



African Conservation Impact

PORTFOLIO SUMMARY



ACCELERATING CONSERVATION IMPACT IN AFRICA

At Maliasili, a key part of our work centers on finding outstanding African conservation organizations. Together, our portfolio of partner organizations are achieving impact at the scale the region needs in order to see conservation succeed.

This publication provides an overview of our portfolio, describing what our partners do and the impact that they are achieving.

Maliasili was founded in 2010 based on a simple premise: that by helping leading, high-potential African conservation organizations become stronger, more effective, and more sustainable, we can help them grow their impact.

Since that time, we have built a portfolio that we believe comprises the most innovative, effective, and influential local and national African conservation organisations. We have helped these groups become more focused, better managed, and increased their capacity in both staffing and funding.

Our partners are developing the solutions that African societies and communities need to make conservation work in the face of rapid change and multiplying pressures. They are providing leadership, building diverse partnerships, and integrating conservation with human rights and economic opportunity.

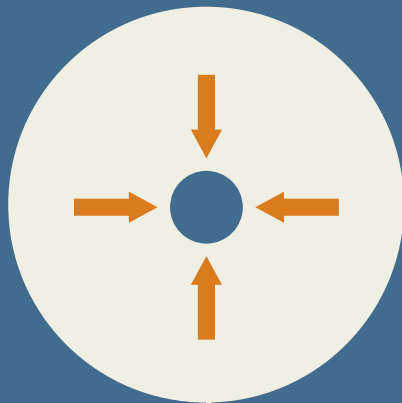
AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN AFRICAN CONSERVATION

Investing in this portfolio of organizations is the best way to support and advance conservation solutions in Africa.

We believe that our portfolio represents the cutting edge in African conservation, with diverse coverage of wildlife, land rights, forest conservation, and marine issues across four countries, with great potential and plans for further growth. Maliasili exists because we believe that supporting local organizations offers the highest return on investment in African conservation. Our role is to find outstanding organizations and to help our partners to grow and become stronger. By doing this, we believe we can accelerate conservation impact and step up to the challenges facing people and nature across the region.

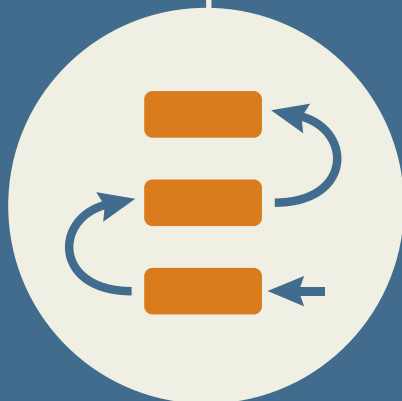
WHAT WE DO

Maliasili does three basic things:



Portfolio Selection

We find high-performing African conservation and natural resource organizations with exceptional talent, a proven track record and/or great potential.



Strengthening Organizations

We provide those organizations with customized organizational support, helping them build strong teams, develop focused strategies, communicate and market their work, and implement effective management systems.



Building a Network

We manage our portfolio as a growing network, giving them opportunities to learn from each other, collaborate, and interact with a network of funders and external supporters.

PORTFOLIO SELECTION

Maliasili looks for outstanding African organizations that are doing something special and important in the African conservation and natural resources field, with the potential to grow and achieve more, and to inform and inspire others. Our specific selection criteria are as follows:



Commitment. Organizations must be passionate and committed to their mission, to achieving impact, and to improving their organizational performance so that they can become better at what they do.



Leadership. Organizations must have capable and motivated leadership with a compelling vision, and the desire to work with others to achieve that vision.



Conservation Model. We look for effective conservation models that primarily work to address three key areas:



Some organizations address all three of these areas in their work; others are relatively specialized in one area. We look for organizations in both categories.



Geographic Focus. We look for organizations that are working in landscapes, ecosystems or countries where conservation outcomes are particularly important.



Track Record. We look for tangible results and outcomes based on a track record of delivery, or a clear and compelling vision of future impact for early-stage organizations.



Growth Potential. We look for organizations that have the potential to grow and deliver impact on a significant scale, even if that is within a single landscape or country.

STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONS

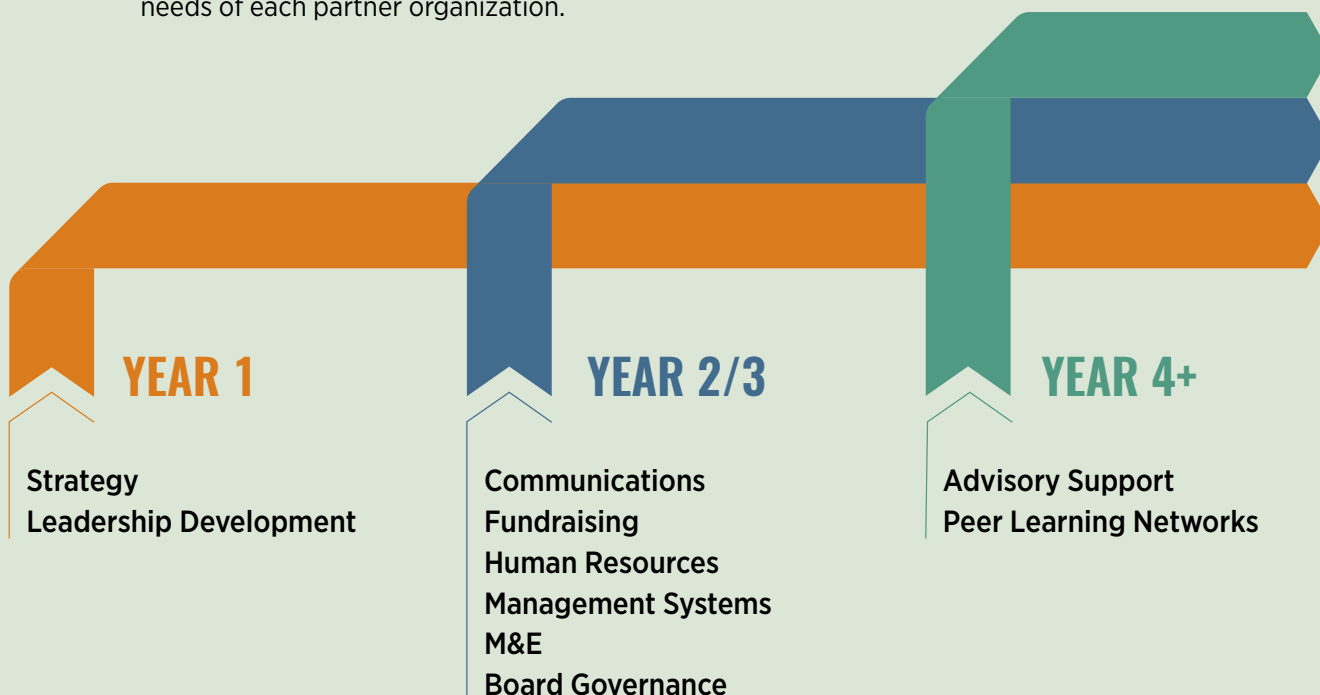
Maliasili helps make outstanding African conservation organizations even better.

We do that by providing organizational support through a customized, multi-year process that responds to the unique needs of an individual organization, while also following a consistent and systematic service delivery approach. We help our partners develop more focused strategies for achieving impact; communicating clearly and effectively about their work; raising the money they need to succeed; developing their leadership skills and partnerships; and building their management systems.

We believe that improving strategy, building a strong team, and developing the systems required to take ideas to action are the foundations for accelerating conservation impact.

Organizational Support Process

We follow a systematic, multi-year phased support process, with specific interventions and timing customized to the needs of each partner organization.





Strategy + People + Action = Impact

More land under conservation management
Increased community benefits from nature
Increased populations of key species



Strategy: Setting a clear direction

Strategy is about understanding what needs to get done and designing the right path to do it. It involves big thinking yet practical solutions. We ask tough questions and help our partners find the right answers so they can gain focus and clarity on what they need to do to achieve their goals and create lasting change.

▶ We've facilitated over a dozen strategic plans for our partners over the past several years, adapting each process to the needs, opportunities and challenges of each organization. This has helped organizations as diverse as IRDNC in Namibia, Lewa Wildlife Conservancy in Kenya, and Ujamaa Community Resource Team in Tanzania, to re-focus on their priorities and chart out pathways to improve their impact and effectiveness.



People: Providing the ideas and skills

An organization's most important resource is its people. They bring the ideas, skills, and energy to drive change. Whether visionaries, technicians, or work-horses, we help organizations get the most out of their teams, relationships, and networks to achieve optimal performance.

▶ For example, the African Conservation Leadership Network is a leadership development program and peer learning network we designed and launched in 2016 in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy. This targets the leaders of our partner organizations and helps them to develop their leadership skills and take their work to the next level.



Action: Getting it Done

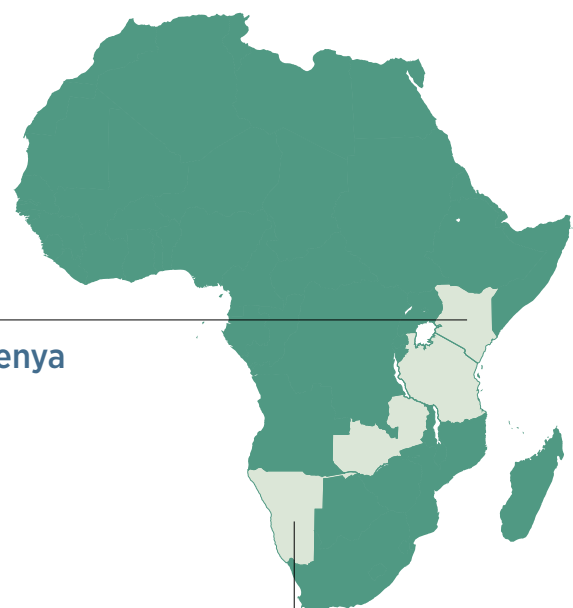
Action is how a team brings a strategy to life. It's how it raises money to make things happen, plans its activities to stay focused, measures its progress, or lets others know what it is doing and why it matters. We help organizations design their systems and strategies so they can get things done.

