WILDLIFE WORKS

Rukinga
Ranching Co Ltd

The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project Phase I – Rukinga Sanctuary

Project Implementation Report Monitoring Period 2 (M_2)



Version 2.1
23 April 2012



Project Implementation Report (PIR)
For Verification Using the
Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB)
Project Design Standards Second Edition – December 2008

Verification Period 2 (m_2): January 1st, 2011 through December 31st, 2011

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EXECUTIVE PROJECT SUMMARY

This Project Implementation Report (PIR) is being prepared for the second verification of the Kasigau Corridor REDD Project – Phase I Rukinga Sanctuary. It addresses the major project activities during calendar year 2011. We have initiated selection processes for a Community Investment Fund Committee that will make decisions on how to invest the communities' portion of the carbon funds. Receipt of carbon revenue will ultimately facilitate major decisions on community investment. However, Wildlife Works invested significant amounts of funding as advances on income from Phase I of the project, and as a result has already made significant investments in the activities, as outlined below.

This project is being implemented by Wildlife Works Inc. and Wildlife Works Carbon, LLC, on behalf of the indigenous Community Group of landowners, who are the owners of the carbon credits derived from a Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project in SE Kenya in an area of wilderness known as the Kasigau Corridor.

The objective of the project is to protect in perpetuity those dryland forests that form a wildlife dispersal and migration corridor between Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks, to conserve the important biodiversity found in those forests, to provide alternative sustainable development opportunities for the local communities that live adjacent to the forests and to prevent the Emissions that would otherwise occur were those dryland forests to be converted to subsistence agriculture using the Slash and Burn methods typical to this area of Kenya.

This project has also been submitted under the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) REDD AUMDD Standard following the approved VCS methodology VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0. The climate section below will represent carbon reductions calculated for the current monitoring period, according to the carbon accounting procedures described in the VCS MED.

For this 2nd verification period (m_2), the Phase I project avoided 206,740 tonnes of CO2e across the Carbon Pools of above and belowground biomass, as well as soil carbon.

We will also show that throughout this verification period, the project has contributed to the protection of a fantastic diversity of mammals (over 50 species of large mammal, more than 20 species of bats), birds (over 300 species) and important populations of IUCN Red List species such as Grevy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*), Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), Lion (*Panthera leo*), African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*) as well as over 2000 African elephants (*Loxidonta africana*) seasonally.

GENERAL SECTION

G1. Original Conditions in the project area

General Information

G1.1. Project Area Location and Physical Parameters

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G1.2. Types and Condition of Vegetation at the project area

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G1.3. Project Boundaries of the project area and the project area

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

Climate Information

G1.4. Carbon Stocks within the project zone

Carbon stocks were measured using the approved VCS methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0*. Wildlife Works chose to use this approach because the project is approved by VCS under this methodology. Additionally, Wildlife Works owns and maintains the VCS methodology referred to above, and therefore has strong experience implementing its procedures and adhering to the methodology's applicability conditions.

We conducted our Carbon Forest Inventory using fixed permanent plot sampling, covering the entire 30,166 hectares with a statistically representative numbers of plots. We utilized this approach due to an experienced and effective team of Wildlife Works personnel on the ground at the project zone, and because we always focus on local job creation and training whenever possible. For this 2nd verification period (m_2) 20% of the permanent plots were resampled. Please see "Standard Operating Procedure Biomass" and "Standard Operating Procedure Soils" documents, provided to the verifier, for detailed field protocols used throughout this Phase I project.

The project area comprises 30,166 ha of dryland forest located in the southeast of Kenya. Altitudes range from approximately 450m to 1000m (see elevation map in section 6.3 The Reference Region), and the ecosystem encompasses montane forest on the slopes of the higher elevations, transitions through Acacia-Commiphora dryland forest at mid elevations and levels at grassland-dominated savannah at the lowest elevations. In order to most accurately estimate biomass in the Phase I project area, with reasonable time and expense, we divided the entire zone into 7 landcover strata based on ecosystem type, as there is a high perceived variation in average biomass across the 6 forest strata, with larger trees in high density in the dense montane forest stratum, medium to large trees and lots of shrubs in the middle dryland forest strata and scattered trees, very few shrubs and heavy grass cover in the grassland / sparse stratum. Overall, the 7 strata sum to the total project land area, depicting overall landcover in the Phase I project.

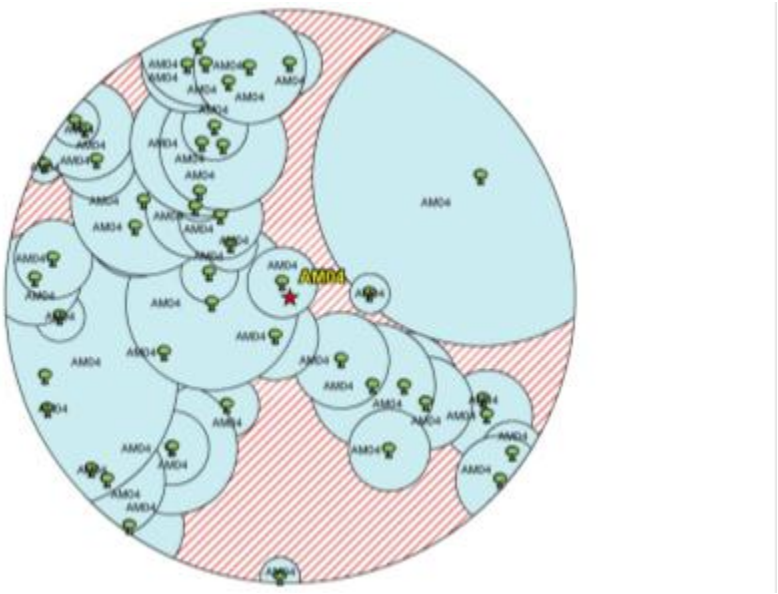
Biomass plot sampling was conducted throughout the monitoring period under the supervision of Wildlife Works VP Carbon Development Jeremy Freund and VP African Field Operations Rob Dodson. All plot sampling was conducted using the same successful, exacting protocol that was used for the Kasigau Corridor Phase I, Rukinga Sanctuary VCS project, and adheres to the methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0* previously referred to. Proper adherence to the SOP was ensured throughout the sampling process.

To most accurately estimate biomass in the sanctuary, within the monitoring period at reasonable cost, we determined that a stratified random plot sampling technique would be best suited to the project area. A total of 115 Plots were overlaid on the Project Area in a fixed rectangular grid configuration, and our Biomass Standard Operating Procedure was used to collect a comprehensive forest inventory, also summarized below.

Soil inventory coordinates were provided to the soil plot sampling teams by our GIS team, at randomly selected forest plot locations, within the ranch, as well as in shambas (farms) adjacent to the project area, in the reference region. They sampled using the following method,

illustrated further in the Soils Standard Operating Procedure provided separately to the validator.

Every REDD project must initially demonstrate that it meets the definition of “forest” under UN IPCC guidelines. This guideline was initially 30% but has been revised down to 15% in Kenya. This involves meeting minimum 15% canopy cover requirements. We field-measured the distance from center of plot, azimuth and canopy diameter for all sampled trees, allowing us to use ArcGIS to calculate canopy percentage for each plot (see plot example below), and then derive an average canopy cover for the project area. The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project Phase I - Rukinga Sanctuary achieved 39.48% average canopy coverage and therefore qualifies as forest under UN IPCC guidelines.



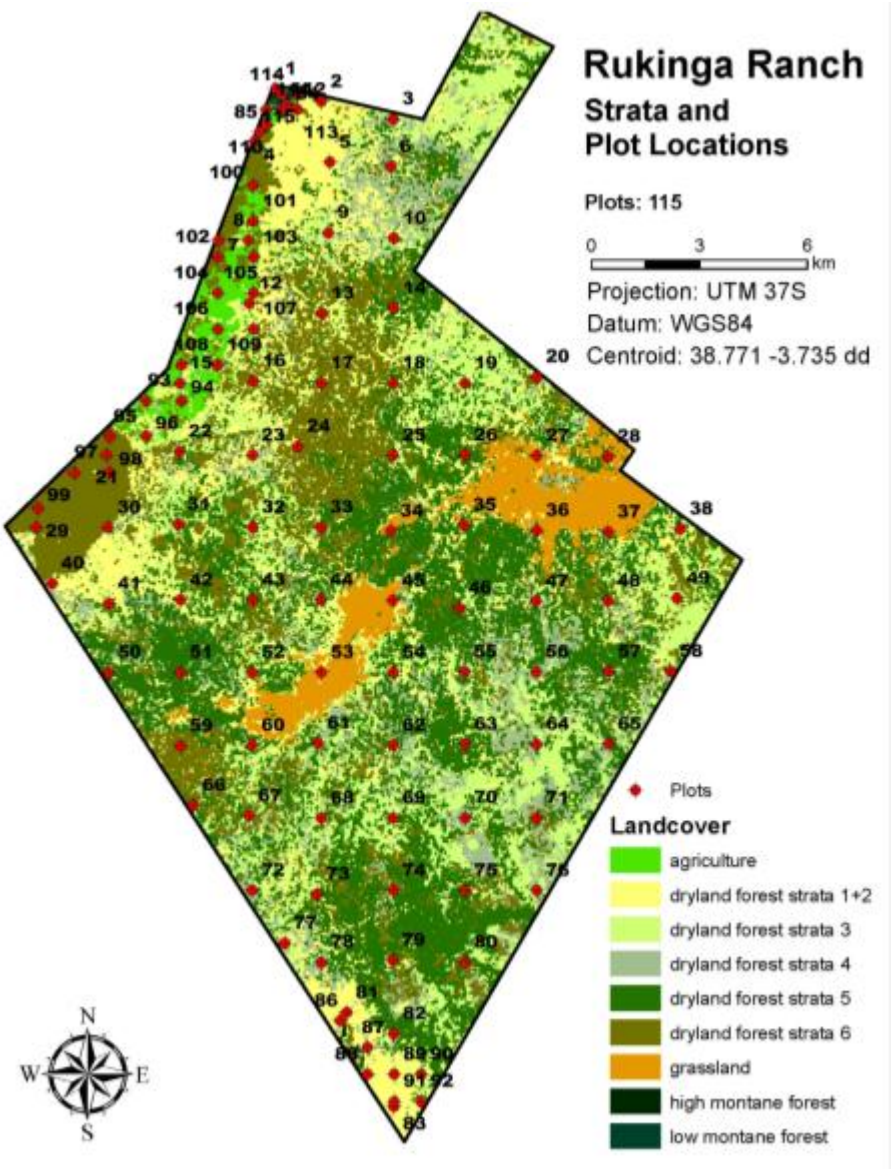
Sample canopy cover GIS analysis plot

We chose to include the following carbon pools in the project, inferring significant contributions to emissions reduction from each:

- Aboveground Biomass – trees
- Aboveground Biomass – shrubs and grasses
- Belowground Biomass – trees
- Belowground Biomass – shrubs and grasses
- Fallen Dead Wood - excluded
- Soil Carbon

We chose not to include:

- Leaf litter - a relatively small pool, and their exclusion would lead to a conservative estimate of carbon stocks.
- Wood Products - we do not permit any harvesting of wood from the project area (planned deforestation / degradation), and virtually no harvesting of wood for long-lived products occurs illegally within the project area.
- Fallen dead wood - we considered its omission from the carbon pools to be conservative.



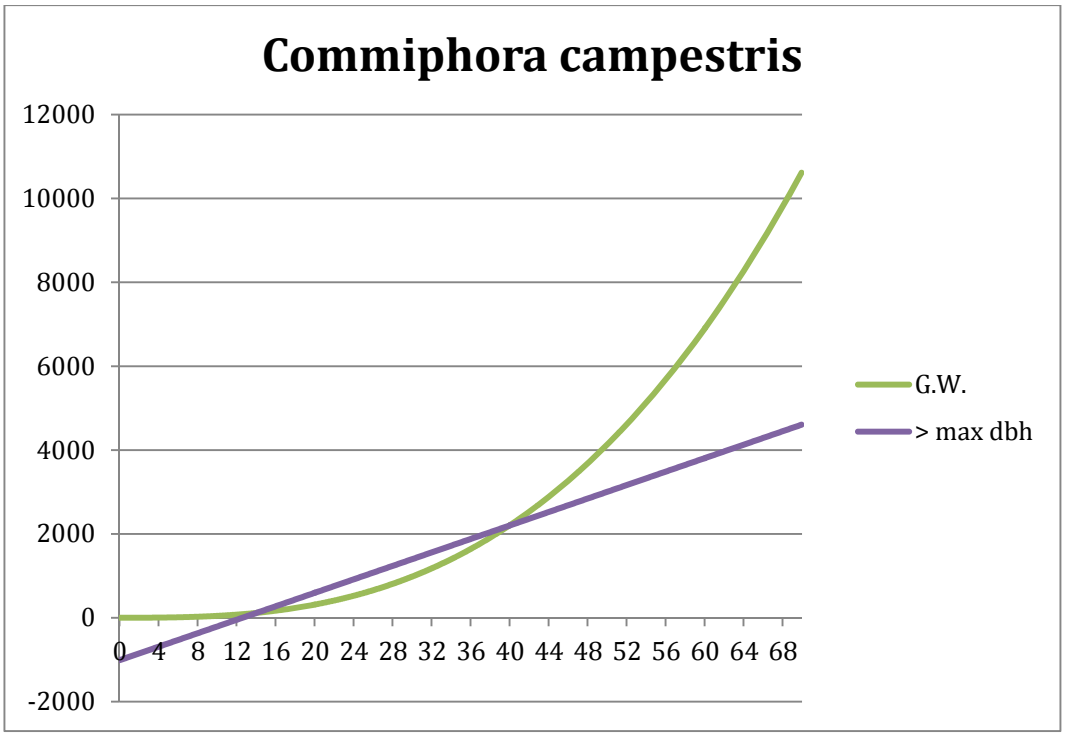
Landcover Strata Boundaries and Plot Locations for Rukinga Sanctuary Carbon Inventory

Aboveground Biomass – trees

We conducted a review of the references in the UN IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU and could not locate refereed literature focused on dryland tropical forest. As a result, we concluded that average biomass and the allometric equations presented in the UN literature would lead to significant over estimation of the carbon in our forest. Commiphora species are not dense (hard) trees and are therefore relatively light in relation to a given diameter. Furthermore, none of the tree species in Phase I project area are of commercial value. Consequently, little timber, and therefore very little scientific data, exists for them.

To produce data for the types of species in the project area, we used limited destructive harvesting, cutting and weighing a range of trees at varying dbh. We then derived custom allometry for each of the dominant species present in the project. For rare species, with little

statistical importance to the biomass estimates, we used a mean equation derived from the total of all destructive harvest of all species.



Upon the suggestion of the project validator, rather than utilizing simple power curves relating dbh to green weight, we opted for a more conservative approach to prevent against an over-estimation of biomass, due to the relatively small number of larger trees destructively harvested. This approach is described below:

- For all trees smaller than 35cm dbh, we developed a power relationship between dbh and green weight of the form $Green\ Weight = a[DBH]^b$
- For trees measured above the maximum destroyed dbh for each species, a linear model was used, the slope of which is equal to the tangent of the line at 35cm dbh for the all-species curve. This ensures a two-piece approach, with a power curve capturing the variability for all trees of smaller size, and a more conservative linear model for larger trees for which we had less data

A plot of the most prevalent of the species in the project area, Commiphora campestris, is demonstrated above. The standard dbh/G.W. power curve was developed from destructively harvested data

$$Green\ Weight = 0.06774[dbh]^{2.81566}$$

As an additional measure of conservativeness, we opted to use weighted regression to develop the power curves for smaller trees, ensuring that the scarcity of large trees was not excessively biasing the model. Coefficients for all destructively harvested trees are presented below, along with their weighting type:

Species	Weight Type	a	b	N	Max DBH	R^2	$\bar{E}$
Acacia bussei	None	3.3796	1.6416	8	18	.80	7.82
Acacia hockii	None	0.6850	2.1820	17	23	.93	-2.46
Acacia nilotica	None	1.3615	1.9513	10	23	.86	14.83
Acacia tortilis	None	2.6060	1.6175	9	20	.85	0.13
Boscia coriacea	1/BA	0.2033	2.3647	15	34.2	.77	7.30
Boswellia neglecta	$1/BA^2$	1.3025	1.8332	18	37	.40	13.87
Commiphora africana	$1/BA^2$	0.6293	1.9456	17	24	.75	13.17
Commiphora campestris	$1/BA^2$	0.06774	2.8156	17	40	.83	13.072
Commiphora confusa	None	0.1147	2.6634	18	23	.77	2.912
Lannea alata	DBH	0.5603	2.1027	17	17	.85	13.216
Lannea rivae	None	0.1488	2.6421	22	16	.54	11.7
Acacia sp.	None	1.1421	1.9954	44	23	.85	1.99
Boscia sp.	1/BA	0.2033	2.3647	15	34.2	.77	7.30
Boswellia sp.	$1/BA^2$	1.3025	1.8332	18	37	.40	13.87
Commiphora sp.	1/BA	0.10527	2.66544	52	40	.87	11.26
Lannea sp.	None	0.3288	2.3233	39	17	.62	11.18
All species (<35 cm DBH)	None	0.3411	2.3016	166	34.2	.74	9.50

Accuracy of allometry coefficients for dominant species in Phase II

- Genus-level allometric equations were developed using all trees for each of 5 dominant genus in the ecosystem, and these curves were used when species-level equations were not available. In the absence of genus-level curves, the all-species curve was used by default, for those rare trees for which no destructive harvest data was available.

  Results for all of the remaining species can be found in the supporting file "AllometricFormulasEXP.xlsx ", available to the validator upon request.

  These allometric equations were used to calculate aboveground *Green Weight* for each species in each plot in each stratum for each of the ranches in the project zone.

  A carbon fraction, cf_{sp}, for all species of 50% was used for trees and shrubs, and 45% for herbaceous vegetation, as per the UNIPCC 2006 GL AFOLU Chapter 3.2, and an average dry weight to green weight of 50% to convert biomass to tonnes Carbon, according to equation [50] in the VCS methodology

$$x_{i,j,k} = \frac{44}{12} \times \frac{1}{1{,}000} \times f_{sp}(\bullet) \times cf_{sp} \qquad [50]$$

  Aboveground biomass was aggregated for all tree species within each plot, as per equation [45] in the VCS methodology

$$y_{j,k} = \frac{1}{a_{j,k}} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{X}_{j,k}} x_{i,j,k} \qquad [45]$$

  where:
  $y_{j,k}$= a quantity estimated for or measured on plot j in stratum k
  $a_{j,k}$ = area of plot j in stratum k
  $x_{i,j,k}$ = a quantity estimated for or measured for individual i on plot j in stratum k
  $\mathcal{X}_{j,k}$ = set of all measurements of a type in plot j in stratum k

Belowground biomass for all vegetation was calculated using a root:shoot ratio of 0.4 (as per the UN IPCC 2006 GL AFOLU Chapter 3.2)

The results of these calculations can be found in the supporting carbon model databases for each ranch, available to the auditor upon request.

The sum of all plots within a stratum within each ranch was performed, yielding a total aboveground and belowground biomass aggregate value presented in metric tonnes GHG per strata, per ranch, which was then expanded by the area of each stratum to provide a total GHG value for each ranch.

Finally the ranch totals were summed to provide a project area total, measured in m.t.GHG.

The results of these calculations can be found in the supporting carbon model spreadsheet: "*Rukinga Carbon Trees Shrubs Grass v7.xlsm* ".

Aboveground Biomass – Shrubs

See Annex 2 for the plot sampling methodology used to capture the data from the field to use to calculate the shrub carbon pool. Shrub biomass was calculated using destructive harvest factors for the dominant shrubs and a miscellaneous shrub category. This was performed for each plot within a stratum within each ranch, and the totals were aggregated across all plots by strata, for each ranch, and then totaled across ranches for a project area total.

Aboveground Biomass – Herbaceous

See Annex 2 for the plot sampling methodology used to capture the data from the field. We harvested grasses from four 1m square plots in quadrants within each of the fixed tree sampling plots. Grass bundles were dried and weighed to obtain sample plot grass weights, and an area expansion factor was applied to calculate plot and strata total carbon biomass in metric tonnes per hectare. We then applied the Carbon Dioxide / Carbon ratio (44/12) to obtain total CO2e inventory. This was performed for each plot within a stratum within each ranch, and then the totals were aggregated across all plots by strata, for each ranch, and then totaled across ranches for an aggregate project area total.

Soil Carbon

The procedure used to calculate soil carbon was again taken from the VCS methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0*. The field sampling methodology utilized is outlined in Annex 2. For this Phase I project, soil samples were taken from randomly selected tree sample plot locations within 3 ranches in the project zone, and then used to calculate unconverted soil carbon stock within the dryland forest, to compare with those values obtained for outside farms cleared at least 10 years prior to start date.

Using equation [61] of the VCS methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0* , we calculated soil carbon loss

$$y_{j,k} = \frac{44}{12} \times 10 \times cf_{soil,j,k} \times \rho_{soil,j,k} \times d_{j,k} \times (1 - \frac{v_{rf,j,k}}{v_{soil,j,k}}) \quad [61]$$

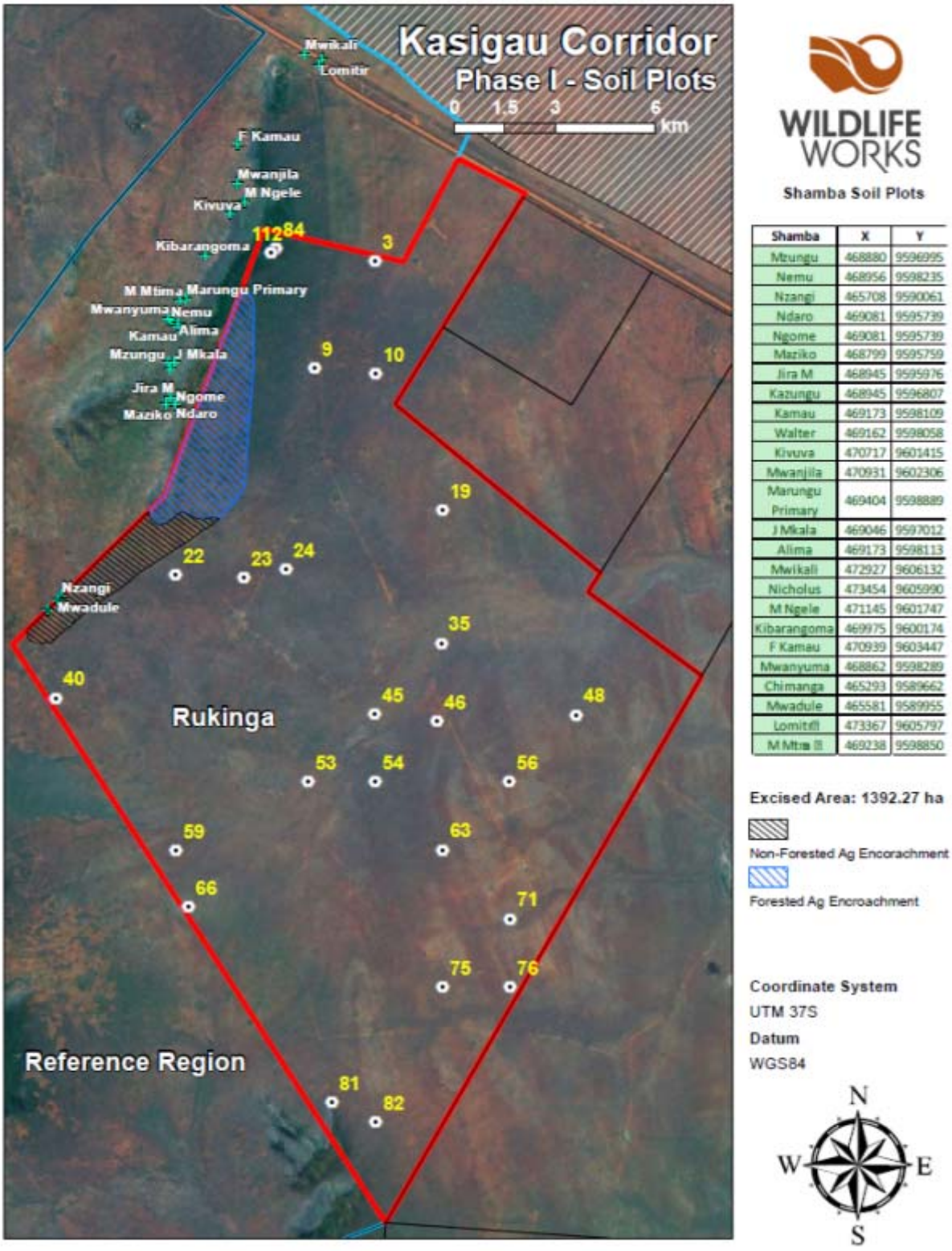
where:

$y_{j,k}$ = soil carbon stock in plot j stratum k
$\rho_{soil,j,k}$ = bulk density of fine portion of soil sample in plot j in stratum k
$cf_{soil,j,k}$ = carbon fraction of soil sample in plot j in stratum k
$d_{j,k}$ = depth of soil sample in plot j in stratum k
$v_{soil,j,k}$ = total volume of soil sample in plot j in stratum k
$v_{rf,j,k}$ = volume rock fragments (> 2mm) in soil sample taken in plot j in stratum k

A scientifically recognized standard factor of 1.724 (58% SOM=SOC) [1] was used to convert soil organic matter (SOM) as measured in the plot samples by the independent testing laboratory Crop Nutrition Laboratory Services to soil organic carbon (SOC). Bulk density was also calculated by the lab. The Carbon Dioxide / Carbon ratio (44/12) was applied to yield CO2e.

