



Woodmark FSC International Group SLIMF Forest Certification Application Assessment and Public Report RT-FM-205-01

Forest name: Coast Farm Forestry Association
members

Forest Manager/Owner: Coast Farm Forestry Association

Date of last evaluation visit(s): 17 – 20 January 2005

Woodmark Inspector(s): Meriel Robson, Tom Were,
Georgina Mbugua

Report author: Meriel Robson

Report checked by: Gus Hellier, Kevin Jones

Report approved by: Nicholas Underhay

Signature:

Date last finalised:

Certificate Code: SA-FM/COC-1416

Please note that the main text of this report, without the annexes, is publicly available on request.

Woodmark • Bristol House • 40-56 Victoria Street • Bristol • BS1 6BY • United Kingdom

Telephone (+44) (0) 117 914 2435 • Fax (+44) (0) 117 925 2504 • Email wm@soilassociation.org

Soil Association Certification Ltd • Company Registration No. 726903 • A wholly-owned subsidiary of the Soil Association Charity No. 20686

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT HISTORY			
Date	Assessment	Number of Conditions issued	Number of Conditions closed
	Pre-Assessment	0	0
19-20 Jan 05	Main Assessment	14	
25/2/05	First draft report (peer review)		
1/3/05	Compliance form issued		
6/3/05	Compliance form returned		
9/3/05	Report finalised		
	First surveillance		
	First draft report (peer review)		
	Compliance form issued		
	Compliance form returned		
	Report finalised		
	Second surveillance		
	First draft report (peer review)		
	Compliance form issued		
	Compliance form returned		
	Report finalised		

CONTENTS

- 1.0 BASIC INFORMATION
- 2.0 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION/COMPLIANCE FORM
- 3.0 THE CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT PROCESS
- 4.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
- 5.0 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT
- 6.0 OBSERVATIONS
- 8.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST WOODMARK GROUP CERTIFICATION STANDARD
- 9.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST FSC REQUIREMENTS – MAIN CHECKLIST
 - 9.1 LAND USE
 - 9.2 COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES
 - 9.3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS
 - 9.4 MANAGEMENT PLANNING
 - 9.5 FOREST PRODUCTION
 - 9.6 FOREST OPERATIONS
 - 9.7 TRAINING AND HEALTH AND SAFETY
 - 9.8 MONITORING
 - 9.9 CHAIN OF CUSTODY
- 10.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST FSC REQUIREMENTS – SPECIFIC WOODLAND OR MANAGEMENT TYPES
 - 10.1 High Conservation Value Forests
 - 10.2 Plantations
 - 10.3 Chemicals
 - 10.4 Biological control
 - 10.5 ISSUES
- 11.0 TRACKING, TRACING AND IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCTS
- 12.0 RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
- 13.0 RECOMMENDATION FOR ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING
 - ANNEX 1 - Inspectors' CVs
 - ANNEX 2 - Maps
 - ANNEX 3 - Additional information
 - ANNEX 4 - Species list
 - ANNEX 5 - List of applicable national legislation & guidelines
 - ANNEX 6 - List of farmers in the Group scheme
 - ANNEX 7 - List of FSC-banned chemicals

WOODMARK FOREST CERTIFICATION REPORT – SECTION 1

1.0 BASIC INFORMATION

1.1	Certification Body	Soil Association Woodmark
1.1.1	Certificate registration code	SA-FM/COC-1416
1.2	Details of forest manager/owner	Farm woodlands included in the CFFA group
1.2.1	Company name	Coast Farm Forestry Association (CFFA)
1.2.2	Contact person	Severinus Jembe
1.2.3	Business address	Coastal Forest Conservation Unit PO Box 596 Kilifi Kenya
1.2.4	Tel	0721 254 257 / 0733236705
1.2.5	Fax	-
1.2.5	e-mail	Mzjembe@yahoo.co.uk Cfcukilifi@yahoo.com
1.3	<u>Scope of certificate</u>	
1.3.1	Type of certificate	Group
1.3.2	Name(s) of the forest covered by the certificate	See Annex 6 for list of farms
1.3.3	Number of FMUs	576
1.3.4	Country	Kenya
1.3.5	Region	Coastal Region: Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale Districts
1.3.6	Latitude	39°0 - 40°7 E
1.3.7	Longitude	3°0 – 4°1 S
	Hemisphere	Southern
1.3.8	Forest Zone or Biome	Subtropical Farm Forests/Agroforestry
1.3.9	FSC AAF category/ies	SLIMF (small forests)
1.4	<u>Forest Management</u>	
1.4.1	Tenure	Private
	Type of enterprise	Private/ Group/Resource Manager
1.4.2	Number of workers – Employees	61 members of the Coast Farm Forestry Association, although all work on a voluntary basis with the exception of the Resource Manager
1.4.3	Contractors/Community/other workers	N/A
1.4.4	Total area (hectares)	1825
1.4.5a	Forest type – Plantation area	N/A
1.4.5b	Forest type – Semi-Natural area	1825 ha
1.4.6	Forest Composition	Broad-leaved
1.4.7	Plantation species category	Not applicable
1.4.8	Principal Species	Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) and mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>)
1.4.9	Production forest (area)	1825 ha
1.4.10	Protected forest (area)	Specific features (eg. individual trees, gravesites)

		etc) only are protected	
1.4.11	High Conservation Value Forest	N/A	
1.4.12	HCVF Values present	N/A	
1.4.13	Non Timber Products or Services (area)	1825 ha	
1.4.14	Area restocked by replanting (ha)	0	
1.4.15	Area restocked by natural regeneration (ha)	1825 ha	
1.4.16	Annual allowable cut (cu.m.yr)	4732	
1.4.17	Actual annual production (cu.m.yr). Year 2004	N/A (The harvesting plan has only just been produced). Harvesting is planned according to Annual Allowable cut.	
1.4.18	Product categories	Timber sold standing	
1.4.19	Point of sale	Standing	
1.4.20	Pilot Project	No	
1.4.21	SLIMFs - Eligibility criteria		
a	SLIMF – Small Area – meets National FSC approved SLIMF specifications	Yes, all members are under 100ha (largest farm is 105 acres, and average size is 7 acres)	
b	SLIMF – Low intensity Harvesting less than 20% of MAI to be cut in any one year period And harvesting less than 5,000m ³ per year	This is yet to be determined	
c	SLIMF – Low intensity - NTFP Harvesting of non-timber forest products only	No	
1.4.22	Division of FMUs	Number	Area
	Less than 100 ha	all	1825 ha
	100 ha – 1000 ha		
	1000 ha – 10,000 ha		
	More than 10,000 ha		
	Total		
1.5	Certificate issue date	9 th March 2005	
	Certificate expiry date	8 th March 2010, subject to successful monitoring	

2.0 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION/COMPLIANCE FORM

Conditions upon which certification is to be awarded: The certificate is valid for 5 years, on condition that Coast Farm Forest Association Group Scheme fulfills the compliance requirements and successfully undergoes annual monitoring:

CONDITIONS The following shall be completed after the issue of the certificate, within the time period specified:		
Ref	FSC ref	Condition
2005.1	3.1 (Group standard) ; 8.1	CFFA shall develop a sampling strategy for on-going monitoring which takes into consideration risk (based on existing reports from Group Leaders), any conditions issued, and biodiversity or other important values on farms Timescale: To be completed prior to monitoring 2006
2005.2	3.2 (Group Standard)	CFFA shall further develop the existing procedure for identification by the group manager of a non-compliance with the scheme requirements. This shall include a system for issuing time-frames for closing out non-compliances, and levels of corrective action depending on severity of non-compliance Timescale: To be completed prior to monitoring 2006.
2005.3	4.2 (Group Standard)	The CFFA Resource Manager shall keep on file records of non-compliances and corrective actions taken Timescale: To be completed prior to monitoring 2006.
2005.4	4.7 (Group Standard)	CFFA shall document a written procedure for informing Woodmark of changes in Scheme size. A copy of this procedure shall be submitted to Woodmark Timescale: To be completed within one month.
2005.5	7.1, 10.7	CFFA Resource Manager shall document a description of fire risk and control measures in the areas covered by the scope of the certificate, taking into consideration relevant Forest Department material. CFFA shall ensure that fire procedures are included in any further training Timescale: To be completed prior to monitoring 2006.
2005.6	6.6, 6.7	CFFA shall compile quantitative records of chemical use and make an assessment of control methods to reduce chemical use. Timescale: To be completed prior to monitoring 2006.
2005.7	4.2 (see 1.7 Group Standard)	CFFA shall work with Akamba Co-operative to ensure that accident reporting procedures and compensation are available for cutters and their employees via the Co-operative. Timescale: To be completed prior to monitoring 2006.

