by Q3_2016.	ICRAF contracted NRT as associate partner to develop 1 Community Development Management Plan (CDMP) and 1 Community Conservation Monitoring System (COMMS) for the Hanashak Nyogoro conservancy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDMP finalized and endorsed by the conservancy board. • COMMS training conducted for 22 rangers • ICRAF procured and delivered equipment to NRT; tents, laptop computers, printer and GPS to support the activities 	100	Total of 418 beneficiaries reached NRT used the CDMP for fund raising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received 8million Kenya shillings USAID funding to support CDMP activities 	Need to replicate the CDMP and COMMS processes to other conservancies to realize livelihood and biodiversity conservation on scale (Landscape and seascape) and support CDMP activity implementation
2.6 Six (6) training sessions on integrating biodiversity conservation & use at landscape scale into LUP for an average of 20 people / session from local governments, communities, CSOs, NGOs & PA managers carried out by Q2_2015.	<p>Kenya March 17 -22, 2016 ICRAF in collaboration with KWS and NRT facilitated training workshop and public sensitization meetings for 159 participants. The training focused on raising awareness among stakeholders on community based biodiversity conservation opportunities offered under Kenya Wildlife Management Act, 2003. Training reports and published training manual are main products of the activity.</p> <p>Somalia ICRAF contracted IRDO and SRCS to train 600 participants in Somalia (during 6 months contract ending May 2017)</p>	100 +	759 people reached. Achievement above initial target (120 people). Indicator 2.6 was complemented by indicator 2.3 activity NMK and ICRAF trained 36 Kenyan stakeholders on LUP in Lamu. ICRAF realized original description of activity 10 overlapped with training under activity 7 and indicator 2.3 and therefore proposed amendment to indicator 2.6 to “ <i>Awareness raising organized on biodiversity conservation opportunities offered by Kenyan Wildlife act for community based conservancies for 120 people from communities, local governments, CSOs, NGOs & PA managers carried out by Q4_2015</i> ”	Continuous training and awareness creation sessions to strengthen capacity on integrating biodiversity conservation & use at landscape scale

Part of Witu forest ecosystem-Lamu Kenya. Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2016

2.5.3 Progress of activities linked to project results

This section provides summary of the action activities interconnected to the expected results. The section highlights the achievements made on each log frame indicators linked to the activities in the approved project document. The section further provides brief perspective comments beyond the action period.

Activity 1 - Establish baseline and assess development priorities

Description: “This activity intended to inventorize the physical and socio-economic conditions in the targeted areas and identify government / local communities development priorities to allow proper embedding of further project activities in the setting of the area’. This aimed to inform stakeholders on the status of their environment and to guide the development of other (BMP) project activities”. The activity is associated with sub-activities; **Habitat change analysis, invasive species and biodiversity assessments**

Log frame indicator: Activities links to **LFI 1.4:** “*Biodiversity loss and its drivers are better understood in the demonstration site, better managed through targeted interventions supported by BMP / IPs, and proposed solutions communicated to decision makers, by Q4_2017*”

Analysis of biodiversity habitat loss and its drivers of change

Achievement: The activity was conducted by ICRAF covering the target action sites in Kenya and Somalia. ICRAF facilitated project stakeholder’s workshop to disseminate the report findings. Stakeholders validated the analysis of biodiversity report. ICRAF finalized the report and distributed to relevant authorities in Kenya and Somalia. The report: Analyses Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area reveals increasing forest cover loss in Witu area (Kenya) compared to low trend in Laga Badana area (Somalia).The report has been published. Further reading:

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/output/trendsdriers-change-and-possible-solutions-address-deforestation-and-loss-forest-habitat>

Further action proposed: The project initiated and supported implementation of the interventions recommended in the report. The authorities including government, conservation and development agencies are encouraged to adopt the report and implement the recommendations after the action to mitigate drivers of habitat loss in cross border area.

Section of Ras Kamboni (Somalia) seascape:
Photo: Abdulahi Mustafa, 2017

Invasive species assessment.

Activity was accomplished by Dr. Arne Witt (from CABI). The reviewed invasive species in the landscape, focusing on species of greatest economic/ecological importance, their impacts on livelihood, management options and possibilities to develop value chains based on identified invasive species. The assessment was conducted in Lamu and focused only on relatively safe sites adjacent to Witu forest. Other sites in Kenya and Somalia could not be covered due to insecurity threats.



Infestation by invasive species, *Azadirachta indica* in Witu area.
Photo: CABI, 2015

Achievement.

Assessment completed and CABI submitted the report to ICRAF. Report reveals invasive species including *Prosopis juliflora*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Lantana camara*, *Opuntia spp.* To be prevalent around Witu Forest. *A. indica* is considered the biggest threat to biodiversity. Read more:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/uhajd4jwb20bx2y/invasive%20species%20assessment.pdf?dl=0>

Further action proposed: In-depth review of invasive species assessment in other project sites in Somalia is recommended to complement biodiversity assessment report by Dr. Osman Gedow.

Baseline study

Achievement: Baseline report was compiled and can be accessed through this link;

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/udqbsnhlwmm1nkf/baseline%20report%20bmp%20final.pdf?dl=0>

Activity 2. Biodiversity assessment for use in ongoing planning

Description. Activity aimed to “identify the key ecological attributes and identify land and seascape use priorities and opportunities” to support development of a biodiversity stakeholder endorsed actions plan for sustainable use and management of the land- and seascape’s biodiversity. The activity assessed terrestrial, marine biodiversity and socio-economic information in target sites for mainstreaming in development plans. Activity had two expected results; [1] a review and in-situ assessment of the biodiversity, its benefits and use and the institutions that govern this living capital and [2] support for stakeholders to identify and prioritize opportunities for sustainable development and develop a vision and an action plan to achieve sustainable management of the land- and seascapes’ biodiversity.

Log frame indicator: Activity 2 is linked to LFI 2.1: “Biodiversity and socio-economic information about the cross-border ecosystems is collected, compiled and made accessible and understandable to stakeholders and decision makers by Q4_2015 so that biodiversity is mainstreamed into on-going planning processes”

Achievement: The project completed studies in Kenya and Somalia and produced reports disseminated to project stakeholders in Kenya and Somalia. The project supported one Masters Research fellow/student in the Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Nairobi, Kenya to conduct study on ecosystem services to complement the biodiversity assessment studies. Four study reports have been peer reviewed and published as a working papers:

[1] *Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast. An assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities.* <http://outputs.worldagroforestry.org/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39710> ; [

2] *An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu County, Kenya*

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/ecosystem-service-perspective-benefits-people-derive-biodiversity-coastal-forests-lamu>

[3] *Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes of the proposed Laga Badana National Park and surrounding areas, Jubaland, Somalia*

[Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes of the proposed Laga Badana National Park and surrounding areas, Jubaland, Somalia.](http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16174.PDF) <http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16174.PDF>,

[4] *Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial landscapes of the Witu protected area and surroundings, Lamu County, Kenya.* DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16172.PDF> , <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16172.pdf>

Further action proposed: Government authorities, development and conservation agencies are advised to adopt the reports as reference source for biodiversity and socio-economic information for integration in the development plans for biodiversity conservation.

Activity 3 - Institutional support to planning

Description: Activity aimed to strengthen institutional capacity in land use planning and particularly the inclusion of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in such planning. Activity 3 was had two log frame indicators:

- **LFI 2.2:** *Two (2) local planning units (Lamu & Badhaadhe) supported with equipment and training by Q2 2015.*
- **LFI 2.3:** *The ongoing Spatial Planning process (LUP) for Lamu County being led by County Government is technically supported by BMP to be more participatory and supportive of biodiversity, and draft Spatial Plan is transmitted to relevant authorities by Q3_2016*

Achievements

In Kenya

Implemented through NMK to support LUP process and strengthening the institutional capacity of Lamu County. NMK-ICRAF facilitated LUP training for 36 participants and establishment of LUP stakeholder Technical Committee (TC). ICRAF facilitated Institutional Capacity building on Quantum Geographical Information System (QGIS) in April 25th to May 6th 2016 in Kenya for both Somalia and Kenyan participants (14) to support their institutional GIS units. In Kenya, BLUP unit was established at NMK offices and equipment delivered to support Lamu County spatial planning Unit. Other stakeholder including WWF supported the Lamu County spatial planning and development process. The 10 years spatial plan was launched. ICRAF reviewed, compiled Cross-border demonstration sites Maps and uploaded to ICRAF [GeoNode portal](#)

Support to Planning in Somalia

There was no LUP process in Somalia. ICRAF consulted with, IGAD, federal government through NFP Ministry of Range, fisheries and livestock for BMP in Somalia and Jubaland administration and three broad activities were identified and prioritized for implementation in Somalia through two vetted



Panel discussion during biodiversity assessment reports dissemination and validation stakeholder's workshop in Lamu Kenya 11-12 July, 2016. Photo: Maimbo MM/ICRAF, 2016

consultants. Activities were [1] Community Mobilization and awareness creation on Natural Resource Management (NRM) [2] Rain Water Harvesting-RWH and water catchment improvement and [3] Value Chain Development (Honey). These activities have successfully been executed on pilot scale and detailed in other sections of the report. Capacity building benefited 600 participants through NRM training

Further action and proposed: ICRAF will continue to partner with the Lamu County in collaboration with other stakeholders beyond action period to support implementation of the County spatial plan. The County government is expected to adopt recommendations in the biodiversity assessment reports for inclusion of biodiversity information in the county development plans.



Dr. Ibrahim (seated second right in blue suit) leads stakeholder's workshop (Mogadishu) on vision and roadmap development for Laga Badana PA (Left). Rangers training on COMMS (Top right) and CDMP development sessions by NRT staff (Bottom right) -Kenya: Left Photo: Anonymous, 2016. Right Photos: NRT, 2016

Activity 4 - Institutional support to PA planning and management

Description: Activity aimed at supporting the management authorities of PAs in the cross border region (government and community based institutions) to improve the effectiveness of the management of their protected areas. This activity is linked to 2 Log frame indicators;

- LFI 2.5a One (1) Plan for re-establishment of a management system for Laga Badana Bush Bushle National Reserve in Somalia prepared with all stakeholders and submitted to relevant Somali authorities for approval by Q3_2017 and
- LFI 2.5b One Management Plan for the Awer Conservancy in Kenya prepared and submitted to relevant government agencies for approval by Q3_2016.

Achievements:

LFI 2.5a. In Somalia: ICRAF contracted Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim to prepare the vision and road map for establishment of a protected area in the Laga Badana area in the southern Somalia. The report was finalized after participatory stakeholder consultations and participation in Somalia, endorsed by 33 participants during workshop in Mogadishu (November 16 and 17, 2015) and submitted to ICRAF.

ICRAF transmitted the report to relevant local and national authorities in Somalia. The report was peer reviewed and published as working paper.

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16127.PDF>

LFI 2.5b: In Kenya:

ICRAF facilitated NRT to develop 1 CDMP and 1 COMMS for Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy⁴. The NRT finalized participatory CDMP development which was endorsed by the conservancy board. The COMMS training benefited 22 rangers and COMMS data base developed. NRT successfully used the CDMP to secure funding to implement the intervention plans in the CDMP. The USAID funded (8 million Kenya shillings) conservancy livelihood and water project and education bursary for 196 students.

Further action proposed:

Replicate CDMP and COMMS in other conservancies to benefit other community conservancies in the Land and seascape

Activity 5 Cross border cooperation

Description: Activity focused on promoting cross-border cooperation in NRM and to facilitate the establishment of a trans-boundary protected area. The activity is linked to 2 LFIs;

- **LFI 1.1** *Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform for biodiversity management established for coastal zone by Q4_2015, and regular meetings thereafter,*
- **LFI 1.2** *One (1) proposal for establishment of a cross-border network of biodiversity conservation areas prepared by the Cross-Border Stakeholder Platform and transmitted to the relevant national decision makers by Q4_2016*

ICRAF requested for amendment of: LFI 1.2 and proposed for *One (1) vision expressing the desirability of a cross-*

border network of biodiversity conservation areas prepared by the Cross-Border Stakeholder Platform and transmitted to the relevant national decision makers by Q4_2016



CBSDP meeting (April, 2016). Photo: ICRAF, 2016



Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim (standing) make presentation during CBSDP meeting (April, 2016). Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2018

⁴ For security reasons, activities in Awer were suspended during the action period

Achievement:

LFI 1.1: ICRAF convened five annual cross border meetings during the action period and reports prepared. The meetings were organized back-to-back with transboundary steering meetings. Low representation from Somalia was a challenge initially though this improved and balanced Kenya-Somalia representation was achieved in subsequent meetings between the years 2015 and 2018. Meetings were held in Nairobi due to insecurity in local intervention sites. Average of 166 participants attended these meetings.