The soil carbon plots, both within (unconverted) and outside (converted) the project zone are shown in the map below.

[1] Bohn, McNeal, O'Connor. 1979. Soil Chemistry. Wiley – Interscience publication.



Shamba	X	Y
Mzungu	468880	9596995
Nemu	468956	9598235
Nzangi	465708	9590061
Ndaro	469081	9595739
Ngome	469081	9595739
Maziko	468799	9595759
Jira M	468945	9595976
Kazungu	468945	9596807
Kamau	469173	9598109
Walter	469162	9598058
Kivuva	470717	9601415
Mwanjila	470931	9602306
Marungu Primary	469404	9598889
J Mkala	469046	9597012
Alima	469173	9598113
Mwikali	472927	9606132
Nicholus	473454	9605990
M Ngele	471145	9601747
Kibarangoma	469975	9600174
F Kamau	470939	9603447
Mwanyuma	468862	9598289
Chimanga	465293	9589662
Mwadule	465581	9589955
Lomitifl	473367	9605797
M Mtima II	469238	9598850

The results obtained for soil carbon starting inventory for Phase I *within the project zone* are illustrated in the following table:

Sample Number	Farm	Field	Comments	Bulk Density	Carbon
CW019SA0239	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 75	0-30cm-X0477067, Y9578494	1.38	0.59
CW019SA0240	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 75	31-100cm- X0477067, Y9578494	1.21	1.70
CW019SA0241	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 53	0-30cm- X473061, Y9584563	1.23	1.47
CW019SA0242	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 53	31-100cm- X0473061, Y9584563	1.33	0.74
CW019SA0243	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 40	0-30cm- X0465557, Y9587046	1.34	1.09
CW019SA0244	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 40	31-100cm- Xx0465557, Y9587046	1.13	1.90
CW019SA0245	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 45	0-30cm- X0475045, Y9586570	1.22	1.49
CW019SA0246	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 45	31-100cm- X0475045, Y9586570	1.35	0.69
CW019SA0247	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 54	0-30cm- X0475063, Y9584564	1.3	0.59
CW019SA0248	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 54	31-100cm- X0475063, Y9584564	1.33	0.83
CW019SA0249	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 81	0-30cm- X0473772, Y9575089	1.39	0.61
CW019SA0250	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 81	31-100cm- X0473772, Y9575089	1.38	1.10
CW019SA0251	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 63	0-30cm- X0477066, Y9582559	1.39	0.38
CW019SA0252	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 63	31-100cm- X0477066, Y9582559	1.25	0.72
CW019SA0253	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 71	0-31cm- X0479067, Y9580518	1.2	0.52
CW019SA0254	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 71	31-100cm- X0479067, Y9580518	1.36	0.60
CW019SA0255	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 19	0-30cm- X0477062, Y9592623	1.38	0.44
CW019SA0256	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 19	31-100cm- X0477062, Y9592623	1.4	0.80
CW019SA0257	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 3	0-30cm-X0475059, Y9599984	1.33	0.40
CW019SA0258	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 3	31-100cm- X0475059, Y9599984	1.42	0.85
CW019SA0259	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 56	0-30cm- X0479048, Y9584582	1.37	0.65
CW019SA0260	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 56	31-100cm- X0479048, Y9584582	1.21	1.28
CW019SA0261	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 23	0-30cm- X0471146, Y9590615	1.3	0.65
CW019SA0262	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 23	31-100cm- X0471146, Y9590615	1.25	1.05
CW019SA0263	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 24	0-30cm- X0472402, Y9590858	1.25	0.69
CW019SA0264	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 24	31-100cm- X0472402, Y9590858	1.35	0.98
CW019SA0265	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 10	0-30cm- X0475077, Y9596669	1.34	0.52
CW019SA0266	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 10	31-100cm- X0475077, Y9596669	1.4	0.72
CW019SA0267	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 48	0-30cm- X481050, Y9586554	1.31	0.87
CW019SA0268	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 48	31-100cm- X481050, Y9586554	1.34	0.65
CW019SA0269	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 22	0-30cm- X0469113, Y9590709	1.38	1.13
CW019SA0270	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 22	31-100cm- X0469113, Y9590709	1.52	0.55
CW019SA0271	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 112	0-30cm- X0471958, Y9600245	1.44	0.35
CW019SA0272	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 112	31-100cm- X0471958, Y9600245	1.33	0.78
CW019SA0273	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 76	0-30cm- X0479067, Y9578494	1.22	0.54
CW019SA0274	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 76	31-100cm- X0479067, Y958494	1.26	1.39
CW019SA0275	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 35	0-30cm-X0477031, Y9588676	1.21	1.19
CW019SA0276	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 35	31-100cm- X0477031, Y9588576	1.29	1.12
CW019SA0277	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 82	0-30cm- X0475085, y9574499	1.34	0.54
CW019SA0278	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 82	31-100cm- X0475085, Y9574499	1.45	0.73
CW019SA0279	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 66	0-30cm- X0469494, Y9580862	1.3	0.67

CW019SA0280	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 66	31-100cm- X0469494, Y9580862	1.59	0.59
CW019SA0281	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 59	0-30cm- X046129, Y9582521	1.5	0.48
CW019SA0282	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 59	31-100cm- X0469129, Y9582521	1.36	1.07
CW019SA0283	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 9	0-30cm- X0473253, Y9596819	1.39	0.62
CW019SA0284	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 9	31-100cm- X0473253, Y9596819	1.45	0.47
CW019SA0285	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 84	0-30cm- X0472093. Y9600367	1.36	0.44
CW019SA0286	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 84	31-100cm- X0472093, Y9600367	1.28	0.81
CW019SA0287	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 63	0-30cm- X0476903, Y9586364	1.24	0.51
CW019SA0288	Rukinga Ranch	Rukinga 46	31-100cm- X0476903, Y9586364	1.26	0.98

A total of all emissions reductions claimed in the project zone for the monitoring period from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011 is presented below:

Net Emissions Reductions (NERs) to date are quantified from the following components (tonnes CO2e) with **47,328** and **189,313** tonnes CO2e to buffer pool and issuance, respectively.

Component	Value
Soil Reduction	170,759
Forest Reduction	87,020
Total Baseline Emissions Reduction	257,779
Uncertainty Deduction	0
Project Emissions	0
Emissions from Leakage (8.2%)	21,138
Gross Total NERs	236,641
NERs to Buffer Pool (20%)	47,328
Net Total NERs	189,313

Total emissions reductions for the verification period between January 1st, 2011 and December 31st, 2011

Community Information

G1.5. Community Information

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G1.6. Current Land Use

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

Biodiversity Information

G1.7. Current Biodiversity

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G1.8. High Conservation Values Evaluation

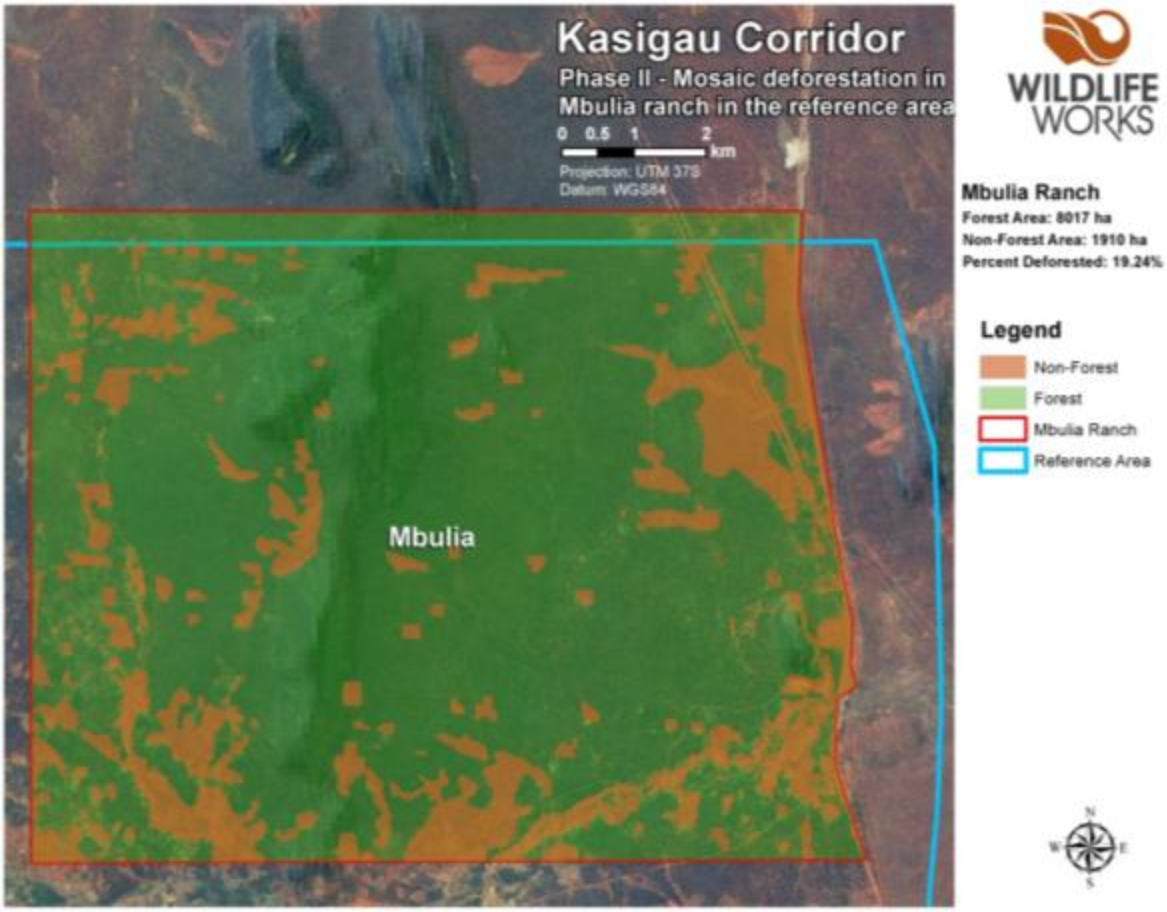
Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G2. Baseline Projections

G2.1 – Most Likely Land Use

Unlike many REDD projects it was not difficult to identify the baseline scenario for this project. Rapid deforestation due to unplanned slash and burn agricultural expansion by subsistence immigrants at the frontier of human expansion would happen. For all the conditions of the baseline were in place before the arrival of Wildlife Works. There is little need for speculation as to what would happen in the absence of the project if protection of the project area ceased and alternative livelihoods were not offered: the mosaic pattern of deforestation would certainly expand into the project area.

To further illustrate this point, an evaluation of the reference area (the area from which the baseline scenario, or "without-project" scenario was observed) was performed. The reference area contains group ranches under identical land tenure (group-owned ranches) as those within the project area. The map below depicts Mbulia ranch landcover analysis using Landsat 7 ETM+ data from 2009. The classification confirms that the land tenure status, identical to that within the project area, offers little to no protection against incursion, and it can be easily observed below following a classic mosaic configuration. The analysis shows that nearly 20% of the ranch has been deforested illegally through 2009.



Mbulia group ranch in the Kasigau Corridor reference region



Typical deforested area in the Kasigau Corridor reference region. View from the ground and from the air.

The project area has previously been used for sporadic grazing of cattle, and within Taita Ranch, a small ecotourism lodge. Both activities failed due to lack of funds, and cattle ranching is difficult due to a fragile ecosystem and lack of water, which has led the current shareholders to a situation of financial crisis and unsustainability. The heavy losses from the most recent drought have now crippled their activities completely.

Aggressive cutting of trees for the production of charcoal is also another land use in the area where a few benefit from the income to the detriment of the actual land owners.

Financial Data for Rukinga – please note that the financial data for the ranch is confidential, but was provided to the validators.

Aforestation of plantation species and agricultural activities cannot profitably be carried out in this ecosystem due to a lack of water and a fragile ecosystem. We therefore believe that we have demonstrated, through our efforts to attempt many different economic activities, and by the fact that all the group ranches in the area have substantial annual and carry forward operating losses, that there are no credible alternative economic uses for this land that could compete with the project financially, or provide financial sustainability that would otherwise protect it from slash and burn use by the community.

G2.2 – Additionality

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

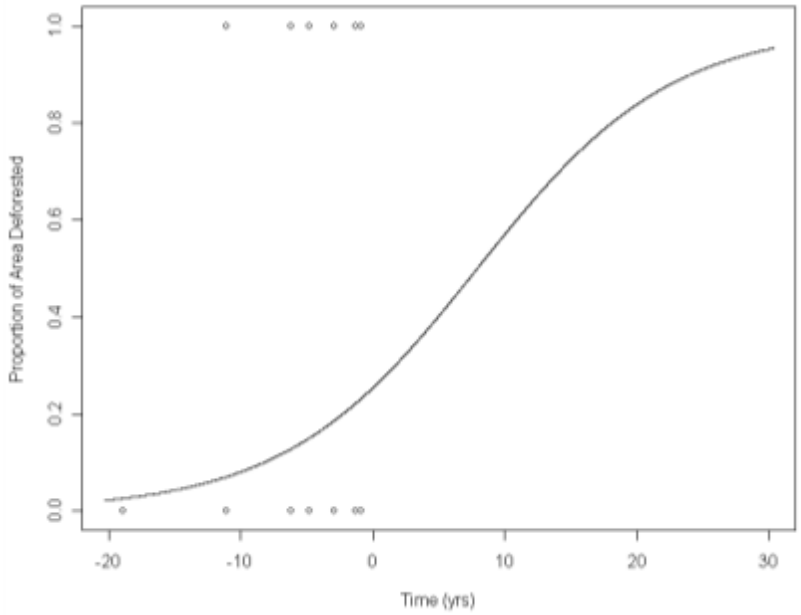
G2.3 – Carbon Stock Changes

The carbon stock change analysis approach used in this project is one based on actual historical deforestation of the project area, that was quantified using the approach described in VCS methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0*, which uses historical remote sensing imagery and a grid based classification approach to determine historical deforestation rate in the project area.

This is the process developed by our own VP Carbon Development Jeremy Freund, who has many years of remote sensing experience in the field of natural resource science.

The loss of carbon in the baseline for above and belowground biomass trees, shrubs and grasses was assumed to be 100% of the starting inventory for the deforested area, as allowed under UNIPCC, as the likely scenario in the post deforestation baseline is annual crops.

Therefore, the GHG emission reductions under the project scenario for above and belowground trees, shrubs and grasses in any given year is determined by the Cumulative Deforestation Model derived from the historical logistic deforestation curve shown below;



Cumulative Deforestation Model derived from historical imagery from the reference region, Phase I

The results of this analysis are presented in a VCS Net Emissions Reductions (NERs) spreadsheet provided as a supporting document to the validators. Total net NERs are for this verification period are also listed above, in section G1.4.

For soil carbon, we must use a separate model, as unlike with forest carbon, complete soil carbon loss does not occur in the baseline scenario. We again followed the VCS methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0* for soil carbon, which dictates a decay curve that eventually settles on a mean loss value for soil carbon lost through clearing of agricultural land. We measured soil carbon in a number of proxy sites immediately adjacent to the project area, on farm land with identical soil, rainfall and climate, which in all cases had been forest less than 20 years before. The sampling methodology was identical to that used for the soil carbon estimates within the project area: 1m pits dug in two lifts, 0-30cms and 31-100cms and samples from each layer were thoroughly mixed, bagged and sent to an independent soil testing lab for bulk density and soil organic matter (SOM) analysis. The results obtained are included in the supporting file "Rukinga 1m Soil Analysis.xlsx".

This analysis yielded a mean difference in soil carbon between the “with-project” and “without project” of 188 tonnes GHG per ha converted to farm land under annual crops, or a 46% reduction in soil carbon value on conversion.

Summarizing for all pools the GHG loss in Baseline is;

Pool	Total GHG	Loss in Baseline over 30 years
Aboveground and Belowground forest biomass (trees,shrubs,grasses)	2,624,569	2,610,598
Soils	11,842,344	5,050,990
Total	**14,466,913**	**7,661,588**
Average Annual loss over 30 years (m.t. GHG) – GROSS NERs		**251,432**

G2.4 – How Would the Baseline Affect Communities

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G2.5 – How Would the Baseline Affect Biodiversity

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G3. Project Design and Goals

G3.1 - Major Climate, Community and Biodiversity Objectives

The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project aims to leverage the financial support of the global carbon marketplace to;

- Prevent the *gross* emission of over 7,000,000 tonnes of CO2e over the 30 year crediting period of the project by preventing any further deforestation of the project area and surrounding project area.
- Add financial sustainability to the expansion of the world class conservation project that has been protecting biodiversity, avoiding deforestation on Rukinga Sanctuary and providing substantial community development benefits in the project area, so that we may continue through the project crediting period and hopefully well beyond to protect the area's magnificent biodiversity.
- Prevent the loss of spectacular biodiversity and protect the area as a wildlife corridor for important indigenous species such as African elephant (Loxidonta africana), Cheetah (Acinonyx jubatus), Grevy's zebra (Equus grevyi), African hunting dog (Lycaon pictus), Lion (Panther leo) and 50 other large mammal species both by direct protection of our Rangers within the project area and through our influence, in the project area.
- Expand the influence of Wildlife Works into the surrounding Dryland Forests within the Kasigau Corridor that are under similar threat to Rukinga and that are community owned, and not currently in a position to make the investments that Wildlife Works has made in biodiversity protection by co-venturing with those community landowners in Phase II of the Kasigau Corridor project.
- Manage the protection of almost 75,000 acres of Dryland Forest in the Kasigau Corridor to maximize biodiversity values, and provide substantial co-benefits to community members who in some cases have never received any financial income from their forested lands.
- Invest the proceeds of the carbon project back into alternative livelihood creation for people in the surrounding areas so that pressure on the forest is removed.
- Ensure long term community support for the conservation of the Forests and wildlife through educational outreach in issues such as alternatives to slash and burn etc.
- Expand our organic greenhouse to implement community based nurseries to provide agricultural and fuelwood growing alternatives that remove the need of the local people to deforest the Land and surrounding areas.
- Identify, educate and implement community woodlots in the community lands this should avoid deforestation and enrich areas in the project area.
- Jojoba – initializing a campaign to introduce jojoba as a non-conflict cash crop into the existing largely agricultural communities.
- Education and awareness programs through women's groups, schools and existing community forums such as Marungu Hills Environment Association.
- As biodiversity returns identifying, researching, construction and marketing of Kasigau Corridor ecotourism projects.
- Expand our innovative Ecocharcoal project to provide a viable cost effective substitute to firewood and lump wood based bush charcoal to meet the fuel consumption needs in the local communities surrounding the Kasigau Corridor REDD project.

G3.2 - Major Project Activities

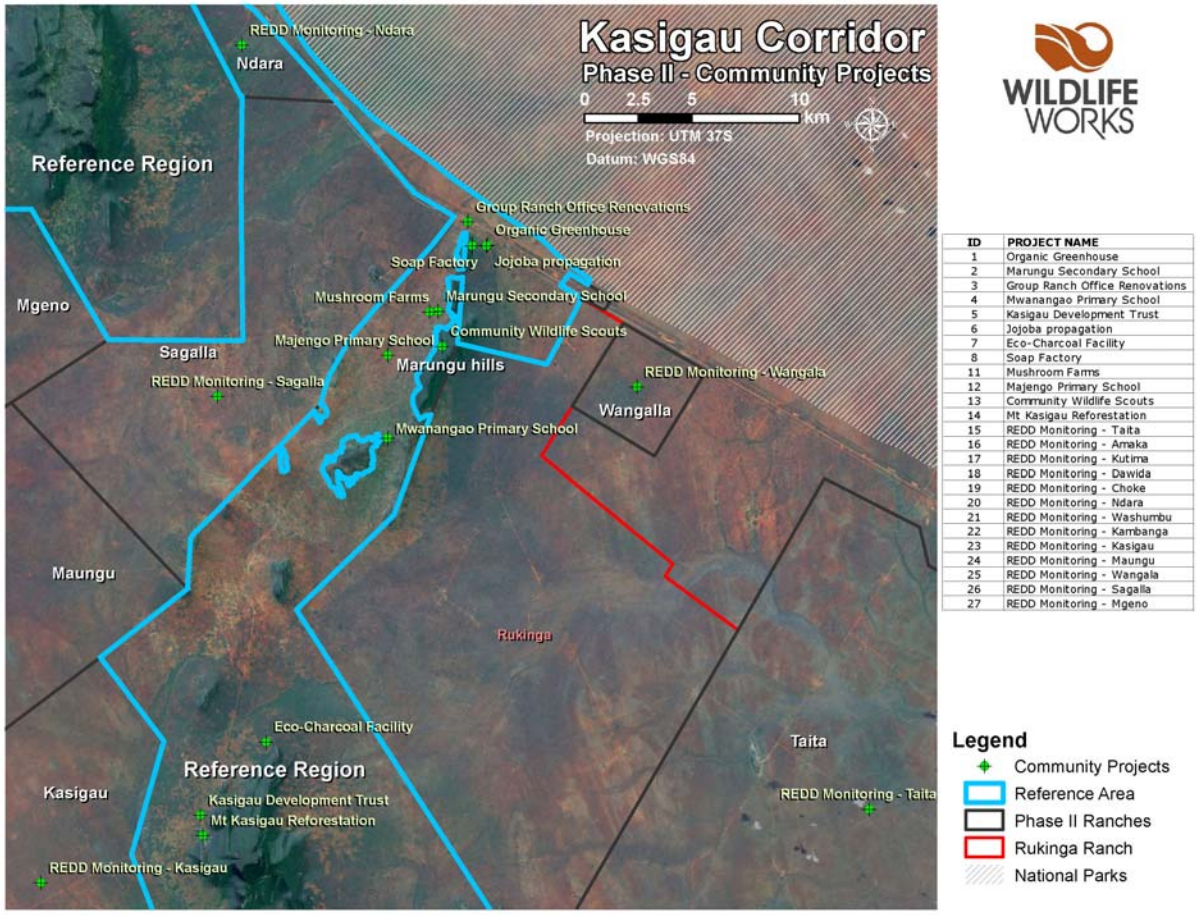
Wildlife Works has been engaged in the project area for over ten years. Unlike many NGOs that typically set up projects, leave the area, only to pay sporadic visits to "see how things are going." Wildlife Works has had employed a hands-on approach since the very beginning of our presence in Kenya. The company employs over 150 local people in a range of activities that we will continue using carbon financing.

Wildlife Works Sustainable Development Initiatives

Wildlife Works has implemented a wide range of sustainable development initiatives in the project area over the past ten years, and is committing to continue with a new range of innovative co-benefits for the communities that are in the project area upon receipt of funding for Phase II of the carbon project. These initiatives collectively form the basis of our carbon offset leakage avoidance strategy, and an implementation schedule for these Project Activities, with timelines and budgets was shared with the validator. The following is a list of project activities that are ongoing during the second verification period (m_2): January 1st, 2011 to December 31st, 2011. More detailed descriptions of these activities can be found in the respective Climate, Community and Biodiversity sections later in this report.