▶ Our focus on communications, networking, and a strategic approach to fundraising helped our partners raise more than \$2 million to support their work in 2017 alone. Our sustained support has helped organizations such as Mwambao Coastal Community Network to grow from a founding start-up stage to become an established organization and leader in East African marine conservation, by increasing their budget more than ten-fold over the past five years. We help partners, such as the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association, to develop strong communications products that showcase their work and achievements and provide a foundation for fundraising efforts.



We're building
a portfolio
comprising the
best African
conservation
organizations

OUR PORTFOLIO



Kenya

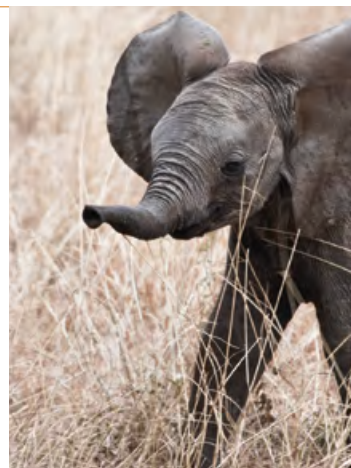
Namibia



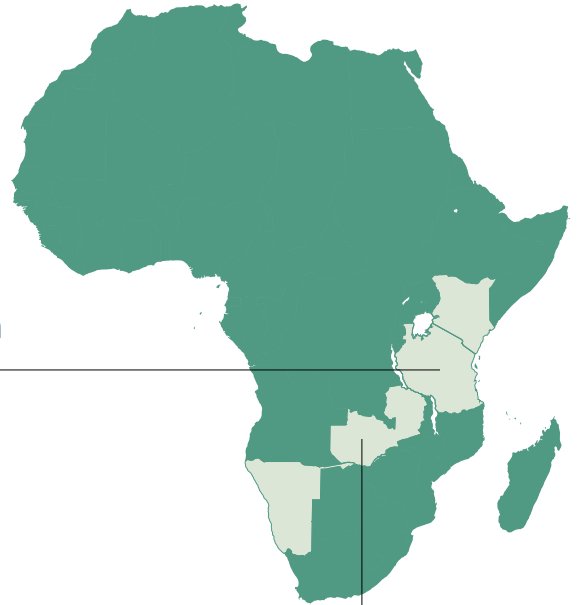
PORTFOLIO AT A GLANCE



200,000 km² of critical landscapes in east and southern Africa



Protect more than 30,000 elephants and 1,000 lions



Tanzania

Zambia



Generate roughly \$12 million annually for communities from nature-based enterprises



Impact more than 1.5 million people



Leading Kenya’s Conservancies Movement

Since the 1970s, wildlife in Kenya has declined by nearly 70% nationwide. But over the past decade, a diverse movement of conservancies has shown increasing promise for reversing these declines.

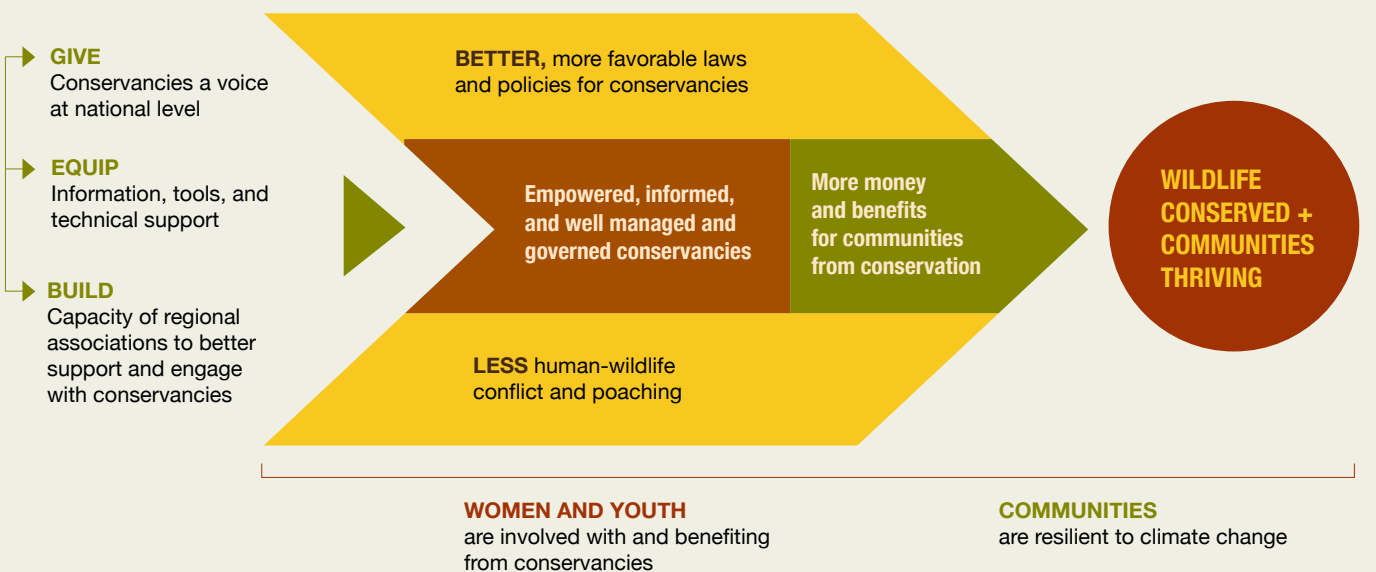
These conservancies are local conservation areas established to protect wildlife on either private or community lands. A new wildlife law passed in 2013 provides formal government recognition of conservancies, and Kenyan wildlife policy increasingly promotes them as key to the country’s conservation approaches. Conservancies now cover over 6 million hectares of land, roughly 11% of Kenya’s total land area, or around the same total extent as Kenya’s national parks and reserves. With more than 60% of the country’s wildlife found on private and community lands, conservancies play a critical role in conserving and recovering wildlife populations.

The Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA) was created in 2013 to provide a national umbrella association for these diverse, nascent local conservancies, drawing them together into a grassroots movement and creating links to national policy-making processes. KWCA supports the conservancies through a range of technical tools, information, and peer learning, and represents them on key government bodies.

“ We believe conservancies go far beyond just wildlife conservation and instead have the potential to improve livelihoods, unite communities, promote wildlife and community co-existence, strengthen local democracy and preserve cultures and traditions.

Dickson Kaelo, KWCA CEO, in inaugural Kenyan State of Conservancies report, December 2017.

How KWCA Achieves Impact



IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

160

Conservancies in Kenya

6.36 Million

Hectares covered by Conservancies

11%

Kenya's land mass under Conservancies

90%

Of total populations of Grevy's zebra and hirola—both highly endangered species almost entirely restricted to Kenya—that are found in private and community conservancies

“ *Conservancies are fast emerging as the centrepiece of natural resource conservation on the rangelands.*

Source: Ogutu JO, Piepho H-P, Said MY, Ojwang GO, Njino LW, Kifugo SC, et al. (2016) Extreme Wildlife Declines and Concurrent Increase in Livestock Numbers in Kenya: What Are the Causes? PLoS ONE 11(9): e0163249.

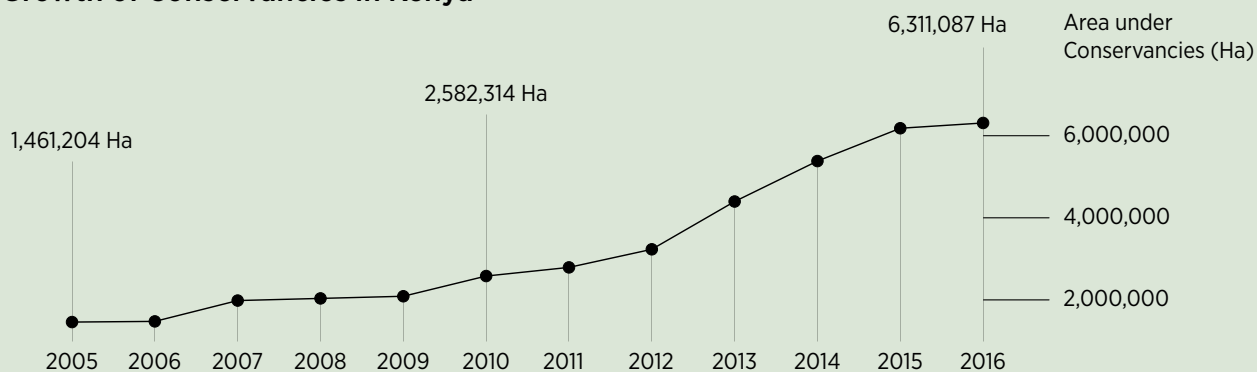
KWCA has been key to the development of the conservancies movement, and in turn, to the recovery of wildlife.

Since its formation five years ago, KWCA has grown into one of the country's most important organizations, as a national leader and convener of the growing conservancies movement. KWCA has played a key role influencing major policy and legal reform measures such as the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2013), and subsequent regulations for implementation of the Act, as well as the Community Land Act (2016).

KWCA also has become the leading source of information and technical tools related to conservancies, and is increasingly sought out by a growing membership of conservancies as well as local communities and landowners interested in creating new conservancies.