LFI 1.2: The indicator was delayed occasioned by the delayed CBSDP establishment. The last CBSDP in April, 2017 however drafted recommendations for inclusion in the proposed vision. ICRAF developed policy brief (*Governing a shared, critical biodiversity landscape through cross-border dialogue platform*) to guide on multi-stakeholder platform for cross-border network of biodiversity conservation

Further action proposed:

LFI 1.1 With availability of funds, it is recommended that CBSDP continue organizing cross border meetings. Formalize CBSDP for Political recognition after the action

LFI 1.2: Adopt proposed vision for the re-establishment of Laga Badana National Park and the CDMP for Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy developed by NRT and KWS to form sustainable linkage for *cross-border network of biodiversity conservation by the Cross- Border Stakeholder Platform*

Activity 6 - Biodiversity related ecosystem goods and services value chains

Description: Description: Activity supported the development of *one or more* value chains which are based on biodiversity related ecosystem goods and services. Main activities undertaken included training on post-harvest handling and value addition for the selected priority products (Honey and Horticulture high value crops), group marketing and sustainable production /harvesting methods.

Achievement:

The activity has been achieved above target. (511 people benefited)

In Kenya,

Total 411 people trained and supported to develop high value horticulture crops and HVC. Long drought was the major challenge to the value chains. The project mitigated the challenge through water harvesting technologies for the crops and bees.



Honey harvesting (above): Trained farmers working on their tomato farm under soil and water conservation technology (below)-Kenya. Photo: Obara/ ICRAF, 2016



In Somalia

ICRAF contracted two consultants to replicate HVC activity in two sites within Laga Badana area; [1] Ras Kamboni by SCRS and [2] Bur Gabo- by IRDO. Over 100 community members trained by these organizations and ICRAF delivered modern beekeeping equipment to pilot HVC development in 2 sites



SCRS staff Abdualli Mustafa (Left) hands over Bee keeping equipment to community members in Ras Kamboni-Somalia Photo: SCRS, 2017. Inst: Abdulahi Dirive (left) hands over additional equipment to Ras Kamboni community. Photo: SCRS, 2018



Osman Gedow facilitates joint SCRS & IRDO training of trainers on HVC in Kismayu. Photo: SCRS, 2017

Further action proposed:

The ecosystem based value chains were successfully piloted as source of local communities’ livelihoods to motivate biodiversity conservation in the target sites. Scale-up of the value chains to reach more community members in the coastal areas is recommended to realize IGAD BMP goals on scale in the long run. Specifically, the sites where activities were suspended due to insecurity could be involved in

future when security is restored. These are sites where local communities mainly depend on ecosystem goods and services for their wellbeing. The areas extending from Witu (where demonstration sites were established) through Boni forest PA (where activities were suspended) to proposed Laga Badana National park in Somalia are of particular interest for future scale-up of similar IGAD BMP interventions. ICRAF will continue to collaborate with partners beyond project first phase.

Activity 7 - Forestry and agroforestry programme

Description. The main objective of this component was to introduce forestry and agroforestry techniques to deliver on livelihood and environmental improvements in the target area. It was coordinated by ICRAF and implemented through KFS. It involved development of programmes to support restoration of degraded lands inside and outside the protected area systems in Agricultural lands adjacent to PAs. Activity is linked to 3 Log frame indicators;

- **LFI 1.6.a** Training and support provided on tree planting and management, and rainwater harvesting techniques to at least 1,000 community members by Q4_2015,
- **LFI 1.6.b** At least 500 farmers each plant and manage an average 40 surviving trees on farms by Q3_2017 and



Tree planting and management Training Mr. Kadenge Mwatete (standing). Photo

- **LFI 1.7** Degraded sites in protected areas are enriched or naturally regenerated with at 60,000 seedlings of indigenous tree species with at least 40% survival by Q3_2017

The tree planting activity was adversely affected by long drought, destruction of seedlings by wild animal and pastoral community's livestock in search of pasture in PAs. KFS has been



ICRAF project officer (Wilfred Muriithi) standing within section of rehabilitated area of Witu forest Witu community members. Arrow indicate replanted seedlings and dotted area shows natural regeneration section. Arrows indicate planted tree seedlings Photo: Nyongesa/ICRAF, 2018

replanting mapped degraded to improve on survival rates to achieve target.

Achievement:

LFI 1.6a:

In Kenya

The KFS trained average of 792 farmers on Agroforestry, tree planting, management and rain water harvesting activities. In Somalia, 2 organizations contracted by ICRAF trained 600 community members on RWH technologies.

LFI 1.6b: In Kenya, KFS mapped over 100 Agricultural Land and distributed indigenous tree seedlings to 176 farmers. Average of 15,000 of assorted tree seedlings species⁵ were planted

For LFI 1.7: 20HA of degraded sites in Witu and Kipini (10HA each) PAs in Kenya mapped and tree seedlings planted; Witu (27,000 seedlings of *Gmelina aborea*) and Kipini (16,000 seedlings assorted species⁶). 3HA of degraded sites were mapped for natural regeneration [2HA in Kipini and 1HA in Witu forests). Tree nurseries were established, managed by the local community and KFS.

RWH program in Kenya: Was implemented by ICRAF and harmonized with LFIs 1.6a and 1.6b. Over 300 (including most farmers trained under LFI 1.6a) were reached through training specifically on RWH technologies and through farmers exchange tour and one field days. Five (5) demonstration sites were established in Kenya.

RWH program in Somalia: Three organizations were contracted to implement RWH in Somalia. RAAS trained 103 people in Kidifaani, IRDO and SCRS trained average 600 community members in, Burgabo and Ras Kamboni correspondingly. Five (5) RWH technology demonstration sites were established in Somalia by RAAS (4 sites), SCRS (1)



Witu community members install dam liner in a pond for RWH. Photo: Muriithi/ICRAF, 2016



Action supported community members to rehabilitate silted water pan (GPS -1.632613, 41.56097) in Ras Kamboni. Photo: SCRS, 2017

⁵ *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Cassia siamea*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Milicia excelsa*, *Terminalia spinosa*

⁶ *Terminalia spinosa*, *Cassia siamea*, *Croton megalocarpus*, *Markhamia lutea*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Garcinia livingstonii*, *Milicia excelsa*, *Terminalia catappa*, *Carpodiptera africana*, *Terminalia mentalis* and *Zanthoxylum chalybium*

Further action proposed:

In Kenya: LFI 1.6a/b and LFI 1.7: KFS will continue with agroforestry interventions after the project especially replanting in PAs and agricultural and adjacent to PAs to achieve higher survival rate of planted tree seedlings. Community members to continue with RWH interventions. **In Somalia.** Stakeholders could support RWH technologies to address water scarcity challenges

Activity 8 - Communication

Description: Activity aims at developing capacity in biodiversity conservation at regional, national and local level, and providing training in ecosystem management to stakeholders from the cross border areas. It involves development and dissemination of promotional, educational and awareness creation materials in order to raise awareness and to advocate in the project area. It is linked to Log frame indicator;

- **LFI 1.8** *Communication strategy aligned with project objectives drafted by ICRAF by Q4_2014 and At least five (5) communications, educational and advocacy products distributed to relevant stakeholders by Q2 to Q4_2015.*

Achievement:

Communication strategy was developed which prioritized at least five products to be generated during the action. Several products were produced during the implementation period including, brochures in three languages (English, Swahili and Somali), technical briefs, training manual, working papers, newsletters, IGAD BMP project branded T-shirts/caps, and the project websites updated.

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/igad-biodiversity-management-program-horn-africa> and

outputs link;, <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/igad-bmp/outputs>. ICRAF further publicized the project activities in different forums including workshops, field days, public forums, project meetings, signage and media (radio). Several IGAD BMP success stories have been published in ICRAF Transformations Biweekly for example <http://us2.campaign-archive2.com/?u=9cb21f8b9d12b67232bc5b542&id=99a2d270c6&e=4f960f273e#igad>

Further action proposed:

ICRAF will update and keep the action website open and accessible to the public for project outputs and other related information. Several products will be printed for continuous distribution to the public.

Activity 9 - Support fundraising and increased sustainability of PA management

Description: Activity aimed at supporting a fund raising strategy, organize a round table with potential funders and support the development of four concept notes for raising funds to support PA management. ICRAF had suggested for amendment to two concept notes.

Log frame indicator. Activity 9 was envisaged to result to specific objective 2: “Stakeholders supported to attract investment in protected area management, with at least one donor round-table organized by the end of the programme in 2017”. (Table 3)

Achievement: This activity was complemented indirectly by activity 4 (LFI. 2.5B). The NRT used ICRAF facilitated CDMP to attract funds, and raised 8 million Kenya shillings to implement the Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy CDMP for PA management. During CBSDP (April 23-24, 2018), project stakeholders drafted recommendations for compilation and inclusion into the concept to raise funds for the project second phase.

Further action proposed: Review CBSDP recommendations, share with CBSDP members and draft the concept. The recommendations were presented to in 29 April – 2 May 2018 CBSDP meeting report

Activity 10 - Biodiversity conservation capacity building

Description: Activity focused on building capacity on biodiversity conservation at local level, and more specifically providing training in agroforestry and reforestation techniques for ecosystem management to stakeholders from the cross border area. It is linked to 2 LFIs. ICRAF had suggested to amend the 2 indicators, however ICRAF was flexible in action implementation and delivered on initial targets;

LFI 2.4: *“Two (2) cross border exchange visits (240 person days) are organized to strengthen the skills of stakeholders from the selected demonstration sites in collaborative biodiversity management by Q4_2015”*

LFI 2.6. *Six (6) training sessions on integrating biodiversity conservation & use at landscape scale into LUP for an average of 20 people / session from local governments, communities, CSOs, NGOs & protected area managers carried out by Q2_2015.*

Achievement:

LF1 2.4: Four cross border exchange events were organized and participants from Kenya and Somalia visited sites in Kenya (including coastal areas). The action achieved 273 person days above 240 person days target



Assistant County Commissioner, Elijah Kipterop (standing left) and Chief for Dide Waride area (standing right) make remarks during community sensitization meeting on KWS Act, 2013 in Lamu. Photo: Grace/ICRAF, 2016



Kipepeo (Butterfly) Project Manager Hussein Aden (Left) facilitate cross border members at Gede ruins-Kenya. Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2018



Action stakeholders meet community conservancies' members in Isiolo-Kenya. Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2016

LF1 2.6: 759 people reached. **In Kenya**, ICRAF facilitated 159 participants in Lamu to raise awareness on community based biodiversity conservation opportunities offered under Kenyan Wildlife Act, 2013. The training report was prepared

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/auyr3oxi44znzms/Training%20of%20beneficiaries%20on%20the%20provision%20of%20the%20recent%20WCMA%20act%2C%202013.pdf?dl=0>

https://www.dropbox.com/s/e5abhyuoak41c6c/final%20doc%20OpportunitiesCBBiodiversityWCMA2013_14Sep2016.docx?dl=0

and training manual developed and published

<http://outputs.worldagroforestry.org/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39705>

In Somalia, ICRAF 2 consultant firms trained 600 participants in Burgabo and Ras-Kamboni, The training focused on Natural Resource Management

Further action proposed: Continuous training and awareness creation sessions to strengthen capacity on integrating biodiversity conservation & use at landscape scale.



Training Sessions in Somalia; Left: In Burgabo (Photo: IRDO, 2017); Right: In Ras Kamboni (Photo: SCRS, 2017)



Training Sessions in Kidifaani-Somalia by RAAS (Photo: RAAS, 2015)

Activity 11 - Cooperation between research and training institutes

Description: The action assumption for this activity was that “A number of research and training institutes were working in the area or had an interest to do so”.

Activity brought together participants from cross border research and training institutes to exchange knowledge and experiences on biodiversity conservation.

This activity, was executed jointly between ICRAF and IGAD through ANAFE. Activity is linked to 1 Log frame indicator; **LFI 1.3:** *Fourteen (14) people exchanged between at least two pairs of research and training institutions of Kenya and Somalia to build capacity for biodiversity conservation and natural resource management by Q4_2017*

Achievement:

Two cross border exchanges were facilitated and benefitted 56 experts from Somalia and Kenya research and training institutes of higher learning to raise their awareness on biodiversity based value chains at two levels; [1] a planning workshop held on 1st and 2nd October 2015 which also included participants from Ethiopia, Djibouti and South Sudan and [2] a write-shop and excursion in 16-25th November, 2016. The write-shop prepared biodiversity based value chain book which was peer reviewed. The Book can be accessed here;

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/review-best-practices-selected-biodiversity-based-value-chains-promotes-pro-poor> and
<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17959.pdf>

ICRAF contracted ANAFE between July–October, 2017 to develop cross border curriculum with focus on biodiversity. The curriculum targets research and institutions of higher learning in cross border area. The curriculum can be accessed here;

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17972.pdf> and
<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/curriculum-guide-cross-border-biodiversity>



Research exchange workshop. **Top:** Standing Left, Dr. Miyuki (ICRAF) and Right Prof. Kumar (CIPE) give key note speeches. Dr. De Leeuw/ICRAF (below, left next to screen) make presentation. Photos Nyongesa JM/ICRAF 2015



Further action proposed:

Promotion of successful case study value chains in the BBVC book to improve the local communities' livelihoods and motivate interest in biodiversity conservation. ICRAF will maintain partnership with relevant stakeholders in cross border area to promote value chain after the action. Researchers and staff from teaching institutes to lobby their institutions to adopt the biodiversity curriculum.