- EcoFactory Expansion
- Organic Greenhouse
- Financial Aid to Marungu Hill Conservancy Association
- Jojoba propagation & extension into the Community
- Mushroom Farms from Elephant Dung
- Reforestation of Mt. Kasigau
- Wildlife Works REDD Forest and Biodiversity monitoring
- Community Wildlife Scouts
- REDD Carbon Inventory Monitoring
- Ecotourism Projects
- School Construction and Bursary Scheme
- Wildlife Works Eco-Charcoal Production Facility for the Kasigau Corridor REDD Project
- Wildlife Works/Tsavo Soap Factory
- Wildlife Works REDD Project Product Sales and Marketing

G3.3 – Location of Project Activities



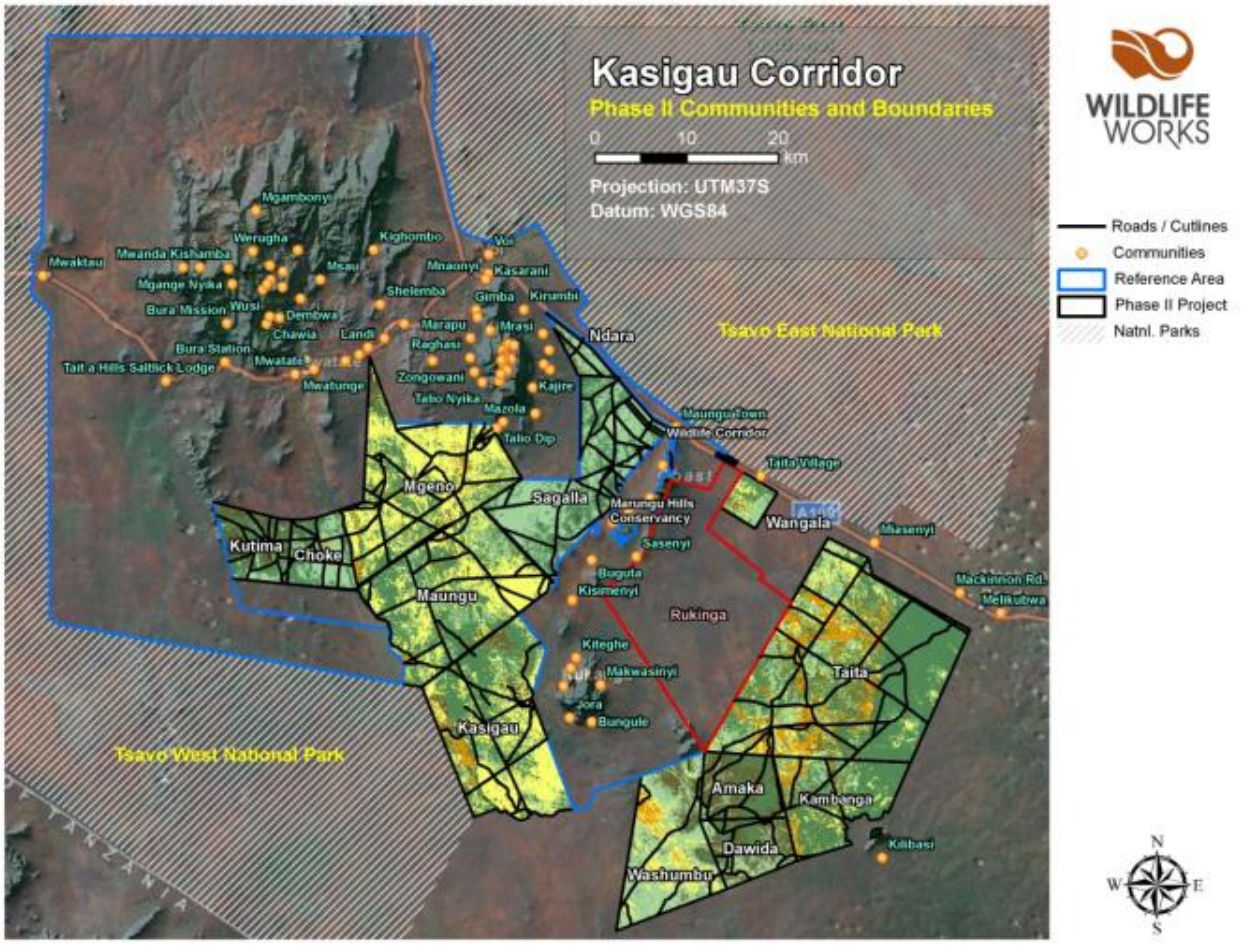
The project area for the Kasigau Corridor REDD project Phase I is illustrated in the map above and in Annex 1; The corresponding group ranch identities are shown above. Remaining dryland forested areas within the scope of the project (project area) include:

Phase I:
Rukinga Ranch

Phase II:
Taita Ranch
Kambanga Ranch
Kasigau Ranch
Maungu Ranch
Mgeno Ranch
Sagalla Ranch
Ndara Ranch
Amaka Ranch
Dawida Ranch
Washumbu Ranch
Choke Ranch
Kutima Ranch
Wangala Ranch
Marungu Hills Conservation Area
Wildlife Corridor Link

Phase III:
Any other ranches that do not qualify for REDD, but may potentially qualify under new Avoided Grassland conversion methods being developed under VCS by Wildlife Works, which we believe are necessary to ensure the proper conservation management of the area.

The communities impacted by this Phase I project will be those villages from Maungu south along the Kasigau Road and including the Northern population of Mt Kasigau.



Communities within the scope of influence of both Phase I and Phase II project.

G3.4 – Time Frame and Project Accounting

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G3.5 – Project Risks and Mitigation Measures

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G3.6. Maintenance of High Conservation Values

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G3.7. Measures Taken to Enhance CCB Benefits Beyond Project Lifetime

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G3.8. Stakeholder Involvement

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G3.9. Publicization of Public Comment Period

The Kasigau REDD Project, Phase I – Rukinga Sanctuary Project Implementation Report (PIR) has been posted for public comment on the CCBA website (http://www.climate-standards.org) and it will be open to comments for 30 days. The document was also made available to the public in hard copy during the public comment period, at our carbon offices in Rukinga, and at several other communities involved in Phase I, affording local stakeholders an opportunity to review the documents and to raise any issues.

The hours for the Carbon offices are 8:30 am to 4:45 pm Monday through Friday.

G3.10. Conflict Resolution

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G3.11. Project Financial Support

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G4. Management Capacity and Best Practices

G4.1. Project Proponent

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G4.2. Technical and Management Expertise

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G4.6. Employee Safety

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G4.7. Financial Health of the Implementing Organizations

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G5. Legal Status and Property Rights

G5.1. Local Laws and Regulations

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G5.2. Documentation of Legal Approval

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G5.3. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G5.4. Involuntary Relocations

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G5.5. Illegal Activities

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

G5.6. Carbon Rights

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CLIMATE SECTION

CL1. Net Positive Climate Impacts

CL1.1. Net Change in Carbon Stocks

For a detailed description of loss of carbon stocks due to slash and burn agriculture in the Baseline scenario see Section G2, above. Wildlife Works has been committed to the protection of this dryland forest ecosystem and the wildlife that calls it home, and with the addition of the carbon finance, we will continue our effective protection and expand our activities within the community.

Carbon stock changes are based on the VCS approved methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0*. In the seven years since the start of the project, it is calculated that the project has avoided deforestation of 22.1% of the forest within the project area. The carbon stocks and avoided emissions for the current verification period (January 1st, 2011 through December 31st, 2011) are summarized as follows:

Stratum	n	Area (ha)	Trees Carbon Mean (tCO^2e / ha)	Shrubs Carbon Mean (tCO^2e / ha)	Herb Carbon Mean (tCO^2e / ha)	Total Strata Mean (tCO^2e / ha)	Total Strata Carbon Stock (t C02-e)
ag active	12	713.7	138.54	38.65	5.28	182.47	130,226
dryland forest strata 1+2	26	6883.6	74.06	15.55	2.59	92.19	634,626
dryland forest strata 3	16	5651.1	78.19	4.15	1.82	84.16	475,617
dryland forest strata 4	11	2773.4	98.05	6.19	1.41	105.64	292,990
dryland forest strata 5	18	8133.4	90.94	4.35	3.92	99.21	806,930
dryland forest strata 6	23	4345.5	67.99	13.18	4.32	85.50	371,537
grassland	4	1610.9	6.71	2.60	8.90	18.21	29,334
montane forest	3	57.1	83.53	61.33	0.00	144.86	8,266
Total:		**30,168.66**					**2,749,526**

Total monitored forest carbon in Rukinga

Component	Value
Soil Emission Reduction	1,122,698
Forest Emission Reduction	609,139
Cumulative Emission Reduction	1,731,838
Emission Reductions Credited in Prior Periods	1,450,330
New Emission Reductions, This Period	281,509
Uncertainty Deduction	0
Project Emissions	0
Emissions from Leakage (8.2%)	23,084
Net Creditable Emission Reductions, This Period	258,425
Emission Reductions to Buffer Pool (20%)	51,685

Net VCUs to be Issued This Period	206,740

Total emissions reductions for the current verification period (January 1st, 2011 through December 31st, 2011)

CL1.2. Net Change in non CO2 emissions

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CL1.3. Other non CO2 emissions from Project Activities

In the project scenario, a small amount of emissions result from the burning of diesel in patrol vehicles. However in the without-project scenario, this would be more than offset - in our opinion - by the emissions from the agricultural practices that would follow conversion of the forest. This would include fertilizer, and annual emissions from burning of the agricultural waste. Wildlife Works does not claim offsets based on these avoided agricultural emissions.

As a result of comments from the CCB Auditors, we elected to perform a full carbon footprint analysis of the project scenario for this Phase I project (see table below).

Wildlife Works Kasigau Corridor REDD Project Carbon Footprint

Kenyan Power Generation		
	%	**kg CO2e per kWh***
Fossil fuels	60%	0.86
Non Fossil Fuels (Hydroelectric, Geothermal)	40%	0
Average		0.52
* Source: US DOE statistics		
Kenyan Water Supply		
We are 100% gravity fed from Mzima Springs Pipeline	0	0
Footprint of pumping on site for our purposes included in electric power and generator fuel use footprint		
EcoFactory	**Units of consumption/yr**	**m.t. CO2e/year**
Power use (kWh)	9600	4.97
Organic Cotton Products(est. 100,000 units / year)	100000	102
6kg per 12oz garment during total lifecycle		
Estimated 75% post consumer purchase		
Therefore 25% crop to retail = 1.5kg		
Organic Cotton footprint 68% conventional		
(Sustainable Cotton Project) = 1.02kg		

Carnegie Mellon Economic Lifecycle Analysis	$500,000	344
Tier 3 GHG Footpring for Cut and Sew Mfg.		
Carnegie Mellon University Green Design Institute. (2009) Economic Input-Output Life Cycle Assessment (EIO-LCA) US 1997 (491) model [Internet], Available from: <http://www.eiolca.net/> [Accessed 31 Oct, 2009]		
Note this includes 114 m.t. for power generation which we have accounted for primary consumption elsewhere.		
Also includes 14 m.t. for non-cellulosic materials (e.g. synthetics which we do not use) in addition to 5.9 m.t for organic cotton which we do use.		

While we believe there are many flaws in the Carnegie Mellon example as it relates to our project, (e.g. organic cotton use, very low power generation at primary business activities as demonstrated by actual power usage used in this table, etc.) we choose that method for calculating the factory footprint over the sustainable cotton project method above, as it yields a more conservative result. We have provided the validator the full Carnegie Mellon analysis spreadsheet.

	Units of consumption/yr	**m.t. CO2e/year**
Wildlife Sanctuary		
Ranger Support Petrol/Diesel use (Ltrs/year)	15000	40.04
(note we use some petrol and more diesel so to be conservative we will assume 100% diesel as petrol has lower CO2e 2.7 kg/ltr diesel vs 2.3 petrol)		
CO2e lbs per gallon diesel (US EPA/UNIPCC 2006)	22.2	
CO2e kgs per ltr diesel (US EPA/UNIPCC 2006)	2.7	
Organic Greenhouse and Jojoba Project		
Organic Fertilizer for 7 Greenhouses proposed	21000	0.1456
3000 fruit tree seedlings per year use 200kgs manure*		
500 jojoba bushes on our experimental 10 acres use 200kgs manure per year. If we assume jojoba outplanting on 1000 acres that gives 100x manure use	20000	2.08
We use no fertilizer on the indigenous tree seedlings		
0.104 kg CO2e per kg manure (UNIPCC 2006 at 1.5% carbon conversion to methane)		
*Note that we make compost tea in sealed container, we do not apply manure directly to crops, so our footprint would be lower		

Also note that the CCB methodology only requires calculation of GHG footprint for use of synthetic fertilizers, of which we use none.		
Eco tourism		
Guest house electricity(kWh)	2912	1.51
Water Pump House Electricity (kWh)	2389	1.24
Camp Water Pump Diesel included in Ranger Fuel use		
Misc		
Management Housing Electricity (kWh)	8681	4.50
Management Airline Flights	10	25
2500 kg CO2e per round trip SFO to Nairobi		
Total		423.49
Percent of Project GHG emissions reductions		0.16%

Positive emissions reductions associated with the trees we will be planting will offset the GHG emissions from other project activities. Table 4.9 of the *UNIPCC 2006 Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF* gives a net annual biomass increment for natural forests in tropical dryland forest types <= 20 years old as 2.4 tonnes d.m./ha-year, which is 3.52 tCO2e/ha-year.

The density of Rukinga's forest was estimated at 6,000,000 trees covering 30,166 hectares. There are therefore approximately 200 trees per hectare, and the Phase II ecosystem is similar to that of Rukinga (the Phase II ranches surround Rukinga on all sides). Applying this density to the reforestation project on Mt. Kasigau, the 20,000 trees we will plant in the first three years of the project activities represent 100 hectares of forest area, which equates to 240 tonnes d.m per year. Using the variable 0.47 for the carbon fraction (Table 4.3 of the UNIPCC 2006 Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF – Tropical and Subtropical Forests), and 44/12 to convert to CO2e, this yields 413.6 m.t. CO2e per year sequestered by the indigenous trees to be planted under the Mt. Kasigau Reforestation project. This is approximately the emissions calculated in the table above for the entire carbon footprint from project related activities. Adding the sequestration benefits of planting out 20,000 jojoba bushes and the 20,000 fruit trees, whose fertilizer use was calculated above in negative emissions, the substantial net-positive benefit of the project becomes abundantly clear. We still plan to retire some of our own credits to officially offset the project's carbon footprint.

CL1.4. Net Climate Impact

We estimate this project would avoid an estimated 7.6 million tonnes of CO2e over the thirty year life of the project, and therefore has an overwhelmingly positive climate impact. In CL2.3 below, we have laid out an aggressive leakage mitigation strategy.

Still, the project will account for any activity-shifting leakage identified under the VCS methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0.*

CL1.5. Avoid Double Counting

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CL2. Offsite Climate Impacts

CL2.1. Types of Leakage

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CL2.2. Mitigation of Leakage

Our activity shifting leakage strategy is fully described in the PDD. For the current verification period, the following components have been implemented;

Indicator – Dry land Forest Acres protected by Wildlife Works Rangers – include Buchuma, LMD, etc. in this figure

- Acres Covered by WW Carbon Easement
- Acres Under other form of agreement

Indicator – $ paid to community land owners

Wildlife Works REDD Project Phase II Preparation – Carbon Project Leakage Mitigation

As part of our program to prevent leakage from Phase I, we stated in our Phase I PDD that we would use the proceeds of Phase I to launch a second Phase of the Kasigau Corridor REDD Project in which we would sign up as many at-risk community owned forest patches as possible. During 2009 and 2010 we did just that; signing up 13 community-owned Group Ranches and a small area from the community trust lands that will be given to the Marungu Hill Conservancy Association, a local CBO. Significant signing fees indicated in the table below were paid to each of the community Group Ranches to generate excitement about the potential of the carbon markets, and to demonstrate Wildlife Works' level of commitment.

Ranch	Size acres	Size Ha	Status	Upfront amount	Payment due
Taita	88000	35612	Signed	$22,257.68	paid
Kambanga	34486	12948	Signed	$6,897.23	paid
Kasigau	52329	21186	Signed	$10,465.88	paid
Maungu	53399	21619	Signed	$13,511.88	paid
Wangala	5000	2023	Signed	$1,000.00	paid
Mgeno	52443	21232	Signed	$10,616.00	paid
Washumbu	35833	14501	Signed	$7,166.60	paid

Dawida	13000	4046	Signed	$2,600.00	paid
Amaka	14546	5889	Signed	$2,909.17	paid
Sagalla	42983	17402	Signed	$8,596.59	paid
Ndara	4532	1834	Signed	$906.38	paid
Choke	12538	5076	Signed	$2,507.54	paid
Kutima	12538	5076	Signed	$2,507.54	paid
Total Under Carbon Easements	421626	168446		$91,942.49	
BUCHUMA & LMD	10,000	4,049			N/A
MARUNGU HILL	2,545	1,030			N/A
HIGHWAY WILDLIFE CORRIDOR	386	156			N/A
Total Under Conservation Management Agreements	12,931	5,235			



Signing Carbon Rights Agreement with Kasigau Ranch



Signing Carbon Rights Agreement with Mgeno Ranch

REDD Carbon Inventory Monitoring

For the first verification period, the project completed 100% sampling of the biomass plots for the validation report for Phase I. In 2011, for the 2011 verification period, 20% of the forest biomass plots were re-measured. Following the PDD, this achieves 100% of the plots being re-measured every 5 years).



Mwololo Muasa, biomass plot team leader, ponders a tree measurement

We have also made a significant investment in equipment by supporting the purchase of a gyrocopter by our VP African Operations, Rob Dodson, which will be used to perform aerial monitoring every week, both for forest health and to prevent loss of biodiversity.

Wildlife Works EcoCharcoal Production Facility for the Kasigau Corridor REDD Project

Wildlife Works advanced funding for this critically important project activity, enabling work to begin prior to validation and verification and receipt of carbon funds from Phase II. The results of this work were analyzed and conclusions developed about the best way forward for the production of EcoCharcoal in the Kasigau corridor.

A full budget for implementation of the EcoCharocal project recommendations was produced and are included in a supporting document called “Wildlife Works EcoCharcoal Project Activity Design Document” which was provided to the validators.



A batch of EcoCharcoal completed and ready for testing

The Kasigau Corridor REDD project has created an economic incentive for the landowners and communities within the corridor to protect their forest. Wildlife Works is now working with the landowners and local communities to implement forest management plans that exclude the destructive use of forest resources for fuel wood or charcoal, and as a result, the supply of “free” wood for local charcoal use will be greatly reduced.

After surveying hundreds of people at all elements of the value chain, we determined that low impact community based charcoal production can indeed offer a sound alternative to ecologically damaging practices, such as hardwood extraction for lumpwood charcoal from primary forest destruction which is often accompanied by bush meat (hunting of wildlife species).

CL2.3. Unmitigated Negative Offsite Climate Impacts

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CL2.4. Unmitigated Negative Offsite / Non CO_2 Climate Impacts

See Section CL1.1 for a complete analysis of GHG emissions, both CO2 and non-CO2. Non-CO2 gases account for far less than 5% of emissions, and are easily offset by mitigation activities described in CL1.1.

CL3. Climate Impact Monitoring

CL3.1. Carbon Pools to be Monitored

.

The following Carbon Pools will be monitored, as specified under the VCS methodology *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests V1-0:*

Pool	Required	Included in Project?	Justification
Above-ground large tree biomass	Yes	Yes	Major pool considered
Above-ground small tree biomass	Yes	Yes	Major pool considered
Above-ground non-tree biomass	Optional	Yes	Major pool considered
Below-ground large tree biomass	Optional	Yes	Major pool considered
Below-ground small tree biomass	Optional	Yes	Major pool considered
Below-ground non-tree biomass	Optional	Yes	Major pool considered
Litter	No	No	Conservatively excluded
Standing dead wood	Optional	Yes	Major pool considered
Lying dead wood	Optional	No	Conservatively excluded
Soil	Optional	Yes	Major pool considered
Long-lived wood products	Yes	Yes	May be a significant reservoir under the baseline scenario

The purpose of our carbon monitoring plan is to document:

- The project has protected the dryland forest within the project area from any unplanned GHG emissions during the project crediting period, and;
- Any leakage that can be attributed to this project is quantified.

Emissions reductions calculations were based on two models, both according to the aforementioned VCS methodology. The first is a current carbon inventory of the project area land, conducted using a stratified-random, fixed permanent plot methodology, combined with mapping of forest types using remote sensing. The second component of calculating baseline emissions is use of satellite imagery for 12 years prior to the beginning of the project, clearly and empirically demonstrating the deforestation rate in the project area.

For the first model, we are carrying out our planned annual resampling of 20% of the total number of permanent plots originally created for the forest inventory. Re-measurements are done approximately on the anniversary of the initial inventory, to ensure minimum seasonal variability in carbon stocks, which in this part of Kenya can be considerable. We re-measure diameter at breast height (dbh), height, and status of all the trees originally included in the inventory for each plot. The annual resampling will be rotated so that every five years we have performed a complete resampling of the forest. We will also fund the external auditors of our project to revisit our permanent sample plots on a 5 year timetable.

We do not plan to re-measure soil carbon stocks, as we make the assumption that forest soil carbon stocks remain constant over time. Loss of soil carbon during the project within the project area would follow unplanned deforestation in the project area, as modeled in the baseline. Therefore, as long as we are monitoring the aboveground biomass pools, we will be able to calculate the net climate impact of deforestation on the belowground and soil carbon pools, which are in turn directly dependent on the monitoring of above-ground forest biomass.

For the second model, we will continue to use satellite imagery to monitor the presence or absence of further deforestation in the reference area and the leakage belt. Because the type of deforestation occurring in this ecosystem involves total removal of tree cover for slash and burn agriculture, it is simple to observe landcover change with remotely sensed imagery. We will acquire affordable high-resolution imagery to support this monitoring.

The carbon monitoring plan is further described in the Project Design Document as well as the VCS Project Description *The Kasigau Corridor REDD Project Phase I - Rukinga Sanctuary.*

CL3.2. Commitment to Monitoring Plan

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

COMMUNITY SECTION

CM1. Net Positive Community Impacts

CM1.1. Estimate Impacts on Communities

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document for detailed community impact information.

The following project activities have positively impacted stakeholder communities during this first verification period (January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011)

CM1.2. Demonstrate no Negative Impacts on High Conservation Values

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

Specific details are described in the "Kasigau Biodiversity Monitoring Plan", and "Kasigau Biodiversity Survey Report", also provided to the validator.

CM2. Offsite Stakeholder Impacts

CM2.1. Identify any Potential Negative Impacts on Offsite Stakeholders

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CM2.2. Plans to Mitigate Negative Impacts on Offsite Stakeholders

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CM2.3. Demonstrate no NET Negative Impacts on other Stakeholder Groups

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

CM3. Community Impact Monitoring

CM3.1. Develop Plan for Community Monitoring

The following project activities have positively impacted stakeholder communities during this verification period (January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011).

Section 1 - Data for which Wildlife Works' activities are directly responsible/accountable

Wildlife Works Sustainable Development Initiatives

Wildlife Works has implemented a wide range of sustainable development initiatives at Rukinga since the project start date, and is committing to continue with a new range of innovative co-benefits for the communities that are in the Project Zone once the funding for the Carbon project begins. These initiatives collectively form the basis of our carbon offset leakage avoidance strategy, and an Implementation schedule for these Project Activities, with timelines and budgets was shared with the project Validator, during Validation.

Organic clothing factory

Our core Consumer Powered Conservation[sm] project, was the construction of the Ecofactory, just outside the North Eastern boundary of the Project Area, close to the main town in the reference region, Maungu. We employed over 150 people from the community in the construction phase. We then had the EcoFactory gazetted by the Kenyan Government as an Export Processing Zone (EPZ) allowing for duty free export of products to Europe and the US.

The EcoFactory was built using rammed earth construction, an ancient technique that uses soil from the site as 95% of the wall material. The roofing material, Onduline, is made by a French company and uses recycled bitumen. The colors used for the roof and buildings are reds and greens in order to help the building blend with the natural setting. Inside the factory there are fluorescent lights spaced evenly throughout the building. The building also makes use of solar lighting via the skylights. The skylights are not glass but are instead made of a corrugated roofing material that allows light to pass through.

The climate here combined with the heat emitted from sewing machines and irons makes design intended to cool the building very important. Inside the factory there are ceiling fans spaced evenly throughout the building. The factory itself is also designed to take advantage of the wind and natural ventilation. There are windows every few feet around the building to take advantage of the breeze and cross ventilation. The roof overhang is designed to block the windows and the building from direct sunlight, thus helping to keep the temperature lower. Lastly, there is a second roof that is elevated from the first roof. The space between the roofs is screened in. This design feature allows for the heat to rise and escape. Furthermore, air can circulate through the screens and help carry the hot air out of the building.

After construction, we then trained young women from the community to sew organic cotton clothing. The factory now creates garments under the Wildlife Works label made from only fully organic materials, worked by locally trained, employed and fairly paid members of the communities that border Rukinga. Creating employment for 25 employees also provides a cash alternative to the unsustainable utilization of natural resources that threatens Rukinga today. The garments are mostly exported to the US and Europe for sale on the internet and in fashion boutiques, although we do produce a

small quantity for sale locally within Kenya, as allowed under our EPZ status.

First and foremost, supported by the REDD project revenues we plan to continue the level of investment we have been making since the Project Start Date in this ecofactory.

Indicator - Number full time jobs

- WW employees
- Total including in community (screen printing, etc.)