2005.8	6.2	<p>CFFA shall identify any priority areas <u>on farms</u> for conservation, through collation of information from Group Leaders, (see condition 2005.1 and recommendation 2005.15) and information already gathered within the Resource Survey.</p> <p>Timescale: To be completed prior to monitoring 2006.</p>
2005.9	5.6	<p>CFFA Resource Manager shall clearly indicate on the harvesting schedule those farmers who are included within the scope of the current certification.* A copy shall be submitted to Woodmark</p> <p>Timescale: To be completed within one month.</p> <p>* note: this can be updated by the Resource Manager as new farmers join the scheme.</p>
2005.11	5.1, 8.2	<p>CFFA shall ensure that an operational budget is calculated for CFFA and that all taxes are paid as required by law. The budget should include: a projection of expected income to farmers from sale of logs, other income (membership fees etc), costs for expenses of members, Resource Manager (and any other staff), administration, Training costs etc.</p> <p>Timescale: To be completed by monitoring 2006</p>
2005.12	7.1	<p>Prior to the use of mango as a carving wood, CFFA shall develop a harvesting schedule on the basis of the information in the resource survey and methods for ensuring regeneration shall be developed. Given that mango trees provide nutritional and income security, as well as being of cultural importance, this harvesting schedule shall be developed in consultation with farmers, and take into consideration the long-term livelihood security of households and traditional use prior to finalisation.</p> <p>Timescale: To be completed prior to harvest of Mango.</p>
2005.13	6.7	<p>CFFA shall ensure that chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic wastes including fuel and oil are disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner at off-site locations.</p> <p>Timescale: To be completed by monitoring 2006.</p>
2005.14	6.6	<p>CFFA shall establish a system to ensure that farmers are not permitted into the group scheme if using FSC-banned chemicals, and that alternatives are explored for those farmers wishing to join the scheme.</p> <p><i>NB: FSC list of banned chemicals (eg. including Ambush, active ingredient permethrin; and Dimethoate) provided as an annex to this report</i></p> <p>Timescale: To be completed by monitoring 2006.</p>
C2005.17	4.2, 6.6	<p>Where farmers are using chemicals (see Conditions 2005.6 and 2005.14 above), CFFA shall encourage purchase of safety equipment by the Farmer Group for loan out to members as required.</p> <p>Timescale: To be completed by monitoring 2006.</p>

RECOMMENDATIONS		
Ref	FSC ref	Recommendation
R2005.1 5	1.3	CFFA should collate via the Group Leaders further data on rare species (including presence of mammals and levels of hunting) on the farms.
R2005.1 6	7.4	CFFA should make public summary information relating to management proposals.
R2005.1 8	8.1	CFFA should ensure that a database has been developed which allows convenient access to farmer records

To confirm your understanding and agreement of the above, please sign this form and return one copy together with any further information requested*

Signed _____

Date _____

*This decision is based on information supplied. If you consider any decision or conditions to be incorrect or inappropriate you may appeal. An appeal must be accompanied by any relevant detailed information and the reasons why you believe the decision or conditions should be changed.

3.0 THE CERTIFICATION ASSESSMENT PROCESS

3.1 Assessment dates

Main Assessment

17th – 20th January 2005, inclusive

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.2 Assessment team

Main Assessment

The assessment was carried out by the following people: (c.v.'s attached as Annex 1)

1) Meriel Robson - Meriel has worked for the Woodmark programme since 1998. She is responsible for developing Woodmark certification projects and the certification system and standards, including ensuring that procedures and records comply with Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) accreditation requirements. Meriel is also a Lead chain of custody and forestry auditor and project manager for Woodmark

2) Georgina Mbugua – Georgina has a Bachelor of Science in Forestry, Moi University, Kenya and currently works as a Programme Officer at Forest Action Network, in Nairobi.

3) Tom Were – Tom is a consultant working in the forest sector in Kenya. He formerly worked at Kenya Association of Forest Users where he represented them on the Kenya Forest Certification Standards Committee. He has done research into the use of neem and resource use in Kenya.

Surveillance 1

The assessment was carried out by:

1) To be arranged

Surveillance 2

The assessment was carried out by:

1) To be arranged

3.3 Report Peer review

A draft of this report was submitted to Peer reviewer Patrick Matakala for review on: 8th February 2005

A draft of this report was submitted to the forest manager for review on: 8th February 2005

The final version of this report was agreed on: 9th February 2005

3.4 Certification decision

The certification decision was made by a Forest Certification panel consisting of:

Soil Association Certification Limited Officer: *Nicholas Underhay*

Woodmark Certification Programme: *Kevin Jones, Gus Hellier*

3.5 Assessment process

Main assessment:

The assessment took place over four days.

The assessment involved review of group systems and management plan documents at the Resource Manager's offices at the Coastal Forest Conservation Unit; and visits to 17 farms. In addition some stakeholder interviews were carried out.

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.6 Sites visited

Main Assessment:

A database of farmers in the scheme has been collated by the Resource Manager. Each group member has been allocated a "Farmer number". The sites visited were chosen on the basis of a database search, concentrating on Malindi and Kilifi districts, as these are where most of the farmers are located. Searches were made on the following fields in order to pick a range of types / sizes of group members for the sample:

- Presence of rare or endangered species
- Size (from large to small)
- Level of Chemical use
- Settlement Scheme – formal plots allocated to farmers
- Adjudicated land– plots where tenure is allocated by settlement right
- Presence of sacred sites.

The following farmers were visited (listed by Farmer number). This also shows the aspects looked for on each site.

270 – presence of rare or endangered species noted

516 – presence of rare or endangered species noted, sacred site with baobab tree

1013 – chemical use noted as high, and low biodiversity, land dedicated to church

1198 – size large, 105 acres (largest)

970 – size medium, 25 acres, protected graveyard

314 – size medium, 14.8 acres

1062 – size small, 7 acres

722 – size small, 1.5 acres

639 – Neither settlement scheme or adjudicated land – recorded as "unknown"

401 - Neither settlement scheme or adjudicated land – recorded as "unknown"

290 - settlement scheme

1170 – high chemical use, high biodiversity

1008 – low chemical use, low biodiversity

817 – size small, 8 acres, including 1 acre of church land

1514 – size medium, 12 acres

664 – random

801 – random, site of mosque

Farmer 996 and additional Farmers elected as "group leaders" were separately interviewed and demonstrated good awareness of the scheme and responsibilities.

It should be noted that the level of biodiversity on the farms was generally low with the exception of the farms in Tiwi (Sikumbe) and Waa (Kitivo and kaya Waa) areas which

had relatively high biodiversity due to their location near water and kaya forest.

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.6.1 **General background** (include area, main divisions, forest type and ownership)

Main Assessment:

Project Background:

In 1992 WWF, UNESCO and Kew established the People and Plants Initiative, an international applied ethnobotany programme focussed on training needs and key issues at the interface between local communities and conservation. In 1994, People and Plants has started research and development in the Kenyan woodcarving industry, and is currently implementing a global sustainable woodcarving theme focused on developing best practices.

Work in Kenya has identified the extent and importance of the woodcarving industry, which is estimated to employ 60-80,000 people and have a turnover of \$20-25 million. In Kenya members of the Wakamba tribe carve a wide variety of figures using a few woods native to East Africa. A large portion of the carvings produced in Kenya are exported, mainly to the US, Europe and Japan, with the balance sold to tourists on the domestic market. Carvers in Kenya have traditionally utilized a narrow range of wood species. This industry is considered to be having a major negative impact upon the natural forests and indigenous hardwoods of Kenya such as African Blackwood (*Dalbergia melanoxylon*) and muhugu (*Brachylaena huillensis*). Native to East Africa, muhugu was once common in coastal forests from southern Tanzania to northern Kenya. Today, muhugu is increasingly scarce in Kenya where it is primarily found in state forest reserves and protected areas, many of which are small and fragmented. Though it is illegal to harvest muhugu trees in Kenya, illegal logging from within protected areas continues, and carvers seem to enjoy a sufficient supply. Much of it is now brought in illegally from Tanzania, where stocks of muhugu still exist, though in diminishing quantities. Carvers are therefore highly dependent on a resource that is increasingly scarce. Failure to switch to a more sustainably sourced raw material could lead to the collapse of an industry upon which a large number of people depend. The prospects for managing muhugu and ebony in Kenya are not good – the species are slow growing and both have been reduced to such low numbers that management of the populations for commercial production is not viable.

The People and Plants Initiative therefore established a programme of training and development aimed at promoting the use of alternative species such as neem *Azadirachta indica*, jacaranda and mango, collectively referred to as “Good Woods”.

Development has included workshops involving key stakeholders to identify key issues and strategic aims; training and promotion; detailed research into wood use by carvers and into the Goodwoods resource base in the coastal region; the writing of a management plan and harvesting plan for supply of timber to carving co-operatives; and the co-

ordination of the group of farmers subject of this assessment, to supply the wood carving co-operatives on the coast of Kenya.

The options for eco-labelling of Good Woods to promote their marketing have been explored and the potential role for FSC certification recognised. In January 2000 a pre-assessment for FSC certification was carried out by Rainforest Alliance Smartwood programme. Since this initial scoping visit further research and an inventory have been carried out, commissioned by UNESCO People and Plants, during 2000, and a management plan and harvesting plan prepared. The case for supporting the certification of non-forest wood was developed by the People and Plants Initiative and presented to the FSC Conference in Oaxaca in November 2000. Approaches to developing certification for non-forest wood have also been supported through the UK Department For International Development Forest Research Programme and were published as a report produced by the Soil Association in December 2000 (Getting Small Forest Enterprises into Certification: An analysis of the barriers faced by small-scale farmers and communities producing timber outside a conventional forest matrix, and recommendations for progress. 20th December 2000). Two developments within FSC also have a direct effect on the certification of this project. Firstly, new streamlined procedures relating to the certification of Small or Low Intensity Managed Forests (SLIMFs) are applicable to this group. Secondly, FSC Group Chain of Custody policy and procedures are now in place and have been developed by Woodmark. These can be applied in the Co-operative. These developments are taken into consideration in this report. Further scoping visits for FSC certification was carried out by Soil Association Woodmark in May 2001 and January 2004, commissioned by WWF-UK People and Plants Programme, and main assessment in January 2005.

In 2002 a collaboration was formed between WWF-UK and Oxfam in line with Oxfam's mission to: "Achieve Sustainable Livelihoods for poor forest dependent producers in the Kenyan Wood Carving and related sectors." As part of Oxfam's livelihood development programme, Oxfam has assisted the programme in Kenya with farmer training and sensitisation, including training on business management and tree management, development of international market links and overall business assessment, including exploration of marketing possibilities of industries from non-timber forest products (eg. oil from neem seeds). These activities were carried out on the ground by Kwetu Training Centre, contracted by Oxfam. In addition, funded by the UNDP-GEF small grants programme, WWF contracted Kenya Gatsby Trust to assist the Akamba Co-operative with Business development, which includes the development of a Product Manual standardising production and work on quality assurance for the carving co-operative. This has led to the creation of a business, the Coastal Tree Products with functions relating to quality assurance and marketing of the carvings.