Group discussion during cross border biodiversity curriculum workshop at ICRAF, Nairobi-Kenya. Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2017

Activity 12 - Monitoring and Evaluation.

Description. Activity aimed “to develop a dedicated M&E program to serve the internal management of the project and allow external evaluation of its performance”. Though the activity is not linked to a specific log frame indicator, it was an important project management tool to support internal project progress evaluation and review.

Progress made: ICRAF developed M&E system updated regularly to track progress on project activity implementation. Annual project transboundary steering committee (TBSC) meetings were held to assess and advise on project progress and emerging issues. Regular ICRAF- BMP staff meetings assessed progress and planned activities. External consultant was contracted to conduct project post-midterm review (MTR) between March 27, 2017 and May 31st 2017. The report was presented to CBSDP and TBSC during April 18-19, 2017 annual meeting for validation and final report submitted to ICRAF. ICRAF transmitted the final report to IGAD. Download copy report here.

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/ICRAF%20IGAD%20BMP%20MTR%20Final%20Report%20-2017.pdf>

Further action proposed. The project website will be maintained by ICRAF after BMP project and MTR report recommendations to be considered in design of similar projects in future including proposed phase two.



MTR Consultant Monicah Njeri (in yellow t-shirt) meet community beneficiaries in Moa village-Lamu. Right next to camera in cap is Mr. Muriithi, ICRAF project officer. Photo: Japheth Muchai, 2017

2.5.4 Risk analysis

The action though successfully delivered on the expected results, the implementation period faced several internal and external risks. The risks are categorized under: operational, financial developmental and reputational levels based on 8 December 2014 meeting report of IGAD Monitoring, Communications & Capitalisation (MCC) expert, partners and ICRAF which assessed and documented several risks. ICRAF regularly updated the risk register during the action period and included in all annual interim reports. Table 6 analyse the risks during the action and the mitigation approaches applied. Internally, ICRAF administrative challenges delayed the action to take-off for one year. After staff restructuring, the project re-organized the implementation framework, managed to turn-around the action back to progressive path and recovered the lost time and delivered on logical framework result indicators. Insecurity was the major risk during the entire action period. The Al-Shabaab insurgence in Kenya and Somalia slowed down the field activities and ICRAF had to suspend all activities in one site adjacent to Boni forest (Awer community in Lamu Kenya) which joins the Laga Badana intervention area across Kenya Somalia border. The area remained under Kenya military surveillance with limited access for the public during the action period. The field operations focused in relatively safe areas around Witu and Kipini PAs sites in Kenya and remotely worked through consultants in three villages in agricultural lands adjacent to the proposed Lag Badana PA in Somalia. The project temporarily suspended field work in Witu area when insecurity deteriorated but resumed whenever safety improved, at times engaging armed personnel for escort to the field. Poor weather conditions mainly long drought significantly impacted on livelihoods value chains and tree planting interventions. ICRAF supported RWH interventions to mitigate water scarcity.

Background photo: James Mwang'ombe (second left, in Cap), KFS Senior Assistant Director– Head, Biodiversity Conservation, accompanied by Lamu KFS staff with armed escort for security visit BMP sites. Photo: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2015

Table 6: Risk analysis and mitigation measures, level 1 = highly unlikely; 2 = unlikely but might happen; 3 = likely; 4 = very likely.

Sno.	Risk definition	Risk level				How have risks been tackled in the past reporting period (Y1-Y4)? What were mitigations (Y1-Y4)?	Risk owner
		1	2	3	4		
	Operational Risk						
1	Insecurity and instability in the cross border project area				4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 1-4 Consulted with local government administration/commissioner, at times engaged local governments agencies for security Y 1-4 Insured staff visiting the area, insured partners during activities involving travel Y 1-3 Requested for review of activities from donor for adjustments in response to insecurity in the project site (the action remained flexible and focused on initial targets) Y 2-4 Worked through partners and consultants Y 2-4 ICRAF developed an in-house security protocol to guide implementing projects in insecure areas 	ICRAF and implementing partners
2	Specific response to security risk in Somalia				4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y3-4 Prioritize to implement key activities through consultants operating in the project sites for instance RAAS, IRDO and SCRS Y3-4 consulted with federal government BMP NFP Ministry and Jubbaland Administration Y3-4. Organized for cross border exchange for Somalia stakeholders to Kenya 	ICRAF and implementing partners
3	Specific response to security risk in Kenya			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 2-4 Focused on relatively safe Witu/Kipini sites, engaged and consulted County government and security personnel on security matters, collaborated with relevant local government agencies supporting for example armed KFS staff to provide security escort when required 	ICRAF and partners
4	Institutional administration instability in Somalia			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 2-4 Strengthened engagement with regional Jubbaland administration in consultation with NFP Ministry for BMP Y 2-4 Build capacity of identified stakeholders/and institutions through consultants and cross border exchanges to Kenya 	ICRAF and implementing partners
5	Lack of Land use planning-LUP process activities in Somalia			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y1-4 Consultation and engagement of stakeholders in other relevant project activities Y 3-4 Focused on capacity building on NRM, RWH, HVC and cross border exchanges to Kenya 	ICRAF and implementing partners
6	Limited capacity of Lamu County in spatial planning and use of biodiversity information in the planning process			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y2-4 facilitated capacity building of spatial LUP unit staff, compiled biodiversity information and submitted reports to authorities for inclusion in development plans 	ICRAF
7	Limited knowledge on policies that support biodiversity conservation and livelihoods			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 2-3 Facilitated training, and sensitization and awareness creation on relevant conservation / management policies with potential to support community participation in biodiversity conservation and livelihoods interventions 	ICRAF, KFS and KWS
	Financial Risk						

Sno.	Risk definition	Risk level				How have risks been tackled in the past reporting period (Y1-Y4)? What were mitigations (Y1-Y4)?	Risk owner
		1	2	3	4		
1	Limitation in financial controls required to ensure proper fiscal management of funds amongst all project partners			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 1-4 Verification of institutional capacity of implementing partners before contracting Y 1-4 Followed EU financial guidelines for contracting and funds disbursement Y 1-4 Followed-up with contracted partners to submit to ICRAF financial reports Y 1-4 All funds expended accounted for procedurally Y 1-4 Funds disbursed to contractors in instalments upon submission of approved deliverables as detailed in the partners contracts Y 1-4 Used electronic cash transfer to beneficiaries in remote areas 	ICRAF
2	High implementation Costs in Kenya and Somalia than budgeted				4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y1-4 Requested IGAD to review and reduce some log frame indicator targets. However ICRAF finally implemented activities reference to initial targets Y1-4 Organized cross border exchanged activities back-to-back 	ICRAF
	Developmental Risk						
1	Land tenure conflicts and significance influence to land use planning process				4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 1-4 Supported Lamu County Government on spatial land use planning Y 1-4 Supported community based management plans that supported biodiversity conservation and livelihoods for example CDMP 	ICRAF and implementing partners
2	Risk of local resistance to concepts of “State Owned Protected Areas” in both countries			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 3-4 Worked with Local government agencies to promote collaborative community based participatory approaches to activity implementation Supported alternative livelihood interventions around PAs to motivate local communities conserve biodiversity 	ICRAF, implementing partners in
3	LAPSSET (Lamu Port and South Sudan Transport Corridor) project – primary effects of interventions and secondary effects like immigration and ethnic tensions				4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 1-4 Supported Lamu County Government spatial land use planning Y 1-4. The facilitated to develop NRT CDMP which through community conservancy model address inter community conflicts over natural resources use. Migration, ethnic tensions and settlement was beyond direct control of the project 	ICRAF, NRT, local government agencies
4	2017 elections (Kenya) could directly or indirectly politicised the actions of local political leaders affecting security for project operation		2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 3-4 Engaged relevant stakeholders especially government agencies in project activity implementation Y 3-4 Established demonstration sites and build capacity local community members as project champions Y 3-4. Focused on sites with moderate safety 	ICRAF, implementing partners
5	Cultural differences and language barriers may hinder the work.		2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 1-4 Implementing staff worked with respect and recognition of local customs and cultural diversity Y 1-4 National Languages (Swahili and English) used and interpretation in Somali whenever necessary 	ICRAF and partners
6	Risk of lack of rains to support survival of newly planted trees			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 2-4 Suspended tree planting in driest areas of Somalia, Y 2-4 .Initiated RWH in Kenya for seedling survival in tree nurseries 	ICRAF, KFS
7	Unclear ownership of trees in agricultural lands			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 2-4 Participatory training on tree planting and management on private owned farms where farmers owned planted trees 	ICRAF, KFS
	Reputational						

Sno.	Risk definition	Risk level				How have risks been tackled in the past reporting period (Y1-Y4)? What were mitigations (Y1-Y4)?	Risk owner
		1	2	3	4		
1	Damage to ICRAF's reputation attributable to poor project management			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y 2-4 ICRAF strengthened its management structure with deployment of a project coordinator and Lamu based project officer Y 2-4 Continuous joint ICRAF and associate partnership in activity implementation and project progress monitoring and evaluation Y1-4 Organized annual TBSC (back-to-back with CBSDP) project meetings to review project progress and advice on next actions Y 1-4 Clarification of roles and responsibility to all implementing partners whenever raised and maintained regular coordination meetings and communication 	ICRAF, NFPs,
2	Damage to ICRAF's reputation due to unrealistic deliverables, e.g. expectations on quick income increases from value chain activities,			3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y1 ICRAF modified some LFI indicators to be more specific but implemented with focus on original targets Y 1-4 continuously reviewed project status against deliverables and adjusted accordingly and presented progress to project stakeholders in annual CBSDP/TBSC meetings Y1-4 ICRAF focused on initial action target indicators and supported interventions with quick benefits for livelihood improvement, including honey and horticulture crops value chains, RWH, and agroforestry interventions. 	ICRAF

2.6. List of materials produced during the Action

Materials⁷ produced during action include project annual technical reports, progress reports, research/study reports, working papers, training manuals and technical briefs. These materials were disseminated to stakeholders including donors, implementing project partners and beneficiaries, government authorities and NGOs through on-line sharing by emails and action website. Others were distributed during project platforms including meetings and workshops. Some of these products were included in the annual interim reports between November 4, 2013 and November 4, 2017 while others are included in Table 7. The list of outputs delivered till end of year two, three and No Cost Extension (NCE) Phase are provided in appendices section of this final report as Annex 4, Annex 2 and Annex 1 correspondingly.

⁷ Some products with two links imply they were produced at different levels/stages i.e as common reports archived in the internal action dropbox and published as working papers/documents on action website platform.

Table 7: List of outputs delivered till end of year four (4th November, 2016 – 4th November, 2017)

Activity	Responsible	Title of the Report	Hyperlink to report
1.1 Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform for Biodiversity Management established for coastal zone by Q4 2015 and regular meetings thereafter	ICRAF	Third Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/IGAD%20BMP%20ANNUAL%20CROSS%20BORDER%20MEETINGS%20APRIL%202017.pdf
		Transboundary steering committee meeting	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/IGAD%20BMP%20Transboundary%20steering%20committee%20meeting%20April%202017.pdf
	ICRAF	Midterm Review report	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/ICRAF%20IGAD%20BMP%20MTR%20Final%20Report%20-2017.pdf
		A Case Study on Interventions to enhance biodiversity conservation	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9G9xeUPRUK2UjF3bXRaRkdaM00/view?usp=sharing
1.3 Fourteen (14) people exchanged between at least two pairs of research and training institutions of Kenya and Somalia to build capacity for biodiversity conservation and natural resource management by Q4 2017.	ICRAF, ANAFE	A review of best practices for selected biodiversity-based value chains that promotes pro-poor conservation in the Horn of Africa ⁸	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/review-best-practices-selected-biodiversity-based-value-chains-promotes-pro-poor and http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17959.pdf
1.5 At least 200 individuals in selected demonstration sites are provided training and support in developing / improving natural resource value chains by Q3 2017.	SRCS	Honey Value Chain Development in Ras Kamboni, Somalia	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/IGAD%20BMP-baseline%20assessment-%20Honey%20value%20chain-Somalia.pdf
		Implementation of three activities in Ras Kamboni	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/IGAD%20BMP-%20Final%20report-%20Implementation%20of%20three%20activities%20in%20Somalia.pdf
	IRDO	⁹ Assessment of HVCD, RWH and community awareness on NRM	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/IGAD%20BMP%20PROJECT%20LAGA%20BADANA%20BUSH%20BUSHEL_Burgabo%20Baseline%20Assessment_2017.pdf
		Final report on HVCD, RWH and community awareness creation on NRM	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9G9xeUPRUK2MURwWktYYik0SFU/view?usp=sharing
1.6a Training and support provided on tree planting and management, and rainwater harvesting techniques to at least 1,000 community members by Q4 2015.	KFS, ICRAF	Rainwater Harvesting for Enhanced Biodiversity Management	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/Tangeni%20RWH%20community%20based%20runoff%20pond%20system-final.pdf
	SRCS	Rainwater harvesting and water catchment improvement, Somalia	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/IGAD%20BMP-%20Baseline%20assessment-Rain%20water%20%20harvesting%20Somalia.pdf

⁸ Published in December, 2017 after submission of the draft Narrative report to IGAD November 4, 2017

⁹ Honey Value Chain Development-HVCD; Rain Water Harvesting-RWH and Natural Resource Management-NRM. The sub-reports for three activities are combined into one main report linked to Log frame indicators 1.5, 1.6a and 2.6 correspondingly.