Indicator – Local Employment

- How many employees come from project area communities
- How many employees do not come from Project Area Communities

The Factory employs a total of 22 permanent employees and an additional 3 casual workers in the screen-printing department. The 3 casuals will be offered a permanent position once we have constructed a dedicated and custom designed Printing Factory. So total employment is 25 people of these, 18 staff members come from the immediate communities in the project area, with 7 Kenyan employees who come from further away, as a result of skill needs specific to their position being unavailable in the immediate local communities.

Wildlife Works signed a partnership agreement with Puma to produce clothing at its local eco-factory for Puma's new "Wilderness Collection". WWC has agreed to build a new facility dedicated to production for Puma and in return, Puma agreed to purchase up to 140,000 t-shirts over the next 24 months.

Approximately 75 skilled and unskilled workers were hired from the Marungu Location, to build the factory. 38 people are currently employed to produce the t-shirts, and WWC hopes to double this figure as production levels rise. The Puma eco-factory was completed on the 11th September, 2012. The first Puma shipment will be ready by the end of January, and will be sent to 10 Puma outlets worldwide.

Through this partnership, WWC and Puma hope to create jobs for the local communities and emphasize to their customers the important part the Kasigau communities have played in protecting their environment and wildlife.

At the same time, Puma's parent company, PPR, (headquartered in Paris), the world's leading luxury brand holding company, announced that it has chosen to partner with Wildlife Works to help offset its annual CO2 emissions through a purchase of nearly 100,000 tones of carbon credits from the REDD project.

Indicator – Financial Investment/Return

- $ annual operating expenses since REDD project began
    - annual factory operating costs since Jan 1st 2005 = $
- $ income generated from EcoFactory since REDD project began
    - annual income from EcoFactory since REDD project began = $

Spreadsheet showing Annual Operating Costs and Income Sales in USD$

Export Production from Factory

YEAR	COSTS USD$	INCOME USD $
2005	76,300.00	48,450.00
2006	59,500.00	51,000.00
2007	75,000.00	57,000.00
2008	35,000.00	32,000.00
2009	98,000.00	54,000.00
2010	102,000.00	22,000.00
Total	445,800.00	264,450.00

Local Kenyan Sales From Factory	
Year	**Sales From Factory in $**
2005	500.00
2006	1,700.00
2007	3,000.00
2008	5,000.00
2009	6,000.00
2010	200.00
Total	**16,400.00**

Organic Greenhouse

The organic greenhouse was originally setup in late 2002. It has carried out a variety of different organic growing techniques of various different crops through its earlier periods of operations.

Since 2005 the organic greenhouse has been producing primarily, organically raised, grafted, citrus fruit trees. These provide an income to the greenhouse, and a valuable, drought, pest and wildlife resilient cash crop for local farmers.

Seedlings are raised in a mixture of sandy soils and manure procured from local farmers and old cattle boma sites. They are planted into degradable planting tubes and protected under shade net from the sun.

We are using a locally produced organic pesticide called EM-1 or Effective Micro-organism-1 on the rough-skinned lemon rootstock in order to combat aphid and caterpillar (citrus swallowtail) attacks. EM-1 is based on photosynthetic bacteria, lactic acid bacteria, baking yeast and molasses. It is then mixed with more molasses and water to activate the bacteria and additional ingredients are added in order to discourage specific pests. EM-1 doesn't kill pests, it simply deters them by coating the

plant in a distasteful layer of organic products. The mixture also penetrates the soil and promotes a healthy bacterial environment that assists nutrient release and absorption by the seedlings whilst deterring ground-worm colonization of the grow-bags.

The additional ingredients that we have found most beneficial are: garlic, onion, aloe leaves, Neem tree leaves, mango tree leaves and young fruits. These items are chopped and wrapped in a cloth sack and immersed in the fermenting mixture for a week. The resulting "concoction" is then watered down at a ratio of 20:1 and sprayed on the seedlings twice a week. Since the rains started, we have found it necessary to add a light-oil "sticker" to the mixture to ensure that it isn't leached out of the grow-bags before it has taken effect.

The green house holds approximately 10,000 grafted citrus and mango seedlings, which take approximately 6-8 months of nurturing before they are ready for sale.

Sales are made either to specific farmers orders, or through a roadside sales outlet, and in the past have also been donated to various causes, such as the Itinyi Women's Group.

Wildlife Works is continuing its development of eco-friendly, water efficient income generating projects that can become an immediate solution for the Kasigau Corridor communities. Wildlife Works and Amiran Kenya have agreed to collaborate on the production and distribution of the Farmer's Kit developed by Amiran. The Farmer's Kit will provide communities with a reliable food source, and an income generating business. Working with local women's groups we have set up two greenhouses, one of which is completely organic, in order to test and potentially introduce these kits into our agricultural intensification program.

Indicator - Number full time jobs

- WW employees
- Total including in community

Indicator – Local Employment

- How many employees come from project area communities
- How many employees do not come from Project Area Communities

Total number of permanently employees in the Greenhouse is 15, all of whom are from the local communities in the project area. See Annex 7 for full employment information from the Rukinga project. Volunteers from local communities and all the Kelimu (charity for school fees, initiated by WW's manager Alice Ndiga Owen – see below) sponsored school kids must donate part of their school holidays to assist here. They are regularly encouraged to come and support the greenhouse team and to learn good organic practice from them.

Financial Investment/Return

- $ Invested in capital expense for new greenhouse/greenhouse expansion since REDD project began, 1st Jan 2005

- Wheelbarrows - $500
- Nettings - $2,000
- Equipment: Jembes & Shovels - $200

Dry land Farming - Jojoba propagation & extension into Community – a viable Jojoba and essential oil industry

Our most recent project is working with the Kenyan Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) on the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project, or KAPP, which funded the research, to characterize and commercialize Jojoba as a dryland cash crop with great potential in Kenya's ASAL regions. Wildlife Works was the project partner because part of the conservation area we are managing in the REDD reference region was converted to Jojoba 30 years ago, by a commercial agricultural venture that subsequently failed, and was left to fallow. However, the Jojoba survived with no maintenance for nearly 25 years, demonstrating the drought tolerance and lack of wildlife conflict (nothing ate the seeds or bushes). As a result this is still the largest plantation in East and Central Africa totaling 200 ha., as noted by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute – National Plant Breeding Research Station – Njoro.

Jojoba (Simmondsia chinensis) provides a cash crop through its seeds, is extremely drought tolerant, is non-invasive, and has the critically important benefit that it is not eaten by any wildlife, birds or even insects, so it is the ultimate non-conflict crop.

We completed a 2-year KAPP study of the impact of various levels of plant maintenance and irrigation on plant seed and oil productivity. We now hope to provide local farmers rootstock to establish their own plants. Additionally, Wildlife Works will be able to provide evidence-based information to potential jojoba farmers on likely returns based on the required inputs needed for plant maintenance. There are three specific Project Activities associated with this scheme, which are covered in the PDD Project Activity Implementation Schedule, the first of which we have now successfully completed.

Significant activity has begun during this monitoring period (m_2) using carbon proceeds. We are working in conjunction with a Ph.D student from the Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania in order to characterize, propagate and manage the disused Jojoba plantation adjacent to Rukinga Ranch. The aim is to determine the genetic diversity of the shrubs and finesse their multiplication methods in order to improve growth. The overall goal is through improved management and capacity building to improve the livelihoods of poor farmers in the communities. Currently there is very high demand (along with relatively low supply) for Jojoba. Thusly, the overall goal is through improved management and capacity building to improve the livelihoods of poor farmers in the communities.



On the left: Joseph Mwanganda, agricultural consultant reviewing progress, and on the rIght: Dr. Wilson Thagana and Cosmos

The objectives of the project included –

1. Explore whether Jojoba can contribute on a commercial scale to the Kenyan horticultural and industrial crops sub-sector to provide food and nutritional security.
2. Promote the Jojoba industry with a focus on commercialization and productivity, value addition, product/crop diversification, rural ASAL income and employment for improved livelihood.

Progress on the program since its start:

1. Established characterization of the existing bushes
2. Selection of superior bushes
3. Treatment e.g. Irrigation, manure application, water harvesting and manure application.
4. Harvested and performed product analysis through a partner – Natural Aromatics.
5. Conducted market survey through a partner from Cancan International.

6. In one of the meetings it was agreed that the next stage of the project be funded by the REDD project and introduced to the communities within the Kasigau Corridor Zone between Tsavo East and West, in Voi District.
7. Currently we are waiting for results from Kari on the effect of Jojoba on different cultural practices.

Indicator - Number full time jobs

- Wildlife Works employees
- Total including in-community

Indicator – Local Employment

- How many employees come from project area communities
- How many employees do not come from Project Area Communities

Indicator – Financial Investment/Return

- Monies invested in capital expense (CAPEX) since REDD project began, 1st Jan, 2010
- Annual operating expenses on Jojoba Project since REDD project began, 1st Jan, 2010
- Income generated from Jojoba Project since REDD project began, 1st Jan, 2010.

Number of full time employees		
	WW employee	
2010		
2011	1	
2012	1	
Local employment		
	Number employed from project area	Number employed from outside project area
2010		
2011	1	0
2012	1	0
Financial Investment/Return		
Monies invested in capital expense (CAPEX) since REDD project began, 1st Jan, 2010		
2010	0	
2011	0	
2012	0	
Annual operating expenses on Jojoba Project since REDD project began, 1st Jan, 2010		
	KSH	
Jan - Dec 2010 (paid by government)	72000	

Jan - June 2011(paid by government)	36000
July 2011 - Dec 2011 (paid by WW)	36000
Jan 2012 - April 2012 (paid by WW)	92000
Income generated from Jojoba Project since REDD project began, 1st Jan, 2010.	
2010	8000
2011	8000
2012	8000

Way forward for Phase I and the expansion into all the communities in phase II:

1. Do oil test per superior variety selected based on oil contact per weight.
2. Do sexing of tissue culture and already germinated seedlings–by Egerton University Njoro in commercializing the existing Jojoba bushes.
3. Increase coverage under Jojoba in farms and establish satellite nurseries for ease of access of seedlings to farmers in Taita/Taveta county and Kenya at large.

In our PDD we also committed to producing a full business plan for an out grower operation within the local farming communities. This business plan was slightly held up due to lack of access to the original data from the 2 year research project, which was being held in a government department, but we have now been able to secure the data, and plan to begin the production of this business plan in the next Verification period.

This Activity also depends on the establishment of Phase II nurseries in order to allow local propagation of the Jojoba and to provide collection points for the farmers to deliver their seed to, and we expect significant activity in the next Verification Period once carbon revenues have been received.

Ecotourism

During this Verification Period, we negotiated a lease agreement with Camps International/Camp Kenya to establish an operation for GAP year students from the United Kingdom to come and spend up to 3 months at Rukinga engaged in community service and learning about the wilderness environment. They have been successfully operating on Rukinga for the past three years now.

We began discussions with several tour operators re establishing a second higher end ecotourism option on Rukinga, to complement the existing youth oriented tourism provided by Camp Kenya.

Kasigau Corridor and Kasigau Wildlife Forum Tourism development
Financial Aid to the Marungu Hills Conservancy

The Marungu Hill Conservancy Association, a local CBO, approached Wildlife Works

and asked that their Community Group be a part of the REDD Project. The Communities they represent are the immediate neighbors to Rukinga and Sagalla, and are an essential part of the success and sustainability of the project, so we agreed to explore closer working relationship with this CBO.

We have begun provide limited direct financial support for the Marungu Hill Conservancy Association described above, so that they can provide support and advice to the community on environmental issues. In 2011 Wildlife Works increased its support of MHCA to 94,500 KSH per month in order to incorporate salaries for a Project Coordinator, a Financial Manager, four Community Waste Technicians and six Community Wildlife Scouts. There has been an increased level of input in order to build capacity in the Community Based Organization.

Mushroom Farms from Elephant Dung

We committed to continuing this activity in partnership with the Itinyi Women's Group. The project activities were limited by the need to wait for the rains to provide them with the dung they need. They were only grow mushrooms during the rainy season, as water is required to cultivate the humidity and damp conditions needed for the mushrooms to grow.

Due to the amount of water that was required continuously throughout the year, as well as a change in the Chairlady of the women's group involved, there has been a change in direction of focus. Their efforts have now gone into funding building four bandas for housing long-term development volunteers. This will be income-generating as well as providing opportunities for increased skills coming into the community.

Wildlife Works/Tsavo Soap Factory

Wildlife Works created the Tsabuni-Tsavo Soap Company in 2005. The project was started to make use of the jojoba oil that we were able to extract from the seeds of the bushes that we found here when we took over the land.

Indicator - Number full time jobs

- WW employees
- Total including in community

Indicator – Local Employment

- How many employees come from project area communities
- How many employees do not come from Project Area Communities

The soap project employs one full time staff member and up to 4 casual/contract workers who we bring in to help during busy periods. Most of our customers are ecotourism camps and lodges who use our soaps in their guest accommodation and sell them in their boutiques.

Our soaps are made using the traditional cold-cure method and only natural base oils, fragrances and essential oils are used in the manufacturing process. We purchase gums and resins like frankincense and myrrh that livestock herders collect from the forest whilst they are grazing their animals.

In 2011, the production has continued as before, with small-scale orders. We are working with our clients in order to produce even more desirable products with a greater range of options. There are also plans to produce gift sets incorporating high quality baskets produced in the Kasigau area.

Indicator – Financial Investment/Return

- $ invested in capital expense since REDD project began, 1st Jan 2005
- $ annual operating expenses on Soap Project since REDD project began, 1st Jan 2005
- $ income generated from Soap Project since REDD project began, 1st Jan 2005

The soap making equipment was bought in 2005 for $800, from a company that was closing down. We spent a further $2000 renovating and completing the partially built premises and $500 purchasing our initial production materials stock.

- This table shows the income realized from the sale of soaps by year.

Year	Income
2006	$223
2007	$377
2008	$695
2009	$897
2010	$1024

Wildlife Works also helped train the Marungu Aloe C.I.G, which is a local Community Based Organisation that makes aloe-vera based soap and beauty products that raise awareness and create wealth that is used to help reduce human-wildlife conflict in the area.

With the REDD income we intend to hire a sales and marketing person, who will be responsible for increasing orders which will allow us to increase the size of the business and employ more people.

Wildlife Works REDD Project Product Sales and Marketing

Wildlife Works has recently successfully negotiated the purchase of a roadside plot of land, where a quality vending point for Kasigau Corridor products will be built. This will provide a point of sale for quality crafts and art produced in the project area.

Meanwhile, through a small shop at Camp Tsavo on Rukinga Ranch and private sales, we have managed to increase the numbers of baskets sold from the Kasigau community. Working with a volunteer, quality baskets are encouraged in a variety of sizes to cater for different tastes and needs, and these are detailed with leather by a local craftsman.

School Construction and Bursary Scheme

When Wildlife Works arrived in this area, there were almost no schoolrooms, no books and no desks. None of the infrastructure needed for a decent education existed. Wildlife Works began with a school building program, and over the years we have partnered with the community and various donors, to build 18 classrooms throughout the district. We also build desks; our original Kenyan manager, Alice Ndiga launched a school bursary program, which she administers, that has sent dozens of local children through private high school, and several on to University.



(left) Old Kale School – no floor, no desks, one mud room (right) New School block built by Wildlife Works

Current Activity:

Throughout the project area, the initial community income is being channeled into education, primarily though bursaries at this stage. Over 700 students have been given bursaries in the first few months of 2012, where the money goes directly to their schools to ensure their education is secure. The funding provided to students ranges between a single school term to a full 4 years sponsorship, dependent on the candidate. Students have been funded to go to Universities, Colleges, Youth Polytechnics and Secondary Schools and the candidates include bright pupils, double orphans and vulnerable students. Locational Carbon Committees have also approved the construction of additional schools and the renovation of existing facilities, and the vetting of the tenders is occurring at present. Please see Annex 5 for a detailed list of the students sponsored under the bursary scheme.

Category	No. of beneficiaries	Amount in total (Ksh)
Universities	10@10,000 Ksh	100,000
Tertiary Institutions/ colleges	14@8,000 Ksh	112,000
Double orphans (sec. School)	9@5,000 Ksh	45,000
Secondary school	94@3,500 Ksh	329,000
Full sponsorship (Form ones)	7	219,556
Bank Charges		12,200
TOTALS		**817,756**

Bursary Distribution totals for the Elimu Foundation, 2011

The following is a summary of bursary awards for the Kasigau location:

University Students: 13 students
Tertiary / college students: 18 students
Double orphans (sec. School): 3 students
Secondary school students: 105 students

For more information and complete disbursal lists, please see the included document entitled 'Report on bursaries.docx' provided to the validators.

Indicator – $ invested in school construction and maintenance:

Money invested in Schools		
Year	**Amount in $**	**School's Involved**
2005	5,000.00	Kale Primary School
		Sasenyi Primary School
2006	10,000.00	Itinyi Primary School
		Buguta Primary School
2007	6,000.00	Marasi Primary School
		Marungu Primary School
2008	8,000.00	Marungu Secondary school
		Itinyi Primary School
2009	7,000.00	Kale Primary School

		Marungu Secondary school
2010	1,250.00	Marungu Secondary school
Total	**$ 37,250.00**	

Wildlife Works has been assisting schools in the local area since it began operating in this area. During phase 1 the above projects (see table above) were completed:

1/ In 2005 investment was made to Kale Primary School and Sasenyi Primary School. The funds were used to create 3 new classrooms at those schools (1 at Kale and 2 at Sasenyi). As a result of this, the schools enrolment figures increased allowing more children from the locality of each school, to gain primary school education.

2/ During 2006, investment was made to Itinyi and Buguta primary schools. Buguta Primary School received a new staff room for the teachers, who had no facilities previously, and Itinyi renovated two classrooms that had fallen into dis-repair.

3/ in 2007 Marasi school received investment to buy desperately needed desks for their students, to create a better working environment for the pupils. Marungu Primary was allocated funds to renovate 2 classrooms that were previously made from mud, into large, more substantial and safer buildings.

4/ In 2008, Marungu Secondary School was given funding for the construction of an additional classroom. As one of the very few secondary schools in the phase 1 area, they needed this to afford a higher capacity of admissions to secondary school level. Itinyi Primary School used their funding for an additional new classroom, to improve learning conditions and space for students.

5/ In 2009 Kale Primary School were given funding to renovate a poorly conditioned classroom to a more modern and substantial learning area.

6/ Most recently in 2010, Marungu Secondary School managed to connect to the local electricity grid. They were given funding to convert one of the new classrooms into a computer lab for students, to modernize the school, and provide valuable IT lessons.

Section 2 - General Success Metrics Influenced by but not directly attributable to Wildlife Works

Education

Indicator - # children in each school

- total
- average number of children per classroom
- highest number kids per classroom

Indicator – grades of children in national exams and position in district by school
Indicator – number of children securing places in secondary school from each school

Education in the communities of Phase I falls under Voi Districts and more locally within the locations of Kasigau and Marungu.

In the communities of Phase I (Nyangala Zone) there are 14 Primary Schools and 2 Secondary Schools.

We received the following data form the District Education Officers, and plan to analyze the data more specifically for relevance to the Project Area and goals in subsequent verification periods.

Transition rates from standard eight (primary) to form one (secondary) 2010			
BOYS	2.6%		
GIRLS	2.3%		
TOTALS	4.9%		
Break down for form one (secondary) admission – 2010			
TYPE OF SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
NATIONAL	4	4	8
PROVINCIAL	213	216	429
DISTRICT	236	226	462
EXTRA PROVINCIAL	-	-	-
PRIVATE	53	3	56
TOTAL	506	449	955

	NYANGALA ZONE Schools:			
S/NO	**SCHOOL**	**ENROLLMENT**		
		B	**G**	**T**
1	Buguta			977
2	Bungule			247
3	Itinyi			393
4	Jora			315
5	Kale			555
6	Kisimenyi			462
7	Kiteghe			183
8	Makwasinyi			363
9	Marasi			502
10	Marungu			480
11	Mbele			420
12	Miasenyi			213

13	Mkamenyi			398
14	Msharinyi			67
15	Ngambenyi			70
16	Rukanga			371
17	Sasenyi			560
18	Zungulukani			70
	TOTAL			**6646**

		M/SC	M/GRD	M/SC	M/GRD	DEV.
Voi	115101	5.6446	C	6.074	C	-0.4294
Bartholomew	115202	5.4468	C-	5.108	C-	0.3388
Moi Kasigau	115301	5.4151	C-	4.591	C-	0.8241
OLOPS	115106	5.0	C-	5.324	C-	-0.324
Mwangea	115102	4.5098	C-	4.095	D+	0.4148
Mwakitawa	115201	4.5	C-	4.217	D+	0.283
Jeansy	115108	3.8824	D+	New		
Mwakichuchu	115105	3.875	D+	3.578	D+	0.297
David Kayanda	115204	3.7813	D+	3.125	D	0.6563
Kajire	115103	3.7391	D+	4.163	D+	-0.4239
Marungu	115302	3.3077	D	2.545	D	0.7627
Mwambiti	115104	3.2267	D	3.022	D	0.2047
Mwaghogho	115203	3.1975	D	3.416	D	-0.2185
TOTALS 2010	**115**	**4.5031**	**C-**	**4.23**	**D+**	**0.2731**

These tables show that only 5% of children that complete primary education are able to go on to secondary school. It is the goal of this project to increase this number over time.

At present the mean grade of secondary school leavers in the region is C-, as shown in the table above. It is our objective to improve this grade, by improving the facilities and teaching standards available in secondary schools.

Project Broad Environmental Impact – see survey performed by Marit Rietveld
Indicator – WW Project Popularity in Reference Region

- % community responding favorably to WW presence
- % community directly and indirectly benefiting from WW presence

Household Income - see survey performed by Marit Rietveld

Indicator – Household Income

- Average household income – dry and wet season

Support for Conservation - see survey performed by Marit Rietveld

Indicator – Environmental conservation support from the community

- % community understanding link between environmental protection/wildlife and economic progress

Wildlife Works Newsletter

Project Description

Our aim is to produce 3 newsletters per year, one every 4 months. They contain updates from Wildlife Works' core activities such as the EPZ and the greenhouse, as well as updates on the community projects funded by the Wildlife Works Carbon Trust. Reports from activity days and community events are included as well as advertising any upcoming any of the same. Our target audience for the newsletters is the nearly 15,000 households spread across our 5 locations. Newsletters are distributed through the Chiefs offices, at community meetings, community events and workshops. Copies are also handed out to visitors of the project and to any interested parties. Please find a recent copy the newsletter in appendix 6.

Since July 2010 we have been authoring and distributing a community newsletter. It was originally written every 2 months, with 2,500 copies printed. Each location was receiving 500 copies that were distributed through the local community cheifs and CBOs in the area: 500 to Marungu Hill using the Chief and the Marungu Hill Conservation Association office and elected community leaders who update each village regularly, 500 to Kasigau using the Chief and Kasigau Development Trust, 500 to Sagalla Hill using the Chief and sub-chiefs and SCARDA. 250 were distributed to Mwatate town sub- location, 250 to Mwachabo sub-location, and the remaining 500 copies for discretionary distribution by Wildlife Works employees. Eric Sagwe, Widlife Works' Head Ranger, distributed 250 through the ranger network, 50 copies were kept in the Carbon office and finally 100 sent to the District Commissioner Voi, 50 copies were sent to the District Officer, Voi, and lastly 50 copies to the District Officer Mwatate.

Current Activity

We now have enacted a new format for the monthly newsletters, which have proven to be wildly popular within the local communities. There are now 5,000 total copies produced monthly (1,000 for each location mentioned above), these copies are now full color (they were previously printed in grayscale), and each department now contributes to the letter in full (including the biodiversity monitoring team, the organic greenhouse team, the factory teams, etc.) See Annex 6 for a sample edition of the Wildlife Works Newsletter.

CM3.2. Develop Plan for HCV Monitoring

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

Details are further described in the Kasigau Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, and Kasigau Biodiversity Survey Report, as provided to the validator.

CM3.3. Commit to Plan for HCV Monitoring

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

BIODIVERSITY SECTION

B1. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

B1.1. Estimate Impacts on Biodiversity

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

The following project activities have been implemented, provided a positive impact on biodiversity within the project zone:

Wildlife Works REDD Forest and Biodiversity monitoring



Wildlife Works rangers in uniform on daily patrol duties

Wildlife Works Rangers – patrolling and protecting Rukinga Sanctuary:
For this monitoring period, m_2, we've initiated a major Biodiversity Monitoring Program, which involves the monitoring of vegetation, mammals and birds in the project area and surrounding corridor. A Biodiversity monitoring center was built for the team to operate

from, and is now fully operational strategically located in the middle of Rukinga Ranch.