This Kenyan woodcarving certification could set an important example for other Eastern and Southern African countries with a growing woodcarving industry, and also to other countries in Asia where woodcarving is an important industry. This would set a precedent for a new type of certification - of Small/Low Intensity Managed Forests in a group system; specifically addressing the livelihood needs of low income families in the developing world.

Area and main divisions

The Coastal Province includes three districts, Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale. Malindi District includes three Divisions Malindi, Marafa, Magarini. Kilifi District in turn is made up of divisions Bahari, Vitengeni, Bamba, Ganze, Kaloleni, Chonyi and Kikambala; and Kwale District is made up of Matuga, Samburu, Kinango, Shimba Hills, Kubo, & Msambweni Divisions. These in turn are divided into Locations and Sub-Locations for local administration purposes, with local chiefs responsible for administrative issues at village level. There are a total of 16 Locations and 56 Sub Locations within Malindi District, and within the three Districts as a whole there are 108 Locations. In relation to tree management a felling licence is required for the felling of any tree that is to be sold and transported, private farmers currently require permission from the local chief (and/or environment committee) before a felling and/or transport licence can be issued by the Forestry Department.

Farmers fell and prune trees for their own use e.g. fire wood. Occasionally they fell trees for sale e.g. poles for construction, or logs for carving. Felling of trees for sale requires a felling licence from the forestry department, which in turn requires permission from the local chief (and/or location environment committee). Farmers also plant trees according their own future needs and perceptions of the local market.

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.6.2 Management

3.6.2.1 Management plan (describe documentation, list objectives)

Main Assessment:

An inventory of the neem resource in the Coastal Province has been carried out. This assessed standing volumes, diameter (dbh) and land ownership. A management plan has been produced giving an overview of the resource and its use within the three districts.

There is one Management plan covering all sites. Specific Objectives include:

- Contribute to biodiversity conservation by reducing amount of indigenous wood from unsustainable sources in the industry
- Develop management support and monitoring systems for sustainable production, supply and marketing of carving wood and artifacts
- Develop and put in place systems that will enable certification of carving products in tandem with social economic and environmental criteria
- Improve capacity among farmers, loggers and wood carvers, to embody quality and efficiency in production, harvesting and processing of carving wood, and
- Improve capacity on business planning and management among organised groups in carving industry

The Management plan covers farmers in the Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale districts, and includes: a description of the management area, including socio-economic issues; a history of the wood carving industry; background to the planning process; Resource analysis and projection (detailed projections for neem and mango are outlined in the

“Potential Farm Tree Resource Survey for neem and mango in Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale Districts” (Pakia, October 2004); Management and operations (description of procedures); and programme organisation, including potential environmental and social impacts.

A Resource Survey was carried out in 2004 in order to determine population structures and volumes of neem and mango on farms, ground vegetation, spiritual sites, rare plant species, presence of water, chemical use. GPS readings were taken for each farm and this information entered onto a spreadsheet.

The information on population structure and volume was then used to draw up the harvesting schedule.

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.6.2.2 Management Structure (division of responsibilities, organization of forest area)

Main Assessment

See Section 7 below.

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.6.3 Forest management (silviculture and other management systems)

Main Assessment

All farms are covered under a single management system. Farmers have all been trained in the management of trees on farms through a series of training sessions including practical sessions on the farms. Neem is invasive and levels of natural regeneration / coppicing are high. Previously farmers' efforts have been directed at removing neem. However farmers have now been trained in pruning and singling techniques, and selection of best stems for further development. Evidence was seen in the field that farmers are now selecting trees for development.

A survey has been carried out of the neem and mango on farms in order to complete a harvesting schedule, which describes how many trees are on each farm and of which age class. Volumes were calculated according to age class. Trees will be harvested selectively, according to the cutting schedule, by trained cutters. See section 3.6.5 below regarding yield control

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.6.4 **Harvesting and contractors**

Main Assessment

Trees are sold standing. Two cutters employed by the wood carving co-operative are responsible for harvesting. See section 3.6.5 below.

Surveillance 1

To be arranged

Surveillance 2

To be arranged

3.6.5 **Yield control**

See FSC requirement 5.6.2 -5.6.5 'Growth and yield' in section 9.5 below.

The quantity of neem and mango available within the group scheme has been assessed, and thereby the annual allowable cut from the scheme, based on assumptions regarding growth which are the results of research in the region. This information has been collated through a survey carried out under the direction of the Resource Manager. The neem resource was recorded using 10 size-class categories based on Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). From the survey the harvestable wood volume per size class per location (area) was calculated. It recommended that only trees with over 21 cm dbh be harvested (ie. class 5-10). Such individual trees are estimated to be around 17 years and over, meaning they have well developed heartwood suitable for carving as well as other uses. The Resource Manager has collated the information and produced an Annual Harvesting Plan, which has been distributed to cutters, based on allowable cut (derived from Mean Annual Increment per size class). This plan indicates the names of the farmers and the areas where they are found from Division to village level. It also indicates the number of individual trees within the harvestable size classes (5-10). Based on MAI calculation the allowable cut per farmer is also indicated. This harvesting schedule will be used by the Forest Department as the basis for felling / movement licenses, which will be issued to the cutters.

From the calculations, based on MAI a single tree can be harvested in a population of between 6-14 trees falling within the harvestable class. If allowable cut is at a minimum (ie. only one tree on a particular farm) there are instructions to harvest the oldest individual unless otherwise over-ruled by other social or environmental factors (eg. shade tree, ecological niche etc).

Inventory updates are planned every five years.

Cutters update the Resource Manager by giving a copy of each delivery ticket detailing the precise trees / volumes harvested. This includes the farm name from which the tree was harvested.

3.6.6 **Biodiversity and environmental protection**

See FSC requirements 'Environmental Impacts' under 9.3 below

Context - National Forest Resources and wood consumption

Wood related land uses in Kenya:

Indigenous forest	1.2 million hectares
Mangrove	80,000 hectares
Woodland bush wooded grassland	37 million hectares
Farmlands and settlements	9.5 million hectares
Forest plantations	160,000 hectares

Forest is estimated to account for about 2% of national land area.

Indigenous forests cover about 1.2 million hectares (average growing stock 176 cu.m./ha). Sustainable harvest from these areas is considered to be about 1% of standing volume. It is estimated that around half a million households live within 5km of indigenous forest areas and impact upon them. These forests are declining in area at a rate of around 5000ha/yr.

It is estimated that there is more than twice as much woody biomass outside gazetted forest as there is inside, most of this being on Trust Lands and in the hands of rural people. This is the only category of land use where woody biomass is expected to increase (double) over the next two decades and the overall share of fuel wood being accessed from farmlands is expected to rise.

Coastal closed canopy forests amount to about 66,000 hectares (c. 5% of indigenous forest cover). These contain high levels of endemism and threatened species. Arabuko Sokoke Forest (in Malindi District) contains 54 threatened or scarce bird species and 11 out of 21 threatened mammal species are found in coastal forests of which Arabuko Sokoke is one of the most important areas. There are however 107 smaller coastal forests, including Kayas, which are protected for spiritual significance. Coastal Forests contain 27 endemic plants, four endemic birds, five endemic mammals, and are also important for butterflies and insects. Arabuko Sokoke forest supports six threatened birds of which two are endemic, four threatened forest mammals, and eleven threatened woody plant species. It has therefore been identified as a priority forest for biodiversity conservation. Arabuko Sokoke accounts for 42,000 of 66,000 ha of closed canopy coastal forest.

Shimba Forest is the other main natural forest remaining in the coastal region. The Shimba Hills hold one of the largest areas of coastal rain forest in East Africa after Arabuko Sokoke. The Shimba Hills were gazetted as a National Forest in 1903, grassland areas were incorporated in 1924 and several subsequent extensions took place to bring the Reserve to its present size. In 1968 most of the Reserve was double gazetted as the Shimba Hills National Reserve. Two smaller areas to the west adjoining the reserve and almost entirely forested remain as Forest Reserves; Mkongani North and Mkongani West Forest Reserve. A fenced elephant corridor connects the Shimba Hills with Mwaluganje Forest Reserve to the North. The Shimba hills are a dissected plateau that ascends steeply from the coastal plains, 30 km south west of Mombasa and just south of Kwale town. Rivers flowing from the hills supply fresh water to Mombasa and the Diani/Ukunda area. The vegetation consists of forested scarp slopes and undulating grasslands interspersed with woodland clumps and ribbons of riverine forest in the steeply cut valleys. A total of 1100 plant taxa are recorded, around 280 of which are endemic to the area and 19 threatened

tree species.

Two Kayas (forests of spiritual and ceremonial significance) are situated within the National Reserve.

Section 5.1.3 of Kenya Forestry Master Plan 1994 produced by Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources recognizes that “Farm forestry deserves attention because of its potential to take over a substantial part of the functions of indigenous forests and large scale forest plantations”, and, in the context of rising wood demand and diminishing areas of indigenous forest, recognises that “Wood must be produced from other places, particularly on farms”.

Geography and climate

The Coast Province lies between latitudes 2.20 and 4.0 South and longitude 39.0 and 4.14 East. Topography ranges from the coastal plains in the east; a coastal hill range and coastal plateau of sandstone at 150m-420m; and inland the Nyika plateau 130-300m. The low lying coastal land receives between 700mm and 2,000mm of rain annually, is relatively fertile and supports productive fruit and crop growing including maize, sesame, cowpeas, sorghum, cassava, coconuts, pineapple, mango, citrus, and cashew nut. Inland rainfall is below 700mm and poorer soils mean that few crops are grown and ranching is the main agricultural activity.