Activity	Responsible	Title of the Report	Hyperlink to report
1.8 Communication strategy aligned with project objectives drafted by ICRAF by Q4 2014. At least 5 packages of communication, educational and advocacy materials distributed to relevant stakeholders between Q2-Q4 2015	ICRAF	Updated website	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/igad-biodiversity-management-program-horn-africa
		Technical brief	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/honey-value-chain-development
	ICRAF	News article Strategic Approach Assures Coastal Biodiversity Promotion	Agricultural society of Kenya digital magazine for the coastal edition of the Kenya farmer ASK KFJ SEPTEMBER 2017
2.1 Biodiversity and socio-economic information about the cross-border ecosystems is collected, compiled and made accessible and understandable to stakeholders and decision makers by Q4 2015 so that biodiversity is mainstreamed into ongoing planning processes.	ICRAF/ Linda Mbeyu	An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu County, Kenya	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/ecosystem-service-perspective-benefits-people-derive-biodiversity-coastal-forests-lamu
	CORDIO	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/marine-habitats-lamu-kiunga-coast
	Dr. Osman Gedow	Biodiversity assessment in Somalia	http://outputs.worldagroforestry.org/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=4048
2.4 Two (2) cross border exchange visits (240 person days) are organized to strengthen the skills of stakeholders from the selected demonstration sites in collaborative biodiversity management by Q4_2015.	ICRAF	Cross Border Exchange Tour to Mpala Research Centre	https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9G9xeUPRUK2a1RLV0N3TFdtM1U/view?usp=sharing
2.5a One (1) Plan for re-establishment of a management system for Laga Badana Bush Bushle National Reserve in Somalia prepared with all stakeholders and submitted to relevant Somali authorities for approval by Q3_2017.	Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim	Vision and road map for establishment of a protected area in Laga Badana, Lower Jubba, Somalia. <i>ICRAF working paper</i>	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/vision-and-road-map-establishment-protected-area-laga-badana-lower-jubba-somalia
2.6 Six (6) training sessions on integrating biodiversity conservation & use at landscape scale into LUP for an average of 20 people / session from local governments, communities, CSOs, NGOs & PA managers carried out by Q2_2015.	KWS, CWCCC and ICRAF	Opportunities for Community Based Biodiversity Conservation and Management in Kenya. <i>A training manual</i>	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/opportunities-community-based-biodiversity-conservation-and-management-kenya

2.7. List of contracts awarded for action implementation

There was no contract awarded above euro € 60,000 during the action period. All contracts were awarded based on competitive bidding and vetting reference to EU procurement guidelines. Table 8 shows list of some contracts awarded.

Table 8: List of some contracts awarded by ICRAF for the IGAD BMP project.

Sno.	Partners/Consultants	Activity Description	Contract Duration/Remarks
1.	ANAFE	Cross Border research & training exchange; exchange visit	November, 2014-December, 2015
		Cross border biodiversity based curriculum development	July-October,2017 Contractor paid in USD
2.	CABI	Review status of Invasive species (assessment)-Kenya	November,2014-July,2015
3.	CORDIO	Seascape assessment & information-Marine biodiversity assessment- Kenya	November,2014-August,2015
4.	Dr. Osman Gedow	Landscape and seascape Biodiversity assessment & information-Somalia	September,2015-March,2016
5.	Dr. Mohammed Ibrahim	Develop a plan & road map for establishment of of PA in Laga Badana area-Somalia	September,2015-December,2015 October,2015-January 2016
6.	KFS	Forestry and agro-forestry program-Kenya	November,2014-November, 2017
7.	NMK	Support PLUP-Kenya; Institutional support to planning	December, 2014-July, 2017
8.	NRT	Develop 1Community CDMP & 1Community Conservation Monitoring System (COMMS)	August, 2015-December, 2016
9.	RAAS	Pilot RWH interventions Somalia	September,2015-July,2016
10.	Dr. Mordecai Ogada (CSA)	Biodiversity assessment; Landscape assessment and information-Witu Kenya	December,2015-April,2016
11.	Iimaan Relief and Development Organization (IRDO)	Implement 3 activities in Somalia; Awareness creation on NRM, RWH and Value chain development	October, 2016-March, 2017 Contractor paid in USD
12.	Savana Consultancy & Research Services Ltd (SCRS)	Implement 3 activities in Somalia; Awareness creation on NRM, RWH and Value chain development	October, 2016-March, 2017 Contractor paid in USD
		Rehabilitation of Water pan for local community rain water harvesting in Raskamboni	October, 2016-March, 2017
13.	Monicah Njeri Nyang'	Mid-term review (MTR)	March, 2017-May, 2017 Contractor paid in KESH

Table 9: List of some items procured by ICRAF for IGAD BMP project till end of year Three and Four

Lot No.	Purchase Order/invoice number	Supplier	Item/Service Description
1.	13002183	Mpeketoni Agrovet	Building Materials
2.	13001094	The Urban Group	Building Materials
3.	13001159	The Urban Group	Building Materials
4.	13001384	The Urban Group	Building Materials
5.	13000533	Admiral International	Farm Implements
6.	13001251	G. North & Son Ltd	Irrigation Kits
7.	13002258	Solar works (EA) Ltd	Solar Pump
8.		Solar works (EA) Ltd	Irrigation & construction accessories
9.	13002854	Admiral International Ltd	Bee keeping equipment (including harvesting kits)- Somalia sites
10.	13002258	Solar works (EA) Ltd	Solar Pump
11.	21323	G.North	Hardware materials
12.	21941	G.North	Hardware materials
13.	21315	G.North	Hardware materials
14.	21352	G.North	Hardware material
15.	0101/17	Urban group	Hardware materials
16.	21345	G.North	Hardware materials
17.		Admiral International	Accessories for the centrifuges
18.		African Beekeeper Ltd	Bee keeping kits and accessories
19.		Admiral International Ltd	Modern Bee keeping equipment for Somalia sites
20.	13005662*	Sunculture Kenya Ltd	3 Solar pumping kits and accessories (transport inclusive: KESH. 7,800)
21.	13005661*	The Hive Ltd	20 CAB Langstroth hives
22.	13005661*	The Hive Ltd	2 Portable manual Stainless steel Centrifuges (8 frame each) and accessories
23.	13005661*	The Hive Ltd	Transport charges
	Total		

*Procured during six months No Cost Extension phase which ended May 8, 2018

Detailed annual interim procurement reports were prepared by ICRAF procurement unit

Table 10: List of some items procured by ICRAF for IGAD BMP project till end of year Two

Lot No:	Description	Purchase Order No.	Supplier
1.	Project Vehicle: KX06A103 Model LJ150R-GKMEE	OPO20408	Scan Global Logistics, Denmark/UNDP
2.	2 Motor cycles, 125 cc, 2 stroke, single cylinder	13000529	Sohansons
3.	2 Desktops		Jumia
4.	7 Laptops		Kenpoint
5.	2 Uninterruptable power supply (UPS) 1.5KVA		Sangyug
6.	16 Canvas tents single person 8ft x 6ft		Kenya Tents
7.	60 Langstroth bee hives + Transport to Lamu	13000541	African Bee Keepers
8.	2 3/6 honey extraction centrifuges 8 frame	13000566	Admiral International
9.	Bee keeping equipment (including harvesting kits)	13000541	African Bee Keepers
10.	Farm implements	13000533	Admiral International
11.	Pesticides, termicides and foliar feeds	13000534	Round One Biz
12.	Tree seeds-assorted	13000535	Jusco Gen. Agency
13.	Hardware materials	13000800	Masterpiece
14.	Tree seedlings -assorted	13000536	Kenya Forest Service
15.	Supplementary to Lot. No: 8 Double strainer / sieve; Bee Brush		Admiral International
16.	14 Garmin GPS Etrex 30		Navigation Systems Limited
17.	3 GARMIN MONTANA 650		Navigation systems Limited
	Total		

2.8. Description of the Action after end of EU support

The four years EU support to the action ended in November 4, 2017. The action significantly delivered on expected results. However, these achievements were limited in few selected sites due to insecurity challenges. Activities in some sites for instance, Awer community in and around Boni forest areas in Kenya were completely suspended during the entire action period. ICRAF submitted request for no cost extension to E/IGAD (addendum to the contract) to scale-up successful interventions. However, some activities will continue after the support from EU, including, KFS led Agroforestry interventions such as training local communities on tree management and tree planting in agricultural farms and PAs; value chains for livelihood improvement in Kenya and Somalia, implementation of the CDMF and COMMS developed by NRT supported by ICRAF-IGAD BMP among others. Sustainability of the action will be ensured based on private-public partnership approach the action applied during the implementation phase. The action engaged local communities, relevant government agencies, research and learning institutes and biodiversity managers/experts at different levels of partnership and as action beneficiaries. Capacity building activities aimed to impart skills and knowledge to beneficiaries. Established demonstration sites for continuous learning community aimed at ensuring continuity of some of the action tangible livelihood-conservation activities. The local community will continue receiving technical backstopping from partners who were involved in the action. The action linked local communities and relevant government agencies, NGOs and private sector during implementation period as an exit strategy to ensure sustainability of the activities. ICRAF will maintain collaboration with most partners including primary local community beneficiaries for technical support and follow-up on activities that may be required after the EU support.

2.9. Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues

The action was implemented through participatory approach considering mainstreaming of important socio-economic, socio-cultural aspects including gender equality, governance, indigenous people's multi-cultural diversity and environmental sustainability issues. Environmental sustainability and livelihoods linkages were flagship themes for the action. Participatory identification and selection of final primary beneficiaries process considered gender equity to reduce gender disparity. The action worked with local communities, and indigenous people's knowledge was respected. The action implementation incorporated all status of the benefiting stakeholders including community vulnerable groups, regardless of their political and religious affiliations.



Consultant Monicah Njeri (left, first row next to screen present MTR report to CBSDP/TBSC members at ICRAF -Nairobi. Photo: Nyongesa JM, 2017