Growth of Conservancies in Kenya





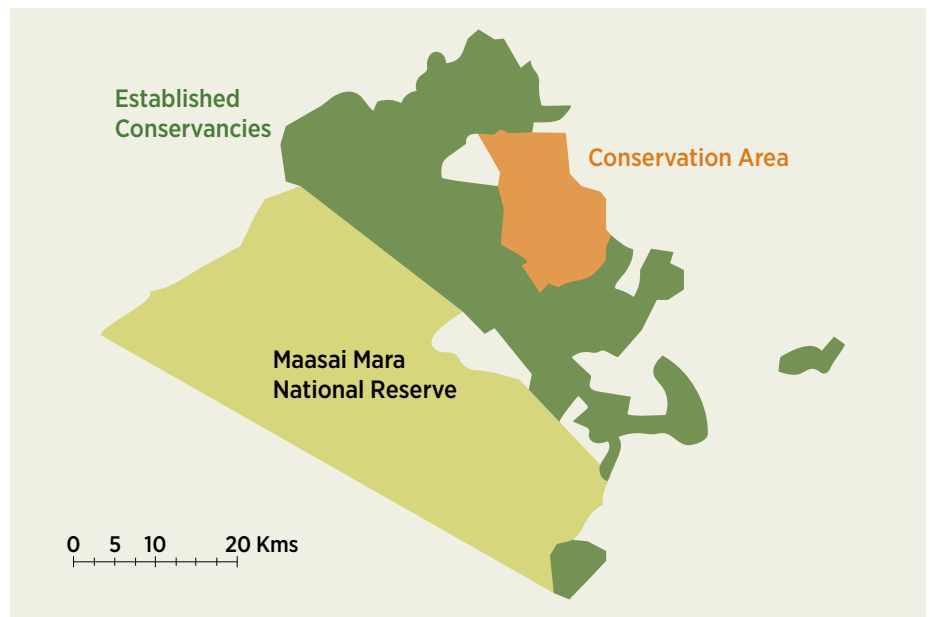
Protecting the Maasai Mara

The Maasai Mara is Kenya’s most important wildlife and tourism area and one of Africa’s most iconic landscapes, home to a quarter of all of Kenya’s wildlife. The area provides dry season habitat for more than one million wildebeest that migrate across the Mara-Serengeti Ecosystem.

This landscape is threatened by fragmentation and fencing of savannah rangelands following the conversion of communal lands to individual titled properties over the last two decades. To address these threats, Maasai landowners and investors have together formed conservancies on private lands surrounding the Maasai Mara National Reserve.

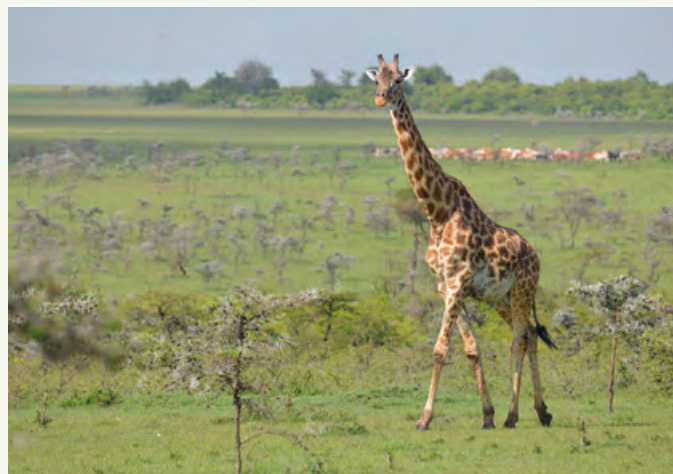
These conservancies have spread rapidly, now involving thousands of local landowners and covering about 140,000 hectares of land, roughly equivalent to the total area of the reserve.

The Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association was established to coordinate the development of these conservancies, and help them grow into strong local wildlife management institutions. MMWCA is at the forefront of one of Kenya’s most important conservation experiments, and a key player in Kenya’s overall national conservancies movement.

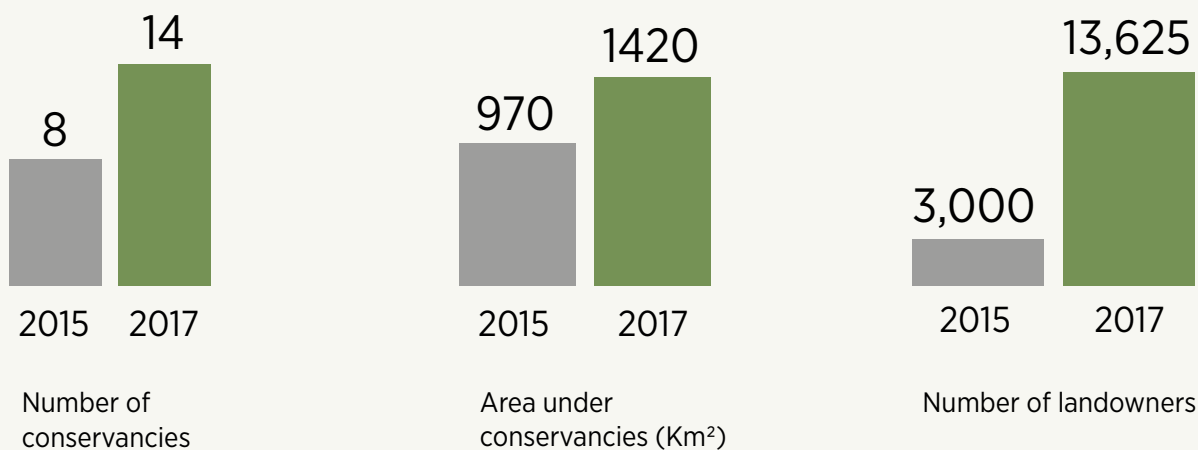


MMWCA is playing a central role in the rapid growth of conservancies in the Maasai Mara landscape.

The Mara conservancies are delivering increasing financial returns to landowners, creating a world-class wildlife tourism product, and supporting the recovery of elephants, lions and other species. MMWCA’s role is to promote collaboration and healthy partnerships amongst diverse actors in the Mara, secure critical areas under new conservancies and conservation areas, and strengthen the management and governance of the conservancies as new local management bodies.



Growth of Maasai Mara’s Conservancies



IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

US\$3.7M

Paid in land leases to conservancy landowners in 2016

Lion numbers are 14% higher

On conservancies around the Mara than inside the Maasai Mara National Reserve itself, and lion populations in these conservancies are at some of the highest densities of all of Africa.

Source: Elliot, N. B., & Gopalaswamy, A. M. (2017). Toward accurate and precise estimates of lion density. Conservation Biology, 31(4), 934-943.

3,500 Elephants

Move across the wider Maasai Mara landscape, with key habitats found across the conservancies and adjacent areas.



South Rift Association of Land Owners



Using Culture, Science, and Traditions to Protect a Landscape

Kenya's South Rift Valley landscape is a bridge between some of East Africa's most important wildlife areas, with the Maasai Mara to the west and Amboseli to the east. It is a landscape where, for centuries, local Maasai pastoralist communities have lived with their livestock alongside wildlife, forests, and grasslands, helping maintain a landscape of exceptional biological and cultural diversity. But today this is an increasingly threatened landscape, confronting a growing human population, a culture in transition, and land use changes that threaten both wildlife and their livestock.

SORALO was established a decade ago as a representative organization for the communities of this landscape, to help them find solutions to these challenges. SORALO works to help these communities secure rights to the land, develop management systems to keep the landscape healthy and intact, and create economic opportunities to help people benefit from their natural resources. SORALO has become a Kenyan leader in developing innovative local conservation models that promote co-existence of people and wildlife, integrate indigenous culture and conservation, and empower communities.



- Maasai Mara National Reserve
- SORALO landscape
- Amboseli National Park



Securing Open Landscapes

SORALO is increasingly focused on securing intact communal rangelands and preventing fragmentation in the South Rift. As an example of this work, in the community of Naroosura, located on the edge of the Loita Forest, SORALO is leading a community-based process of resource mapping and land use planning. This has led to halting of subdivision protecting around 160,000 hectares of communal land, a key step in maintaining connectivity and the movement of livestock and wildlife across this landscape.

SORALO's new strategic plan (2018) focuses on scaling up land use planning across the South Rift in areas that have not yet undergone subdivision, in order to secure communal lands and address the greatest threat to this landscape.

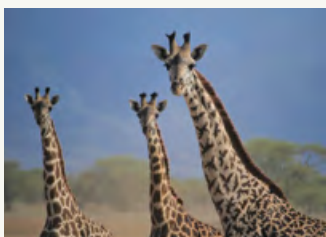
IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

240,000

People in 16 large communal areas

1 million

Hectares in the SORALO landscape



1500
Giraffe



450
Elephants



15,000
Wildebeest, zebra
and gazelles

Conservancies and Co-existence in the South Rift

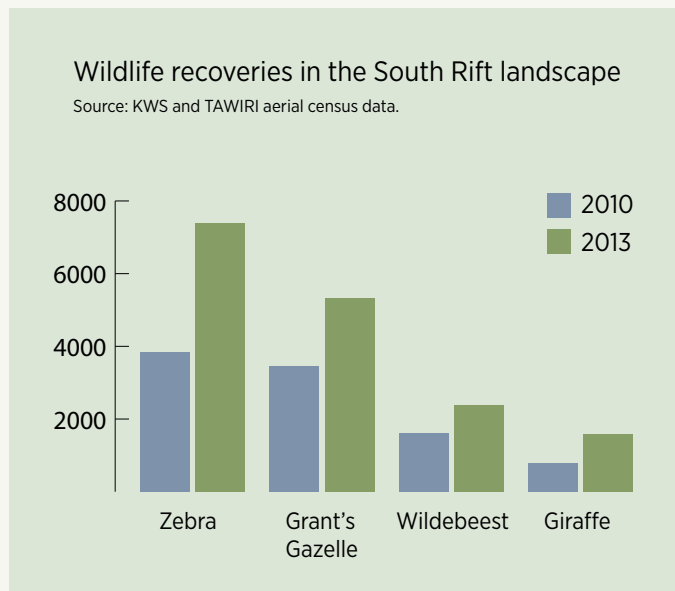
The Shompole and Olkiramatian ecosystem comprise 150,000 hectares of contiguous community land within the wider South Rift landscape. They comprise a mosaic of bushland, woodland, swamps, and open grasslands, home to around 40 lions, 4,000 zebra, and 150 elephants. Both areas were established in the early 2000s in conjunction with ecotourism ventures.