Land and natural resource, Coastal Province

Malindi District

Malindi District covers 7695 sq. km. And is divided into three Divisions. There are 315,000 hectares of small farms supporting 32,000 households, giving an average size of just under 10 acres. A further 270,920 hectares are farmed as 26 large commercial farms. The drier inland areas support most of the livestock production in the District with around 160,000 cattle, goats, and sheep.

Kilifi District

Kilifi District covers an area of 4779.2 sq. km. and includes 23,000 ha of gazetted forest, including Arabuko Sokoke Forest. It is divided into seven administrative divisions. Agriculture contributes to 80.6% of the household income and employs 142,226 people, 80% of which are women. The average small farm size is 2.5 hectares.

Kwale District

Kwale District covers 8260 sq. km. 92% of the district is characterised as low potential for agriculture. Average small farm sizes are 2 hectares. Crop production is not as diversified as in the other two districts and the main trees available are mango and cashewnut.

The many small family farms along the coastal belt contain large numbers of trees in intimate mixtures with food crops. Individual trees and groups of trees are grown for fruit, poles, firewood, forage, and other non-timber tree products (e.g. for medicinal use). There is between 25% and 50% tree canopy cover. Data has been collated as part of the Broad Baseline Livelihood Survey on Neem Farmers (Kwetu Training Centre, 2003). This complex mosaic of vegetative cover can be viewed as a collection of small farm forests each supporting a household.

Tourism

Tourism is a major source of income for the local economy and 20% of local wages are in

this sector. In addition the sector supports local crafts and services. It also influences on farm tree growing by creating a demand for building poles typically grown as Casuarina or Eucalyptus.

Forest Resource Background: the tree resource of Malindi, Kilifi and Kwale Districts of Coastal Kenya

The main forest area in the Coastal Province is Arabuko Sokoke Forest. This is the largest area of intact indigenous coastal forest in Kenya and of national and international importance from a biodiversity point of view. This forest is under pressure from local use and in particular from poaching or illegally sanctioned felling of valuable indigenous hardwoods.

By contrast arguably the most important wood resource is on the many small farms in the district. These farms or farm forests fulfil critical functions in terms of supporting the local economy, social infrastructure, and providing environmental stability. These farm forests have the potential to supply alternative sources of wood for the market that is driving the felling of indigenous hardwoods in Arabuko Sokoke Forest. The nature of the resources, the forms of land use, and ways in which local people relate to their environment do not lend themselves well to conventional forest management approaches.

Studies in Arabuko Sokoke Forest have suggested that 85% of the illegal felling in the forest is of one species *Brachylaena huillensis* (Muhuhu/Mahogany). Further studies have shown that in areas of the forest where gangs of cutters/carvers have operated, populations of an internationally threatened species, the Golden rumped elephant shrew (*Rhynchocyon chrysophagus*), are at 50% of the level compared to undisturbed areas. Projects are currently underway with forest adjacent communities and a 25-year strategic management plan for the forest is being developed with an emphasis on the role of local people.

Inventory work on timber resources outside the forest has concentrated on neem (*Azadirachta indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*). These indicate a large and increasing volume of timber that is currently being under utilised. Neem is well suited to the coastal conditions has spread naturally, and has been considered by some to be almost a weed. Work with timber users, and in particular, wood carvers (the principal users of *Brachylaena huillensis*) have shown that the timber of neem can technically substitute for the traditionally used hardwoods and that given market incentives carvers will be prepared to preferentially source neem.

Research has been carried out into the extent of the farm forest resource and the relationships between local communities, their wood use, and the forest. There is already sufficient evidence to suggest that promotion of the use of farm forest wood will promote social and economic benefits on farm while promoting environmental benefits off farm. The FSC Principles and Criteria do take into consideration off-site benefits (Principle 10). In addition, under new SLIMF methodology (approved January 2004), it is now possible to apply the FSC standards to small and low intensity managed forests – this allows some flexibility within the Woodmark Indicators (or Norms) which have been adapted for the case of small growers such as those in the GoodWoods project.

It is now possible to see that FSC forest certification can afford protection to a globally

important forest resource from a biodiversity perspective, while at the same time rewarding local communities for responsible use of their wood resources.

3.6.7 Summary of other activities being undertaken within the management area and potential impacts

See above: the farms support a variety of crops including maize, sesame, cowpeas, cassava, coconuts, pineapple, mango, citrus, banana and cashew nut. There is some grazing of cattle and goats also.

3.7 Justification for selection of items and places inspected

Sampling was based on $0.6 \times \sqrt{\text{number of members}}$ in the group as per FSC requirements for SLIMFs. There were 576 members at the time of assessment (this includes all those who have signed up to the scheme and been surveyed). Fifteen farmers is the minimum number to be sampled (but 17 farmers were in fact visited).

3.8 Standard

The forest was evaluated using the Soil Association Forestry Programme's International Standard and Checklist for small and low intensity woodlands, modified during the evaluation to meet regional conditions, and the Woodmark Group Certification Standard.

A copy of the locally adapted standards are available at:

[http://www.soilassociation.org/web/sa/saweb.nsf/Library?OpenForm&Cat= Woodmark Forestry_Standards](http://www.soilassociation.org/web/sa/saweb.nsf/Library?OpenForm&Cat=Woodmark_Forestry_Standards)

4.0 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

4.1 Stakeholder consultation process

Stakeholder consultation forms an integral part of FSC assessments. For sites eligible for a SLIMF assessment the forest manager is responsible for informing stakeholders that the certification process is taking place and for inviting comment. In this case there has been significant publicity about the scheme mainly by WWF. In addition Woodmark contacted the following stakeholders directly, one month prior to the main assessment.

Name	Organisation
D.K. Mbugua	Forest Department
Constantine Kandie, Business Advisor	Kenya Gatsby Trust
Susan Maina Lusega, BDS Manager	Kenya Gatsby Trust
Meshack Muga	Kenya Forest Research Institute
Heike Hoffler, Agriculture Policy Advisor	PSDA (Promotion of Private Sector Development in Africa)
Mrs Roshan Abdallah	Tropical Pesticides Research Institute
Daniel W Gichochi, Project Officer	Green Belt Women (National Council of Women of Kenya)
Michael Wairagu	Forest Consultant
Jackson Wafula, Co-ordinator	Smart Initiative
Mrs Hilary Sommerlatte	Arbor Oils of Africa
Wolfgang Kathe	
Esther Mwangi	UNDP
Mohamed Pakia	Alternative Development Initiatives
Dr Balozzi	Farm Forestry Project
Wilson Orando	
Joel Kiplagat Suter	
Elliud Muli	ICIPE Nairobi
Ruth Nyagah	Africert
Gideon Gathaara	Kenya Wildlife Service
Anthony Githitho, Co-ordinator	Coastal Forest Conservation Unit
	Friends of Arabuko Sokoke Forest
	Arabuko Sokoke Forest, Forest Guides Association
Anthony Githitho, Co-ordinator	Kipepeo Museum (CFCU)
Simon Choge	KEFRI
Demel Teketay	FSC Africa Director
Patrick Maundu	National Museums of Kenya
Cindy Eby/Randall Mast / Margaret Reimer	Mennonite Central Committee
Wendy Foster	Kwetu Training Centre
John Salehe	WWF
David Bright	Oxfam
Peter Williams	Oxfam
Susanne Schmitt	WWF UK People and Plants Programme
David Maingi	WWF
Dr Sam Kanyamibwa	WWF East Africa Regional Programme

	Office
Thomas Kabii, Conservation Programme Director	WWF East Africa Regional Programme Office
Tony Cunningham	
Diane Russell	ICRAF World Agroforestry Centre
Patrick Maundu	ICRAF World Agroforestry Centre

No responses were received from the written consultation, although previous consultation during scoping visits demonstrated widespread support for the project. During the assessment the following stakeholders were interviewed.
 Kwetu Training Centre
 Forest Department – Kilifi District
 WWF
 Akamba Co-operative
 Farmers (members of scheme)

4.2	Summary of issues raised	Manager response
	Farmers interviewed stated that Membership of CFFA advantageous as CFFA negotiation is effective to get better prices from cutters (in case sited from 500 Ksh – 4000 Ksh / tree), providing income to farmers	<i>noted</i>
	In order for farmers to see short-term benefits of joining the scheme the development of NTFP side is crucial	<i>The Resource Manager / CFFA are aware of this issue and have been working with Kwetu Training Centre to develop NTFP production. Further work is planned over the coming year</i>
	Forest Department objectives in the district are to increase tree cover on farms with an aim to improve livelihoods and reduce poaching of timber in natural gazetted forests in the area.	<i>noted</i>
	A very useful workshop in Mombasa was held November 04 with CFFA, Forest Department, and local authorities to discuss the project in general and the best way forward for movement licenses.	<i>noted</i>

5.0 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT

5.1 Summary of the legislative, administrative and land use contexts in which the forest management enterprise operates

Relevant Legislation and Institutions are listed below.

Legislation

Forest Act 1962 (rev 1982, 1992)

This Act relates principally to government controlled (gazetted) forests and is largely protective in nature. It provides for the gazettment of forests and the regulation of their use. Including royalties and allowed local access to forest resources e.g. fuel wood.

Timber Act 1972

This regulates timber movement and export, currently the export of unprocessed indigenous timber is banned by Presidential Decree.

Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act 1976 (rev 1989)

Provided for establishment of the Kenya Wildlife Service, and covers control of activities in National Parks and controls on hunting.

Antiquities and Monuments Act 1984

Provides for gazettment of National Monuments some of which include indigenous forest.

Agriculture Act 1980 (rev 1986)

Includes provision to prevent destruction of vegetation in order to protect soils.