2.10 Activities monitoring and evaluation

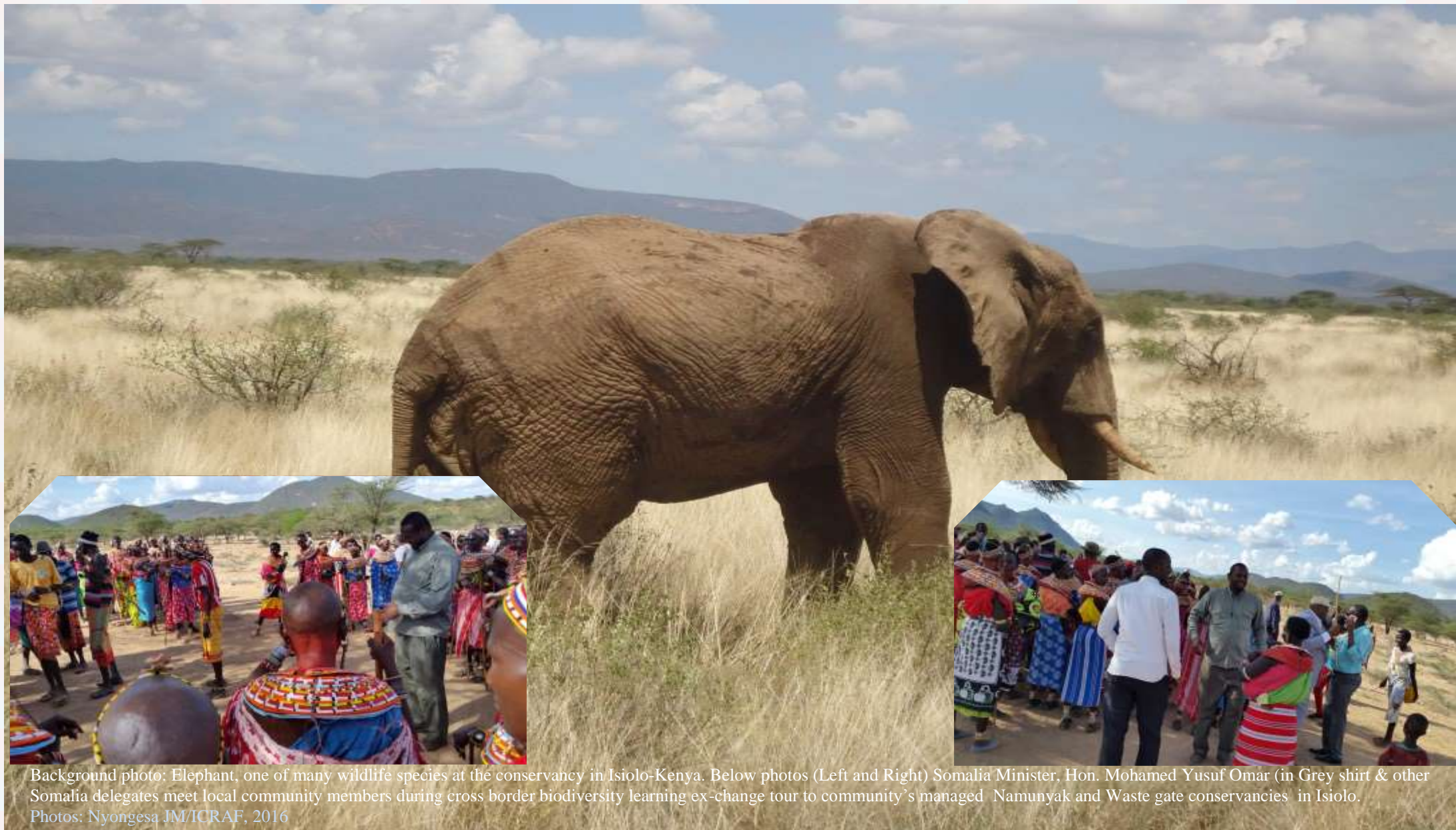
The Monitoring and Evaluation system was developed to serve the internal management of the program. The M&E tool was updated regularly during the action period in relation to the project logframe activities and indicators. ICRAF-IGAD BMP project staff (project implementation committee) frequently held meetings (average of 2 quarterly) for internal project activities evaluation. The ICRAF committee aimed to oversee the day-day implementation of the project, assessed progress and addressed emerging issues that impacted the project. Joint ICRAF and project partners' follow-up and monitoring of field activities during the implementation period were regularly conducted. The Transboundary Steering Committee was established consisting of representatives from Kenya and Somalia, IGAD/EU, and ICRAF the action implementing partner (IP). The TBSC met annually to review and advice on the action progress and implementation plan for the ongoing years. The 2 NFPs were members of TBSC at project level and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Programme Steering Committee (PSC) at IGAD level. The project commissioned external consultant to conduct independent

evaluation of the project performance. The post midterm review (MTR) assessed and measured project achievements in relation to the project logframe expected results. The main users of the external evaluation report were ICRAF, IGAD and EU, TBSC, project partners including primary beneficiaries and governments of Kenya and Somalia. The MTR report findings revealed progressive achievement against main expected results at post midterm stage of the action. Insecurity was identified as the main challenge to the action progress. The report provided recommendations to improve the action implementation. The MTR report was disseminated to the action TBSC and CBSDP stakeholders for endorsement. ICRAF transmitted the report to all stakeholders after validation. Download the report here:

<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/outputs/ICRAF%20IGAD%20BMP%20MTR%20Final%20Report%20-2017.pdf>

2.11. Lessons Learned from the Action, utilized and disseminated

This section highlight some of the key lessons learned from the action and how these lessons were utilized and disseminated following ICRAF and partners four years experiences implementing IGAD-BMP action. It is envisaged that some of the lessons will be useful for successful design and implementation of similar biodiversity projects in future. However. The lessons highlighted in Table 11 are not exhaustive.



Background photo: Elephant, one of many wildlife species at the conservancy in Isiolo-Kenya. Below photos (Left and Right) Somalia Minister, Hon. Mohamed Yusuf Omar (in Grey shirt & other Somalia delegates meet local community members during cross border biodiversity learning ex-change tour to community's managed Namunyak and Waste gate conservancies in Isiolo. Photos: Nyongesa JM/ICRAF, 2016

Table 11: Highlights of Lessons Learned, utilized and disseminated

Theme description	Lessons Learned	Utilization	Dissemination	Recommendations
Natural Resource Management	Biodiversity and socio-economic studies were found important to provide information on biodiversity to motivate conservation of socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes to sustain production of biodiversity goods and services which support community socio-economic-cultural development	Utilized by the project to support sustainable biodiversity conservation interventions, and development plans by stakeholders including government	Through training, awareness creation and reports submitted to relevant authorities such as government, conservation and development agencies	To enhance biodiversity conservation on scale, ecosystem approach which provides for integrated Management of land, water and living resources is recommended. Ecosystem framework promotes equitable conservation of natural resources to sustain productive land and seascapes
Ecosystem goods and services	Promotion of alternative sustainable livelihoods interventions that address poverty motivated local communities to support biodiversity conservation practices	Development of biodiversity based value chain products	Through training, support and establishment of value chain demonstration sites, farmer-farmer exchange tours and field days	Diversification of biodiversity product value chains and involving more local community members adjacent to protected areas
Capacity building	Building institutional capacity improved awareness on biodiversity loss and influenced communities to participate and adopt biodiversity conservation and livelihood interventions	Through awareness creation/sensitization, cross border exchange learning and experience sharing.	Disseminated through training, conferences and workshops, reports, publications including project communication products	Conservation and development agencies including government stakeholders to target more biodiversity dependent communities around PAs for frequent capacity building
Cross border management of NRM	Management of transboundary shared resources can be complex without cross border management plans. However, experience and lesson sharing through cross border exchanges and improved institutional capacities was successful approach to strengthen transboundary land/seascapes biodiversity conservation	Development of biodiversity management plans, biodiversity curriculum to improve cross border biodiversity knowledge exchange.	Disseminated through reports, cross border exchanges and learning sessions including stakeholders from research and learning institutions, local communities and government agencies	Integration of indigenous knowledge with modern science and formalize cross border stakeholder networking to improve trans-boundary NRM collaboration
Stakeholders engagement	Involving local multi-stakeholders including local communities in joint action implementation contributed to	Associate partnerships and collaboration in joint activity implementation	Through joint stakeholder workshops, trainings/ meetings, sub-contracts commissioning	Strengthen private public partnership networks to increase participation and sustainability of

Theme description	Lessons Learned	Utilization	Dissemination	Recommendations
	achievement of expected results and strengthened collaboration among partners		partners to support implementation of specific activities,	biodiversity conservation interventions
Environmental Education	Inclusion of biodiversity in learning institutions was identified to have potential to contribute to NRM and biodiversity conservation	Involving students in schools to participate in biodiversity actions. Development of curriculum for learning and research institutions	Disseminated through establishment of biodiversity demonstration sites in schools, involving students in public biodiversity forums, cross border learning exchanges for research and training institutions	Inclusion of biodiversity in learning institutions curriculum, promote conservation clubs in schools
Political Instability/tension	Insecurity, political instability and lack or weak governance/ institutions weaken cross border cooperation in NRM and biodiversity conservation.	Involvement of local authorities/administration in the insecure areas to support activity implementation	Participatory stakeholder networking including local and national leaders participation in the project,	Engage local and national leaders/authorities' participation in the project. They can influence successful community mobilization, planning and adoption of the project interventions. Selection of safe sites during project design to ensure successful activity implementation
Policy support in biodiversity conservation	Involvement of policy/decision makers in the project activities influenced improved participation in ecosystem management and biodiversity conservation at national and regional level	Engagement of government agencies in the project (National and central government), Lamu Spatial Planning process, development plans for PAs (CDMP, Plan for Laga Badana Bush Bushle)	Disseminated through meetings; Transboundary steering committees, TAC and PSC meetings, regional biodiversity policies, policy briefs, management plans/reports	Strengthen enforcement of NRM/biodiversity related policies and participation of local communities in policy making process

3.0. Partners and other co-operation

3.1. Assessment of Relationship between the formal partner of the Action

The associate partners and identified contractors were commissioned to support implementation of specific activities. ICRAF maintained good relationship with the formal partners, contractors and primary beneficiaries. The cordial relationship contributed to fast tracking activity implementation to achieve recorded results. Table 12 show the list of formal associate partners engaged in the action (those who had signed partnership statement in the action)

Table 12: Formal partners of the action

Sno.	Partner	Remarks
1.	NMK	State corporation, manages Museums, sites and monuments in Kenya. Expertise include biodiversity research and conservation (among others). Engaged in Institutional support to planning action in Kenya
2.	IUCN	Global INGO with wide range of expertise including economic development and nature conservation. Not engaged in the action/activities
3.	KWS	State corporation, mandated to conserve and manage wildlife resources in PAs in Kenya. Supported NRT coast in development of Hanshak Nyongoro community based CDMP- LUP (Activity 4 - <i>Institutional support to PA planning and management</i>) and Institutional capacity building on biodiversity conservation specifically awareness creation on KWS Management Act, 2013(Activity 10 - <i>Biodiversity conservation capacity building</i>)
4.	NEMA	Coordinates and supervise environmental matters in Kenya. Provided technical and policy guidance support. Engaged as BMP NFP ministry in Kenya
5.	Badhaade District Authority	Local government authority in Jubbaland (Somalia).In collaboration with Jubbaland administration supported in community mobilization
6.	KFS	Corporate government/state agency, mandated to develop, manage, conserve and rationalize forest resources utilization in Kenya. Supported Forestry and agro-forestry program activities in Lamu-Kenya
7.	NRT Coast	Community led NGO, support and empower local communities in NRM, and promote conservation related enterprises. Commissioned in action community based Institutional support to PA planning and management. Developed CDMP and COMMS
8.	CORDIO	Non-profit research organization. Conducts biodiversity assessment for the coastal marine areas. Supported Marine Biodiversity assessment in Lamu-Kenya
9.	RAAS	Commissioned to Pilot RWH interventions Somalia
10.	Lamu County Authority/ Commissioner's office	One of the Coastal Counties/local governments in Kenya. Supported in provision of security advice and coordination of County government units
11.	KARI	One of Kenya government research institutes with research programmes in different fields including agriculture and livestock. Not engaged in the action
12.	Ministry of Natural Resources- Somalia	One of the National government Ministries in Kenya. Engaged in the project at federal level. Ministry of Range, fisheries and livestock later become the BMP NFP ministry for Somalia

3.2. Partnership after the Action

After the action, ICRAF will maintain informal relationships with most of the associate partners. KWS is Kenya government agency and will continue providing technical support in collaboration with NRT

during CDMP implementation phase and guide on Wildlife issues. NEMA is responsible for environmental legislation and management in Kenya and will be consulted on technical and policy guidance support for action activities when required. KFS will continue supporting forestry and agro-forestry interventions. ICRAF will collaborate in future engagements with conservation and research institutions; IUCN, KARI and CORDIO. Relationship and engagement with relevant government authorities will be maintained to support ICRAF-BMP implemented projects.

3.3. Relationship with state authorities in the Action countries

ICRAF progressively build good relationship with state authorities in Kenya and Somalia during the action period. In Somalia, ICRAF related with authorities at Federal and regional levels. Frequent ministerial restructuring and high staff turn-over (those involved in IGAD BMP project) in Somalia was a challenge to the action. However, ICRAF clarified the IGAD BMP project implementation conceptual framework and role of the government to new officer's whenever such restructuring and staff turnover occurred. The Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range was the focal point ministry on BMP in Somalia at federal/central government level. In Jubbaland administration, ICRAF collaborated with Ministry of Energy, Environment and Mineral Resources and Ministry of Environment and tourism at regional level. In Kenya ICRAF had good working relationship with central government; NEMA (BMP-NFP), Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, KFS and NMK. At County level, ICRAF related with Lamu County spatial planning unit under Ministry of lands and water, Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Fisheries and Livestock, Education youth and gender, Ministry of Trade and Tourism and County commissioner's office (on security matters and coordination of county government units) and NMK-Lamu. Relationship with state authorities contributed to successful implementation of the activities to realize the action results.

3.4. Relationship with other organizations involved in implementing the action

The project delayed to take-off during the first year which affected relationship between ICRAF and partners. The project picked-up from second year fast-tracking on delayed activities to recover lost time and constantly engaged partners and beneficiaries. The project turn-around improved ICRAF-Partners and beneficiaries relationship. By fourth year, ICRAF had built strong reliable relationship and secured trust and confidence with partners. Commissioned associate partners and contractors were facilitated to support implementation of selected activities. ICRAF had cordial relationship with final beneficiaries identified in the action contract including; Local communities and institutions, NGOs, local government, biodiversity managers and experts, consultants and policy makers. Table 13 and Table 14 show associate partners and contractors involved in action implementation.