Dr. Mwangi Githiru, Wildlife Works' Director of Biodiversity Monitoring manages this department and the Biodiversity Monitoring projects, as described below:
Biodiversity Monitoring Plan

Road transects
We established 27 10-15km long permanent transects for counting wildlife across all 15 ranches included in Phase I and II of the Kasigau REDD project, as well as the Reference Area. Transects are long roads which people can walk or drive very slowly counting all the animals seen. In addition to mammals, we also count a collection of other animals such as large birds (e.g., ostrich, bustards and raptors-bird of prey) and reptiles (e.g., snakes and monitor lizards). Transect counts will repeated once every 2-3 months mainly in the morning hours (0600-1100hrs) but occasionally in the evening too (1400-1900hrs). This will enable us to know population sizes, distribution and movements of these animals, hence fulfilling our commitments to CCB and VCS standards. It will also enable us make informed decisions on biodiversity management issues e.g., as pertains elephant-human conflicts.

Ranger and Community Scout Monitoring Transects
Teams of Rangers & Community Scouts (R&CS) who crisscross the entire project area (Kasigau Corridor) everyday both by foot and cars checking for presence of wildlife and for evidence of illegal activities such as snaring, wood harvesting, illegal grazing or charcoal production are a crucial cog to the biodiversity monitoring plan that will deliver WW's biodiversity monitoring commitments. On 16 September 2011, a cross-section of the R&CSs from all WW Base Stations were trained on the use of GPSs and binoculars. We have prepared a manual (Wildlife Works Ranger and Community Scouts Biodiversity Monitoring Manual) that will guide their work in collecting the information required towards delivering WWs biodiversity-related commitments. This document will be available to other WW staff interested in identifying and knowing the animals they expect to encounter across the Kasigau project area.

Camera traps
As scientists, there is a limit to our capacity to observe and record wildlife activity. Remote photography is increasingly more widely used to sample wildlife populations especially for cryptic or shy species. Thus to add to the road transect monitoring efforts above, we have set up camera traps at 24 randomly selected sites on Rukinga Ranch. These are our 'eyes' in the field even in our absence; they enable us to observe and collect data on all animals passing near the camera, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Community Wildlife Scouts

Wildlife Works has hired scouts to monitor the community areas (6 so far in the Marungu Hills area). We have expanded this effort into Kasigau, Mwatate, Mwachabo and Sagalla loacations, creating community awareness and increasing knowledge about the value of conservation. These scouts continue to be responsible for

collaborating with the communities to curb the trend of deforestation degradation in the areas immediately surrounding the communities. This project has been very successful during the current period.



We also purchased two new patrol vehicles, Toyota Land Cruisers. Rangers have been capturing patrol data since the beginning of the REDD project, which is stored in an Access database.

Below is an example of the data being collected for one of our HCV species, Cheetah:

Species	Date	Year	Quantity	Location	Comments	Patrol Team	FirstName
Cheetah	16-Mar-05	2005	1	Dimbwini Area	Resting	5-3	Evans
Cheetah	22-May-05	2005	2	Mnago Area	Hunting	5-5	Evans
Cheetah	09-Jun-05	2005	5	Swale ghuru	Resting	5-5	Jacob
Cheetah	22-Jun-05	2005	3	Punda Dam	Resting	5-5	Jacob
Cheetah	19-Aug-05	2005	3	Jojoba Plain	Feeding	5-5	Evans
Cheetah	24-Aug-05	2005	4	pipeline Area	Resting	5-5	Evans
Cheetah	26-Aug-05	2005	2	Mnago Area	Hunting	5-3	Daudi
Cheetah	08-Nov-05	2005	2	Makwasinyi	Resting	5-3	Daudi
Cheetah	08-Nov-05	2005	3	Jojoba Plain	Hunting	5-5	Evans

We are also capturing data on 31 species, including African elephant, Lion and Grevy's zebra, our other HCV species. This data is too voluminous for inclusion in this report but was made available to the verifiers.

The Rangers have recently (March 2011) undergone full GPS training, in order to be able to geotag species sightings within the project area. The GPS located data will be included in our next verification period PIR. Each Ranger team has been filling out daily patrol logs and that data is being captured in an MS Access database and will be processed early in 2011 to be included on our next verification period PIR.

B1.2. Demonstrate no HCVs Negatively Impacted

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

B1.3. Identify Species Used by Project

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

B1.4. Describe Invasive Species Used by Project

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

B1.5. No GMO Guarantee

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

B2. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

B2.1. Identify Potential Negative Offsite Impacts on Biodiversity

Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

B2.2. Document How to Mitigate Potential Negative Offsite Impacts on Biodiversity

Not applicable.

B2.3. Evaluate Potential Negative Offsite Impacts on Biodiversity

Not applicable.

B3. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

B3.1. Develop Plan for Biodiversity Monitoring

Please refer to section B1.1. above for a description of Wildlife Works recently implemented biodiversity monitoring program

B3.2. Develop Plan for HCV Monitoring

The Kasigau Corridor is unlike most REDD project, as Wildlife Works rangers monitor the wildlife populations in the project area on a daily basis, and maintain a daily log of all wildlife sightings. We can monitor the health of the Phase I ecosystem, and the populations of the endangered species. However, with carbon finance, we propose to expand on the reporting we have been able to do on this important collection of research data, in three ways, outlined above in section G3.2. Major Project Activities;

- Improve our ability to monitor the HCV species in the project area by adding a dedicated Ranger Patrol, the HCV Ranger Team – this has been done in the form of the hiring of Mwangi Githiru as Director of Biodiversity Monitoring. Dr. Githiru has a DPhil in zoology (conservation biology) from Oxford University, UK, an MSc in animal ecology from Kenyatta University, Kenya, and a BSc in wildlife management from Moi University, Kenya. Dr. Githiru has been charged with organizing, constructing and maintaining Wildlife Works' Biodiversity Monitoring program.

- Improve monitoring of HCV species, by establishing a Biodiversity Monitoring center near Camp Kenya on Rukinga Ranch. This center has been constructed, and Rd. Githiru and his team are currently operating out of the center, performing transects on the roads / ranches, setting up and monitoring camera trap systems and compiling daily logs. Dr. GIthiru has set up a High Conservation Value (HCV) monitoring team that in addition to vegetation and megafauna monitoring, has begun to monitor rare birds on Mt. Kasigau.

- 3 year reforestation and monitoring project on the slopes of HCV Mt. Kasigau (see documents Mt. Kasigau Reforestation Plan, Kasigau Biodiversity Monitoring Plan, and Kasigau Biodiversity Survey Report submitted to validator). This program has started in earnest during the current verification period (see section Climate Section CL2.2 Mitigation of Leakage).

Please see section B3.3 below for more detailed information about Wildlife Works commitment to our Biodiversity Monitoring and HCV Monitoring plans.

B3.3. Commit to Plan for Biodiversity Monitoring

Wildlife Works completed a full detailed monitoring plan within twelve months of validation against the CCB standards and after the first Verification period, we will now make that plan available to the public on the internet. We will also communicate the plan to local community groups for dissemination to the wider community, as has been our approach to all communication throughout the project lifetime.

Indicator - Number full time jobs

- WW employees
- Total including in-community

Indicator – Local Employment

- How many employees come from project area communities
- How many employees come from outside project area communities?

A full human resources report can be found in Annex 7. This report indicates total number of employees for each department in the project, as well as total cost for each. The REDD projects supports the following departments:

Management, Office, Eco-Factory, Rangers, Workshop, Watchmen, Organic Project, Housekeepers, Soap Factory, Field Sampling, Jojoba Project. We currently employ a total of 162 locals and 17 non-locals.

On 5th March 2010 a recruitment day was held at Rukinga HQ and over 500 local community members came to participate. 70 rangers qualified, but as of end of 2010 only 30 rangers have been employed – please see list below that clearly shows were they are from:

RANGERS RECRUITMENT	NAME	FROM	LOCAL EMPLOYMENT
Phase I			FROM PROJECT AREA
1	Stephen Mswahili	Makwasinyi	Yes
2	Elemu Lokichari	Miasenyi	Yes
3	Simon Kiprop	Taita Ranch	Yes
4	Boniface Mnyambo	Wildlife Works	Yes
5	Nicholas Rono	Taita Ranch	Yes
6	Dominic Kivuva	Maungu	Yes
7	Peter Anelico	Mwambiti	Yes
8	Emmanuel Ndurya	Kale	Yes
9	Mohamed Abdalla	Maungu	Yes
10	Fredrick Kyalo	Mackinnon Road	Yes
11	Joshua Thuranira	Maungu	Yes
12	Daniel Ngazi Kombo	Itinyi	Yes
13	Juma Chiboya	Sasenyi	Yes
14	Crispin Mazazo	Mwatate	Yes
15	Paul Msheshe	Sagalla	Yes
16	Evans Mwachoki	Maungu	Yes
17	Ayub Lalo	Mackinnon Road	Yes
18	Omari A Wanjala	Maungu	Yes

19	Stephen Mwalimo	Kibaoni	Yes
20	Jackson Ngiyo	Marungu	Yes
21	Peter Nyamoko	Lockichogio	Yes
22	Moses Lorewa	Taita Ranch	Yes
23	Lalo M Lalo	Mackinnon Road	Yes
24	Mohamed Rai	Sasenyi	Yes
25	Cassion Mwakio	Maungu	Yes
26	Hassan Lugwe	Sasenyi	Yes
27	Augustine Mjomba	Buguta	Yes
28	Michael Mulozi	Itinyi	Yes
29	David Mwakuro	Rukanga	Yes
30	John Lopeyo	Samburu	Yes

We have no employees in the WW Rangers team who hail from outside the Project Area Communities.

Indicator – Financial Investment/Return (CAPEX)

- Annual operating expenses since REDD project began
  - Annual Operating Costs m_1 (January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010).
  - Annual Operating Costs m_2 (January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011).

FROM 1ST JANUARY 2010 TO 31ST DECEMBER 2010 Ranger expenses and supporting administration	
Particulars	**Amount in $**
Bank Charges	160.00
Donation	2,000.00
Insurance	2,000.00
Licences & Permits	2,500.00
Motor Vehicle Expenses	10,000.00
Motor Vehicle insurance	2,300.00
Fuel & Oils	19,000.00
Motor Vehicle Spare	2,000.00
Motor vehicle hire	250.00
Newspapers	30.00
Office Suplies	2,750.00
Salaries & wages	45,000.00
Printing & Stationery	1,300.00
Legal fees	1,850.00
Secretarial fees	190.00
Repairs & Maintenance -Building	12,000.00
Repairs & Maintenance -Equipment	500.00
Security	500.00
Staff Expenses	1,500.00

Medical expenses	2,000.00
Telephone Expenses	2,500.00
Traveling Expenses	2,000.00
Electricity Expenses	1,700.00
Water Expenses	12,000.00
Work Permits	1,000.00
Total	**127,030.00**

FROM 1ST JANUARY 2011 TO 31ST DECEMBER 2011 Ranger expenses and supporting administration	
Particulars	**Amount in $**
Bank Charges	1,410.00
Donation	17,925.00
Insurance	3,350.00
Licences & Permits	152.00
Motor Vehicle Expenses	80,915.00
Motor Vehicle insurance	4,282.00
Fuel & Oils	89,874.00
Motor Vehicle Spare	21,713.00
Motor vehicle hire	22,600.00
Newspapers	300.00
Office Suplies	6,481.00
Salaries & wages	122,889.00
Printing & Stationery	0.00
Legal fees	1,500.00
Secretarial fees	363.00
Repairs & Maintenance -Building	13,940.00
Repairs & Maintenance -Equipment	4,817.00
Security	133.00
Staff Expenses	7,656.00
Medical expenses	3,405.00
Telephone Expenses	3,250.00
Traveling Expenses	4,597.00
Electricity Expenses	1,871.00
Water Expenses	4,446.00
Work Permits	13,184.00
Total	**431,053.00**

Previous expenditures (prior to 2011)

Communication/Radios- Base station radios were purchased for Taita Ranch, Mgeno Ranch and Kasigau Ranch, along with 2 vehicle radio base stations. **Total cost $4500**

5 Handheld patrol Radios were purchased. **Total – $1,500**

Rangers Patrol Vehicles - Two new land cruiser pickups were purchased in April 2010 for ranger patrols. Total combined cost: **$96,000**

We purchased a third land cruiser, consting $54,000, bringing the total of new patrol vehicles to 3.

Project-6.0 Rangers post:

This is the largest of the rangers' posts in the project area, and was constructed and situated tactically, to cover the Southern sides of the Phase I area. The rangers station which provides accommodation and catering for up to 18 security personnel, came to a cost of **$37,000**.

Project- Refurbishment of Taita Ranch Headquarters and Rangers post.
In April 2010 accommodation for 12 Wildlife Works rangers was refurbished, office space, solar systems and radio base stations were also installed. All employees on the construction team are local craftsmen. **Total Construction Cost : $7,500**

Project- Refurbishment of Mgeno Ranch headquarters and rangers post.
In February 2010 accommodation for 12 Wildlife Works rangers, offices, boardroom, water tanks were refurbished. Additional water tank was added along with solar lighting and radio base station. All employees on the construction team are local craftsmen.
Total Construction Cost: $ 9,500

Project- Finalize refurbishment of Kasigau Rangers post.
In June 2010 accommodation for 8 rangers was refurbished on Kasigau ranch. Solar lighting, building completion and refurbishment. All employees on the construction team are local craftsmen. **Total Construction Cost: $3000**

Indicator – Species Population Statistics;

- Sightings (date, GPS location, species, #male, #female, #young, seen by)

We are in the process of setting up a daily log system for recording HCV species (namely: Elephant, Lion, Cheetah, Leopard, Grevy's Zebra and African Wild Dogs) for which our commitments to protect are highest. As people go on with their daily activities, we will request for any information regarding the sighting of any of these species any place, any time. We only request them to note the following: Date, Species, approximate position (general area within the Kasigau Corridor) and where possible Number of individuals. There will be a sheet to fill at the HQs main office together with a map for placing approximate position. This is a good way of accumulating data on these key species, as well as helping everyone make a meaningful contribution whilst watching and enjoying wildlife as they go on with their everyday tasks.

Indicator – HCV Species Population Statistics;

- Sightings (date, GPS location, species, #male, #female, #young, seen by)

Besides planned vegetation monitoring, in July 2010 we set up an altitudinal experiment at Mt Kasigau to monitor long-term effects of climate change on biodiversity. This involved establishing four mistnetting lines, each 300m long, the first being near the base of the mountain (at approximately 850m above sea level) and the fourth at 1550m, which is close to the highest point of the mountain at about 1640m. Mistnets are fine-meshed nets that are used to safely capture birds for research purposes. We will be catching and ringing birds along the four net-lines 3-4 times annually in order to determine if climate change has an effect on bird distribution and movements. During the first session in July, we caught 161 birds comprising 26 species.

Indicator – Number of poaching incidents

- Number of snares or traps found (GPS location, date, type, Qty)
- Number of dead animals captured (GPS location, date, species, Qty)
- Number of poaching arrests made (date, perpetrator name, arresting Ranger, offense)

Indicator – Number of cattle grazing incursions

- Number of charcoal, fuelwood or construction material incursions

Indicator – Acres deforested in project area and Zone

The table below represents snares recovered, Cattle incursions (per head of cattle), poaching incidents, Elephants killed, dead animals found, and charcoal firewood incursions in Rukinga Sanctuary, Phase I project area. 2008 and 2009, show very high figures related to the countrywide, severe drought, over that period, in particular a massive influx of pastoralists from the north of Kenya searching for grazing for their cattle.

PHASE I Year		Poaching Incidents	Cattle Incursions (per head)	Elephants Killed	Dead Animals	Charcoal & Firewood
2005	850	78	585	0	105	262
2006	1060	180	1050	0	165	320
2007	980	105	1600	1	112	275
2008	1150	85	1250	0	180	340
2009	1355	220	21250	1	202	840
2010	1105	870	960	9	105	1260

Indicator - acres deforested in project area and Zone

To our knowledge, zero (0) hectares in the Project Zone were deforested during this verification period (m_2). Measurement of deforestation in the Project Zone will be measured when the Baseline reevaluation is done in year ten of the project, as per the standard.

Indicator – Acres reforested in community land

- number of indigenous trees successfully outplanted in Villages of project area
    - number outplanted by species
    - number surviving to year 2 by species
    - number surviving to year 3 by species
- number of indigenous trees successfully outplanted on Mt. Kasigau
    - number outplanted by species
    - number surviving to year 2 by species
    - number surviving to year 3 by species
- $ invested in reforestation capital expense – new greenhouses, equipment
- $ annual reforestation operating expenses – salaries and community seedling payments

Project-Indigenous Tree Nursery Construction, Rukinga Ranch:
In our Phase I PDD we committed to expanding our core greenhouse at Rukinga HQ. In May 2010 we completed expansion of our core Greenhouse at Rukinga HQ to add a second Shade house and more than double our capacity. The new nurseries can hold up to 50,000 indigenous tree seedlings and the proven construction method will be used as a model and replicated in community areas as part of Phase II. The cost of the expansion was $16,000.



Left: Organic Tree Nursery Shade House / Right: Sylvester gathering seedlings for out planting

Indicator – number of trees propagated in greenhouse(s)

- total all species
- fruit and agroforestry/fuelwood trees
- indigenous trees for reforestation projects

Indicator – number of seedlings sold (species, qty, customer, date, price)

- $ revenue
- $ profits

Financial Investment/Return

- See below spreadsheet for the $ Annual operating expenses & income since REDD project began, 1st Jan 2005 until 31st December 2010

	OPERATING	INCOME
YEAR	COSTS USD$	USD $
2005	304.00	670.00
2006	1,275.00	1,081.00
2007	1,541.00	1,550.00
2008	1,270.00	1,195.00
2009	1,280.00	1,425.00
2010	9,450.00	700.00

2010 saw the expansion of the greenhouses to incorporate the indigenous tree seedling program. Similar soils and soil preparations are made as with the citrus, however no pesticides of any sort are required. Indigenous trees typically stay in the nursery for approximately 6 months before they are ready for planting.

Indigenous Seedling Collection & Reforestation Community Land Program:
The Kasigau Corridor REDD project has now created an economic incentive for the landowners and communities within the corridor to protect their forest. Wildlife Works Carbon will be working with the landowners and local communities to implement forest management plans that exclude the destructive use of forest resources. In the green house project local communities are encouraged to raise indigenous tree seedlings in their own home made nursery in different containers and will be purchased by wildlife works carbon for nurturing them to the right size then they will be taken back to the communities to be planted in the denuded land and in their farms (based on the agriculture policy on 10% tree cover in farm area) for the purpose of increase tree cover which will help to reduce forest degradation. In this the community will have double benefit of economic empowerment and reforestation their land.

Indigenous Tree Seedling Collection from the Local Communities in Phase I:
We advise the community to raise tree seedlings in different containers and we (Wildlife Works) will purchase their seedlings at a rate of Kshs 5/= to Kshs15/= depending on the species.



This is for economic empowerment of the local the community. Last year we succeeded in purchasing from Phase I communities in our project area, as follows:

Species name	November 2010	December 2010
A.robusta	5699	3814
M.volkensii	158	406
L.schweinfuethii	275	4
Leaucena spp.	5785	
A.tortilis	104	255
A.nilotica	2574	972
D.elata	417	
T.indica	2996	979
Albizia spp.	6913	15733
Manilkara spp.	87	
C.megalocarpus	1	
B.aegyptica	299	392
A.mellifera	1593	2184
P.voense	244	2129
Mshari		94
Mvomo		3
Moringa	155	
N.hulderbrandtii	65	202
Glicidia	9	
syzygium cuminii	28	
Pawpaw	78	11
C.Apple	2	
A.zanzibarica	1	
T.Brownii	16	380
T.stan		219
T.emetia	35	

S.birrea	0		36
B.discolor	3		186
TOTALS	27537	27999	

Indigenous Tree Seedling Distribution:

In our reforestation activities we concentrated on community land in the reference region, which are denuded due to various activities but mostly human influence (Charcoal burning and browser grazing). We succeeded to give out for planting more than 15,000 tree seedlings outside schools, homesteads and on community land.

Summary of tree seedling distribution in the community

Date	Location	Place distributed	Total tree seedlings distributed
9/11/2010	Marungu	James Mboga	500
9/11/2010	Marungu	Kale Primary	500
9/11/2010	Marungu	Westerman	20
20/11/2010	Marungu	Marungu sec	200
20/11/2010	Marungu	Itinyi primary	900
20/11/2010	Marungu	Mercy Joshua res	2000
21/11/2010	Marungu	Mwanangao Hill	4500
22/11/2010	Kasigau	Kiteghe Primary	500
22/11/2010	Kasigau	Kisimenyi Primary	850
22/11/2010	Kasigau	Bughuta Primary	1600
22/11/2010	Kasigau	Mkamenyi Primary	810
22/11/2010	Marungu	Kale Primary	1000
23/11/2010	Marungu	Mbele Primary	910
23/11/2010	Marungu	Miasenyi Primary	600
23/11/2010	Marungu	Misharini Primary	200
23/11/2010	Marungu	Marungu Primary	850
TOTALS			15940

Tree planting exercise we managed to plant 15,940 tree seedlings in the villages and community land. The below table shows the species planted in the community land. Acacia Robusta was planted the most and Croton Megalocarpas was the least.

Species name	Quantity
Albizia	889
A.mellifera	276
A.nilotica	2094
A.robusta	6165
A.tortilis	738
A.Zanzibarica	261
B.aegyptica	2174
Afzelia species	90
C.megalocarpus	25
Lannea.S	1064
Leauceana L	1348

M.volkensii	200
Majidea	234
T.indica	248
T.brownii	134
TOTALS	15940

SURVIVAL RATE IN THE COMMUNITY

Number surviving in the community after three month of planting.

The survival rate was 70% of 15,940 seedlings planted in the community

The seedlings are now six months old.

Community benefits

We also spent a significant amount of money purchasing seedlings from the local communities which we then grow in our greenhouse until ready for outplanting (see photo of seed collection from Kiteghe, and call for seedlings from the communities below). A full budget for this activity has been provided to the Validator. This activity was completed during 2010.

The below table shows how the community has benefited from the green house project. Marasi community got the highest benefits with $908 and the least was Maungu community who managed $22.

Community	Amount in Kshs	Amount in USD
Marasi	72605	907.5625
Bondeni	21855	273.1875
Marungu	53435	667.9375
Bungule	48235	602.9375
Jora	66940	836.75
Kiteghe	11000	137.5
Kasigau	129390	1617.375
Buguta	4125	51.5625
kisimenyi	18140	226.75
Lokichogio	6500	81.25
Maungu	1760	22
Makwasinyi	53385	667.3125
Totals	487370	6092.125



WILDLIFE WORKS CARBON

CALL FOR PARTNERSHIP

Wildlife Works Carbon, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and The Marungu Hill Conservancy Association, are inviting groups or individuals to collect and propagate indigenous tree species wildings and seedlings.

To register and receive details of the terms and conditions of the project, please come to either the Marungu Hill Conservancy Office in Maungu, on Monday 12th of April between 9am and 4pm, or the Kasigau Conservation Trust Office in Rukanga on Tuesday 13th of April between 9am and 4pm.

TOGETHER-WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.



Terms of Reference.



Wildlife Works Carbon wish to buy up to 20,000 small tree seedlings off members of the community in the Maungu, Marungu, Kasigau area. This will provide some small but much needed income to the people who live around Rukinga and will allow us to build up a stock of seedlings in preparation for stocking the new Wildlife Works Carbon greenhouses.

The seedlings, or wildings, should be at least 6 inches (15cm) tall, and can be presented to us in any type of container….. old water bottles, old plastic bags or even half a coconut shell are fine!

We will collect the seedlings from the Marungu Hill Conservancy Association office on Monday 28th of June, The Marungu Health Centre on Tuesday 29th of June, Buguta Library on Wednesday 30th of June and the Kasigau Conservation Trust office on Thursday 1st of July.

We will pay 10 Shillings per healthy seedling on the day, for the species listed below:-

Newtonia hildebrandtii (Mukami)
Melia volkensii (Mukurumbutu)
Acacia tortillis (Mwaguba)
Acacia robusta (Mugunga)
Acacia nilotica (Mchemeri)
Acacia zanzibarica (Mrera)
Manilkara spp (Mnago)
Brachylaena huillensis (Maribongo)
Delonix elata (Mwarangi)
Warburgia ugandensis (Msinduri)
Lannea shweinfurthii (Mshigha)
Albizia spp (Mporozi)
Terminalia spinosa (Msaghano;Maungo)
Terminalia brownii (Mkungu)
Terminalia prunoides (Mshoghoreka)
Balanites aegyptica (Mwaghani)

And we will pay 5 Shillings per healthy seedling on the day, for the species listed below:-

Majidea spp
Croton pseudopulchellus (Ng'omiyani kubwa)
Leucaena leucocephala (Lusina; Lukina)
Tamarindus indica (Mukwaju)

Reforestation of Mt. Kasigau

We planned to plant thousands of trees on Mt. Kasigau to create a buffer and sustainable fuelwood / building material source for the future, so the communities no longer needs to damage the cloud forest, which is their water tower for the 5 villages surrounding the mountain. This project will also alleviate pressure on the hardwood stocks in the project area.