Registered Land Act 1985 (rev 1989)

Provides for the registration of title to land.

Trust Land Act 1962 (rev 1970)

Land Adjudication Act 1968 (rev 1977)

Land Group Representatives Act 1968 (rev 1970)

These acts define rights in trust land and control unauthorised occupation of land. Also provide for controlled utilisation of trees on land outside forest areas.

Chiefs Authority Act 1970 (rev 1988)

Provides for some environmental conservation including regulating of cutting of timber and preventing the wasteful destruction of trees.

Trespass Act 1963 (rev 1982)

Institutions

Forestry Department (FD), part of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)

National Museums of Kenya (NMK) manage forests where National Monuments e.g. Gede Ruins and carried out biodiversity monitoring in forests

Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI) part of Ministry of Research, Science and Technology

Moi University Faculty of Forestry

Londiani Forestry College

Egerton University Dept Natural Resources

Forest Industrial Training Centre

International Centre for Research into AgroForestry (ICRAF)

WWF , Nature Kenya, KAFU, Kenya Gatsby Trust, Kenya Crafts Cooperative Union, Coast Farm Forestry Association (CFFA) and others are also involved with this project

Gazetted Forest is surveyed mapped and demarcated and declared forest reserve. It is owned by the Government of Kenya and managed by the forest dept 1.7 million hectares.

Subject to excisions.

Forest and Agricultural Extension Services exist, although the former lacks resources and many farmers have not been visited by forest extension officers recently. The Kenya Forestry Master Plan 1994, which highlights the future potential role of farms as timber producers, also envisages the development of farm forest associations.

a. Summary of ownership and use-rights:

Land tenure

In pre-colonial times indigenous arrangements under kinship, clan or tribal custom regulated access to land and natural resources. This changed during colonial times when some land was government controlled, some became privately owned and some remained under customary control. At independence all land that was not government or private was allocated as Trust Land. Today this is controlled by County Councils to benefit residents.

Superimposed upon this is private ownership resulting from colonial settlement and allocation of Trust Lands to private owners. There is an adjudication process that allows claims to be made for ownership of Trust Land, this may involve groups of local people or may include claims for large areas of land by descendants of absentee "owners". The adjudication process can be time consuming particularly where there is a dispute over title so in many cases ownership remains unclear and customary rights are exercised.

State-owned land may from time to time be the subject of De-gazettement, making it possible for such areas to pass into private ownership.

Farmers within the group are located within the three Districts.

Farm Forests

Either Title deeds or Chief's letter (which is a legal document) are in place and kept on file by the Resource Manager before member can join the group. Tree ownership is directly linked to land ownership.

b. Summary of non-forestry activities being undertaken within the area evaluated.

The most productive farms are in a belt on the coastal plains. Average farm size is just under 10 acres. Trees grown may account for 25 to 50% canopy cover, interspersed with agricultural crops. Tree species grown include coconut, mango, pineapple, and cashew, for fruits and nuts; casuarinas and eucalypts for poles; and other species for timber including neem. Neem regenerates freely over much of the area, and whilst it is not native to Africa, it's properties in terms of medicinal uses and other non timber tree products (e.g. use of fruits to produce soap) is being increasingly recognised and valued. Farmers plant and/or encourage trees on their farms to produce multiple benefits both for on farm use and to generate cash income.

6.0 OBSERVATIONS

6.1 Observations were recorded systematically using the Soil Association Forestry Programme's International Standard and Checklist for small and low intensity woodlands

this forms section 9 of this report.

- 6.2 Implementation of the Soil Association Forestry Programme Generic standard for small and low intensity woodlands is based on evaluation of requirement of the standard. Only minor non-conformances are considered acceptable in order for a certificate to be issued. Major non-conformances result in the issue of a pre-condition. Minor non-conformances result in the issue of a condition or recommendation. Pre-conditions, conditions and recommendations are presented in Section 2 of this report.

7.0 THE GROUP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

7.1 General background about the group

A Multiple Site/Group Scheme model has been used within the Coastal Province with the development of a Coast Farm Forestry Association. This approach aims to minimise the administrative and management burdens on the group in order that the measures implemented are appropriate to the scale and nature of the resource (small farm woods). The group has established a set of rules and an acceptance audit procedure with farmers committing to grow and supply trees to the carving co-op. Many small farms are members, grouped in clusters of between 20 and 50 farmers with an opinion Leader/Group Chairman taking a local lead role.

Structure of the group

Responsibilities of a Group Chairman, or Leader, and the Resource Manager are outlined in the manual. Responsibilities for ensuring compliance with the requirements of the group scheme are therefore divided amongst these key people.

Coast Farm Forestry Association (CFFA)

Each farmer is a member of the CFFA, and has signed an agreement. The CFFA management is formed of 60 official farmer representatives (see below, re: Group Chairmen). The CFFA has elected a committee of 11 of these officials. In addition, the Resource Manager is Secretary.

The Association is responsible for:

- (a) holding the Group Forest Management Certificate
- (b) Maintenance of Group membership registers
- (c) Making agreements between farmers and Co-operative
- (d) Keeping Annual subscriptions
- (e) Consulting on the expulsion of members from the scheme and their discipline
- (f) Arrange for training together with the Resource Manager
- (g) Participate in log pricing meetings on behalf of farmers with the cutters and co-op representatives.

General rules of the Association are also included, (eg. members can be expelled following a breach of code of conduct or involvement in illegal activities, etc.).

The Resource Manager

A Resource Manager has been employed by WWF, based at the Coastal Forest Conservation Unit in Kilifi, and also sits on the CFFA. The Resource Manager commits to:

- (a) ensuring proper implementation of the management plan,
- (b) pursue the desired certification goals;

- (c) carry out training for all people involved in the scheme in FSC requirements;
- (d) Design and implement a monitoring system that will provide the certification scheme with the required information while setting guidelines to the wood producers and carvers;
- (e) ensure accuracy of tree resource data and its analysis (responsibility for co-ordination of gathering and analysing data from a resource inventory on the group of farms and research findings into future management; and for preparation of an annual harvesting plan) ;
- (f) ensure compliance to FSC requirements, including CoC;
- (g) Manage relationship with the FSC accredited Certification body;
- (h) deal with complaints and settle disputes.

Responsibilities of the Resource Manager also include liaison with the carving co-operative, training of cutters and carvers, and oversight of the project as a whole.

While under (d) above a monitoring system is allowed for, this has not yet been developed (see Condition 2005.1). It is expected that some responsibility for monitoring will be delegated for Group Chairmen, or Leaders.

The Group Chairman, or Group Leader role is also described in the manual. These are farmers who may be responsible for co-ordinating 15-50 farmers in a group. Two delegates from each Group are members of the CFFA. Group Chairmen report to the CFFA. This role is considered key to the proper functioning of the scheme, given the large number of very small farmers involved. The role includes:

- (a) to maintain a list of the group members
- (b) Explain to farmers the FSC requirements relating to management of trees and chain of custody
- (c) Keep the group registration at Ministry of Culture and Social Services
- (d) Collect necessary payments
- (e) Assist farmers in collation of records.

Responsibilities of cutters, co-op and carvers are also outlined in the manual.

Other organisations involved in the project

Kenya Gatsby Trust (KGT) is a charitable trust established 1991 with the mission of alleviating poverty by assisting small enterprises to grow and increase productivity in order to increase incomes for the poor. KGT works through grassroots organisations providing support through research, marketing, training, credit, management assistance and technology transfer. WWF contracted KGT to assist the Akamba Co-operative with Business development, which included the development of a Product Manual standardising production and work on quality assurance for the carving co-operative.

This has led to the creation of a business, the Coastal Tree Products Company with functions relating to quality assurance and marketing of the carvings. This Company is subject to a separate Chain of custody report.

Kwetu Training Centre on the coast of Kenya was started in 1996 with a mission of the development of livelihood alternatives, with a focus on youth, women and farmers. In

business development working to promote organic farming, bee-keeping, assisting with technological innovations eg. neem soap making.

Kwetu carried out Baseline Livelihood survey on neem farmers in collaboration with WWF and CFCU (2003), and also participated in reconnaissance Survey of neem (2002) and sensitisation and training in project.

7.2 Properties included within the group at time of evaluation:

Currently 1569 farmers have registered interest in becoming members of the group. Of these 1319 have been surveyed as a requirement to enter the scheme. 740 farmers have organised into farmer groups (see section 7.3 below), but 164 of these were not surveyed. The total current farmers in the scheme is therefore currently 576, with the potential to increase to 1319 without further surveys.

If the group were to increase further, surveys and training would need to be carried out for those farmers prior to inclusion in the group.

All site contact details are available from the General Manager. A list of farmers currently in the group with areas and location is provided in Annex 6.

Sub-codes will not be issued to group members – they will all operate under the same code.

7.3 Group management and administration

See sections 7.1 and 8

7.4 Group scheme requirements for all sites within the group

See section 8

Group scheme requirements are currently listed within the Administration Manual (section 5). These include:

- (a) Farmer must own or have secure land tenure of land with Neem trees
- (b) Be willing to manage his/her neem trees for carving
- (c) Make a commitment with the co-operative society to supply neem
- (d) Become a member of a farmers' group registered under the Ministry of Social Services whereby one must be committed to obey its rules.

There are also requirements relating to the constitution drafted for a Group of Farmers, to regularity of meetings, and to expulsion and leaving the Farmer Group.

Currently Group Members are not required to commit to uphold the FSC principles and criteria on farms (see section 9.1 below).

7.5 Group membership and compliance with group requirements

See section 8.

Training was carried out of all potential farmer members of the scheme. This was divided into "First Generation" and "Second Generation" training sessions.