Research recently published by SORALO demonstrates how traditional rangeland management practices, supported by the land use zones of the conservancies, supports both livestock and wildlife. This blend of traditional and more formal management systems provides a model for the wider landscape, as well as other conservancies in Kenya.

“ The Shompole and Olkiramatian ecosystem represents one of the few areas in East Africa where wildlife and livestock coexist and move unimpeded through the seasonal migrations...we demonstrate the presence of diverse and abundant wildlife populations that coexist with a productive livestock population within a community governed ecosystem.

“ The dry season grazing area used as a ‘grass bank’ and wildlife conservancy has consistently higher biomass and taller grass than that of the wet season grazing area, designated as the ‘livestock zone’.”

Source: Russell, S., P. Tyrrell, and D. Western. 2018. Seasonal interactions of pastoralists and wildlife in relation to pasture in an African savanna ecosystem. Journal of Arid Environments.





Proving Community Conservation Can Work in Tanzania

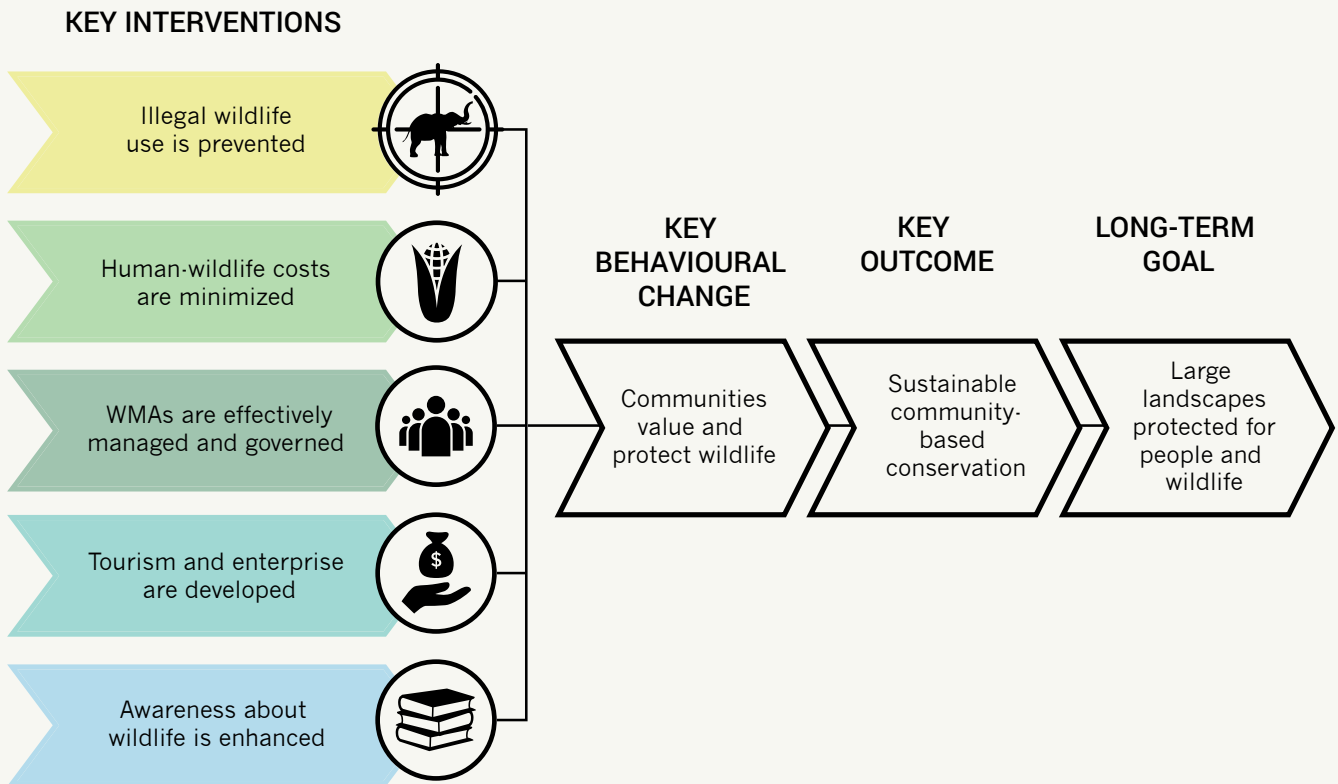
Honeyguide's mission is to make community-based conservation deliver in northern Tanzania. It brings sophisticated technical, management and business skills directly to local communities at key sites, designing and testing out a conservation model that can be replicated countrywide.

Their key near-term focus is to deliver self-sustaining Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)—community-run conservation areas established under Tanzanian law—in at least two sites in northern Tanzania. These sites are located next to key protected areas and provide critical habitat and migration routes for elephants, zebra, giraffe and many other species.

Getting WMAs to deliver for communities and conservation has been one of the most important conservation challenges in Tanzania for the past 20 years, and Honeyguide has designed its work to tackle this challenge and get WMAs to fully deliver.

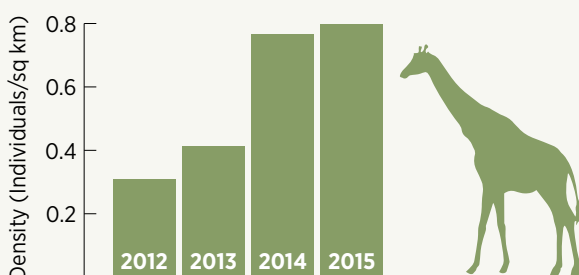
Honeyguide works across approximately 400,000 hectares of community lands in one of the world's most important landscapes for wildlife.

How Honeyguide Achieves Impact: Honeyguide works to change local communities' incentives and behaviors so that the people living alongside wildlife will value and protect it. Their interventions combine five key ingredients:



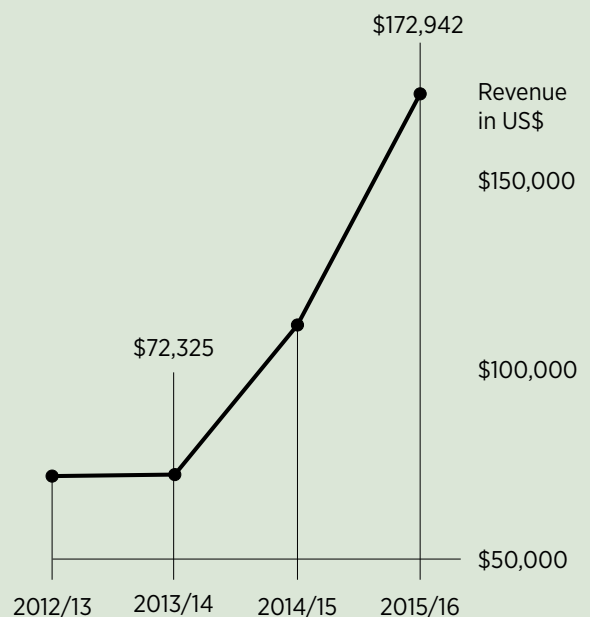
The core premise of community-based conservation is that if local people can benefit from wildlife, and have clear rights to manage it, then they will protect wildlife and its habitat. Through Honeyguide's work, we see evidence of this becoming reality in northern Tanzania. Communities at their key WMA focal sites are earning more from tourism, and wildlife is recovering, as new published research from Randilen WMA demonstrates.

Giraffe numbers in Randilen WMA



Source: Lee, D. E., & Bond, M. L. (2018). Quantifying the ecological success of a community-based wildlife conservation area in Tanzania. *Journal of Mammalogy*, 99(2), 459-464.

Growing wildlife tourism revenue in Enduimet WMA





Securing Land and Resource Rights for Indigenous and Local Communities

The Ujamaa Community Resource Team is one of Africa’s leading grassroots land rights organizations. Their mission is to help vulnerable indigenous communities own, manage, and benefit from their land and natural resources. They work with nearly 100 local communities across over 2 million hectares in northern Tanzania, from the borders of the Serengeti to the southern Maasai Steppe.

They are an African leader in developing legal mechanisms that enable communities to secure their land rights, improve local management systems through land use plans, and leverage those rights to earn revenue from sustainable natural resource use. UCRT received the Goldman Environmental Prize for Africa in 2016, and has been a finalist for the UNDP Equator Prize.