3.4.1. Associate Partners

Table 13: List of contracted associate partners

Sno.	Partners/Consultant	Link to LFI	Description of Activity Supported	Activity status
1.	ANAFE	1.3	Strengthened cross border cooperation (research & training exchange)	Complete
2.		1.3	Cross border biodiversity based curriculum development	Complete
3.	CABI	1.4	Assess status of Invasive species Kenya	Complete
4.	CORDIO	2.1	Marine biodiversity assessment Kenya;	Complete
5.	KFS	1.6a, 1.6b,1.7	Forestry and agro-forestry program-Kenya	Complete*
6.	NMK	2. 2, 2. 3	Institutional support to planning- PLUP-Kenya;	Conducted 1 LUP training,
7.	NRT-Coast	2.5b	Support protected area management: Develop 1 CDMP & COMMS	Complete
8.	RAAS	1.6a	Pilot RWH interventions Somalia	Complete

*To continue after action

3.4.2. Sub-Contractors

Table 14: List of sub-contractors/consultants

Sno.	Partners/Consultants	Related LFI	Activity Description	Activity status
1.	Dr. Osman Gedow	2.1	Land and seascape Biodiversity assessment and information-Somalia	Complete
2.	Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim	2.5a	Develop a plan & road map for development of PA in Laga Badana area-Somalia	Complete
3.	Dr. Mordecai Ogada-CSA	2.1	Biodiversity assessment; Landscape assessment and information-Witu Kenya	Complete
4.	Monicah Njeri Nyang	Activity 12*	Mid-term review	Complete
5.	IRDO	2.6, 1.6a ¹⁰ , 1.5 ¹¹	Awareness creation on NRM, RWH and Value chain development in Burgabo-Somalia	Complete
6.	SCRS	2.6 ¹² , 1.6a, 1.5	Awareness creation on NRM, RWH and Value chain development in Ras kamboni-Somalia	Complete

* Activity 12 *Monitoring and evaluation* is not linked to specific LFI

3.4.3. Final beneficiaries and target groups

ICRAF worked with final beneficiaries identified in the BMP action including Policy makers, biodiversity managers and experts, local communities, civil society, NGO's, educators and national government. These beneficiaries were engaged at national and local levels as final beneficiaries of the

¹⁰ Objective 2: Pilot RWH and water catchment improvement interventions. Linked to Project Activity 7 "Forestry, Agroforestry and Rainwater Harvesting Programme for Re-greening the Environment" Focus on RWH component

¹¹ Objective 3: Support development of value chains which are based on biodiversity related ecosystem services and goods with focus on Honey value chain. Linked to Project Activity 6 "Biodiversity related ecosystem goods and services value chains",

¹² Objective 1: Mobilization of community for awareness creation on Natural Resource Management (NRM). Linked to Project Activity 10 "Biodiversity conservation capacity building"

project. Relationship with final beneficiaries improved over time during the action phase and by fourth year, ICRAF and beneficiaries relationship had been strengthened. Beneficiaries recognized the action potential to improve capacity in biodiversity conservation and livelihood and recommended for the need for the actions second phase to scale-up successful interventions. Tangible field interventions were in particular on demand for replication by local communities.

3.4.4. Other third parties

ICRAF developed strong networking relationship with other parties involved in the action. Frequent communication/and consultation with the donor was sustained during the action period. Private companies providing goods and services were important to support project activities and ICRAF strengthened good relationship with such parties whenever they were engaged in the action. In Kenya, joint institutional cooperation and relationship was maintained with other parties including site specific community based organizations, government agencies such as Lamu County, Lamu spatial planning unit, World Wildlife Fund, LCT, NRT, Lamu county Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation, Fisheries and Livestock, Education and youth and gender, NEMA, In Somalia, ICRAF related with the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range and the Jubbaland administration Ministries of Energy, Environment and Mineral Resources Ministry of Environment and tourism and development/consultant firms (IRDO and SCRS).

3.5. Synergies with other actions

A network of implementing partners was developed creating links and synergies between BMP activities with other actions. Some of the synergies developed are highlighted below:

- Links and synergy between private sector and BMP actions created through supplies of equipment/infrastructure and services for specific BMP activities. Local community linkages were created through various action linked to different LFI outputs that involved and supported communities' livelihoods and capacity development.
- **Activity 1:** CABI conducted survey and delivered the assessment report for Witu area. CABI works on invasive species as one of their flagship areas of focus to develop mechanisms to mitigate the invasive species threat to ecosystems, habitats and related biodiversity
- **Output 1.3:** Jointly implemented by ICRAF and ANAFE. The activity is related with ANAFE's training programmes in Agriculture, Agroforestry, Forestry and Natural Resources within African research and training institutions.
- **Output 1.4:** Implemented by ICRAF reference to information from Global Forest Watch (GFW) and Fire Information Resource Management System (FIRMS) active fire data. The GFW is an open-source web application which monitor global forests and an initiative of the [World Resources Institute](#) (WRI). The FIRMS disseminates frequent fire data which was important for output 1.4
- **Output 1.5:** Linked with Techno serve, Equity bank and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock activities in supporting promotion and development of sustainable agricultural value chain practices. Other organizations (IRDO and SCRS) were contracted to implement selected BMP activities creating synergy with this organizations' activities. IRDO is non-profit humanitarian organization with mandate and experience implementing projects related to livelihood and biodiversity conservation and community capacity building. SCRS offers developmental and humanitarian emergency services and has expertise in Livelihood agriculture, ecology, environment, biodiversity conservation, climate change, food security, and natural resources management.

- **Outputs 1.6a/b and 1.7:** is linked to KFS mandate to develop, conserve and manage Kenya's forest resources under Forest conservation and management Act, Laws of Kenya. ICRAF BMP and KFS interventions created this synergy.
- **Output 2.1:** CORDIO conducted IGAD BMP biodiversity assessment for the coastal marine area which relates and creates synergy with CORDIO's goals of conducting research on coastal and ocean ecosystems and socioeconomic research to contribute to biodiversity conservation for livelihood enhancement. Osman Gedo (SWNHS) conducted marine and terrestrial biodiversity assessment for Somalia. The assessment study links with Somali Wildlife and Natural History Society (SWNHS) vision "*Somalia's environment and Biological resources are conserved wisely and continue to serve the livelihood of current and future generation*", which is relevant to BMP action objectives.
- **Output 2.2/2.3:** The BMP project supported Lamu County Spatial LUP process and strengthened synergy with Lamu County spatial planning unit. The LUP process was supported by other stakeholders including WWF (International conservation INGO) which further strengthened ICRAF networking and synergy with other conservation organizations
- **Output 2.4:** The BMP action created synergy with community managed conservancies supported by NRT in Nanyuki and Mpala Research Centre in Kenya through cross border exchange visits to learn and share experiences in collaborative biodiversity management. Namunyak and Waste gate conservancies are endowed with rich biodiversity (flora and fauna) which communities conserve to support their livelihood. Mpala research centre integrated activities focus on livestock/cattle ranching, wildlife, research, benefit to the surrounding communities livelihoods and conservation educational outreach programs as the biodiversity conservation activities related to BMP project.
- **Output 2.5a:** In Somalia, the action created links with the Ministry of Range, fisheries and livestock (BMP NFP) and Jubbaland Ministries of Mining, Energy and Minerals and Ministry of Environment and tourism.
- **Output 2.5b:** NRT-coast was contracted to develop CDMP and COMMS for Hanshak Nyongoro conservancy in Kenya. NRT is a community led NGO. Its mission is to *develop resilient community conservancies, which transform people's lives, secure peace and conserve natural resources* which created synergy with BMP purpose of conservation and sustainable management of the ecosystems aimed to contribute to poverty reduction and social and economic wellbeing improvement.
- **Output 2.6:** ICRAF collaborated with KWS to train and create awareness on KWS management Act, 2013 opportunities for community based biodiversity conservation and management. The action build synergy with BMP conservation objective. KWS within its key mandate enhance community participation in the conservation and management of wildlife through the Act.

3.6. Previous EU grants aimed at the same target group

World Agroforestry Centre-ICRAF did not received EU grants previously towards strengthening the same target group. Following successful implementation of BMP action, ICRAF recommends for funding the action second phase to scale up the interventions initiated under phase one.

3.7. Evaluation of cooperation with the services of the contracting authority

ICRAF related well with the contracting authority, Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD). ICRAF maintained constant communication and consultation with IGAD. IGAD co-operated with ICRAF through the action period providing guidance to improve on activity implementation and ensure delivery on expected results. The contracting authority provided services required during

implementation period including; contract finance to pre-finance and facilitate the action, advice on the progress of the project as member of TBSC, involving ICRAF in Technical Advisory Committee(TAC) and Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, regional activities including training and biodiversity policy related actions.

4. Visibility

Visibility of EU contribution was ensured through action communication strategy by acknowledging EU funding support through communication products; posters, publications, branding demonstration sites/ signage's , Brochures, media coverage, meetings, workshops, conferences, field activities (public forums, trainings, field days, exchange visits); project website, reports, interaction with partners and relevant stakeholders. Other forms of project documents recognized including publications (technical brief, working papers, biodiversity training manuals/guidelines, and a biodiversity based value chain book). The EU/IGAD/ICRAF and relevant partner's' logos were included in project documents to recognize EU and partners contribution.



Photo: Nyongesa JM, 2015



Signage for HVC demonstration sites. Photo: Muriithi, 2016

ICRAF has no objection on EU publishing the results of the action on the Europe Aid website including all interim reports and this final narrative report. Such publication will improve EU-IGAB BMP action visibility and serve as lessons learning platform.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The cross border coastal areas between Kenya and Somalia have ecosystems rich in biodiversity that indigenous communities depend on for their livelihood. The local economy contributes to regional and global economic development. However, increasing human population is equally increasing the demand for ecosystem goods and services along the Kenya-Somalia coastal areas leading to unsustainable exploitation of the diverse flora, fauna and their physical surroundings. Degradation of biodiversity and its habitats is exacerbated by climate change, low institutional and local community capacity in biodiversity knowledge and management, insecurity, political/governance instability, development plans without biodiversity considerations and weak natural resource policy enforcement. The IGAD

BMP Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush land and seascape project funded by EC was implemented by ICRAF for four years (November, 2013-November, 2017) to conserve biodiversity and improve local communities livelihood along Kenya-Somalia cross border coastal areas. ICRAF worked with different partners at local and national levels in Kenya and Somalia. Developing biodiversity based value chains that support local communities livelihood and poverty reduction, capacity building and cross border action exchange for stakeholders on biodiversity conservation and engagement of policy makers in the action motivated the action beneficiaries to participate in biodiversity conservation activities. Following successful implementation of the action, experiences and lessons learned, the following are non-exhaustive recommendations to the action stakeholders to;

- Consider funding the second phase of the action through ecosystem approach to scale-up successful interventions piloted during the first phase. This will improve biodiversity conservation and sustain livelihoods of local communities on scale at ecosystem level,
- Improve on biodiversity policy enforcement and awareness creation among local communities,
- Support promotion and scale-up of alternative biodiversity based values chains that contribute to income generation and food security to sustain community's wellbeing to influence more communities living around PAs to value and conserve biodiversity,
- Promote biodiversity knowledge in learning and research institutions. This will impart biodiversity management skills and knowledge to young future stewards of natural resources and
- Consider external risks including insecurity in the design of future biodiversity management programmes. This will inform on identification and selection of project sites where interventions could be implemented to achieve expected results, enhance ownership and sustainability beyond action period.