First Generation training covered the following:

- Neem Tree management (practical guidelines)
- Uses of neem
- Structure of certification scheme

- Introduction to FSC
- Gender issues in tree farming, and conflict management
- Formation of farmers' groups
- Seed collection and storage

Second Generation Training covered the same main issues in further detail, and in addition went into detail about soap making, neem oil processing, Chain of custody requirements related to the farmer.

Monitoring of compliance with the group requirements will be the responsibility of the Resource Manager, on the basis of sampling (see Condition 2005.1) and of reporting from the Group Leaders.

7.6 Forest and management systems (description of range of forest types and management objectives of group members)

See section 3.6

7.7 Products produced

Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) to be included within scope of certificate.

Other species are grown on farms, including coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), casuarina (*Casuarina equisetifolia*) however these are not within the scope of the certificate

7.8 Monitoring/chain of custody

See section 8

7.9 Products covered by a chain of custody certificate

See section 7.7

7.10 Performance of group monitoring against audit

N/A - To include at surveillance

7.11 Considerations relevant to site sampling

See Section 7.2

8.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST WOODMARK GROUP CERTIFICATION STANDARD

For each requirement the auditor should edit or delete and replace the comment given as appropriate.

Where a requirement is met score a 'Y' in the compliance column.

Where a requirement is not met score a 'X' or '?' in the compliance column and specify a condition or recommendation number as appropriate.

WGCS REF	WGCS Requirement	Main Assessment		Surveillance 1		Surveillance 2	
	Comment	Compliance	Condition Number	Compliance	Condition Number	Compliance	Condition Number
1.1	<p>The group entity is a clearly defined independent legal entity.</p> <p><i>Coast Farm Forestry Association (CFFA) with Executive Committee is the legal entity, with Severinus Jembe acting as Resource Manager on behalf of the Association. A receipt for legal registration from the Registrar and Constitution are available</i></p>	Y					
1.2	<p>The structure of the group is clearly defined and documented. There is an organisational chart showing the structure.</p> <p><i>This is clearly described in the Administration Manual, Figure 1</i></p>	Y					

1.3	<p>The group entity can demonstrate clear authority to ensure that management at all sites complies with the FSC standard. In the case of multiple ownership of sites under a group manager, owners have signed a consent form or equivalent authorising the group manager to ensure that the sites comply with the requirements of the FSC standard, agreeing to membership of the scheme for the period of validity of the certificate, and authorising the group manager to apply for certification on the owner's behalf.</p> <p><i>Group application forms are submitted to join the group. Farmers are organised into sub-groups for the purposes of administration only, with a Group leader for each "Group". Detailed records are kept of all farmers who have been accepted in the scheme, and agreement to follow the Association's regulations. There are individual Farmer applications and constitutions for local groups are on file (eg. Constitution for Wafaa Mwarubairii Wesa group seen at Resource manager's office)</i></p>	Y						
1.4	<p>The division of responsibilities within the group structure is defined and documented, and all the elements required to comply with the FSC standard are covered</p> <p><i>Administration Guidelines outline different responsibilities and roles</i></p>	Y						
1.5	<p>There is written guidance which makes clear to the people concerned what their responsibilities are within the group scheme</p> <p><i>This is outlined in the Administration Guidelines</i></p>	Y						
1.6	<p>Qualification requirements for people working on sites within the group scheme are documented</p> <p><i>Training required is outlined in the Administration Guidelines</i></p>	Y						

1.7	<p>There is a system to ensure that anyone working in the woodland has had appropriate training. The group scheme promotes the training of contractors, and ensures that all workers have had relevant training in safe working practice and first aid.</p> <p><i>Training programme described in detail in "First Generation Training" and "Second Generation Training" manuals. This includes Health and Safety aspects.</i></p>	Y	
1.8	<p>The group manager has listed any forests/woodland over which the manager exercises some management control but which are not to be included in the group. The manager has explained why these forests are not to be included in the group. There is no evidence that management of these forests compromises the manager's commitment to the standards specified in the FSC standard.</p> <p><i>The group currently has 576 members fully signed up to the scheme. A total of 1569 farmers have received the first generation training and were part of the resource survey, but the remainder (829) have not been officially accepted into the scheme yet as they are awaiting legal documentation (requirement to join group) and further training before joining. It is expected that a large percentage may join over the next year depending on the success of the scheme.</i></p>	Y	
2.1	<p>The policies and procedures which are specified at the group level are listed and are supported by appropriate documentation. Preferably the group policies and procedures should be collected within a single manual or similar document. All documents include the date of issue.</p> <p><i>Group policies relating to the management of the group are within the Administration Manual</i></p>	Y	

2.2	<p>The group scheme clearly specifies what site-specific documentation must exist in order for a site to be a member of the group, and specifies where these documents are kept.</p> <p><i>This is clearly documented in the Manuals with templates attached. The CFFA Constitution stipulates the requirements</i></p>	Y						
3.1	<p>There is a documented system, implemented at the group level, which ensures that all sites that are members of the group scheme are monitored to ensure continued compliance with the requirements of the scheme. The system specifies selection of samples for monitoring (if there is a sampling procedure), reporting/records of monitoring, and training/qualifications of personnel carrying out the monitoring.</p> <p><i>This System is described in the Monitoring Manual, and consists of monthly group leaders' reports. Need for Group manager to develop Sampling strategy based on risk (on report forms from Group managers?), conditions issued, and with realistic projections re: capacity</i></p>	?	Condition 2005.1					
3.2	<p>There are written procedures to be followed when the group manager identifies a non-compliance with any requirement of the group scheme. The procedures ensure not only that corrective action is taken at the site of the non-compliance, but also that appropriate corrective action is taken throughout the group.</p> <p><i>Appendix 5, page 33 of the Monitoring system manual shows a template form for issuing observations or conditions by the Resource Manager, for reporting to the CFFA. A procedure with time-frames for close out, levels of action taken, and assessment of whether closed out has not yet been developed in detail</i></p>	?	Condition 2005.2					

4.1	<p>There is a master list of the documentation required to implement the group certification scheme. The list specifies the date of last revision of the documents on the list, and specifies which personnel require copies of the documents on the list. The group manager carries out an annual review of the group's documentation. There are procedures for removing obsolete documents and ensuring that revised documents are provided to all personnel as required</p> <p><i>The Resource Manager has a list of documentation</i></p>	Y						
-----	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

4.2	<p>The group manager maintains up-to-date records and documentation for all group members and sites within the group scheme including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of site(s) and location of site(s), with grid reference • Map of site(s) • Name and contact details of owner of site(s) • Area of woodland at each site • Agreement of owner/manager to join group scheme (see 1.3) • Date on which site joined scheme • Information about any non-compliances identified and corrective actions taken (see 3.2) • Other records or documentation as specified in 2.1 and 2.2 • Date on which any sites left the scheme, and reason for leaving <p>The records and documentation are maintained for at least five years.</p> <p><i>These records are all kept although maps are on a larger scale due to the small size of the farms, GIS references are given so this is deemed sufficient.</i></p> <p><i>Exception - Info about non compliances will be recorded on the template sheets (see above) and should be kept on file</i></p>	Y with exception of non-compliances	Condition 2005.3					
-----	--	-------------------------------------	------------------	--	--	--	--	--

4.3	<p>There are clear, written procedures for new members to join the group scheme. Procedures ensure that all necessary permissions (e.g. from owners of sites) are obtained (see 1.3). Procedures require that group members have been informed of all the requirements of the scheme prior to joining. In order to achieve this the group manager provides members with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the standard to which the group is committed; • A brief explanation of the certification process; • An explanation that Woodmark (and our accreditation body, currently the Forest Stewardship Council) may visit member's woodlands for the purposes of evaluation and monitoring of the group certificate (this will always be done together with the group manager); • An explanation of Woodmark's requirements with respect to public information and consultation; • An explanation of any obligations with respect to group membership, over and above the normal arrangements the group manager has made with the woodland owner, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of information for monitoring purposes; 2. use of systems for tracking and tracing of forest products; 3. requirement to conform with conditions or corrective actions issued by the certification body; 4. any special requirements related to marketing or sales of products covered by the certificate; 5. an explanation of any costs associated with group membership <p><i>The awareness raising regarding the certification was done through the first generation training rather than through documentation as some of the farmers are not literate. Critical issues were translated, and roles of FSC, Woodmark described. Group Leaders received further information about the FSC P&C Requirements are outlined in Constitution</i></p>	Y					
-----	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

4.4	<p>There are clear, written procedures for checking that sites meet all the requirements for group membership before they become members of the group scheme. Procedures show who is responsible for carrying out the checks, and include the creation of records (e.g. signed checklists) showing that these checks have been carried out.</p> <p><i>All potential sites have been audited as part of the Resource survey. A procedure for the incorporation of new farmers joining the scheme is described in the Administration Manual. It is intended that membership will initially only be open to those who have been surveyed, although demand will be assessed and in future if there is a high level further groups may be incorporated (following further Resource Survey, training etc).</i></p>	Y					
4.5	<p>There are written rules specifying the circumstances under which sites may leave or be expelled from the scheme. The rules must allow for sites to be expelled from the scheme if they fail to comply with the FSC standard or other requirements of the scheme.</p> <p><i>This is outlined in the CFFA Constitution and Group Manual</i></p>	Y					
4.6	<p>There are written procedures specifying the steps to be followed when sites leave or are expelled from the scheme. The procedures ensure that products and claims can no longer be made with use of the FSC and/or Woodmark names and logos, and ensure that any certificates or sub-certificates issued as part of the scheme are returned to the group manager.</p> <p><i>See above. If one member fails the whole Group could fail. This is described in the Constitution and Group Administration Manual</i></p>	Y					
4.7	<p>There is a written procedure to inform Woodmark within one month of a new member joining the scheme, or of a member leaving the scheme.</p>	X	Condition 2005.4				