How UCRT Achieves Impact



Secure communal rights



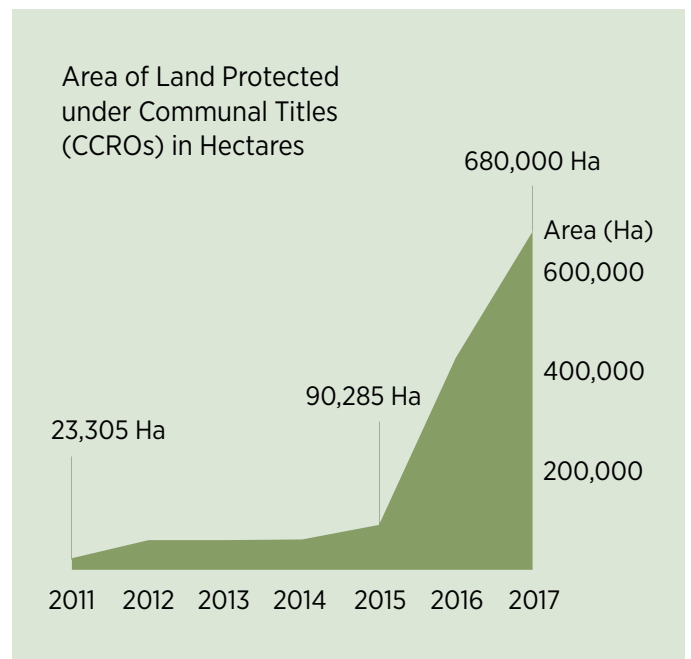
Strengthen governance



Increase community benefits

Increased Community Land Rights

Since 2011, UCRT has secured 628,000 hectares of rangelands and forests through legal titles held by local communities. When combined with other areas where land use plans and village by-laws have been developed, this grows to over one million hectares, a land area equivalent to nearly ten times the size of the city of London. These measures improve communities’ legal security and ability to manage and protect their communal lands from outside pressures or internal conversion. It allows local communities such as Hadzabe hunter-gatherers and Maasai pastoralists to protect their communal lands as pasture and forest, to enter into joint ventures with tourism operators or carbon offset projects that generate income from natural resources, and provides the foundation for long-term conservation efforts.



Combining Land Rights and Carbon Revenue to Reduce Deforestation in the Yaeda Valley

An example of the key role that community land rights plays in delivering conservation outcomes is UCRT’s pioneering work in helping Hadzabe indigenous communities in the Yaeda Valley—the last remaining territory for this unique culture and ethnic group—to secure legal rights to their land. In 2011, UCRT helped the Hadzabe secure legal title to about 20,000 hectares of forest and woodland. This enabled the community to improve management and protection of this area, by preventing encroachment and conversion by outsiders.

It also enabled the Hadzabe to enter into a contract with another pioneering organization, Carbon Tanzania, to develop a carbon offset project. The sale of carbon offsets from the Hadzabe’s protection of their forests has generated over \$200,000 in revenue for the local community over the past four years and led to a quantified decrease in deforestation as a result of improved enforcement of local land use regulations.

IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS



1 million

Hectares under community land use plans



9%

Reduction in deforestation rate in Yaeda Valley over past five years

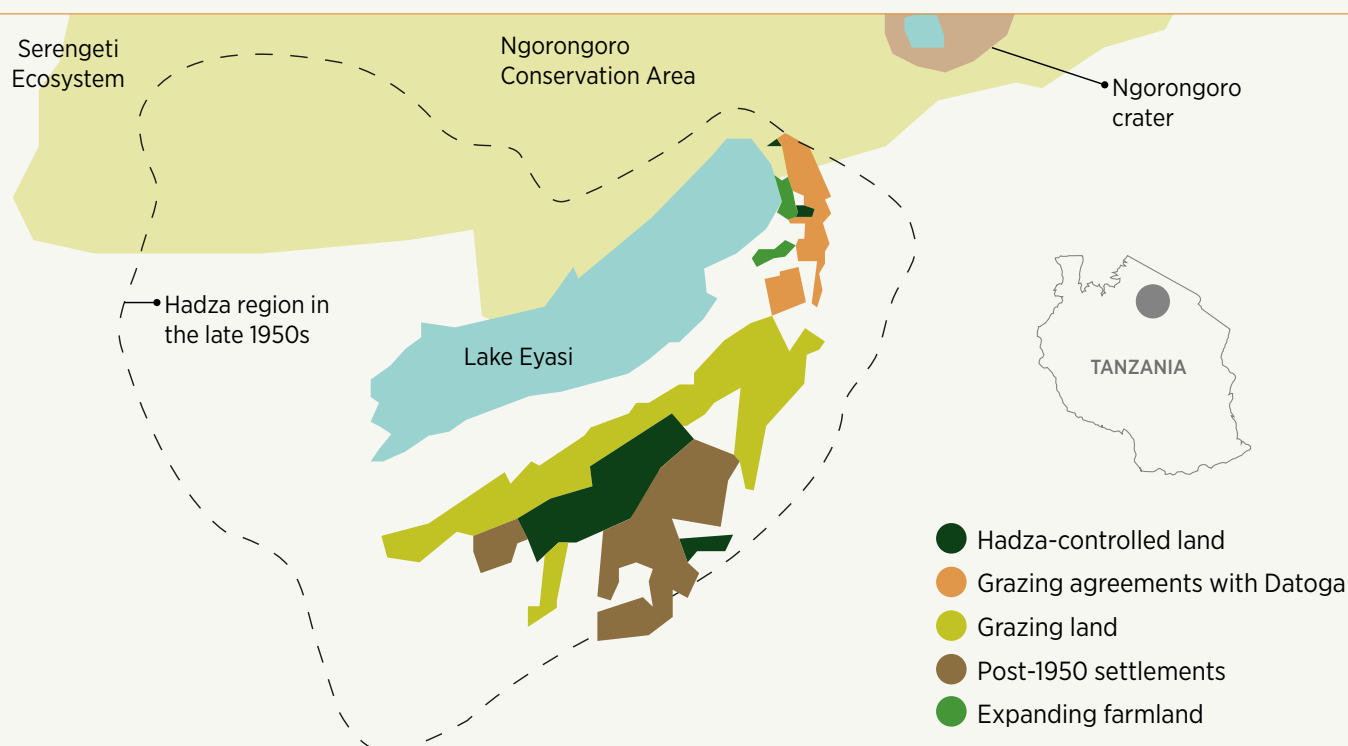


\$500,000+

In income negotiated for communities from sustainable resource management

Protecting the Hadzabe’s Indigenous Lands in Yaeda Valley

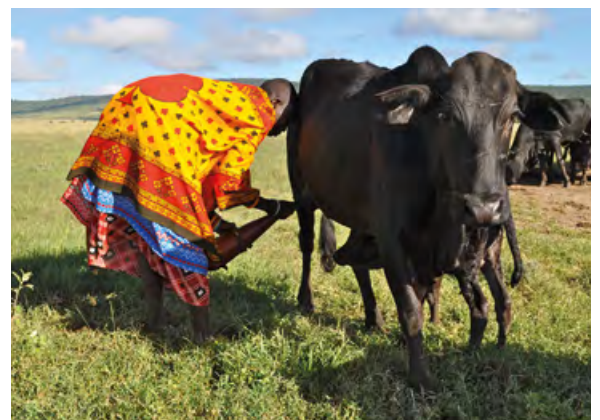
Over the past several years, UCRT has helped Hadzabe, as well as Datoga pastoralist communities, to link multiple community land titles, creating a corridor of secured lands stretching from Yaeda Valley to the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. UCRT is similarly securing community land rights and helping local people protect them from encroachment and conversion across other areas of Tanzania, working to provide connectivity for both livestock and wildlife movements across an area the size of the state of Maryland.





Empowering Women to Improve their Livelihoods, Their Communities, and Their Environment

The Pastoral Women's Council helps marginalized pastoralist women in northern Tanzania earn greater income, get a quality education, and secure rights to their land. They are a unique grassroots organization with a membership of 5,000 pastoralist women across 90 remote villages. PWC focuses their work on three key areas: helping women secure individual and community land tenure rights; access to quality education; and women's economic empowerment. Their work to empower women and girls in some of northern Tanzania's most important natural landscapes is a key element of the kind of broader social change required to sustain natural resources in Tanzanian communities.

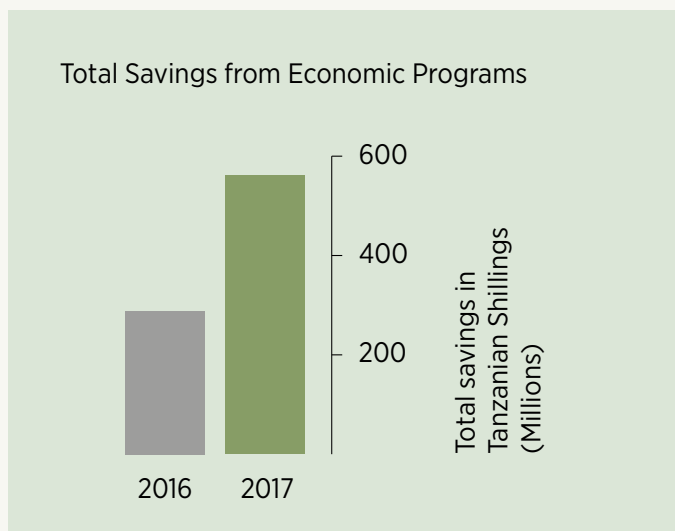


PWC's ability to achieve real social change in pastoralist communities is based on its structure as a grassroots membership organization, combined with a focused set of programmatic interventions.



Women's Economic Empowerment

A key goal for PWC is to create new economic opportunities for its members. It has piloted innovative programs such as the Women's Solidarity Boma, which runs a revolving livestock loan scheme in Loliondo. PWC's economic programs have grown rapidly in recent years, with total savings held by economic empowerment groups nearly doubling from 2016 to 2017, when they reached the equivalent of \$255,000.

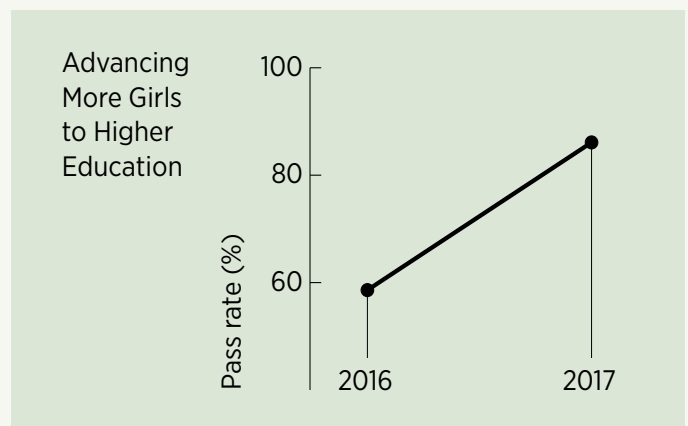


Community-level organizing is also a key to PWC's work and economic empowerment strategies. In 2013, PWC helped women in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area create their own community-based organization. This has provided women in this area with a key new platform for negotiating around livelihood issues and receiving external support. For example, in 2017 women's empowerment initiatives received 110 million Tanzania Shillings from the governing Ngorongoro Pastoral Council (NPC), a five-fold increase from the previous year. The NCAA and NPC are also implementing a food security strategy, which was a key objective of these women in order to address one of the greatest challenges in the area.