Signature

Name of the contact person for the action: Dr. Anthony Simons

Signature:

Location: Nairobi, Kenya

Date report Due: May 8th, 2018

Date report sent: May 4th, 2018

6. Appendices

Annex 1: Selected list of outputs delivered till end of NCE Phase, November 4, 2017-May 4, 2018

Activity	Responsible	Title of the Report	Hyperlink to report
1.1 Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform for Biodiversity Management established for coastal zone by Q4 2015 and regular meetings thereafter	ICRAF	Cross Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform Meetings Report (April 23-24, 2018)	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ExoLg16UCtUr3dvoFTmOg7_RoLe8vxBx/view?usp=sharing
1.3 Fourteen researchers exchanged btw Somalia and Kenya to build capacity for biodiversity conservation and NRM by Q4_2017	ICRAF, ANAFE	Curriculum Guide on Cross border Biodiversity	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17972.pdf http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/curriculum-guide-cross-border-biodiversity
	ICRAF, ANAFE	A review of best practice in the Horn of Africa with biodiversity based value chain development for pro-poor biodiversity conservation	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/publication/review-best-practices-selected-biodiversity-based-value-chains-promotes-pro-poor http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17959.pdf
1.4. Biodiversity loss and drivers better understood in the demo sites and solutions communicated to decision makers, by Q4_2017	ICRAF	Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya-Somalia cross border area	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/output/trendsdriivers-change-and-possible-solutions-address-deforestation-and-loss-forest-habitat
1.8 Communication strategy aligned with project objectives drafted by ICRAF by Q4 2014. At least 5 packages of communication, educational and advocacy materials distributed to relevant stakeholders between Q2-Q4 2015	ICRAF	Second issue of the IGAD BMP newsletter	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1i9hmNhcb4fwkIyCEVU2RJPEPSnXmQZkZ/view?usp=sharing
		Paper Probabilistic Assessment of Investment Options in Honey Value Chains in Lamu County, Kenya	https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fams.2018.00006/full
2.1 Biodiversity and socio-economic information collected, compiled and shared with stakeholders by Q4 2015	Dr. Mordecai Ogada (CSA)	Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16172.pdf
2.4 Two (2) cross border ex-change visits (240 person days) are organized to strengthen the skills of stakeholders from the selected demonstration sites in collaborative biodiversity management by Q4_2015.	ICRAF	Report of the Cross Border Exchange Visit to Kipepeo Project, Gede Ruins in Malindi-Kenya, April 23, 2018.	https://drive.google.com/file/d/17gARibe8kwJMxz0uynXX8mn0cSzVIGvB/view?usp=sharing

Annex 2: List of outputs delivered till end of year Three (4th November 2015 – 4th November 2016)

Activity	Responsible	Title of the Report	Hyperlink to report
1.1 Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform for Biodiversity Management established for coastal zone by Q4 2015 and regular meetings thereafter	ICRAF	Cross border stakeholder meetings report	https://www.dropbox.com/s/ehkb5woyeyxd93/Minutes%20of%20the%20second%20cross%20border%20stakeholder%20meetings%20April%2018-19%202016.pdf?dl=0
	ICRAF	Baseline report	https://www.dropbox.com/s/udqbsnhlwmm1nkf/baseline%20report%20bmp%20final.pdf?dl=0
1.3 Fourteen researchers exchanged btw Somalia and Kenya to build capacity for biodiversity conservation and NRM by Q4_2017	ICRAF, ANAFE	Cross Border Research and Training Exchange: Write shop and Excursion (17-27/11/2015)	https://www.dropbox.com/s/143p3qsk41v15e4/Cross%20Border%20Research%20and%20Training%20Exchange%20Write%20shop.pdf?dl=0
	ICRAF, ANAFE	A review of best practice in the Horn of Africa with biodiversity based value chain development for pro-poor biodiversity conservation	https://www.dropbox.com/s/o19yb48vc0581cf/Book%20BBVC%20Draft%20submitted%20for%20external%20review.pdf?dl=0
1.4. Biodiversity loss and drivers better understood in the demo sites and solutions communicated to decision makers, by Q4_2017	ICRAF	Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya-Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0
1.6a Training and support provided on tree planting and management, and rainwater harvesting techniques to at least 1,000 community members by Q4_2015.	ICRAF/KFS	Field Visit report to ICRAF BMP demonstration sites for Agroforestry and rainwater harvesting in Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/yzljhnb59mhctfh/Official%20handing%20over%20of%20support%20material%20to%20beneficiaries%20and%20site%20visit.pdf?dl=0
1.6b At least 500 farmers each plant and manage an average 40 surviving trees on their farms by Q3_2017.	KFS	Tree planting 2016 progress report Witu site	https://www.dropbox.com/s/tho2uihjkqfep0/TREE%20PLANTING%20%20%20REPORT%20ICRAF%20WITU-2016.pdf?dl=0
1.7 Degraded sites in protected areas are enriched or naturally regenerated with at least 60,000 seedlings of indigenous tree species with at least 40% survival by Q3_2017.	KFS	Mapping of degraded sites in Witu Forest Ecosystem (WFE)	https://www.dropbox.com/s/sqq0hjmmss646cf/Mapping%20of%20sites%20for%20natural%20regeneration%20and%20enrichment%20planting.pdf?dl=0
2.1 Biodiversity and socio-economic information collected, compiled and shared with stakeholders by Q4 2015	CORDIO	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
	Dr. Osman Amir Gedow: Somali Wildlife and Natural History Society (SWNHS)	Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes of the proposed Laga Badana National Park and surrounding areas, Jubaland, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/q0fstf5lo1n3whn/Biodiversity%20assessment%20Somalia.pdf?dl=0
	Dr. Mordecai Ogada (CSA)	Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2ebudonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%20C%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0

Activity	Responsible	Title of the Report	Hyperlink to report
	Linda Mbeu	An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
	Dr. Arne Witt (CABI)	Invasive species in Witu demonstration site, their environmental and social impacts on livelihoods and approaches to manage the invasive species	https://www.dropbox.com/s/fni9nnqkb26cm4g/invasive%20species%20assessment-final.pdf?dl=0
2.4 Two (2) cross border ex-change visits (240 person days) are organized to strengthen the skills of stakeholders from the selected demonstration sites in collaborative biodiversity management by Q4_2015.	ICRAF, ANAFE	Cross Border Exchange Visit to Strengthen Capacity of Stakeholders on Collaborative Biodiversity Management-Report	https://www.dropbox.com/s/2sqfvg6aurdejo/CROSS%20BORDER%20EXCHANGE%20VISIT%20TO%20STRENGTHEN%20CAPACITY%20ON%20CBM%20%20NOV%20202015.pdf?dl=0
	ICRAF	Report of the cross border study tour to northern range lands trust conservancies –Isiolo- Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/0qpyvbiz80of7p7/Cross%20Border%20exchange%20visit%20to%20strengthen%20capacity%20on%20cross%20border%20collaboration.pdf?dl=0
2.5a Plan for establishment of a management system for Laga Badana Bush Bushle Reserve prepared and submitted to Somali authorities for approval by Q3_2017	Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim	Workshop report: Vision and Road Map for the Establishment of a Protected Area in the Lag Badana, Badhadhe, Lower Jubba, Jubbaland, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/f686tp7j4bggtoy/Somalia%20Workshop%20Report%2016-17%20Nov%202015.pdf?dl=0
	Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim	Vision and Road Map for the Establishment of a Protected Area in the Lag Badana, Badhadhe, Lower Jubba, Jubbaland, Somali	https://www.dropbox.com/s/v8f52z98qzgd9t1/Final%20Report%20Vision%20and%20road%20map%20for%20establishment%20of%20a%20protected%20area-%20somalia.pdf?dl=0
2.5b One Management Plan for the Awer Conservancy in Kenya prepared and submitted for approval to relevant government agencies by Q3_2016.	NRT	CDMP progress report (August-Nov 2015)	https://www.dropbox.com/s/fd6i32g6cmlgao4/CDMP%20Progress%20Report.%202016.docx?dl=0
	NRT	CDMP Validation meeting report (27/07/ 2016)	https://www.dropbox.com/s/zsx6gos85d9j1wh/Hanshak%20CDMP%20validation%20meeting%20%20report.docx?dl=0
2.6 Six (6) training sessions on integrating biodiversity conservation & use at land-scape scale into LUP for an average of 20 people / session from local governments, communities, CSOs, NGOs & PA managers carried out by Q2_2015.	KWS, ICRAF	Training and public sensitization meeting report (17-22/03/ 2016)	https://www.dropbox.com/s/auyr3oxi44znzms/Training%20of%20beneficiaries%20on%20the%20provision%20of%20the%20recent%20WCMA%20act%202013.pdf?dl=0
	KWS, ICRAF, CWCCC	Opportunities for community based biodiversity conservation and management in Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/e5abhyuoak41c6c/final%20doc%20OpportunitiesCBBiodiversityWCMA2013_14Sep2016.docx?dl=0

Annex 3: List of reports delivered/submitted to relevant Authorities till end of year Three (4th November 2015 – 4th November 2016)

Sno.	Relevant Authorities	Contacts	Report title	Link to the Report
1.	National authority- Ministry Livestock, Forest and Range	H.E. Said Hussein Iid Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range led by E-mail: saidciid@gmail.com Cc Hashi Osman National Focal Point hashi141@hotmail.com Mohamed Ali Mohamed Baalade1@hotmail.com	Vision and road map for establishment of a protected area in Laga Badana, lower juba, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/jnz8gzea1gvi2eo/Final%20Report%20Vision%20and%20road%20map%20for%20establishment%20of%20a%20protected%20area-%20somalia.docx?dl=0
			Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes of the proposed Laga Badana National Park and surrounding areas, Jubaland, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/q0fstf5lo1n3whn/Biodiversity%20assessment%20Somalia.pdf?dl=0
2.	Local Authority- Ministry of Water, Energy, & Mineral Resources	Hon. Yusuf Mohamed Minister of Water, Energy, & Mineral Resources Jubbaland State of Somalia, Email: Dalacada18@hotmail.com	Vision and road map for establishment of a protected area in Laga Badana, lower juba, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/jnz8gzea1gvi2eo/Final%20Report%20Vision%20and%20road%20map%20for%20establishment%20of%20a%20protected%20area-%20somalia.docx?dl=0
			Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes of the proposed Laga Badana National Park and surrounding areas, Jubaland, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/q0fstf5lo1n3whn/Biodiversity%20assessment%20Somalia.pdf?dl=0
3.	Ministry of Environment and tourism	Hon. Ahmed Abdihafid Mohamed Ministry of Environment and tourism Email: Bulshoenv@gmail.com	Vision and road map for establishment of a protected area in Laga Badana, lower juba, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/jnz8gzea1gvi2eo/Final%20Report%20Vision%20and%20road%20map%20for%20establishment%20of%20a%20protected%20area-%20somalia.docx?dl=0
			Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes of the proposed Laga Badana National Park and surrounding areas, Jubaland, Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/q0fstf5lo1n3whn/Biodiversity%20assessment%20Somalia.pdf?dl=0
4.	National Museum of Kenya	Dr. Mzalendo Kibunjia - <i>Director General</i> National Museum of Kenya EMAIL: dg@museums.or.ke CC Dorothy Wanja dorothyningi@yahoo.com/dnyingim@museums.or.ke	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkjfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
			Assessment of invasive species, its impacts and management in Witu, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/uhajd4jwb20bx2y/invasive%20species%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
			An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
			Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2eбудonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0
			Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0
5.	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)	Prof. James M. Njiru Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) Email: director@kmfri.co.ke	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkjfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0

Sno.	Relevant Authorities	Contacts	Report title	Link to the Report
6.	Lamu county government	Hon. Samia Omar Bwana, CEC for forest, wildlife and natural resources Email: samiabwana@gmail.com Cc Micah Githuka githukanganga59@gmail.com	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
			Assessment of invasive species, its impacts and management in Witu, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/fni9nnqkb26cm4g/invasive%20species%20assessment-final.pdf?dl=0
			An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
			Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2ebeudonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%2C%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0
			Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0
7.	Lamu county government unit-planning unit	Hon Amina Rashid CEC for Lands EMAIL: Armasud3@yahoo.co.uk lamucountygovernment@yahoo.com Eric Randu erandu77@gmail.com	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
			Assessment of invasive species, its impacts and management in Witu, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/fni9nnqkb26cm4g/invasive%20species%20assessment-final.pdf?dl=0
			An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
			Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2ebeudonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%2C%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0
			Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0
8.	Kenya Wildlife Service-KWS	Mr. Apollo Kariuki, Acting head of Planning and Environmental Compliance, KWS, Email: apollok@kws.go.ke	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
			Assessment of invasive species, its impacts and management in Witu, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/fni9nnqkb26cm4g/invasive%20species%20assessment-final.pdf?dl=0
			An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
			Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2ebeudonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%2C%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0
			Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0
9.	Kenya Forest Service-KFS	Mr. Emilio N. Mugo Director Kenya Forest Service	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0

Sno.	Relevant Authorities	Contacts	Report title	Link to the Report
		Email: enmugo@kenyaforestservice.org	Assessment of invasive species, its impacts and management in Witu, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/fni9nnqkb26cm4g/invasive%20species%20assessment-final.pdf?dl=0
		Cc Njoroge Chege njorogec6@gmail.com	An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
		George Wara georgewara@yahoo.com	Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2ebeudonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%2C%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0
			Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0
10.	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources -IUCN	Leo Niskanen, Technical Coordinator - Conservation Areas & Species Diversity leo.niskanen@iucn.org	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkjfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
			An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
			Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2ebeudonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%2C%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0
			Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0
11.	Intergovernmental Authority on Development - IGAD	Debalkew Berhe Project Manager, Environment Protection IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa debalkew.berhe@igad.int cc Dr. Serge Darroze Technical Assistance Team Leader (NIRAS) Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa serge.darroze@igad.int	Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities	https://www.dropbox.com/s/manaxjp3yzbkjfv/Marine%20biodiversity%20assessment.pdf?dl=0
			Assessment of invasive species, its impacts and management in Witu, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/fni9nnqkb26cm4g/invasive%20species%20assessment-final.pdf?dl=0
			An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/9o7bjs72r9qc3vf/ecosystem%20service%20perspective%20on%20benefits%20of%20biodiversity.pdf?dl=0
			Biodiversity assessment of Witu forest terrestrial landscape Lamu county, Kenya	https://www.dropbox.com/s/i31jyt2ebeudonx/Terrestrial%20biodiversity%20assessment-%20lamu%2C%20Kenya.pdf?dl=0
			Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya - Somalia cross border area	https://www.dropbox.com/s/agsgv9xocv16d6p/HABITAT%20LOSS%20Systematic%20aerial%20survey%20RS%20imagery%20to%20show%20change%20of%20land%20cover.pdf?dl=0