We have planted more than 20,000 seedlings out in the Kasigau Corridor to date.



Outplanting in the Mt. Kasigau Corridor

Wildlife Works established 5 permanent vegetation plots on Mt. Kasigau in 2005. We will continue to monitor those plots, observing any deforestation or regeneration. We will utilize plots in nearby project areas to monitor the same metrics within the project area to determine project effectiveness (i.e. ensure that leakage from the mountain has not occurred).

This project began in December 2006. Organic tree nursery management training was carried out in January 2007; the community groups established their nurseries in March 2007 with equipment that had been supplied to increase their tree propagation capacities. The first planting out of the trees was in November 2007.

This 3-year project was working towards building the capacity of 9 Kasigau community tree nursery groups to manage organically propagated indigenous tree seedlings and reforest selected denuded areas, as well as planting agro forestry trees and fruit trees in the farmlands as soft cash crops.

	Species	Local Name	Total per tree sp.
1	Acacia bussei	Mngololi	2
2	Acacia melifera	Iti ya ngunge	1018
3	Acacia nilotica	Mchemeri (Egyptian thorn)	4084
4	Acacia senegal	Iti ya wasi	1400
5	Acacia tortillis	Mwaguba	300
6	Acacia robusta	Mghunga	966
7	Adansonia digitata	Mlamba (Baobab)	453
8	Albizia anthelminta	Porozi	413
9	Allophyllus rubifolius	Mngunguma	200
10	Azadirachta indica	Mkilifi (Neem)/Mwarubaine	983
11	Balanite aegyptica	Mwaghani	389
12	Bauhinia spp.	Kikwata/Iti ya kizungu	345
13	Berchemia discolor	Msona	1130

14	Boscia coriacea	kikorio/chariso	80
15	Brachylaena huillensis	Maribongo	850
16	Cassia siamea	Msaji/Mlezeni	553
17	Cassia abbreviata	Mkigondo	224
18	Cassuarina		89
19	Cissus rotundifolia	shambalaka	1
20	Cola greenwayi	Mgima/Mkalamanja	891
21	Commiphora baluensis	Mwagare	250
22	Cordia goetzei	Mgarawa	181
23	Croton pseudopulchellus	Ngombi yani	6
24	Dalbergia microphylla	seneka	160
25	Delonix elata	Muarangi	157
26	Delonix regia	Mkrismasi	193
27	Diospyros mespiliformis	Mkulu	38
28	Ficus sycomorous	Mkuyu	8
29	Gravellia		300
30	Jatropha	Mbonukoma	995
31	Lannea schweinfurthii	Mshigha	163
32	Leaucana		228
33	Manilkara mochisia	mnao	129
34	Melia volkensii	mkurumbutu	123
35	Moringa oreifera	moringa/mkimbo	557
36	Newtonia hildebrandtii	Mkame	10
37	Osyris lanciolata (African saddle wood)	kijulu	80
38	Pyrostria phyllanthoidea	Mnyagandenda	5
39	Sclerocarya birrea	Mnyesha vua	4
40	Sterculia africana	Mwenja	404
41	syzygium guineense	Mzambarao	26
42	Tamarindus indica	Mkwachu	910
43	Terminalia brownii	Mkungo	29
44	Terminalia prunioides	Mshogoreka	3
45	Trichilia emetica	Mkalamanja	60
46	Uvaria acuminata	Mnganganyi	1
47	Vepris glomerata	kikondekonde	21
48	zanthoxyllum challybeum		1
49	ziziphus mucronata	Mwalakule	17
50	ziziphus pubescens	Mnyodo	223
51		Mastafeli	5
52		Gombian	50
53		Mbambara	16
54		Mbunduki	8
55		Mpondaponda	1250
56		Mtandara	106
	Total		**21,088**

SURVIVAL RATE ON MOUNT KASIGAU

Year 2
The survival rate was 60% of 21,088 seedlings planted

Year 3
The survival rate in year 3 was 55% of 21,088 seedlings planted

Financial Investment/Return

- See below spreadsheet for the $ Annual operating expenses since Reforestation project began, 1st Jan 2005 until 31st December 2010

$ Annual reforestation operating expenses – salaries and community seedling payments

Annual reforestation expense		
Year	**Amount in Kshs**	**Amount in USD**
2005	24,393	304.91
2006	101,995	1274.93
2007	123,282	1541.02
2008	101,643	1270.53
2009	102,323	1279.03
2010	756,495	9456.18

GOLD LEVEL SECTION

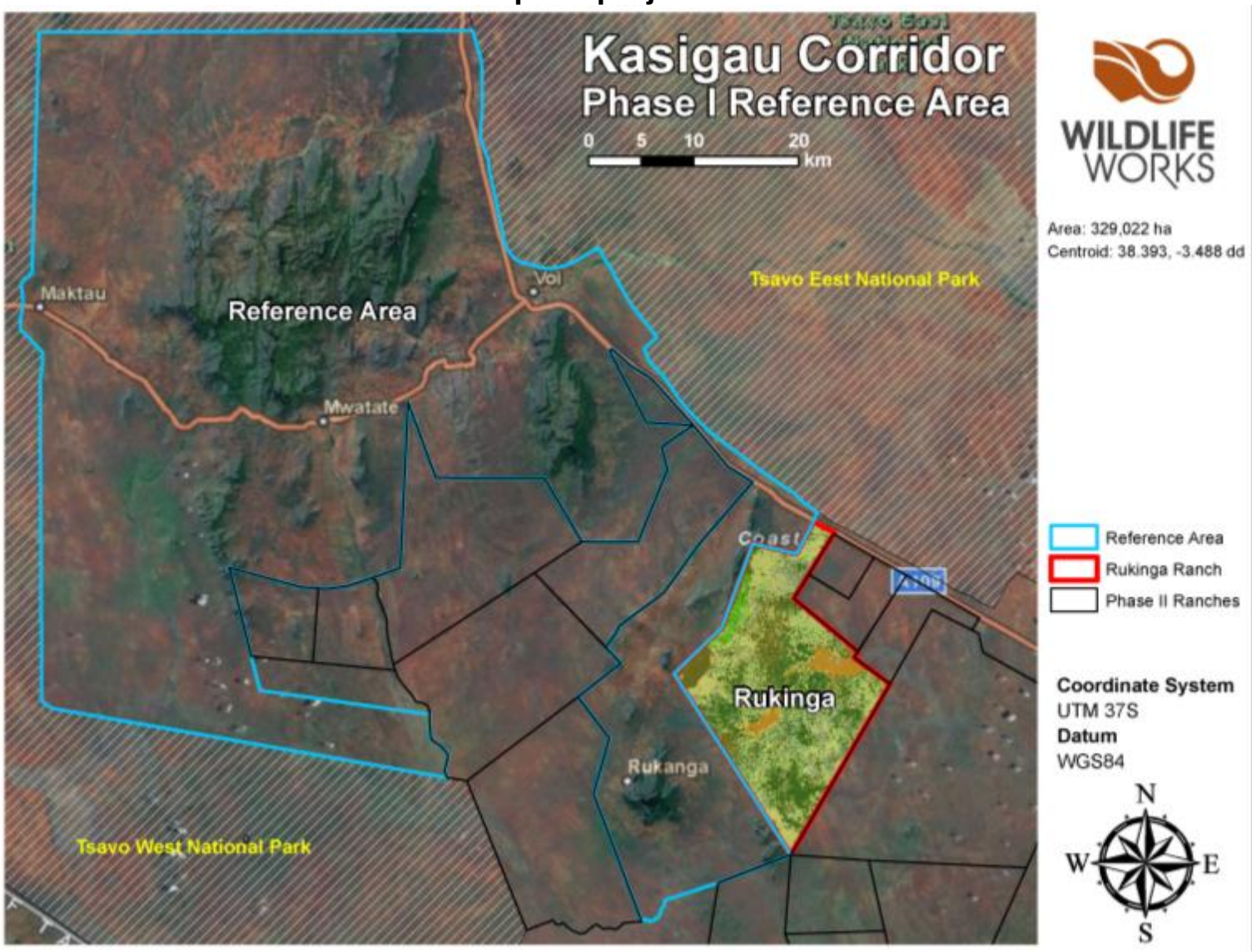
GL1. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

GL1.1. Identify Likely Climate Change impacts

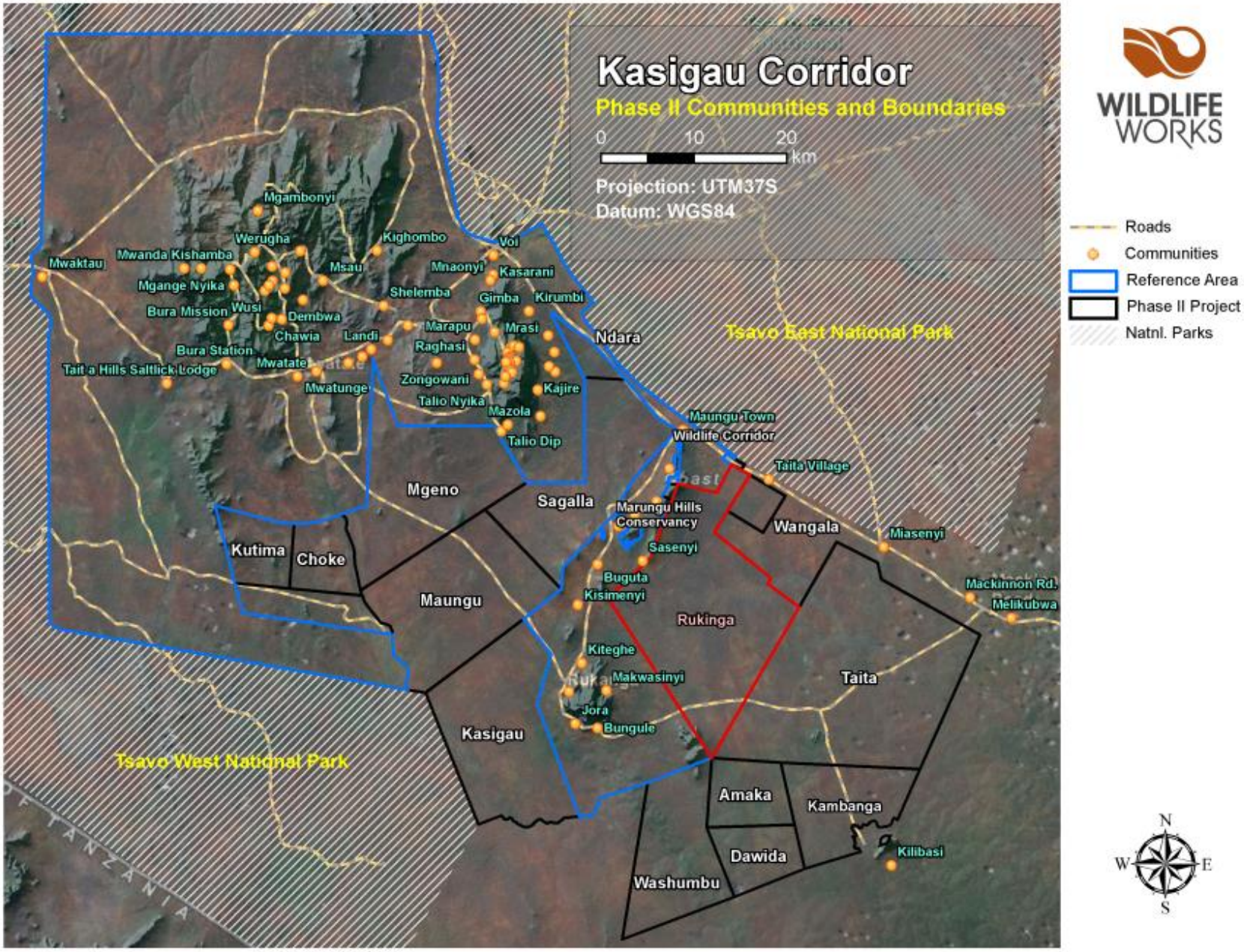
Please refer to this section in the Project Design Document.

ANNEXES

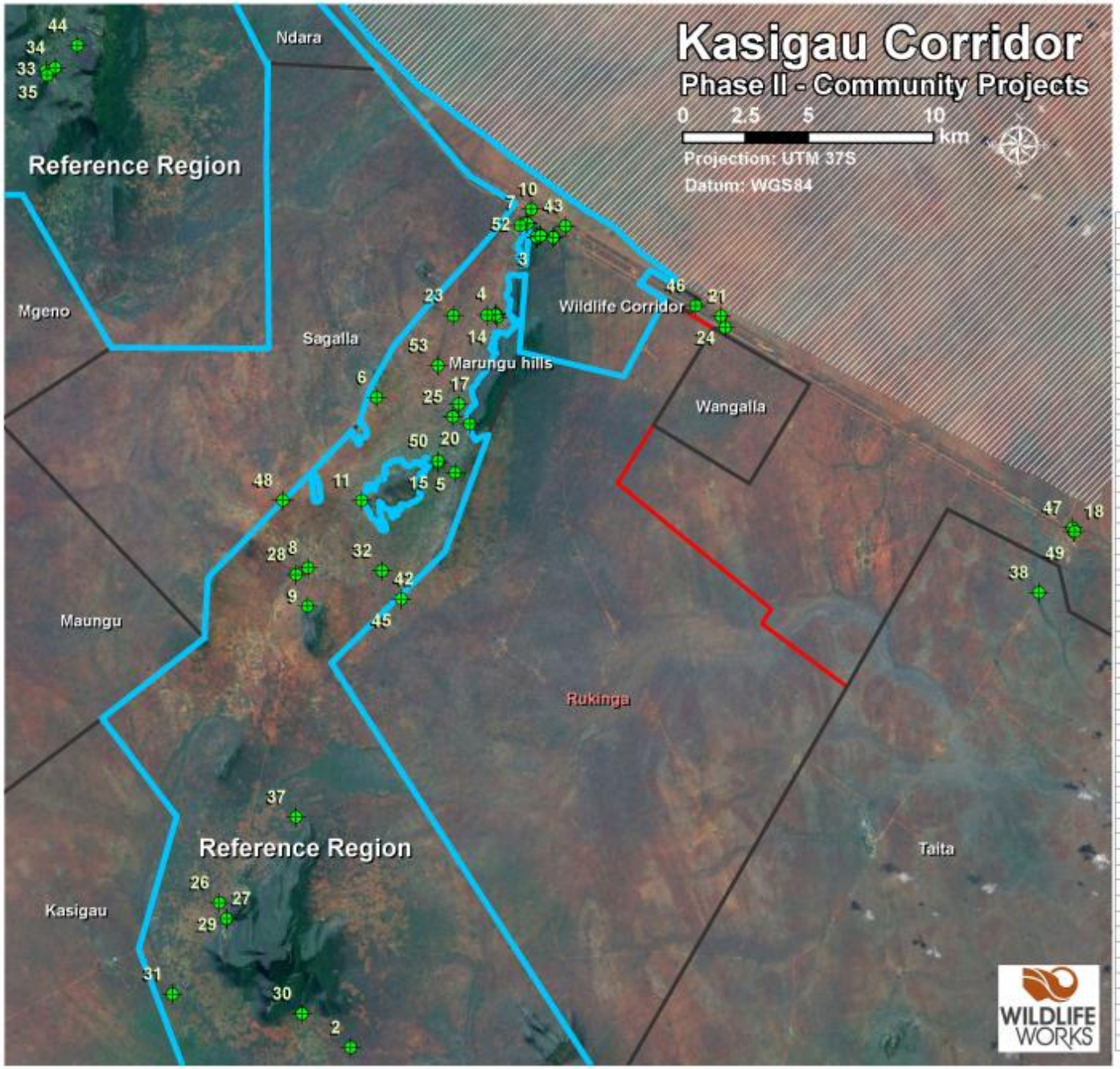
Annex 1
Maps of project area



Project area boundary – Kasigau Corridor REDD Project Phase I - Rukinga Sanctuary



Project communities, internal roads and cutlines - Kasigau Corridor Phase I and Phase II Sphere of Influence



ID	PROJECT NAME
1	TREE NURSERY
2	TREE NURSERY
3	WW SELF HELP GROUP
4	MARUNGU SEC SCH
5	SASENYI ROCK CATCH
6	KALE ROCK CATCHMENT
7	MWANANGAO ROCK CATCH
8	BUGUTA ROCK CATCHMENT
9	KWA NYANGE ROCK CATCH
10	CHIEFS OFFICE REFURB
11	TREE NURSERY
12	MAUNGU TOWN WATER TANKS
13	MWAKINDE SOCIAL CENTRE
14	MARUNGU SEC. SCHOOL FENCING
15	MWANANGAO PRI SCHOOL- REFURB
16	ELECTRICITY CONNECTION SCHOOL
17	ELECTRICITY CONNECTION SCHOOL
18	MIASENYI PRIMARY SCHOOL REFURB
19	MBELE PRIMARY SCH. REFURB
20	MARUNGU/MBAONI WATER TANK
21	EXTENSION MSHARINYI PRI SCH.
23	REHABILITATE KAMUEMBA BOREHOLE
24	MISHARINYI PRI SCH. WATER CONN
25	MARUNGU FARMERS ASSOC.
26	KASIGAU COMM. TRUST RESSURECT
27	RUKANGA COMM CENTRE REFURB
28	BUGUTA LIBRARY IMPROVEMENTS
29	AHADI HIV PROGRAM
30	BUNGULE POLY CONSTRUCTION
31	MGAMBENYI PRI SCH. REFURB
32	UFUNGUO WOMENS GROUP
33	INTERGRATED LIVESTOCK BREEDING
34	BASKET WEAVING AND TANNING
35	NYAMBINGI SPORTS CLUB SCHOL.
36	JOJOBA TO COMUNITIES
37	ECO CHARCOAL FARM - PILOT
38	TREE FARM TAITA RANCH
39	FACTORY EXPANSION WW
40	SOAP FACTORY WW
41	EPZ EXPANSION
42	CHILI PROGRAM ANTI HUMAN
43	SEEDBANKS/ TREES SELLING POINT
44	REFORESTATION SAGALA HILL
45	WW INFO & EDUCAT. CENTRES
46	WILDLIFE CORRIDOR
47	FISH FARM TAITA VILLAGE
48	MILIMANI ADULT EDUCATION CENTRE
49	MIASENYI SEC CONSTRUCTION
50	MWANANGAO POLYTECHNIC
51	MUSHROOM FARM
52	MABUSA WATER PIPELINE
53	MAJENGO PRIMARY SCHOOL
54	IMANI WOMEN KITCHEN CONVETION

Community Projects - Kasigau Corridor REDD Projects Phase I and Phase II

Annex 2
Plot Sampling Methodology

See ‘Standard Operating Procedure - Forest Inventory Plots v2.0.pdf’ and ‘Biomass and Standard Operating Procedure - Soils.doc’ for detailed procedures.

Annex 3
Biomass Allometric Equations by Species

See the supporting allometric model file " allometry_weighted_PhaseII.xlsx"

Annex 4
Aggregated Forest Inventory Results

See supporting file “Forest Inventory Phase II Summary-Strata2_v4.xlsx”

Annex 5
Details for Each Student Sponsored in the Wildlife Works Bursary Scheme

Details of students sponsored						
Area	Village	Name	Gender	Age	Level	Amount (Ksh)
Sagalla	n/a	Mwanake Rodah Diana	F	n/a	University	10000
		Kimbio Rachael Wasai	F		University	10000
		Mwakombo Alex Mwata	M		University	10000
		Mwacharo Silvester Guyo	M		University	10000
		Maghuwa Agnes	F		University	10000
		John Nganyi Mughoro	M		University	10000
		Samba Alex Mwata	F		University	10000
		Mwacharo Eunice Wughanga	F		colleges	6000
		Kidegho Norman P	M		colleges	6000
		Mwacharo Caroline Mkasholo	F		colleges	6000
		Mwaghadi M. Mwandaa	M		colleges	6000
		Mwanzoka Daniel Mwambonu	M		colleges	6000
		Mjomba Betty Majina	F		colleges	6000
		Michael Mwanjele Mwasungia	M		colleges	6000
		Mwasoko P. Wakesho	F		colleges	6000
		Nzioki Benson Mwawasi	M		colleges	6000
		Ngonge Alice Ndunda	F		colleges	6000
		Kaunda Raphael Kennedy	M		colleges	6000
		Kichengela Peter Kilanga	M		colleges	6000
		Kimbio Bazil Senja	M		colleges	6000
		Mbogho Dominic Sogha	M		colleges	6000
		Kodi Rose Waleghwa	F		colleges	6000
		Mrata Charles Ronga	M		colleges	6000
		Mwangue Fredrick M	M		YP	4000
		Kimbio Luka Mwalugha	M		YP	4000
		Wangila E. Maigha	M		YP	4000
		Mwamunga Fednard M	M		YP	4000
		Mwakiacha Amon Mlae	M		YP	4000
		Dorine Wanyika Mwambanga	F		YP	4000
		Mwambala Agnela Samba	F		YP	4000
		Mwashinga James Mkali	M		YP	4000
		Richard Washinga Walugha	M		YP	4000
		Mwandaa Jackson Kadoma	M		YP	4000
		Mlambo Renson Keya	M		YP	4000
		Mwakima Kovo Jackson	M		YP	4000
		Gift Kichengela Mwandoe	M		YP	4000
		David Jumwa Boid	M		YP	4000
		Mwapea Silvano Mtoe	M		YP	4000
		Mwangome Esther Talu	F		YP	4000
		Everson Boli Mwachoki	M		YP	4000
		Wadongo Lazarus Obare	M		YP	4000

	Ndela John Mwaila	M	YP	4000
	Mwaforo Leonard Eri	M	Sec.	2600
	Mchemi Jared James	M	Sec.	2600
	Doo Leonard Mwaeke	M	Sec.	2600
	Ngoli Mjomba James	M	Sec.	2600
	Evans Mwambanga Mwenda	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwaore Levis Mwandoto	M	Sec.	2600
	Nzumu Violet Kivunyu	F	Sec.	2600
	Njola Kero Dorcas	F	Sec.	2600
	Shighi Madighini Roman	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwakuja Serah Mkabili	F	Sec.	2600
	Loice Wakesho Sambo	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwawasi Dominic Mwamba	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwakina Antony Granton	M	Sec.	2600
	Mathew Mvoi Mwabule	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwerero Ferdinard Mwanjala	M	Sec.	2600
	Masharu Chongo Raymond	M	Sec.	2600
	Njema Wilson Mwanjala	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwadilo Monica Manga	F	Sec.	2600
	Mnjau Elizabeth Jumwa	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwanzoka Rophus Mwakirungu	M	Sec.	2600
	Kuranga John Mlevi	M	Sec.	2600
	Kizembera Patience Mwake	F	Sec.	2600
	Mkali Mrunde Florah	F	Sec.	2600
	Pascal Mswahili Mbole	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwakudu Jonathan Mlangai	M	Sec.	2600
	Maindi Gladys Gombe	F	Sec.	2600
	Jumwa Silas Mwasagha	M	Sec.	2600
	Tabitha Jumwa Chaka	M	Sec.	2600
	Mbombe Mark Mghalu	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwanyange Isabela Dhoo	F	Sec.	2600
	Mzae Margaret Mwake	M	Sec.	2600
	Mgelle Rodah Wangileni	F	Sec.	2600
	Antony Mwakuja Talu	M	Sec.	2600
	Mazenge Sumbo Rophus	M	Sec.	2600
	Josephine Mghoi Ngoyo	F	Sec.	2600
	Shali Irine Samba	F	Sec.	2600
	Kidegho Alex Antony	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwasoko Mwakoma James	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwashimba Hopson Heya	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwangondi Joseph Kidundu	M	Sec.	2600
	Ngila Silvia Mkamburi	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwacharo James Kizinga	M	Sec.	2600
	Tunguza Granton Mwaore	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwakai Salome Annah	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwarimbo Jane Pauline	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwanyuma Valery	F	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Majina Peter Mwapea	M	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Gombe Hapiness Ngoli	F	Sec.	2600