Quality Education

PWC has gone from sponsoring girls' education to running its own secondary school and education programs across two districts. A key goal for this work is improving the quality of education and enabling more girls to advance to higher education. From 2016 to 2017, the secondary school (Form 4) pass rate in eight targeted secondary schools increased by 27%.



Women's Rights and Leadership

Through Women's Rights and Leadership Forums established by PWC, over 240 women have secured individual plots of land, improving their own and their families' food security.

In 2017, over 500 women collectively secured ownership of two pieces of land where they can now undertake eco-friendly income-generating activities.

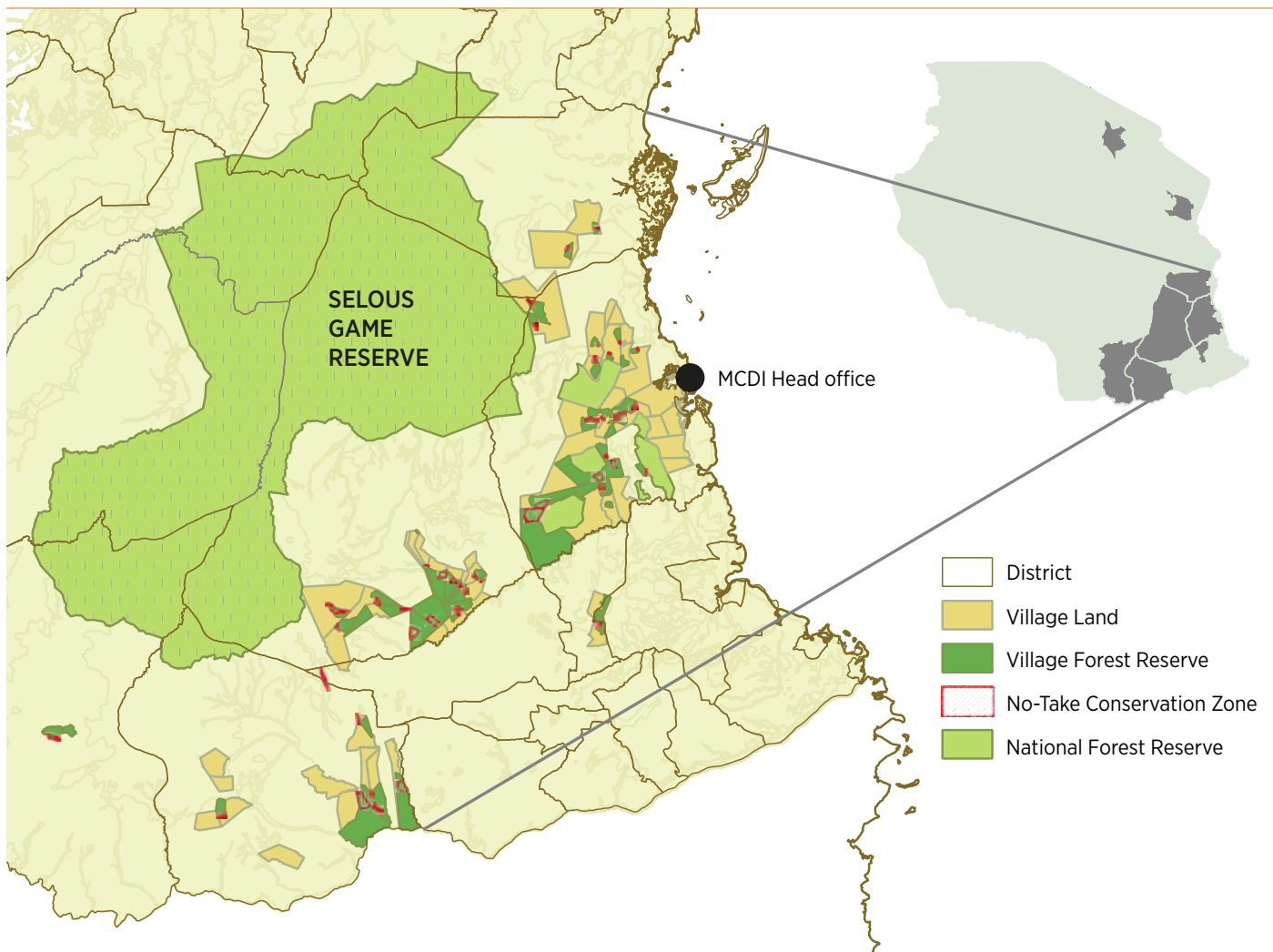


Pioneering Sustainable Forest Management

The Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) is a recognized leader in African community forestry. They help rural villages in southern Tanzania to establish their own local forest reserves, develop management plans, and to sustainably harvest and sell timber from these areas. They hold the only group certificate from the global Forestry Stewardship Council (FSC) for community forestry in Africa, which provides external auditing of these community forests and their timber harvesting practices.

MCDI's model provides legal protection for community forests, local economic incentives for conservation, and an important new source of community income.

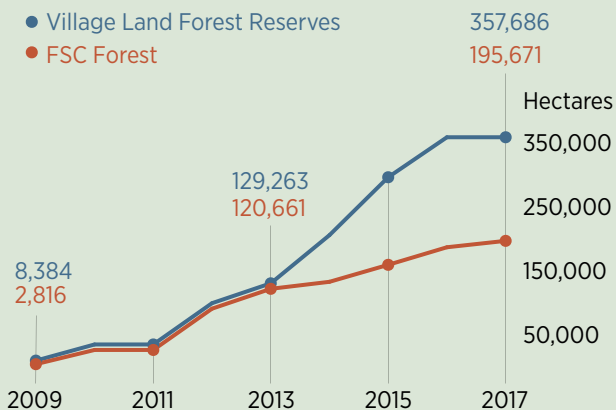
MCDI now works across a growing stretch of community forests in four districts across southern Tanzania, including in key areas for conservation to the east and south of the Selous Game Reserve. Their work has the potential to expand across millions more hectares across the region's vast, but threatened, forests and woodlands.



The Village Forest Reserves that MCDI has established help protect key wildlife habitat outside the Selous Game Reserve, and in the corridor between the Selous and Mozambique's Niassa Reserve. Some forests where MCDI works also protect high-biodiversity coastal forest patches, which are home to many rare and endemic species.

Scaling up Community Forestry

MCDI has facilitated the establishment of over 350,000 hectares of Village Land Forest Reserves, about half of which is now certified by the Forestry Stewardship Council, on community lands in southern Tanzania.



“ The [MCDI-supported] FSC-certified forests have better forest structure, appropriate regeneration, and lower fire incidences than open access forests (non-FSC) and state forest reserves (non-FSC). Certified forests also provide additional economic benefits to communities compared to non-FSC forests.

Source: Kalonga, S. K., Midtgaard, F., & Eid, T. (2015). Does forest certification enhance forest structure? Empirical evidence from certified community-based forest management in Kilwa District, Tanzania. *International Forestry Review*, 17(2), 182-194.

IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

\$440,000

Worth of community timber sold during the past three years with the support of MCDI

71,000+

Beneficiaries in 38 villages

54,000+

Hectares of forest protected in 2017, supporting 5 villages and benefiting 12,800 people





MWAMBAO COASTAL
COMMUNITY NETWORK



Leading Local Innovation in Marine Conservation

Tanzania's long Indian Ocean coastline, and the offshore islands of Zanzibar (Unguja) and Pemba, are home to rich marine ecosystems, including extensive coral reefs, important sites for sea turtles, whales and dolphins; and mangrove forests. The fisheries and other natural resources of the coastline also support the livelihoods of millions of Tanzanians and are critical to local and regional food security, as well as tourism businesses.

Mwambao Coastal Community Network helps Tanzanian communities to strengthening local management systems and conservation practices for these marine resources. This includes developing local fisheries management committees establishing seasonal closures or fishing regulations to better manage high-value species

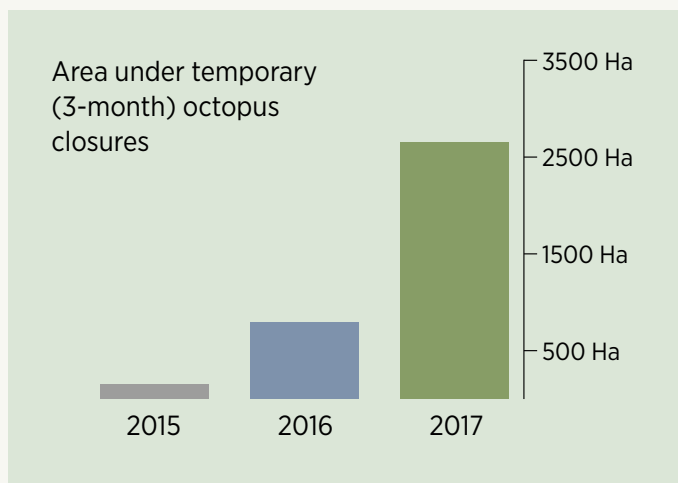
such as octopus; and improving collaborative management with government, particularly in marine protected areas.