5.1	<p>The system for selling products from sites within the group scheme is clearly defined and documented, including how the sale is made (e.g. standing sale, at roadside, etc.) specification of who is responsible for making the sale, and who issues invoices for sales.</p> <p><i>This is clearly described. The farmer receives payment from the cutters and issues a delivery note/ invoice "Log Sales and Delivery Document" from the CFFA.</i></p>	Y						
5.2	<p>There is a documented and secure system for maintaining custody of certified products from the point of harvesting to the point of sale</p> <p><i>All logs are marked by crayon and itemised on the delivery note which accompanies the logs. This is described in the Chain of custody Manual</i></p>	Y						
5.3	<p>There is a description of the group's requirements for identification of products at the point of sale so as to ensure that they are clearly identifiable to the buyer as coming from a certified site.</p> <p><i>See above</i></p>	Y						
5.4	<p>If the certified product is not physically identifiable as certified (e.g. by tagging, paint-marking, strapping), then there is a system which provides the buyer, at the point of purchase, with evidence that the products come from a certified site.</p> <p><i>See above</i></p>	Y						
5.5	<p>There is a system in place which enables the group manager, and subsequently Woodmark, to monitor annual harvesting and sales from all sites within the scheme.</p> <p><i>A copy of each delivery note is given to the Resource manager who keeps a record of the total logs sold / harvested.</i></p>	Y						

5.6	<p>There is a clear description of the system by which the group members and/or the group manager issues invoices for product sales. The system ensures that invoices specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The date of sale • The site from which the product was harvested • The buyer • The quantity of the sale (volume/weight) • The product description • Once the group is certified, the group's certificate registration code <p><i>This is all included on the delivery document, and a space for entering the coc code is included</i></p>	Y					
WG CS REF	Conditions & Recommendations						

See Section 2 above

9.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST FSC REQUIREMENTS – MAIN CHECKLIST

- For each requirement the auditor should edit or delete and replace the comment given as appropriate.
- Where a requirement is met score a 'Y' in the compliance column.
- Where a requirement is not met score a 'X' or '?' in the compliance column and specify a condition or recommendation number as appropriate.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST REQUIREMENTS		Main Assessment		Surveillance 1		Surveillance 2	
FSC Ref	Comment	Compliance	Condition number	Compliance	Condition number	Compliance	Condition number
	9.1 LAND USE						
	Tenure						
2.1	<p>Legal ownership or tenure can be proved and is not subject to dispute.</p> <p><i>A full list of farmers fully signed up to the scheme is kept together with the signed agreements, records of tenure, and Records of legal form from social services. This is kept in the Resource Manager's office. Either Title deeds or Chief's letter (which is a legal document) are in place before member can join group. Tree ownership is directly linked to land ownership.</i></p> <p><i>All group members assessed were allocated tenure under settlement scheme with exception of 1008 and 1013 which had letters confirming tenure from Chief</i></p>	Y					
	Local involvement/control						
2.2 3.1	<p>Legal and customary rights of indigenous people and local communities are respected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The manager is aware of indigenous and traditional peoples (including migratory groups) living in the vicinity of the management area • All legal or customary tenure or use rights are documented and mapped. • All legal or customary tenure or use rights are respected • The manager is aware of all claims to tenure or use rights to the 	Y					

	<p>forest resource.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No operations take place in these areas without free and informed consent local/indigenous communities. <p><i>Farms are all owned or occupied by farmers in the group scheme. Under customary law, if no official title is held there is a system whereby the chief can ascertain ownership of the land and grant official ownership to the occupier. Under the Agriculture Act, even if land is not owned, trees will be owned by occupiers. Farms are all owned / managed by members of local community.</i></p>						
2.3	All reasonable efforts are made to provide local communities without legal or customary land rights with access to forest resources, where such access does not prejudice the achievement of management objectives.	Y					
3.4	Where traditional knowledge (e.g. regarding the use of forest species or management systems) is applied in forest operations, local communities are informed and fairly compensated for any such applications.	N/A					
4.1	All reasonable efforts are made to employ, and if necessary provide training, for workers from local communities before workers are sought from further afield.	Y					
	<i>All farmers interviewed confirmed that they had received training and work on their own farms</i>						
	Disputes						
2.3 3.2	Appropriate mechanisms exist for resolution of disputes between the forest managers and the local community over tenure claims and use rights and for inadvertent damage to indigenous and traditional resources	Y					
	<i>Interviews showed that farmers are aware that there is a constitution, and that via their Group Leader and regular meetings they can raise any</i>						

	<i>issues. There are also existing mechanisms for tenure Under Customary law, in the case of dispute over boundaries the first step is to take it to the Chief and local leaders. A system for referring cases to the Land Tribunal.</i>						
2.3	Existing mechanisms for dispute resolution are respected in the event of any dispute between local communities and forest managers regarding tenure claims and use rights. <i>See above</i>	Y					
2.3	Management policy and operational procedures exist which require that, in case of a dispute or disagreement between the local community and the forest managers concerning land rights, forestry operations which prejudice the future enjoyment of such rights by the community are halted until the dispute is resolved. <i>In this case the local community will not be in dispute with CFFA management about tenure issues. There is a committee within CFFA which can liaise with the Land office over any issues. No disputes noted</i>	Y					
	9.2 COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION AND GUIDELINES						
	Commitment						
1.6	Forest managers must provide a statement declaring their long-term commitment to comply with FSC Principles and Criteria. <i>In the Constitution, the group commits to organising and controlling the farm forest trees' certification and "maintaining technical & moral condition at the highest level" (Appendix 3). In addition the signed contract by each farmer commits to long term management of the farm. Section 2.7 of the Group Administration Manual states that Members must commit to FSC. It is listed as the responsibility of the CFFA Executive Committee to maintain FSC certification (Administration Manual)</i>	Y					
2.1.3	Land is dedicated to long term forest management.	Y					
	Legislation						
1.1	There are no substantiated outstanding claims of non-compliance	Y					

1.4	<p>with national and local laws and administrative requirements related to forest management. (Conflicts between laws, regulations and the FSC Principles and Criteria should be identified).</p> <p><i>Local relevant legislation includes:</i></p> <p><i>Forest Act (specifies pricing, felling licence / movement system, revised annually)</i></p> <p><i>Forest Bill (not yet passed, due to be passed 2005)</i></p> <p><i>Agriculture Act</i></p> <p><i>Co-operative Act – Co-operatives registered at Social Services</i></p> <p><i>Land Adjudication Act</i></p> <p><i>Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act</i></p> <p><i>Wildlife Act</i></p> <p><i>Customary Laws</i></p> <p><i>Labour Laws</i></p> <p><i>Water Act</i></p> <p><i>Timber Act</i></p> <p><i>Involved Forest Department</i></p>						
1.1	There is compliance with the spirit of any relevant codes of practice, guidelines or agreements.	Y					
1.3	<p>Provisions of the International agreements applicable to the region are respected, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). • ITTA • Convention on Biological Diversity <p><i>Regional Species on CITES lists and IUCN Red list are listed together with location. These are noted for all the forests which are in the region and the target to be protected. Plant species listed on individual farms through the Resource Survey. This did not however cover mammals and birds on the farms although this could be done through the group leader by translating the list of rare species into local language</i></p>	Y	Recommendation 2005.15				

1.3 4.3	Applicable ILO conventions are respected, especially the freedom of association and protection of the right to organise and bargain collectively (conventions 87 and 98)	Y				
	Illegal activities					
1.5	Systems to monitor and prevent unauthorised activities are in place including illegal settlement and harvesting. <i>No such activities were reported from farmers interviewed. One potential issue assessed which would affect the group management was if farmers decided to sell timber outside the CFFA, however all confirmed that they would not do this as there were financial incentives to sell within the scheme, and they had made the commitment not to sell timber outside the scheme.</i> <i>Frequent visits with farmers by Group leaders ensure that farmers understand the project</i>	Y				
	9.3 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS					
	Social impact					
4.4	Managers shall complete an evaluation of social impact appropriate to the size and intensity of the operations and incorporate results into management decisions. This shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of affected groups • Consultation with affected groups to identification of the main impacts of the operation • Specification of measures to ameliorate identified negative impacts. <i>Patterns of wood consumption are taken into consideration in the Management plan</i> <i>A Broad Baseline Livelihood Survey on Neem farmers has been carried out in the three districts. A team contracted by People and Plants evaluated the project and carried out an assessment of social impact of the project (Mid-term Project Evaluation, 2004)</i> <i>Affected groups & population distribution, settlement pattern, land ownership, background to carving industry etc are identified in</i>	Y				

	<i>management plan Consultation has been extensively carried out and regular meetings take place. Recommendations arising from the socio-economic baseline study carried out in 2003 (Section 14.2) were basis for further work in collaboration with Kwetu</i>						
3.2	<p>Forest management shall not threaten or diminish the resources or tenure rights of indigenous people shall be protected during forest operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shared boundaries must be physically demarcated under the supervision of the community before operations start • the forest manager must be aware of potential threats to these resources (e.g. disturbance to water resources and wildlife). • systems must be in place to modify management prescriptions to prevent damage to such resources <p><i>Boundaries are well known and trees are selected according to the harvesting schedule and with permission of the farmer.</i></p>	Y					
3.3	<p>Sites of archaeological, religious, historical or other cultural sensitivity shall be protected: Systems shall be in place to identify and map such sites in co-ordination with local/indigenous people Systems shall be in place to identify and protect such sites during operations (e.g. harvesting, road building) Plans for the protection or management of such sites are subject to the full and informed consent of appropriate representatives of indigenous peoples</p> <p><i>The following spiritual sites were noted during the assessment, and were protected from damage (under management of the farmer): 1013 – 1 acre area has been dedicated to building a church 970 – Grave yard – no trees on this site and it is protected 817 – 1 acre of church land 516 – sacred site with baobab tree and surrounding neem trees 801 - mosque</i></p>	Y					
8.2	There are regular meetings with representatives of local communities, at which any concerns regarding the impacts (social	Y					