Annex 4: List of outputs delivered till end of year Two (4th November 2014 – 4th November 2015)

Activity	Organization	Title of the Report	Hyperlink	Remarks
1.1 Cross-Border Stakeholder Dialogue Platform for Biodiv Mgt established for coastal zone by Q4 2015 and regular meetings thereafter	ICRAF	Cross border and trans boundary meeting	https://www.dropbox.com/s/yztga87bgvlyd70/CBSDP%20and%20BSC%20meetings-July%20%202015....pdf?dl=0	Second was meeting planned for second quarter 2016
1.3 Fourteen researchers exchanged btw Somalia and Kenya to build capacity for biodiversity conservation and NRM by Q4_2017	ANAFE/ ICRAF	Cross border exchange workshop Write shop and excursion	https://www.dropbox.com/s/qeeg8judleju036/Cross%20Border%20Exchange%20workshop%2C%20Oct%201%20and%202%2C%202015.pdf?dl=0 https://www.dropbox.com/s/vo5h9ld8g2s82il/Write%20shop%20and%20excursion%20report%2C%20Nov%2016th%20to%2027th%2C%202015.pdf?dl=0	BBVC report under review
1.4. Biodiversity loss and drivers better understood in the demo sites and solutions communicated to decision makers, by Q4_2017	ICRAF			Initiated
1.5 200 people trained and supported in natural resource Value Chains (VC) by Q4_2015	ICRAF	Honey value chain training workshop	https://www.dropbox.com/s/jodke41cca5hcmb/Honey%20Value%20Chain%20Training%20workshop%2C%20May%202015.pdf?dl=0	Completed
1.8 Communication strategy drafted, at least 5 communication packages distributed to relevant stakeholders	ICRAF	Communication strategy and workplan Public event	https://www.dropbox.com/s/7nmffbs41ptxxa/communication%20strategy%20and%20work%20plan.pdf?dl=0 https://www.dropbox.com/s/owmme1hx8938yzm/Public%20event%20%20report%2022nd%20July%202015.pdf?dl=0	The communication strategy was sent to IGAD for review.
2.1 Biodiversity and socio-economic information collected, compiled and shared with stakeholders by Q4 2015	CORDIO	Interim report; marine habitat Lamu-kiunga	https://www.dropbox.com/s/3m3ku30mz4rsg3l/Interim%20report-CORDIO%20%20marine%20habitats%20Lamu-Kiunga.pdf?dl=0	Not complete
	Dr. Osman Gedow (Consultant)	Biodiversity assessment Laga Badana	https://www.dropbox.com/s/6dt83110716xxho/Interim%20%20Report%20Biodiversity%20assessment%20in%20Somalia%2C%20Dr.%20Osman%20Gedow.pdf?dl=0	Not complete
	Mordecai Ogada CSA (Consultant)	Inception report; biodiversity assessment of Witu forest demonstration site	https://www.dropbox.com/s/zn0zwwc3x7rutg/Inception%20Report%2C%20Biodiversity%20assessment%20witu%20forest%20demonstration%20site.pdf?dl=0	Not complete
2.5a Plan for establishment of a management system for Laga Badana Bush Bushle Reserve prepared and submitted to Somali authorities for approval by Q3_2017	Mohamed Ibrahim (Consultant)	Progress report Somalia	https://www.dropbox.com/s/ukr47w04ot7umag/Laga%20Badana%20Ovision%20Progress%20Report%20July%202015-Dr.%20Mohamed.pdf?dl=0	Activity completed, final report under review
		Workshop report	https://www.dropbox.com/s/f686tp7j4bgtoy/Somalia%20Workshop%20Report%2016-17%20Nov%202015.pdf?dl=0	

Annex 5: List of Publications

1. Temu A B, Kasolo W K, Mowo J, Koech G. 2017. [Curriculum guide on cross-border biodiversity.](http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17972.pdf) .
<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17972.pdf>
2. Gedow A O, De Leeuw J, Koech G. 2017. Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial and marine landscapes of the proposed Laga Badana National Park and surrounding areas, Jubaland, Somalia.. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16174.PDF>,
<http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16174> .PDF Download PDF
3. Mbeyu L, De Leeuw J, Koech G, Nyongesa J. 2017. [An ecosystem service perspective on benefits that people derive from biodiversity of coastal forests in Lamu County, Kenya.](http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16214.PDF) . <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16214.PDF> Download PDF
4. de Leeuw J, Carsan S, Koech G, Yaye A, Josephat N. 2017. [A review of best practices for selected biodiversity-based value chains that promotes pro-poor conservation in the Horn of Africa.](http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17959.pdf) . <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17959.pdf>
5. Ogada M, Koech G, Nyongesa J. 2017. [Assessment of the biodiversity in terrestrial landscapes of the Witu protected area and surroundings in Lamu County, Kenya.](http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16172.PDF) . <http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16172.PDF> , <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/WP16172.pdf>
6. Ibrahim M, Koech G, De Leeuw J, 2016. Vision and road map for establishment of a protected area in Lag Badana, Lower Jubba, Somalia. Working paper no 236. Nairobi, World Agroforestry Centre. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16127.PDF>
7. Osuka K, Melita Samoilys M, Mbugua J, de Leeuw J, Obura D. 2016. Marine habitats of the Lamu-Kiunga coast: an assessment of biodiversity value, threats and opportunities. ICRAF Working paper number no. 248 World Agroforestry Centre. DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.5716/WP16167.PDF>
8. Jackline Mutwiri, Grace Koech & Ali Shebwana (2016). Opportunities for Community Based Biodiversity Conservation and Management in Kenya. A manual prepared for the IGAD Biodiversity Management Program <http://outputs.worldagroforestry.org/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=39705>
9. Oduor AR, Mwaringa BN, Karisa EM, Muriithi W, Wafula J. 2015. Honey Value Chain Development, IGAD BMP Technical Brief No 1, ICRAF: Nairobi, Kenya. <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/MN16175.PDF>
10. De Leeuw J, Koech G, Wanjara J, Kihungi L, Okoth S, Ahmed M, Muriithi W, Nyongesa J. and Maimbo M 2018. Trends, drivers of change and possible solutions to address deforestation and loss of forest habitat in the Kenya-cross border area. Nairobi World Agroforestry Centre <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/output/trendsdriers-change-and-possible-solutions-address-deforestation-and-loss-forest-habitat>

Annex 6: The transfers of assets ownership to action beneficiaries

Equipment, and supplies paid for by the budget for the Action distributed among ICRAF local partners and/or the final beneficiaries of the Action. The internal ICRAF staff management meeting held on 9/25/2017 3:17 PM decided on the following items transfer to beneficiaries. The value of most of the items after distribution was less than EUR 5,000 therefore ANNEX IX was completed for one item (Canvas), the cost for the second NRT signed ANNEX IX is in KESH assorted equipment.

1. Project vehicle: to be retained by ICRAF Kenya office,
2. 2 motorcycle: will be transferred to KFS and NMK, 1 (one each) respectively.
3. 17 GPS: will be transferred as follow; KWS (3), NMK (2), County government will receive (2), NRT (7), KFS (2) and ICRAF will retained(1)
4. Furniture in the Lamu BMP field office: will be transferred to Lamu county planning unit

5. 16 Canvas tents: will be retained by NRT
6. 7 computers to be retained by partners and ICRAF staff: NRT (4 Laptops), Lands Spatial Planning (1 Desktop CPU, Monitor and accessories), NMK Nairobi (1 Desktop CPU, Monitor and accessories), NMK Lamu (1 Laptop) and 2 ICRAF staff (2 Laptops),
7. Items used to establish the demonstration sites: will be retained by the beneficiaries (mainly local communities) under their custody

Annex 7: Some proofs of the Transfer of ownership of assets- ANNEX IX

Grant contract identification number: KE-2007-DST-27 I 1424462 N° 6000119458
Title of the Action: Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa - Lot 2 - The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape
Name of Beneficiary: World Agroforestry Centre
Name of Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action:

Sno.	Local Partner of the Action	Final beneficiary of the Action	Quantity of Assets transferred	Description of item (> EUR 5,000)	Date of Purchase	Purchase Cost in EUR	Date of Transfer / Comments
1.	NRT-Coast	NRT-Coast	16	Canvas tents single person 8ft x 6ft	November 03,2015	7,350.11	October 17, 2017. Contractor paid in Kenya Shillings (KES. 890,880)
2.		ICRAF	1	Project Vehicle KX06A103 Model LJ150R-GKMEE. Engine No.5L-6236483	August 04, 2014	24,743.27	ICRA requested to retain project vehicle ownership

The above list was established in order to comply with Articles 2.3 and 7.3 of the General Conditions applicable to EU-financed Grant Contracts for External Actions (Annex II of the Contract). Ownership of each described item has been transferred. The local partners and/or final beneficiaries are in agreement of its content.

Done in _____ on _____.

(Beneficiary)

Name & Position

(Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action no. 1)

Name & Position

(Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action no 2. etc)

Name & Position

ANNEX IX
TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Grant contract identification number: KE-2007-DST-27 I 1424462 N° 6000119458
Title of the Action: Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa - Lot 2 - The Tana-Kipini-LagaBadana Bush Land and Seascape
Name of Beneficiary: World Agroforestry Centre
Name of Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action: Northern Rangeland Trust-Coast (NRT-Coast)

Sno.	Quantity of Assets transferred	Description of item (> EUR 5,000)	Date of Purchase	Purchase Cost in EUR	Date of Transfer / Comments
1.	16	Canvas tents single person 8ft x 6ft	November 03,2015	7,350.11	October 17, 2017. Contractor paid in Kenya Shillings (KES 890,880)
2.					
3.					
4.					
Etc.					

The above list was established in order to comply with Articles 2.3 and 7.3 of the General Conditions applicable to EU-financed Grant Contracts for External Actions (Annex II of the Contract). Ownership of each described item has been transferred. The local partners and/or final beneficiaries are in agreement of its content.

Done in _____ October _____ on 17, 2017.

Umar Omar
Northern Rangeland Trust-Coast

(Beneficiary)
Name & Position

(Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action no. 1)
Name & Position

(Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action no 2. etc)
Name & Position

UMRA OMAR
REGIONAL DIRECTOR



ANNEX IX
TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Grant contract identification number: KE-2007-DST-27 I 1424462 N° 6000119458
Title of the Action: Biodiversity Management Programme in the Horn of Africa - Lot 2 - The Tana-Kipini-Laga Badana Bush Land and Seascape
Name of Beneficiary: World Agroforestry Centre
Name of Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action: NRT(Northern Rangeland Trust)

Assets	Description of item			Date of Purchase	Purchase Cost	Date of Transfer / Comments
a)	GPS					6/11/2017
	Model	Serial no	patented			<i>Have been in use since 19/10/2015</i>
1.	Germini extrex 30	2DV308043	N		182,000	
2.		2DV308004	G			
3.		2DV314400	E			
4.		2DV307866	L			
5.		2DV307855	K			
6.		2DV307877	C			
7.		2DV314419	H			
b)	Lap tops					<i>Have been in use since 27/6/2016</i>
1	HP	CND5315K3Q			311,724.12	
2		CND5315M88				
3		CND5315L6J				
4		CND5315Q06				
c)	Printer					<i>Have been in use since 8/5/2017</i>
1	Laser Jet ProMFP225dn	BPJ31POJ		6/2/2017	35,175.00	

The above list was established in order to comply with Articles 2.3 and 7.3 of the General Conditions applicable to EU-financed Grant Contracts for External Actions (Annex II of the Contract). Ownership of each described item has been transferred. The local partners and/or final beneficiaries are in agreement of its content.

Done in Lamu/NRT office on 5/11/2017.

ICRAF

NRT-Coast-Lamu Office

(Beneficiary)

Name & Position

Muriithi Wilfred (Project Officer)

(Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action no. 1)

Name & Position

[Handwritten Signature]

(Local Partner/Final beneficiary of the Action no 2. etc)

Name & Position



Annex 8: Selected Pictorial



Above: CBSDP/TBSC) meetings (April, 2017. Below: Cross border biodiversity curriculum workshop. Photos: ICRAF, 2017



Above: Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and Programme Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings. Below: Ministerial meeting on IGAD Biodiversity Policy, May 31-June 3, 2016- Nairobi, Kenya. Photo: Nanyang, IAGAD 2016



More pictorial: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1z-77yh5DidCw-1UnNBFamPBkD-dYWg6H/view?usp=sharing>

8. Access Links to Detailed Action Outputs for Further Reading

Website: <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/igad-biodiversity-management-program-horn-africa>

Project outputs <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/project/igad-bmp/outputs>

Project maps and spatial data: <http://landscapeportal.org/projects>