Mwambao supports a growing network of coastal communities that can learn from each other through peer-to-peer exchange, and work together on shared interests such as fisheries policy and legal reform. Supported by the development of partnerships with Fauna and Flora International, Blue Ventures, the Indian Ocean Commission and other international groups, Mwambao is quickly developing into a leading grassroots organization in Tanzanian fisheries management and marine conservation.

Mwambao has successfully developed a local model for fisheries management using temporary octopus closures as an entry point where communities agree to ‘close’ their fishery for a three-month period.

This allows fisheries to recover, and octopus are able to grow rapidly, reaching the size necessary for breeding and resulting also in a significantly larger harvest when fishing resumes. Many villages go on to repeat this regime every three months with only 2 or 3 days when the area is ‘open’. After starting with a pilot in 2015, these closure areas have rapidly expanded with villages on Pemba and Unguja adopting the model in order to improve local management practices.

Villages are encouraged to capitalize on the success of these octopus closures to introduce more ambitious local fishery management measures. For example, in Kukuu village on Pemba Island, Mwambao has supported the community to establish a permanent no-take zone within a larger temporary fishery closure area.



The management of this area is regulated through Kukuu’s local management plan, the first to be developed by a community in all of Zanzibar.

Kukuu is also a part of the Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA), where Mwambao is working to improve local fisheries management in this expansive marine protected area. This seascape of mangroves, seagrass beds, and coral reefs, is home to important populations of hawksbill turtles, tuna, and whales. A four-year project funded by the Darwin Initiative, which Mwambao is leading the implementation of, provides a critical opportunity for Mwambao to take their work to a larger scale of impact.

Using Networks to Prevent Dynamite Fishing

Tanzania is one of very few African countries where dynamite fishing is commonly practised. Mwambao has also been working with Sea Sense and WWF, using its local network structure, to address this incredibly destructive practice. The past two years have seen significant progress in combating this threat, as recent monitoring information collected by the group demonstrates.

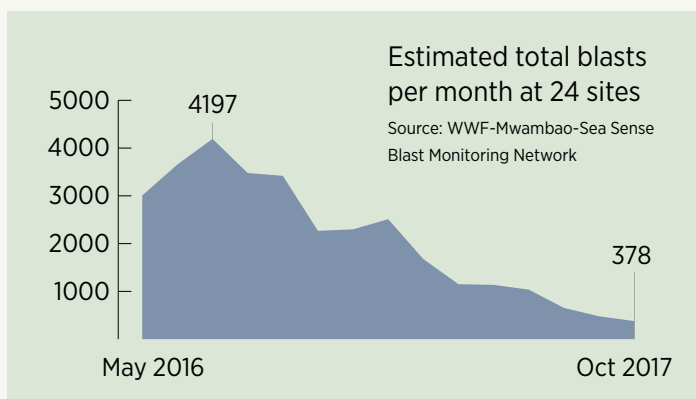
IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

1,100 km²

Area of the Pemba Channel Conservation Area. Its marine resources are vital for artisanal fishing and food security for 191,588 people, of whom more than 80% are fishers.

88%

Reduction of dynamite fishing blasts at 24 monitoring sites in coastal Tanzania from May 2016 to October 2017.





Making Forests Valuable to People in Zambia

Zambia is a country of vast woodlands and floodplains, diverse wildlife, and a relatively low- but rapidly growing- rural human population density. The country is heavily dependent on charcoal for household energy use, which combined with agricultural expansion results in one of Africa’s highest rates of deforestation, at about 500,000 hectares annually.

BioCarbon Partners (BCP) is a for-profit social enterprise founded in 2011 that addresses these challenges by working to make the country’s forests and wildlife valuable to rural communities. BCP does this primarily through the development and sale of carbon offsets, working in partnership with local communities and landowners. The sale of carbon offsets provides the revenue to protect and conserve natural forests in some of the country’s most important ecosystems.

BCP’s pilot carbon forestry project in Zambia is the Rufunsa Conservancy, which comprises 41,000 hectares lying adjacent to Lower Zambezi National Park, and part of a larger transboundary conservation system with Zimbabwe’s Mana Pools National Park. This project began in 2012 and has been verified four times by the Verified Carbon Standard- the leading global certification system- and is triple-gold certified under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards.

BCP is currently bringing to verification a much larger and more ambitious project comprising community forests in the Luangwa Valley, Zambia’s most important wildlife area.

These two projects provide connectivity between the Luangwa Valley and the Zambezi Valley, and create linkages between transfrontier conservation areas spanning four countries (see map above).

Delivering Conservation Impact through Carbon Markets

BCP's projects are designed to improve forest management in partnership with local communities and landowners. Independent project verification standards for carbon offset projects have strict requirements for monitoring impact on forest condition and management.

BCP's overall project coverage represents more than 130,000 hectares of forest saved from clearance and degradation over the next 10 years. Forest encroachment has been virtually eliminated on Rufunsa Conservancy during the past five years since BCP's project began. In addition, wildlife, which was virtually absent when the project started, has begun to return, with large groups of sable and roan antelope now living in the conservancy. Lion have also returned to Rufunsa, with small prides resident each of the last three years.

Community relations have been a key to this turnaround, with 91% of surveyed residents of communities working with BCP's Lower Zambezi REDD Project claiming that their household benefits from the project, while 80% report earning more income from conservation farming techniques introduced by the project, according to a recent independent survey.

In the Luangwa Valley, on-the-ground management is at its early stages, but there is enormous potential impact from improved management across the 1 million+ hectares of forest that are now under Community Forest Management Agreements in this landscape. BCP's business model of financing conservation through carbon offset sales can bring an important new form of conservation enterprise to the region and to conservation efforts in Zambia, with significant potential to scale up and add value to other conservation initiatives.



IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

\$800,000

In benefits distributed to local community stakeholders from BCP projects, impacting 11,990 households.

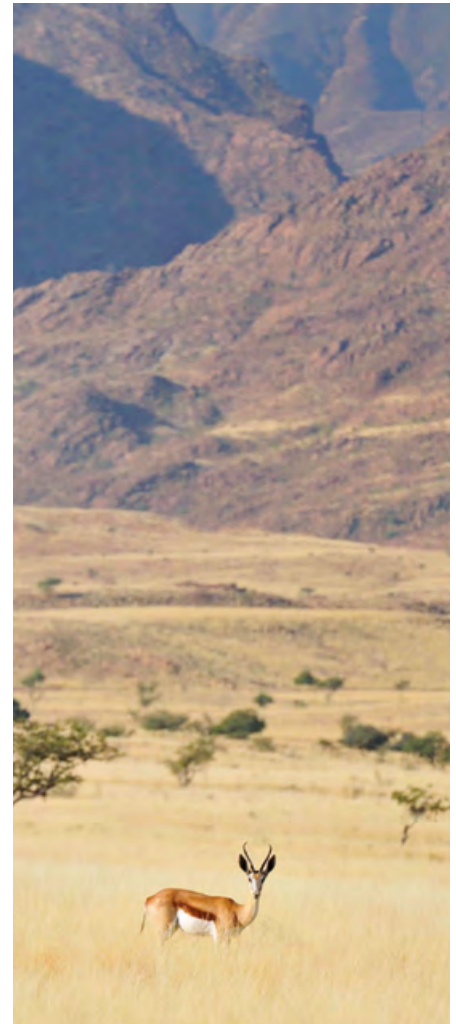
15,000

Elephants living across the Lower Zambezi and Luangwa ecosystems, where BCP is working to connect key protected areas.

99,000

Number of people benefitting from BCP activities





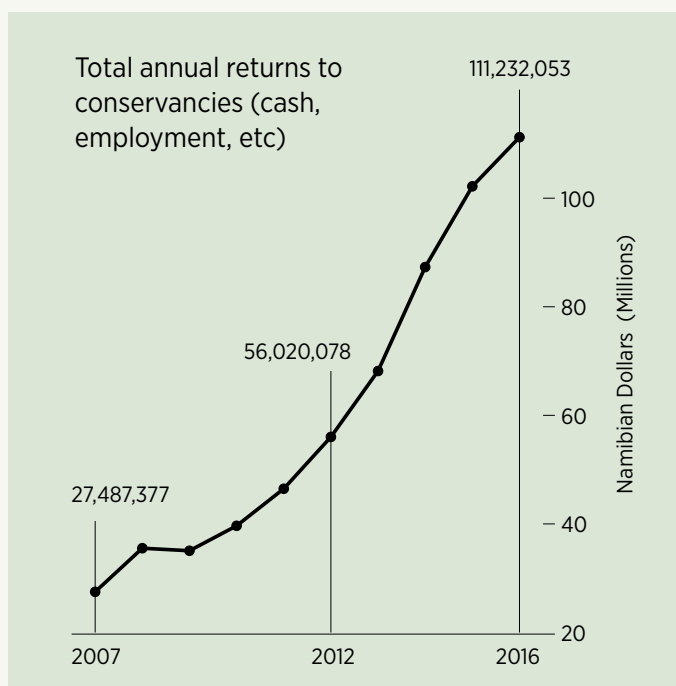
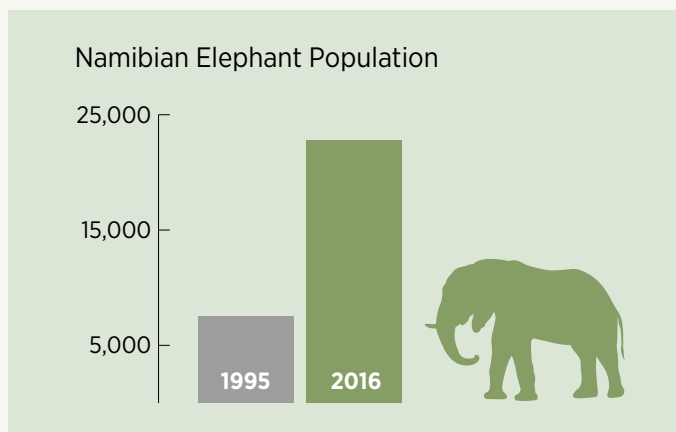
Leading Systemic Change through Collaboration

Namibia has one of Africa's leading conservation approaches, with over 40% of the country under various forms of government, private, and community conservation management. A key to this is its national community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program, centred since the 1990s on communal conservancies, where rural communities are able to control, manage, and benefit from wildlife. The growth of conservancies since the late 1990s- there are now over 80, covering over 16 million hectares- has played a central role in the recovery of wildlife across the country, including rare species such as black rhino, lion, mountain zebra, and elephant.

The Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations (NACSO) is a unique national consortium of nine leading Namibian grassroots conservation and development organizations, as well as a number of other affiliate members. NACSO is the key convening hub and information source in the national conservancies and CBNRM program, and also plays a lead role in policy engagement, building collaboration with government, and facilitating partnerships amongst different organizations. NACSO also works with government to represent Namibia's conservation policies and interests at international forums, and to build the strong global brand of Namibia's community conservation programs.

Transformative Conservation Impact

Communal conservancies have been key to the tripling of the country's elephant population over the past 20 years, recovering black rhinos in the deserts of north-western Namibia, while helping communities earn more than \$6 million annually in revenue from wildlife tourism and hunting.



IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

165,030 km²

Land area roughly twice the size of Ireland, which is now under conservancy status, making up roughly 20% of Namibia's total land area, and contributing nearly half of Namibia's total of 43.7% of its land area under some form of state, private and community conservation management.

N\$60 million (US\$3.75M)

Generated in 2016 from 53 joint venture tourism agreements between tourism operators and conservancies, employing roughly 1000 people.

33%

Of all conservancies (28 in total) that now cover their operating costs from their own income.

584

Game guards and resource monitors working in conservancies nationwide to monitor wildlife and prevent illegal use.





Pioneering African Community Conservation

Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) is one of Africa's most accomplished conservation organizations. Starting in the 1980s, IRDNC pioneered new approaches of working with rural communities in Namibia to protect rhinos and elephants. A decade later, that provided a key foundation for policy and legal reforms that established communal conservancies. Since then, IRDNC has played a lead role, working with NACSO and other Namibian and international partners, to support the growth and development of conservancies across much of Namibia.

IRDNC is the lead facilitator of communal conservancies and related natural resource management initiatives in both the desert landscapes of northwestern Namibia,

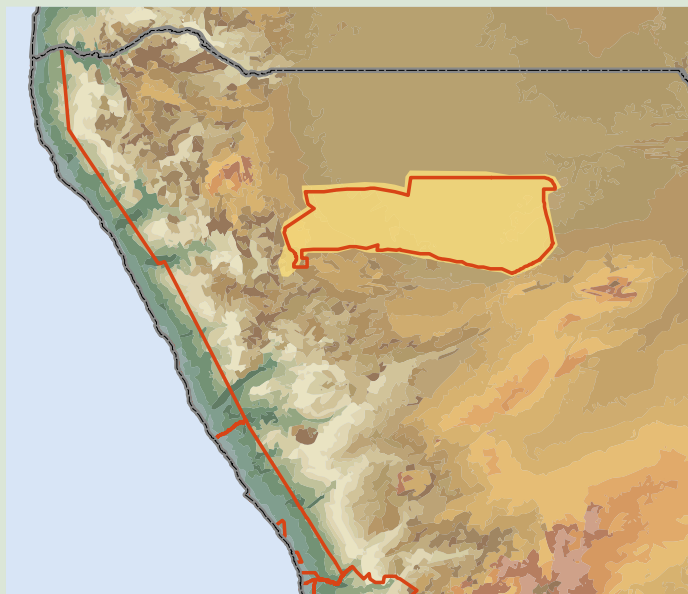
and the floodplains and woodlands of northeastern Namibia. The latter area, which lies adjacent to Botswana's Okavango Delta, makes up a key component of the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA), a vast landscape spanning five countries and dozens of state, private, and community conservation areas. KAZA is home to perhaps one-third of all the elephants in Africa, and conservancies and surrounding lands in Namibia, where IRDNC's Zambezi Region program is based, play a central role in enabling elephants and other wildlife to migrate across this landscape.

Restoring Lions through Community Conservation

The spread of conservancies in northwest Namibia since the mid-1990s, when they were largely confined to Etosha National Park, is a strong example of how conservancies have contributed to wildlife recoveries. Lion numbers have grown from about 25 in this region, to over 150, as a result of the recovery of prey species, growth of wildlife tourism, and improved protection of wildlife.

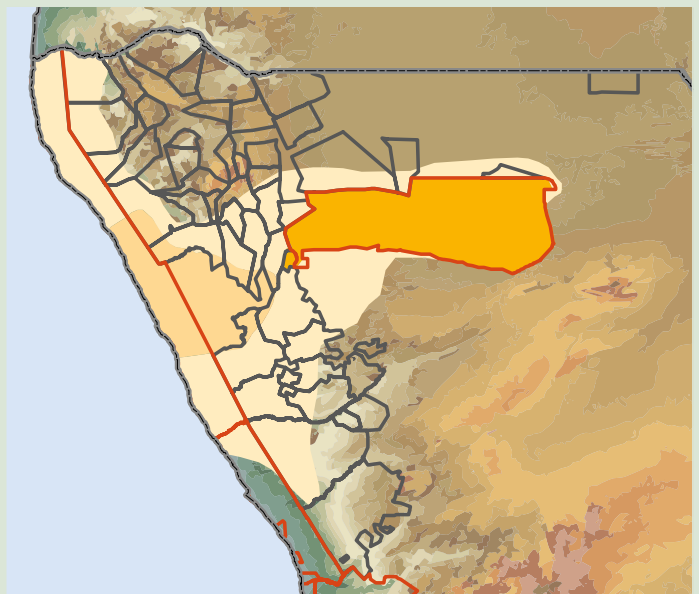
Source: NACSO. 2016. The state of community conservation in Namibia - a review of communal conservancies, community forests and other CBNRM initiatives (2016 Annual Report). NACSO, Windhoek.

Lion range in 1995



Lion range
 State protected areas

Lion range in relation to conservancies at present



High density
 Medium density
 Low density / temporary range
 Communal conservancies

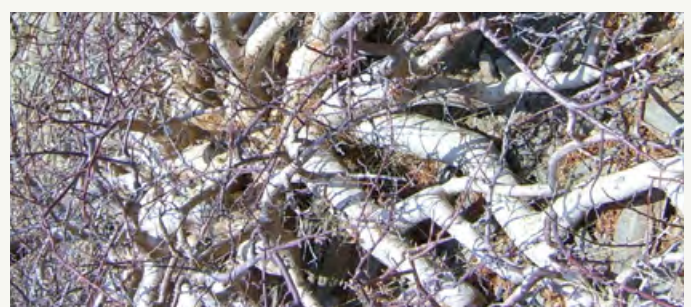
IMPACT BY THE NUMBERS

58,827 km²

Area of IRDNC-supported conservancies

\$472,000

Income earned in 2017 by over 1,000 community members, mostly women, in nine conservancies in northeast Namibia through IRDNC's indigenous plants program. These sustainably harvested plants (pictured on right) are used to make cosmetics, lotions, and other natural products that are sold in Namibia and internationally.



Network Partners

These are organizations that we have worked closely with to support in a hands-on way at earlier stages of their development. Now, our role is more advisory and involves primarily support through our networks and convening.



Carbon Tanzania is an innovative Tanzanian social enterprise. They have pioneered carbon forestry offsets in Tanzania, in key sites in the Maasai Steppe and Yaeda Valley, helping to protect forests while generating new sources of revenue for community management institutions and social benefits. They work closely in partnership with Ujamaa Community Resource Team and wider collaborations that Maliasili supports, notably the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative.



Lion Guardians is an African and global leader in carnivore conservation and resolving human-wildlife conflicts. Their unique model works with local communities to convert 'lion killers into lion guardians', using a combination of indigenous cultural values and norms, economic incentives, and science. They have helped recover the lion population in Kenya's Amboseli ecosystem- which has tripled since 2009- and are now working to share and spread their model and knowledge through their networks and customized knowledge sharing services.

New Partners

Maliasili is always searching for new organizations that meet our criteria (p2) to add to our portfolio. During the past year (2017-2018) we have started working with the following organizations, helping them all to refine and focus their strategic plans as a first step in our work with them.



Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET) is a local organization working in Kenya's Amboseli system- one of East Africa's most important wildlife areas, home to about 1,700 elephants and many other species. AET works as a convening platform and collaborative body to bring together other organizations working in this ecosystem, and to support community-level conservancies and related local initiatives. They also provide a link from the community level to national policy processes and have helped stop a number of proposed infrastructure developments that would have had significant effects on the landscape.



Tanzania Land Alliance (TALA) is a national civil society alliance that exists to enable collective action on land rights and land policy issues in Tanzania. It is the only national alliance dedicated solely to land issues.



Lewa Wildlife Conservancy, based in Kenya is one of Africa's premier conservation areas, located near Mount Kenya, on the Laikipia plateau. Lewa has helped pioneer private lands conservation, including the recovery of critically endangered species such as black rhino and Grevy's zebra, as well as serving as a hub for wider community conservation initiatives and collaborations in northern Kenya. Lewa has best-in-class management and wildlife protection capabilities, and is working to put greater emphasis now on sharing its expertise and techniques with other conservation actors in Kenya and globally.



Grevy's Zebra Trust, also based in northern Kenya, is dedicated to the conservation of Grevy's zebra in the community lands of northern Kenya. This species is one of East Africa's most endangered and range-restricted species, found only in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia, with a total global population of about 2,500 animals.





We help
outstanding
African
conservation
organizations
**become
even better**




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