	Kinoi Anastancia Wachia	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwandeghe Constance Nzighe	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwacharo Joseph Kilito	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwauza Rispar Ndela	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwangala Grace Samba	F	Sec.	2600
	Chale Khadija Dzame	F	Sec.	2600
	Raphael Mwadilo Dadi	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwae Jane Kandi	F	Sec.	2600
	Daniel Mmwanyalo Mghanga	M	Sec.	2600
	Kwida Priscah Mwae	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwandigha Alexanda Mwanyeza	M	Sec.	2600
	Monje James Marungu	M	Sec.	2600
	Kwida Francis Kizaka	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwakoro Cosmus Kalaghe	M	Sec.	2600
	Sau Beatrice Gombe	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwadilo Violet Mwake	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwagharo James Maghanga	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwagharo Jael Makaji	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwadilo Viginand Mkamburi	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwawasi Grace Manga	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwanjala Julia Mghoi	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwakoma Irine Wakio	F	Sec.	2600
	Malemba Valentina Wacharo	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwacharo Mwake	F	Sec.	2600
	Gibson Kimbio Mwachoki	M	Sec.	2600
	Emily Mkawughanga Kizembera	F	Sec.	2600
	Chenja Fedlorah Mwake	F	Sec.	2600
	Dorcas Nzighe Mwakanyi	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwakala Gabriel Kitatu	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwakai Esther Mghoi	F	Sec.	2600
	Mghanga Tabitha Ndunda	F	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Mumbi Damaris Kina	F	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Maryline Wanjala	F	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Mwae Agneta Mwari	F	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Kinoi Trevous Kinoi	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwambui Kennedy Ponga	M	Sec.	2600
	Edward Mwawughanga	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwangome Patrick Masharu	M	Sec.	2600
	Kimbio Alex Mwanyeza	M	Sec.	2600
	Clinton Mwadime Kombo	M	Sec.	2600
	Christopher Kipande	M	Sec.	2600
	Boaz Kombo Tinga	M	Sec.	2600
	Brian Galogalo	M	Sec.	2600
	Ephraim Mwailogho	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwasala Johana Mwambole	M	Sec.	2600
	Gilbert Mlacha Mnjau	M	Sec.	2600
	Newton Manga Mwasungia	M	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Jumaa Ayub Meshack	M	Sec. (DO)	4000

	Margret Kilonzo	F	Sec.	2600
	Christine Masala	F	Sec.	2600
	Shereen Chao Mwangazi	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwafisi Faith Wanyika	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwachofi Ezekiel Chola	M	Sec.	2600
	Ileli Elizabeth Karingo	F	Sec.	2600
	Gimbe Constance Wakoka	F	Sec.	2600
	Luge Mary Wanyika	F	Sec.	2600
	Mazai Priscilar Masanga	F	Sec.	2600
	Janet Mghoi Mkali	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwagholo Shalet Tunda	F	Sec.	2600
	Waduu Agnes Samba	F	Sec.	2600
	Malemba Elina Chao	F	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Mwakiacha Kachili Davis	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwasaru Noel James	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwang'ondi Mwadomu Alfred	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwacharo Kevin Mjomba	M	Sec.	2600
	Masika Michael Rashid	M	Sec.	2600
	Kidunda John Mathew	M	Sec. (DO)	4000
	Mgele Mnzae Samuel	M	Sec.	2600
	Chuma Paul Mapinga	M	Sec.	2600
	Harvesta Lewa Tsuma	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwadeghu Ginorah Mnana	F	Sec.	2600
	Nyambu Gloria Mwake	F	Sec.	2600
	Jackan Fido Mwamzinyi	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwashumbe Lukas Makosa	M	Sec.	2600
	Mumba Jones Mazenge	M	Sec.	2600
	Tumbo Shedrack Wamaro	M	Sec.	2600
	Msae Jumwa Raphael	M	Sec.	2600
	Wambugha Heather Bibi	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwangazi Getrude	F	Sec.	2600
	Dida Reagan Mwakimosho	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwarimbo Hezron Mghalu	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwakudu Samson Mwakirungu	M	Sec.	2600
	Wanyika Scholar Maghua	F	Sec.	2600
	Chola Margaret Makhuka	F	Sec.	2600
	Ndundi Antony Mlacha	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwanjaghi Agnes Kache	F	Sec.	2600
	Mwacharo Phides Nacharo	F	Sec.	2600
	Violet Mboza Mwang'ondi	F	Sec.	2600
	Temba Polikarp Mbele	M	Sec.	2600
	Job Sauti Mtoto	M	Sec.	2600
	Mwambiji Mbala Mary	F	Sec. (FS)	40,000
	Kighamba Joseph Kipande	M	Sec. (FS)	40000
	Kimbio Rodgers Kalimbo	M	Sec. (FS)	22050
	Mwake Mwailemi John	M	Sec. (FS)	25627
	Elijah Makeo Kwida	M	Sec. (FS)	40000
Marungu				

	Arusi Deborah Soko	F	University	10000
	John Samuel Mbwangi	M	University	10000
	Mwakazi Amon Machi	M	University	10000
	Mwakiserere Alex Maganga	M	University	10000
	Mueke Nicodemus Mambo	M	University	10000
	Mwasighwa Isaac Mwashumbe	M	University	10000
	Muthoka Leah	F	University	10000
	Mwake Caroline Wakesho	F	University	10000
	Amos Kapoito Lomayiani	M	University	10000
	Ndurya Issack Mwagomba	M	University	10000
	Wanyika Caroline Mwake	F	Colleges	8000
	Mwakio Elijah Mkungusi	M	Colleges	8000
	Mwake Phoebe Manga	F	Colleges	8000
	Teresia Muinde Munyika	F	Colleges	8000
	Wazome Ducan Mori	M	Colleges	8000
	Kibigo Catherine Wawuda	F	Colleges	8000
	Mwamsae Angelina Wafua	F	Colleges	8000
	Evans Nganga Bernard	M	Colleges	8000
	Lazarus Mngola Msafari	M	Colleges	8000
	Mwadime Daizy Chao	F	Colleges	8000
	Mwanza Mwinzi Joseph	M	Colleges	8000
	Ngio Juliana Wakio	F	Colleges	8000
	Kibigo Peninah Wangari	F	Colleges	8000
	Babu Mwanawawa Mwaiwawi	F	Colleges	8000
	Omar Najma Mohamed	M	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Nzungula Makuyu Jimmy	M	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Omar Maryan Mohamed	M	Sec. (DO)	5000
	James Mtongolo Wangio Zuberi	M	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Gladnes Sanguli Chamangi	F	Sec.	3500
	Nyambura Vaines Mghena	F	Sec.	3500
	Ndirangu Rose Wangeshi	F	Sec.	3500
	Fridah Shako	F	Sec.	3500
	Mele Davis Mwasi	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwangena Chrispus Mwangala	M	Sec.	3500
	Ndole J Kavisi	M	Sec.	3500
	Edward Jimson Mwanyama	M	Sec.	3500
	Nyangara John	M	Sec.	
	Khamisi Anthony Juma	M	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Peninah Talu Charles	F	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Charles Kitatu	M	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Mwero Lydia Nzara	F	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Mshaughi Anderson Neverson	M	Sec. (DO)	5000
	Mtambo Nasibu Gift	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwaighacho Mwarigha Emmanuel	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwanyika Kinona Juma	M	Sec.	3500

	Mwanyika Mwagati	M	Sec.	3500
	Mambo William	M	Sec.	3500
	Musee Janeth Landi	F	Sec.	3500
	Silah Mateta Patrick	M	Sec.	3500
	Mbuthia Kimuyu Peter	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwazalo Mwawasi James	M	Sec.	3500
	Paul Chombo	M	Sec.	3500
	Mgandi Chale Kassim	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwawaza Phibiana Kitawa	F	Sec.	3500
	Khamisi Racheal Mchenzala	F	Sec.	3500
	Joseph Kimbio Nyambu	M	Sec.	3500
	Chrispus Mwakulegwa Reuben	M	Sec.	3500
	Mutuku Johness Mwanza	M	Sec.	3500
	Tunda Njira Amina	F	Sec.	3500
	Lilian Talu Marura	F	Sec.	3500
	Khamisi Esther Hagaya	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwemba Masale	M	Sec.	3500
	Josephine Nzighe Msafari	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwaviswa Brayson Mwadime	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwakatu Harrison Matandi	M	Sec.	3500
	Dzombo Evans Malau	M	Sec.	3500
	Jaffary Mwandau Mwandoye	M	Sec.	3500
	Ngoka Hamisi Dzombo	M	Sec.	3500
	Mangale Diyo Omar	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwadime Mary Wanjugha	F	Sec.	3500
	Wamvua Fridah Chao	F	Sec.	3500
	Elija Dancun Ngati	M	Sec.	3500
	Abdallah Magogo Leonard	M	Sec.	3500
	Mdalu Salim Chiro	M	Sec.	3500
	Monicah Chari Mwachofi	F	Sec.	3500
	Tsuma Emmanuel Mchangamwe	M	Sec.	3500
	Neema Uchi Juma	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwanyika Tughunya	M	Sec.	3500
	Jumanne Y Messi	M	Sec.	3500
	Mutuku Teresiah Ndinda	F	Sec.	3500
	Chuphi Ngalaa	M	Sec.	3500
	Ndegwa Chihinja Fatuma	F	Sec.	3500
	Ndegwa Tabu Gome	F	Sec.	3500
	Kale Febroniah Mkanyika	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwakoro Nyange Amos	M	Sec.	3500
	Mangale Nanzugu Zainabu	F	Sec.	3500
	Kilunju Peninah Mwae	F	Sec.	3500
	Neverson Nyange	M	Sec.	3500
	Kalema Mwaivu Abel	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwadime Leonard	M	Sec.	3500
	Mnang'a Bahati Egga	F	Sec.	3500
	Simon Mwanganda Margaret	M	Sec.	3500
	Lundi George Mndwakisha	M	Sec.	3500
	Righa Honorata Mghena	M	Sec.	3500
	Duncan Mwalandi	M	Sec.	3500

	Daniel Kizambo Levi	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwaganjoni Gabriel Mwahinzano	M	Sec.	3500
	Ramadhani Abubakar Khamisi	M	Sec.	3500
	Khairuny Chizi Mangale	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwanjala Hendritah Mbori	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwamanga Saumu Waroshi	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwasaru Florah Wali	F	Sec.	3500
	Saitoti Paul Mwae	M	Sec.	3500
	Nthenya Anita Kamene	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwabili Timothy Chombo	M	Sec.	3500
	Mwandigha Caroline Wakesho	F	Sec.	3500
	Mrondo Mariam Mkabili	F	Sec.	3500
	Munga Yassir Manyoha	M	Sec.	3500
	Mbithi Stephen Grishon	M	Sec.	3500
	Meri Ali Ngome	M	Sec.	3500
	Margaret Nzale	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwae Denice Rodah	F	Sec.	3500
	Masale Jemimah Mwake	F	Sec.	3500
	Roselyne Wakesho Mwang'ombe	F	Sec.	3500
	Kamui Lydiah Kaithambi	F	Sec.	3500
	Mangale Ngome Omari	M	Sec.	3500
	Lenjo Erick Mwakisha	M	Sec.	3500
	Mangale Tsangari Athmani	M	Sec.	3500
	Mugumi Salim	M	Sec.	3500
	Selestine Mwachala Wakio	F	Sec.	3500
	Mwaoka M Wilson	M	Sec.	3500
	Elisha Nyamawi Nguta	M	Sec.	3500
	Clarice Kwekwe Nguta	F	Sec.	3500
	Alex Chuphi Nguta	M	Sec.	3500
	Anderson M Mwaizinga	M	Sec.	3500
	Lokale Philster Akadel	F	Sec.	3500
	Wanjala Josephine Temboh	F	Sec.	3500
	Mndalu Saumu	F	Sec. (FS)	29,377
	George Mutemi	M	Sec. (FS)	29,377
	Mwambodze Chambadzi Festus	M	Sec. (FS)	29,377
	Alfred Kalama Kalingu	M	Sec. (FS)	32,549
	Belton Goa Mnyasa	M	Sec. (FS)	32,549
	Mwadime Mwambela	M	Sec. (FS)	28,477
	Ngei Arnold	M	Sec. (FS)	37,850
Kasigau				
	Kiute Leonard Mwachia	M	University	10000
	Mole Ian Kipkoech	M	University	10000
	Mwangada Alice	F	University	10000
	Ndeleko Martha Shighadi	F	University	10000
	Mwanguo Joram Mwaduwi	M	University	10000
	Lengube Brian Mwakoi	M	University	10000

	Mnjala Nicholus Maghanga	M	University	10000
	Mwarashu Evan Mwanjala	M	University	10000
	Mwandigha Grace Wavua	F	University	10000
	Mwachia John Mwanjala	M	University	10000
	Mwakai Emily Kitawa	F	University	10000
	Douglas Mwashighadi	M		
	Evan Msafu Amuzi	M	Tertiary	8000
	Mnjama Esther Wanjala	F	Tertiary	8000
	Mbogho Nyambu Ibrahim	M	Tertiary	8000
	Mutua Christine Mbene	F	Tertiary	8000
	Ndeka Hamisi Mundu	M	Tertiary	8000
	Mwambenyu Abdalla Kiangu	M	Tertiary	8000
	Ndung'u Leonard Kinyua	M	Tertiary	8000
	Mdindi S. Josphine	F	Tertiary	8000
	Kiteto Esther Carlos Kileu	M	Tertiary	8000
	Mwatibo Abdallah Liason	M	Tertiary	8000
	Mulinge Onesmus Nyamai	M	Tertiary	8000
	Beja Margret Wenzingo	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwanuke Pheobe Samba	F	Sec.	2200
	Loice Mngome Mwambeyu	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwavula Dodo Milton	M	Sec.	2200
	Japhet Munyao Mole	M	Sec.	2200
	Qte Margret Natanya	F	Sec.	2200
	Janet Luvuno Mwakima	F	Sec.	2200
	Katembo Hope Mbeyu	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwalufundo Ronald Mwatika	M	Sec.	2200
	James Mambo Kazungu	M	Sec.	2200
	Magdaline Kitiku Kalisya	F	Sec.	2200
	Mutunga Carolyne Mbinya	F	Sec.	2200
	Katembo Edward Gereza	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwandigha Dennis Mghanga	M	Sec.	2200
	Nadzua Alice Mgandi	F	Sec.	2200
	Njulu Monica Wakiriro	F	Sec.	2200
	Tsimba Sidi Maria	M	Sec.	2200
	Wana Ruth Marura	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwashighadi Abigael Akesho	F	Sec.	2200
	Kitonga Eunice Wanjala	F	Sec.	2200
	Mnyamwezi Wilson Mlegwa	M	Sec.	2200
	Mnjama John Mwatika	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwambeta Pamanas Mwakireti	M	Sec.	2200
	Nelson Mwachonga Nyale	M	Sec.	2200
	Mchombo Sharon Mwaka	F	Sec.	2200
	Mkunu Ezekiel Patrick	M	Sec.	2200
	Ndaikwa Tsangari Alphan	M	Sec.	2200
	Granton Mwanjewe Komeka	M	Sec.	2200
	Mutungi Naomi Nzilani	F	Sec.	2200
	Janet Mlongo Nguta	F	Sec.	2200
	Beja Salome Pendo	F	Sec.	2200

	Mndwakisha Vigilance Saghe	F	Sec.	2200
	Kidedela Namusi Roseline	F	Sec.	2200
	Nyae Maureen Chizi	F	Sec.	2200
	Luge Beatrice Ndela	F	Sec.	2200
	Mndamu Clarice Ndawiro	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwata Wasai Fridah	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwanjewe Mardline Mwake	F	Sec.	2200
	Elnora Mshao Kizaka	F	Sec.	2200
	Akesho Loise Mshambala	F	Sec.	2200
	Kilemba Moses Mwakingo	M	Sec.	2200
	Mutua Boniface Masila	M	Sec.	2200
	Clara Maghuwa Kizaka	F	Sec.	2200
	Emma Nguwa Musa	F	Sec.	2200
	Mutua Elvinah Mwende	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwafusi Gaspery Mwangere	M	Sec.	2200
	Katembo Joshua Dena	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwakesi Angelina Mbuwa	F	Sec.	2200
	Mdzomba Yussuf Mnyaka	M	Sec.	2200
	Tsimba Lewis Shauri	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwambuso Osborn Mwanzaule	M	Sec.	2200
	Juliet Nadzuma Mungumi	F	Sec.	2200
	Gari Solomon Kombo	M	Sec.	2200
	Francis Kitsao Kirao	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwangeka Loice Wakesho	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwazighe Peninah Sharon	F	Sec.	2200
	Titus Katanga Salim	M	Sec.	2200
	Mndwakisha Christine Majala	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwalugha Jafred Maghanga	M	Sec.	2200
	Simba Lewis Shauri	M	Sec.	2200
	Mzomba Yusuf Mnyaka	M	Sec.	2200
	Musyoka Benedict Mutuku	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwanjala Isaack Mwaleghu	M	Sec.	2200
	Awuda Sheila Waithera	F	Sec.	2200
	Malalo Marione Nose	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwanjala Juliet Akora	F	Sec.	2200
	Judith Kalambi	F	Sec.	2200
	Mjomba Hedlam Brian	M	Sec.	2200
	Mterengo Ezra Mdamu	M	Sec.	2200
	Mulei Joel	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwasingo Prudence Mfumbwa	F	Sec.	2200
	Fednard Nyangara	M	Sec.	2200
	Kabaya Antony Kibithe	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwambanga Holyness Mwake	F	Sec.	2200
	Muya Oscar Kodi	M	Sec.	2200
	Phidence Mdigo Mwanyai	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwasingo Victoria Sezi	F	Sec.	2200
	Mwandango Mnyango Selestica	M	Sec.	2200
	Mwambeta Emmanuel Mwambere	M	Sec.	2200

	Mkiwa Laban Mjomba	M		Sec.	2200
	Mwachupa Francis Ndeleko	M		Sec.	2200
	Muthui Jackline Mbuwa	F		Sec.	2200
	Mnjala Elvis Mwachawa	M		Sec. (DO)	5000
	Muthembwa Musyoka Raphael	M		Sec. (DO)	5000
	Neema Florence	F		Sec. (DO)	5000
	Mutua Mary Mueni	F		Sec.	2200
	Mwakazanga Handerson Mbwanga	M		Sec.	2200
	Dorcus Sandra Kale	F		Sec.	2200
	Katerya Nyamawi	F		Sec.	2200
	Chenga Irene Mkang'ombe	F		Sec.	2200
	Songori Mwakima George	M		Sec.	2200
	Kimuya Christopher Mutie	M		Sec.	2200
	Wambua Judith Kanini	M		Sec.	2200
	Mwanjewe Geofrey Mwalimu	M		Sec.	2200
	Mbogho Mwanyumba Daniel	M		Sec.	2200
	Mumo Paterson	M		Sec.	2200
	Mutunga Nicodemus	M		Sec.	2200
	Josphat Mutsya Kiio	M		Sec.	2200
	Mwanjala Catherine Egwa	F		Sec.	2200
	Kithuka Muthian Jackson	M		Sec.	2200
	Mwaidoma Dorothy Shali	F		Sec.	2200
	Mtui Constance Wali	F		Sec.	2200
	Alongo Esmily Chari	F		Sec.	2200
	Elvis Kanga Kaboro	M		Sec.	2200
	Chao Keziah Hildah	F		Sec.	2200
	Budala Boniface Bati	M		Sec.	2200
	Mwanjala Mwandembo Yakub	M		Sec.	2200
	Clemence Mwashighadi Daudi	F		Sec.	2200
	Mwandango Achia Holyness	F		Sec.	2200
	Mnjala Shalet Wakesho	F		Sec.	2200
	Nyiro Nyambura Elizabeth	F		Sec.	2200
	Mnyamwezi Benson	M		Sec.	2200
	Mutui Catherine Nicholus	F		Sec.	2200
	Maleve Samuel Kimweli	M	17	Sec. (FS)	38,392
	Ali Tsuma Ramadhan	M	18	Sec. (FS)	30,227
	David Mutava	M	17	Sec. (FS)	28,227
	Topister Mwavula	F	18	Sec. (FS)	33,559
	Mwaka Esther	F	20	Sec. (FS)	29,377
	Mwari Esther	F	18	Sec. (FS)	13,777
	Stephen Julo	M	18	Sec. (FS)	29,377
	Mwamumbo Ali	M	17	Sec. (FS)	29,377
	Pascal Calius	M	16	Sec. (FS)	37,850
Mwachabo					
	Mzame Gabriel Mwakio	M		Universities	15000
	Mwandoe Priscilah Eghwa	F		Universiti	15000

			es	
	Mwamengi Valentine Marura	F	Colleges	10000
	Kinama Abigael Mwakio	F	Colleges	10000
	Karinda Joyce Wawuda	F	Colleges	10000
	Msagha Nora Immaculate	F	Colleges	10000
	Mwaeghwa Getrude Wonge	F	Colleges	10000
	Mzee Pheny Marura	F	Colleges	10000
	Waawuda Matlida Marura	F	Colleges	10000
	Naomi Mabemba Nyange	F	Colleges	10000
	Mwandoe Kilambo Paul	M	Colleges	10000
	Tonny Mwangombe Mwakio	M	Colleges	10000
	Samuel M. Mwamburi	M	Sec.	2000
	Isaack Maghanga Msafari	M	Sec.	2000
	Mwadime Friday Mjomba	M	Sec.	2000
	Lenjo Fredrick Mwakera	M	Sec.	2000
	Lenjo Patrick	M	Sec.	2000
	Everlyne Mghambi Mwashighadi	F	Sec.	2000
	Molo Salome Mkamburi	F	Sec.	2000
	Mwikamba George Juma	M	Sec.	2000
	Mwashighadi Jane Manga	M	Sec.	2000
	Moses Zighe Mghenyu	M	Sec.	2000
	Nyambu Solomon Mwakwasha	M	Sec.	2000
	Mghanga Ibrahim Mzee	M	Sec.	2000
	Mwalumba Mary Mribwa	F	Sec.	2000
	Swaleh Mwarondi Badi	M	Sec.	2000
	Mwagambili Emmanuel Alamisi	M	Sec.	2000
	Mwamtai Zinga Alex	M	Sec.	2000
	Nyambu Nyange Francis	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Jane Chari Ringoma	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Kinama Anastanzia Mkangombe	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mdindi Maarline Wasai	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Msagha Antony Mwandoe	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mshai Mercy Juliah	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Zinga Joyce Wanjala	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mjomba Clarie Wawuda	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwangi Jacob Ngoo	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwangi Austin Mwaliko	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mangi Elnorah Kiwasi	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwatate Bonface Kiambwa	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Lukindo Mdamu Alex	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwasi Hezron Mwawingwa	M	Sec.	2000
	Maghanga Jotham Mrisa	M	Sec.	2000
	Mwadime Diana Gombe	F	Sec.	2000
	Kilunda Dennis Musyoka	M	Sec.	2000
	Mwakio Peter Kea	M	Sec.	2000

	Kiruwa Waiter Mwambogho	M	Sec.	2000
	Damian Mwakughu Kamando	M	Sec.	2000
	Everlyne Mghambi Mwashighadi	F	Sec.	2000
	Mwaka Difilia Maghuwa	F	Sec.	2000
	Defence Eghwa Nyange	F	Sec.	2000
	Makio Remmy Ednah	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwamburi Raphael Mshimba	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Maghuwa Velice Mkangombe	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Chrispine Maghanga Mwasi	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwakera Thomas Mwakazo	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwakala Gaudensia Mzee	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	David Mwadali Mlisho	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Apollo Bonface Mwacharo	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwaisaka Anold Mwakazo	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Msagha Samson Mwalugho	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Karinda Daniel Mwambi	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mtiso Bonface Maghanga	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Granton Mwakio Kipee	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Hamaton Mwakesi Mnjala	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mtuwi Jesca Nhdambi	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Maguda Grantone Matasa	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwamburi Anastancia Wakio	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Defence Mwazo Mghambi	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Slyviah Wakesho Kisaghu	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwakesi Anderson Mjomba	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwasingo Mwashighadi Bonface	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mjomba Grace Machocho	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Monica Holiness Mghoi	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Ruwa Mwanza Joel	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Fenny Wali Kimonge	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mcharo Fridah Saru	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mnyamwezi Constance Wachia	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Jotham Mwandoe Moto	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Grace Kalamba Kilugha	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwasi Msirimi Saul	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Alfred Mwasi Mwamba	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Priscah Mkawughanga Msafari	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwanda Ndanu Mercy	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwikamba Livai Johnson	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwazighe Patience Wanjala	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Chiku Stephen Mwagonga	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwaipe Bigvai Samuel	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Defence Mghami	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwamburi Nyange Edward	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwamengi Defence Mghambi	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mjomba Clarice Kilola	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Damarice Mzeghe Zighe	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Elius Mjomba Kimari	M	Sec. (D)	2000

	Mkacharo Pheobe Maghanga	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Jemimah Juma Wanja	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mangi Mkamburi Florence	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwadime Renson Mwawasi	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Grace Wakio Mwakio	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Righa Pheobe Eghwa	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mbogho Msafari Robert	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Msangi Vigilance Chao	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Malemba Leah Mkambeo	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Wakesho Stephen Mwangi	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Langale Jenelizer Mesi	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Kilambo Leonard Mombo	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Ngoo David Mwafuga	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Akinyi Miriam Crystabel	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwangi Majala Jensen	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwazighe Pheny Wambugha	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Ngwatu Maryline Eghwa	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwangome Kwaze Gibran	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Mwamburi Valerian Mwadime	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Musa Kiwinga Vincent	M	Sec. (D)	2000
	Janet Wanjala Boli	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Ndole Maghanga Gift	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwakala Alfred Jomo	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Ngala Jeremia Mwadime	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Chrispine Emmanuel Mwandembo	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwanjewe Mcharo Alex	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Nyange Liverson Mghosi	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mzighani Nahshon Mcharo	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Kadeghe Elias Mtusa	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Peninah Mghambi Maftai	F	Sec. (D)	2000
	Isoul Constance Mwamburi	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Kilambo Charles Kasuku	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Chao Mercy Mshai	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwazo Rachel Mghambi	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Chao Sabina Chughu	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Warugha Tabitha Makio	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwadime Gaudencia Waka	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mnjala Nancy Mrunde	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Elpinah Mawondo Mjomba	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Urusula Mkanjala Wanjala	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mkamburi Helen Ibrahim	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Madeda Rhodah Sarigha	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Eunice Wakesho Mombo	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Linet Mkiwa Mkoji	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Tunga Thomas Mwamra	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwaghesha Feny Wali	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwakio Terez Wali	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Charles Mwakidia Kitonga	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Ngwai Dickson Katuu	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mcharo Frank Kitogho	M	Sec. (B)	5000

	Nyambu Stanley Mjomba	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwakoi Wycliffe	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Nyambura Kelvin Msagha	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Bambanya John Mwaluficho	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Kadari Leonard Irenge	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Benedict Mmwakulomba	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Nzioka Gift Mwashighadi	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mzee Vigilance Chao	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwakio Nelly Maghuwa	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Kwaze Beatrice Mghoi	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Nyambu Jacinta Shali	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwazo Clemence Mawondo	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwang'ombe Holiness	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwasi Rose Mkawajomba	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Kafuta Magret Saru	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwamburi Judith Wakesho	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwadime Damaris	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwanjala Michael Mwawasi	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Clemence Malemba Mwakazi	F	Sec. (B)	5000
	Mwakio William	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Sospeter Lukindo Joseph	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Saul Benson Mwasi	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Jenipher Kiringo Kola	M	Sec. (B)	5000
	Nyange Mkamburi Constance	F	Sec. (FS)	40,000
	Jael Mwake Mwakireti	F	Sec. (FS)	19377
	Chanya Meggy Mwakajo	F	Sec. (FS)	21877
	Priscillah Saru	F	Sec. (FS)	29791
	Mwazighe Mwakio John	M	Sec. (FS)	22800

Annex 6
Front Page of the Wildlife Works Newsletter for Feb, 2012

Edition 1 • February 2012

WILDLIFE WORKS

Kasigau Corridor News

As we enter into 2012, Wildlife Works Carbon (WWC) reviews the successes and challenges faced in 2011. In the last year, WWC has used the funds received from the sale of Carbon Credits to begin and complete various projects. The main focus of these projects has been to explore ways of providing financial security to neighboring communities, whilst at the same time, guaranteeing environmental sustainability.
The past year has seen a dramatic increase in ivory poaching and the trade of ivory worldwide. Kenya, and on a more local level the Tsavo ecosystem, have not been excluded from this escalation, and have been witness to a significant rise in heavily armed poaching gangs operating illegally in the area. Security has been of great concern with an influx of illegal arms into the area, within close proximity of our local communities. Local authorities, the Kenya Wildlife Service, and Wildlife Works, have gone to extra lengths to try to curb this problem, but over such a large area and with limited resources, the problem is proving difficult to contain.

Tunapoanza mwaka mpya wa 2012, Wildlife Works Carbon(WWC) inayatafakari mafanikio na changamato iliyoripata mwaka wa 2011.WWC imetumia fetha ilizopata kutoka kwa mauzo ya Carbon Credits kuanza na kukamilisha miradi kadhaa. Lengo kuu la miradi hii ni kubuni mbinu za kujitosheleza kifedha kwa jamii jirani huku tukitunza mazingira.
Katika siku za hivi majuzi kumeshuhudiwa ongezeko la uwindaji na biashara haramu ya pembe za ndovu kote duniani. Kenya na haswa eneo la Tsavo imeathirika pia na ongezeko hili. Wawindaji waliojihami kwa silaha hatari wamekuwa wakitekeleza uwindaji haramu katika sehemu hii. Kutokana na kuongezeka kwa silaha hatari katika sehemu hii na karibu na jamii zinazoishi humu, usalama umekuwa jambo la kutiliwa mkazo. Viongozi wa sehewa hii, KWS na Wildlife Woks wamejaribu kila njia kusuluhisha tatizo hili japo sehemu yenyewe ni kubwa kwa rasilimali kidogo walizo nazo.



We would like to dedicate this newsletter to the brave rangers, who have put themselves in the direct line of fire, in order to preserve our wildlife and eco-systems for future generations. In particular, this newsletter is dedicated to Mr. Abdulahi Mohammed, and Ijema Funan. We thank all the community members who have provided their assistance in dealing with the ever growing threat of poaching, and look forward to working together in order to protect our environment for future generations.

Tungependa jarida hili liwaendee askari wetu jasiri haswa Bw. Abdulahi Mohammed na Ijema Funan waliojitolea mohanga kupigania wanyama pori na mazingira kwa vizazi vijavyo. Tungependa kuwashukuru wanajamii ambao walitoa usaidizi wao kupigana na uwindaji haramu unaoongezeka kila uchao. Tunatazamia kufanya kazi kwa pamoja ili kulinda mazingira kwa vizazi vijavyo.

Ranger Abdullahi
Killed in action
Askari aliyeuawa katika makabiliano

Ranger Ijema Funan
Severely injured
Aliyejeruhiwa vibaya

THE ORGANIC TREE SEEDLING PROJECT - A NEW NURSERY IN BUNGULE

This project was established in order to promote both biodiversity conservation and economic sustainability for the surrounding community. In this scheme, WWC buy propagated seedlings, a minimum of 6 inches height from individuals in the community at varied costs. Depending on the ease of propagation and tree species, WWC pay anything from Kshs 5/- to kshs 15/- per seedling.
These seedlings are then cultivated in the tree nursery greenhouse at WWC, until ready for planting. Once ready, these trees are then redistributed throughout the community for re-forestation. This re-forestation can be carried out by individuals, or through community projects and institutions such as schools. WWC encourages school reforestation projects, as it teaches future generations the importance of re-forestation. Since 2007, WWC have planted approximately 82,000 tress, with an average survival rate of 66%, and aim to plant many more.
Plans are underway for the construction of a new tree nursery in Bungule early this year. WWC are currently exploring the possibilities of water collection in order to commence this project. Through building this nursery, WWC hope to reduce the distance of transporting seedlings from the Kasigau location to Maungu, where the WWC nursery is located.The new nursery will accommodate more than 40,000 tree seedlings and will be located on the Bungule-Makwasinyi Road.
The next seed collection for Marungu will be on February 7th, 2012.

Botanical names	Price (Ksh)	Kasigau
Newtonia hilderbrandtii	15/=	Mkame
Cassia abbreviata	15/=	Mkigondo
Terminalia spinosa	15/=	Mshaghano/muango
Terminalia prunioides	15/=	Mshoghoreka
Grewia plagiophylla	15/=	Ndomoko (mbaa)
Sclerocarya birrea	15/=	Mnyeshavua
Brachylaena huillensis	15/=	Iribongo
Melia volkensii	10/=	Mkirumbutu
Acacia robusta	10/=	Mghunga
Acacia tortilis	10/=	Mwaguba
Thilachium africanum	10/=	Mtunguru
Manilkara mochisia	10/=	Mnao/Mnago
Delonix elata	10/=	Mwarangi
Ziziphus mucronata	10/=	Mwalakule

MRADI MPYA WA MICHE ASILIA BUNGULE

Mradi huu ulianzishwa ili kusaidia utunzaji wa viumbe na kujikimu kiuchumi kwa jamii zilizo karibu. Katika mradi huu Wildlife Works hununua miche ilyopandwa kutoka kwa jamii kwa bei mbalimbali. Miche yenyewe sharti iwe zaidi ya inchi 6 urefu. Miche hununuliwa kuanzia sh.5 hadi sh.15 kuegemea aina ya miche na urahisi wa kuikuza. Miche hii hukuzwa katika nasari ya miche ya Wildlife Works hadi iwe tayari kwa upanzi. Inapokuwa tayari, miche hii hupeanwa kwa jamii ili kupandwa. Upanzi wa miti waeza kufanywa na watu binafsi, vikundi vya kijamii au mashirika kama vile shule. WWC inatilia mkazo upanzi wa miti mashuleni kwa sababu inafunza vizazi vijavyo umuhimu wa kupanda miti. Tangu mwaka wa 2007 WWC imepanda takribani miti 82 000 na kati ya hii asilimia 66 (66%) imenawiri na inanuia kupanda hata zaidi.

Mipango inaendelea ya kujenga nasari mpya ya miche Bungule mapema mwakani. WWC kwa sasa inatafuta maji ya kutosha ili mradi huu uanze.
Mradi huu utakapokamilika WW inatumai kupunguza umbali wa kusafirisha miche kutoka Kasigau hadi Maungu ambako kuna nasari ya WW.
Nasari hii mpya itakuwa na uwezo wa kukuza zaidi ya miche 40 000 na itapatikana karibu na barabara ya Bungule-Makwasinyi.
Ununuzi wa miche utafanyika kama ifutavyo kwa wakaazi wa Maungu.
Ununuzi wa miche utafanyika katika kata ya Marungu kuanzia tarehe 7 Februari 2012.





Organic tree seedling nursery
Nasari ya miche asilia

ECO-CHARCOAL: A WAY FOR THE FUTURE?

Earlier this year WWC began exploring the possibilities of manufacturing Eco-Charcoal. The aim is to create an affordable fuel, which can be harvested sustainably, without any of the devastating effects caused by the illegal bush charcoal trade.
To date, extensive testing has been carried out by WWC, who have gained valuable insight into the world of Eco-charcoal, and now have the knowledge to expand this project in the near future.
By harvesting the annual re-growth of hardwood shrubs and bushes (and being very selective in the harvest size from each shrub), we make sure that after the rains the shrubs are able to grow back what was harvested. Rather than destroying a single tree or shrub, we simply prune it to obtain our wood stock in clippings. This is then mixed with a binder and is put in a high pressure press to create briquettes. Briquettes are then sun dried and ready for use.
Currently Wildlife works has assisted Kasigau tree farm, in Kiteghe, to start manufacturing Eco-Charcoal, whilst also extensively planting indigenous trees on the same piece of land.
Training and production has started, and progress is good.
The next stage of the Eco-charcoal project is to expand and increase production of Eco-charcoal, which we aim to do later this year and throughout next year.



Making Eco-charcoal
Utengenezaji wa makaa zingira

MAKAA ZINGIRA-SULUHISHO KWA SIKU ZA USONI

Mapema mwaka jana (2011) tulianza kutafuta mbinu mpya za kutengeneza makaa zingira. Lengo letu kuweza kupata makaa yanayoweza kupatikana kwa urahisi bila kusababisha uharibifu kwa mazingira kama yanayosababishwa na biashara haramu ya makaa.
Hadi kufikia sasa utafiti mwingi umefanywa na WWC na wameweza kulete mwanga kwa Ulimwengu mzima kuhusu makaa zingira na inanuia kupanua mradi huu kwa siku zijazo.
Kwa kukata matawi ya miti mikubwa na midogo huku tukiwa makini tunapokata tunahakikisha kuwa matawi hayo yananawiri tena mvua inaponyesha.Badala ya kukata mti mzima tunakata matawi tunayohitaji pekee. Matawi haya huchanganywa na gamu na kuwekwa kwa mashini ya kutengeneza matofali kutengenezwa kuwa tofali . Matofali haya hukaushwa kwa jua na kuwa tayari kutumika.
WWC imesaidia Kasigau Tree Farm-Kiteghe kuanza kutengeneza makaa zingira huku ikipanda miti asilia katika sehemu hiyo.
Mafunzo na utengenezaji ushaanza na unaendelea vizuri.
Mipango ijayo ya makaa zingira ni kupanua na kuongeza utengenezaji ambayo tunanuia kufanya mwaka ujao.

WILDLIFE BENEFIT FROM THE PURCHASE OF NEW EQUIPMENT

In an ongoing effort to help alleviate human wildlife conflict in the Kasigau region, WWC has purchased a New Holland Tractor, Dam Scoop and Grader attachment. The principle reason for this is to de-silt old existing water pans in the area and create new ones in due course. In so doing, WWC hope to provide enough standing water bodies to keep the wildlife far from community farms, and areas of dense population.

It is well known that as the human population has increased in the region, the scarce water sources which wildlife historically had access to have since been surrounded by farms and villages. This has resulted in human wildlife conflict, due to the wildlife taking advantage of the close proximity of fresh produce on the farms, and the readily available water sources around these areas.

Through creating more access to water pans, and increasing their capacity to hold large bodies of water through the dry seasons, WWC hope the wildlife will remain within their protected areas, hence causing less conflict with the nearby human settlements within the carbon project area. To date, five large water pans have already been de-silted, and the tractor will continue to make steady progress in and around the project area.

WANYAMA PORI WANAFAIDI KUTOKANA NA UNUNUZI WA VIFAA VIPYA

Katika juhudi zetu za kupunguza mgogoro wa wanyama pori na binadamu katika sehemu ya Kasigau, Wildlife Works imenunua tinga tinga mpya kutoka Holland pamoja na mashini ya kufukua mazwa. Lengo letu ni kufukua mazwa na kuchimba mengine baadaye ili kuwatosheleza wanyama pori kwa maji ili wasienda kwa mashamba ya watu. Kama tunavyojua kadri idadi ya watu inavyoongezeka katika sehemu hii, maji yatiyokuwa yakitumiwa na wanyama pori sasa yamezungukwa na mashamba na vijiji.Kutokana na sababu hii wanyama pori huingia mashambani mwa watu na kuharibu mimea wanapojaribu kutafuta maji.

Kwa kuchimba mazwa yanayoweza kuingia maji wakati wa masika na mvua za vuli wanyama pori watakuwa na maji ya kutosha na hawataenda kwa mashamba ya wananchi kuharibu mimea. Mazwa haya yamechimbwa mbali na makaazi ya binadamu katika eneo la miradi ya Carbon.

Kufikia sasa mazwa matano yamefukuliwa na tinga tinga litaendelea kuchimba mengine ndani na karibu na eneo la miradi ya Carbon.



Wildlife Works' Tractor and Dam Scoop.
Tinga tinga la Wildlife Works

THE KASIGAU BICYCLE CHALLENGE

The Kasigau Bicycle Challenge 2011 was sponsored mainly by Wildlife Works and attracted 88 participants, 25 in the children's race and 63 in the main race, mostly from within the Kasigau region and a handful of international participants.
WWC would like to take this opportunity to congratulate all the participants and winners. The prizes awarded ranged from certificates, school gift bags and bicycles to cash. To date the money raised through donations, sponsoring a primary school team and entry fees amounts to Ksh112,000 and has been deposited into an Equity Bank account for the Kasigau Bicycle Challenge under the Kasigau Development Trust.
The Pili Pipa gift voucher will be sold to anyone interested for a reasonable amount, with the money going to the conservation of Mt Kasigau.
The organising committee wish to gain suggestions from the Chief, assistant chiefs, village elders and the community on what projects the funds raised from the bicycle challenge should be spent on in order to conserve Mt Kasigau.



Participants getting ready to race
Washiriki wakijitayarisha kuanza



Chief Kizaka at the prize giving ceremony
Chifu Kizaka akipeana zawadi

MASHINDANO YA BAISKELI YA KASIGAU

Mashindano ya baiskeli ya Kasigau ya mwaka wa 2011 yalifadhiliwa kwa kiasi kikubwa na Wildlife Works. Mashindano haya yalivutia takribani washiriki 88 ambao kati yao 25 walikuwa watoto na 63 katika mbio za watu wakubwa ambao wengi wao walitoka katika sehemu ya kasigau na pia washiriki wa kimataifa.
WW ingependa kuchukua fursa hii kuwapongeza washiriki wote na washindi. Zawadi zilikuwa kama vyeti, mikoba ya shule,baiskeli na pesa taslimu. Hadi kufikia sasa fedha zilizokusanywa kupitia michango,ufadhili wa timu za shule na pesa za kujisajili zimefikia shilingi 112 000 na zimewekwa katika akaunti ya Equity kwa Kasigau Bicycle chini ya Kasigau Development Trust.
Vocha ya Pili Pipa itauzwa kwa yeyote atakayetaka kwa bei inayokubalika na pesa hizi zitatumiwa kuutunza mlima Kasigau.
Kamati andalizi ingependa kupata mapendekezo kutoka kwa chifu,naibu wa chifu,wazee wa vijiji na jamii kwa ujumla kuhusu miradi ambao utafadhiliwa kwa pesa zilizokusanywa kutoka kwa mashindano ya baiskeli ili kutunza mlima Kasigau.

WILDLIFE WORKS PARTNERS WITH PUMA AND ITS PARENT COMPANY: PPR

Wildlife Works signed a partnership agreement with Puma to produce clothing at its local eco-factory for Puma's new "Wilderness Collection". WWC has agreed to build a new facility dedicated to production for Puma and in return, Puma agreed to purchase up to 140,000 t-shirts over the next 24 months.

Approximately 75 skilled and unskilled workers were hired from the Marungu Location, to build the factory. 38 people are currently employed to produce the t-shirts, and WWC hopes to double this figure as production levels rise. The Puma eco-factory was completed on the 11th September, 2012. The first Puma shipment will be ready by the end of January, and will be sent to 10 Puma outlets worldwide.

Through this partnership, WWC and Puma hope to create jobs for the local communities and emphasize to their customers the important part the Kasigau communities have played in protecting their environment and wildlife.

At the same time, Puma's parent company, PPR, (headquartered in Paris), the world's leading luxury brand holding company, announced that it has chosen to partner with Wildlife Works to help offset its annual CO2 emissions through a purchase of nearly 100,000 tones of carbon credits from Wildlife Works pioneering Kasigau Corridor REDD project.





Busy workers in the new Puma factory.
Wafanyikazi wenye bidii katika kiwanda kipya cha Puma.

WILDLIFE WORKS YASHIRIKIANA NA PUMA NA KAMPUNI ILIYOANZISHA PUMA:PPR

Wildlife Works ilitia sahihi mkataba wa maelewano na Puma ili kushona nguo kwa mtindo mpya wa Puma kwa niaba yao katika kiwanda chao cha nguo cha Maungu. Wildlife works ilikubali kujenga kiwanda kipya kwa ajili ya Puma nayo Puma ikakubali kununua takribani tishati 140 000 kwa muda wa miezi 24 ijayo.

Takribani wafanyikazi 75 kutoka kata ya Marungu waliajiriwa ili kujenga kiwanda hiki. Wafanyikazi wengine 38 waliajiriwa kushona tishati na Wildlife Works inatumai kuifanya idadi hii iwe maradufu kadri kazi inavyoongezeka. Ujenzi wa kiwanda hiki cha Puma ulikamilika mnamo tarehe 11 Septemba 2011.

Furushi la nguo la kwanza kutoka Puma litakuwa tayari mwishoni mwa Januari 2012 na litasafirishwa katika nchi 10 washirika wa Puma. Katika mkataba huu, WWC na Puma wanatazamia kubuni nafasi za ajira kwa wakaazi wa sehemu hii na kuangazia jukuma la muhimu ambalo wakaazi wa Kasigau wametekeleza katika kulinda mazingira yao na wanyama pori.

Wakati uo huo Kampuni iliyoanzisha Puma,PPR,(ambayo makao yake makuu yako Paris) ambayo inaongoza kote duniani kwa kutengeneza bidhaa za starehe ilitangaza kuwa iliazimia kuungana na Wildlife Works ili iweze kulipia uchafuzi inaosababisha kila mwaka kwa kutoa hewa chafu ya CO2 kwa kununua takribani tani 100 000 za Carbon credits kutoka Wildlife Works Carbon ambao ndio waanzilishi wa miradi ya REDD ya Kasigau Corridor.

A NEW NURSERY SCHOOL

WWC are proud to inform you that a brand new nursery school has opened for the children of our female factory workers in January 2012. This school has been built in order to provide quality education for young, working mothers with children between 2-6 yrs of age.
The school will be supervised by Madame Colleta, a highly respected, qualified member of the community, who has been actively involved in the education sector for over 20 years. Madame Colletta will be responsible for overseeing the overall quality of education, along with assisting in awarding scholarship bursaries to students that demonstrate a scholastic aptitude and the financial need for support through the Kelimu Trust Scheme.
The Kelimu Trust started with a few children as an educational sponsorship scheme in 2002, and was officially registered in 2008. The Trust supports the education of promising young kenyans from under privileged backgrounds and focuses mainly on children from the wildlife conflict areas of Maungu and Kasigau, adjacent to Tsavo East National Park and the Rukinga sanctuary. WWC has assisted in the formation of Bursary committees, in order to give these children the chance for a brighter future through education by using funds obtained from the sale of carbon credits. With a better education, WWC hopes to equip these children with the tools for achieving a brighter future, whilst understanding the importance of protecting our environment for future generations.







The opening of the new Nursery school.
Shule mpya ya watoto ana funguliwa.

SHULE MPYA YA CHEKECHEA

WWs wanajivunia kuwatangazia kuwa shule mpya ya chekechea kwa watoto wa kinamama wa kiwanda cha nguo itafunguliwa mwakani 2012. Shule hii imejengwa ili kuwawezesha watoto kupata elimu bora huku wakipata huduma za kimsingi kutoka kwa mama zao na kuwapunguzia kinamama mzigo wa kuajiri yaya.
Shule hii itasimamiwa na Madam Colleta ambaye anaheshimika sana katika jamii na amekuwa katika idara ya elimu kwa zaidi ya miaka 20. Madam Colleta atahakikisha ubora wa elimu huku akisaidia katika kupeana ufadhili kwa watoto wanaostahili na wenye mahitaji ya kifedha kupitia Kelimu Trust. Kelimu Trust ilianzishwa mwaka wa 2002 kama shirika la kutoa ufadhili kwa wanafunzi ikiwa na wanafunzi wachache. Ilisajiliwa rasmi mnamo mwaka wa 2008.
Shirika hili hufadhili wanafunzi werevu wasiojiweza kifedha ambao wanatoka kutoka sehemu zenye migogoro ya wanyama pori na binadamu hasa wa Kasigau na Maungu ambazo zinapakana na Tsavo Mashariki na Rukinga Santuary. WW imesaidia kubuni kamati ambayo itapeana ufadhili kwa watoto ili kufanikisha maisha yao ya usoni kupitia elimu kwa kutumia fedha zinazopatikana kwa mauzo ya Carbon Credits. Kupitia elimu bora WW inatazamia kuwapa vijana hawa maisha mema ya usoni huku wakielewa umuhimu wa kutunza mazingira kwa vizazi vijavyo.

Annex 7
Human Resources Report – 2010, 2011 and 2012

YEAR	MONTH	MANAGEMENT	OFFICE	ECO-FACTORY	RANGERS	WORKSHOP	WATCHMAN	ORGANIC PROJECT	HOUSEKEEPERS	SOAP FACTORY	FIELD SAMPLING	JOJOBA PROJECT
2010	January	5		22	18	2	11	4	2	1		
	February	5		22	18	2	11	4	2	1		
	March	5		22	18	2	11	4	2	1		
	April	7	2	8	27	2	7	4	2	1		
	May	7	2	8	27	2	7	4	2	1		
	June	7	2	8	27	2	7	5	2	1		
	July	7	2	8	27	2	10	5	2	1		
	August	7	2	8	27	2	10	5	2	1		
	September	7	2	10	27	2	10	5	5	1		
	October	7	2	13	66	3	9	9	5	1		
	November	7	2	14	66	3	10	8	5	1		
	December	7	3	15	66	3	10	8	5	1		
2011	January	7	3	15	66	3	10	8	5	1		
	February	7	4	17	65	3	10	8	5	1		
	March	7	4	18	73	3	10	8	5	1		
	April	7	6	18	73	3	10	8	5	1	11	
	May	7	6	18	73	3	10	9	5	1	11	1
	June	7	6	18	73	3	10	16	5	1	11	1
	July	8	9	19	72	14	10	15	6	1	11	1
	August	8	9	21	72	19	10	15	6	1	11	1
	September	8	10	21	72	19	10	15	6	1	10	1
	October	8	10	21	72	19	10	15	6	1	10	1
	November	9	11	22	72	15	10	15	6	1	11	1
	December	9	11	25	72	15	14	15	6	1	11	1
2012	January	9	11	26	72	15	14	15	6	1	11	1
	February	9	12	29	73	16	12	15	6	1	11	1
	March	9	12	28	75	16	12	15	6	1	11	1