	<p>or environmental) are recorded. Monitoring programmes collect data related to concerns raised by the local community.</p> <p><i>Most farmers interviewed reported regular (at least monthly) meetings with CFFA to discuss any issues arising as well as training sessions.</i></p> <p><i>There are also regular meetings between CFFA, Resource Manager and local organisations.</i></p>					
	Environmental impact					
6.1	<p>Managers shall complete an evaluation of environmental impact appropriate to the size and intensity of the operations and incorporate results into management decisions. The evaluation shall take account of landscape level considerations and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p> <p><i>The project is driven by an aim to reduce pressure on the rare hardwood species, eg. (Dalbergia melanoxylon (African blackwood), Brachylaena huillensis (Mahogany), of the remaining natural forests in the region.</i></p> <p><i>Environmental and Landscape level considerations are therefore key to the project.</i></p> <p><i>Under the Environment and Management Act, the level of activities within the project does not require an intensive evaluation by law. At a landscape level the Management Plan considers the environmental impacts of substituting neem for indigenous hardwoods.</i></p> <p><i>A simple environmental assessment on the farms was done as part of the Resource Survey.</i></p>	Y				
6.2	<p>Rare, threatened and endangered species and their habitats (e.g. nesting and feeding areas) are safeguarded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the likely presents of these species/habitats • Identifying such areas on maps • Modifying management prescriptions to protect these areas <p><i>Off-farm benefits are well documented as project is based around objective to remove pressure on natural forests. These are mapped and held by the Resource Manager.</i></p> <p><i>On-farm: Some rare plant species were noted during the Resource Survey.</i></p> <p><i>It is also noted which farms have "high biodiversity" but this may relate</i></p>	?/x	Condition 2005.8.			

	<p><i>to high diversity rather than high number of rare species (eg. Farmer 270, 516 assessed). Mammals and birds were not assessed although it is known from experience and nature of the habitat that there are few rare species on the farms. However some further assessment could be carried out.</i></p> <p><i>1170 – identified some rare medicinal plants and the mammals which are on the farm, eg. elephant shrew, antelope, dik diks, wild pigs, vervet monkeys, porcupine, mongoose</i></p> <p><i>1008A – knows that c.10 species have been identified</i></p> <p><i>1198 – of 105 acres, approximately 10 are managed for farming. The remainder include some indigenous trees and some mammals (eg. porcupine)</i></p> <p><i>270 – some rare tree species</i></p> <p><i>314 – some hardwood tree species</i></p> <p><i>1514 -ditto, not intending to cut</i></p>					
5.5	Forest managers are aware of the down stream uses of water from the forest watershed and fisheries above, in and below the forest watershed	N/A				
6.2	<p>Forest managers have systems for controlling hunting, fishing, trapping and collecting of animals or plants. All reasonable measures are taken to prevent hunting or trapping of protected species.</p> <p><i>1170 – some trapping of elephant shrew for food, trying to encourage alternative sources of protein</i></p>	?	Recommendation 2005.15			
	9.4 MANAGEMENT PLANNING					
	Description of the resource					
7.1	<p>Clear maps (or other relevant documentation appropriate to the extent and intensity of the operation) to show the following are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> description of the land use of the area under management control 	Y				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical aspects of the management area (e.g. topography, soils, geology, and water resources), a brief summary of previous use including areas that have been harvested in the past any areas under management control which are excluded from harvesting, for whatever reasons. <p><i>These are all available in the Management Plan. Harvesting is limited to neem and mango. No sites are specifically excluded from management as long as they are accepted in the scheme</i></p>						
	Management plan						
7.1	<p>The management plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a clear statement of the objectives of forest management outline plans for the medium term (for example 5 – 20 years) planned management activities in the short term (e.g. first five years) <p><i>The management plan is a long-term plan for the area and covers 5 years in detail (together with Annual Harvesting Plan). It is intended to update this every 5 years, carrying out a revision of the Resource Assessment.</i></p>	Y					
7.4	<p>A summary of management activities is available to all interested parties, within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality.</p> <p><i>There has been much publicity about the scheme and the management plan was worked on together with officials from the Forest Department in order to encourage replication of production of management plans in other areas of Kenya. The Management plan is publicly available at CFCU office however more publicly – accessible basic information could be produced</i></p>	Y	Recommendation 2005.16				
7.2 8.4	<p>The management plan is revised on a regular basis and incorporates the results of monitoring.</p> <p><i>It is planned to update the management plan every five years The Harvesting Plan will be updated annually</i></p>	Y					

	Forest design and conservation zones						
6.2	<p>Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.</p> <p><i>NB This criteria has been adapted from Woodmark Generic Standard, reverting to the wording of the FSC criterion 6.2 as this is felt to be more appropriate in the context of SLIMFs in Kenya.</i></p> <p>Note that FSC Guidance on assessment of SLIMFs gives the following under criterion 6.2 (FSC-GUI-60-100): [Very small forests (ie. <10ha) including plantation forests: Protection is required only for specific features which are important for conservation (eg. nest sites, feeding areas, etc.) and which are identified nationally]. [ie. for some very small forests, the requirement for conservation areas to be set aside, may be removed, especially if off-site resource conservation benefits demonstrated by the small forest operation].</p> <p><i>On all farms any neem tree allocated by harvesting schedule could be felled. Note farmers interviewed understood that some large trees would not be felled but kept on to ensure a regular supply. Outside the area applying for certification, Forest areas of regional (and international) importance e.g. Arabuko Sokoke Forest, are mapped and managed and the benefits of using neem from the farms to replace indigenous hardwoods from Arabuko and other important forests in the area are well documented as off-site benefits. These are recognised in the management proposals for on farm trees. The importance of Arabuko Sokoke Forest and its protection outweighs any possible on site benefits on local farms that might be achieved through establishment of non intervention areas. As part of the Resource assessment, areas of conservation interest (eg. riversides, indigenous trees) are identified and will be protected.</i></p>	Y					
6.10	<p>Forest conversion to plantations or non-forest land uses shall not occur, except in circumstances where conversion:</p> <p>a) entails a very limited portion of the forest management unit; and</p> <p>b) does not occur on high conservation value forest areas; and</p>	Y					

	c)will enable clear, substantial, additional, secure, long-term conservation benefits across the forest management unit. <i>This does not occur</i>					
	Fire					
7.1 10.7	The need for fire management and control has been properly evaluated. In fireprone areas, or those in which fire is an integral feature of the ecology of the forest, there is an adequate fire management plan. <i>District Forester prepares a risk assessment prior to the Fire Season. This is publicly posted together with numbers for contact in an emergency. 314 – reported that incident of fire destroyed 20 trees</i>	?	Condition 2005.5			
	Budget					
1.2 8.2	There are clear accounts for the forest enterprise. Forest managers can provide evidence that applicable fees, royalties, taxes and other applicable charges have been paid. <i>To this point the budget for running of the scheme is channeled through the Coastal Forest Conservation Unit (CFCU) from various sources (via WWF), with the Resource Manager being seconded from this unit. There are registration fees for farmers' groups and the Co-op (600 shillings in the first year, and 300 shillings annually thereafter)</i>	Y				
5.1 8.2	There is a work plan budget showing expected costs and revenues for at least the current financial year that shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be based on the expected rate of harvest of forest products and reasonable expectations of product value • specify costs associated with implementation of the social and environmental commitments. • incorporate stumpage, royalties or rents as required. <i>To this point the budget for running of the scheme is channeled through</i>	?	Condition 2005.11			

	<i>the Coastal Forest Conservation Unit (CFCU) from various sources (via WWF), with the Resource Manager being seconded from this unit. A cost-benefit analysis and suggested pricing scheme for logs have been calculated. However the CFFA does not yet have a budget or clarified whether income will be purely on the basis of income from farmers' membership fees, or from other sources.</i>					
	9.5 FOREST PRODUCTION					
	Silviculture and growth and yield					
5.6.1 6.3.1, 7.1.8 7.1.9	<p>The silvicultural system on which management is based is clearly stated and justified in terms of the ecology of the forest. Management prescriptions describe the relevant procedures, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • selection criteria of trees for felling; • method of marking trees or area selected for felling • identification and marking of trees to be retained for future extraction, as seed sources, or to maintain biodiversity; • method of ensuring regeneration. <p><i>This detail is included in the Management plan, the Resource Assessment, and the Harvesting Plan (which gives the allocation of allowable cut to the farmers in the scheme).</i></p> <p><i>In addition farmers receive training on tree management on the farms, covering eg. promotion of young trees, selection of best stems, pruning, ensuring sufficient regeneration</i></p> <p><i>Note the Harvesting Plan includes all farmers which have registered, ie. 1569. As only 576 are currently on the list, the harvesting schedule will need to be revised by the Resource Manager / cutters to only include those farmers who are in the scheme where the wood is to be sold as certified.</i></p>	Y?	Condition 2005.9			
5.6.2 5.6.3 5.6.4 5.6.5 8.2.2	<p>Growth and yield-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expected level of harvesting on an annual basis, and in the long term (over more than one rotation) is clearly justified in terms of the permanently sustainable yield. • All assumptions regarding regeneration, growth, abundance, 	Y				

	<p>quality and size distribution of the main commercial species are explicit, and in line with the best available data for the locality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expected harvesting does not exceed local or regional expectations of sustainable yield. <p><i>The documents prepared (see above) are based on the best available research in the Kenyan coast on growth rates and distribution</i></p>						
7.1.6	<p>There is an evaluation of the timber resource (inventory), sufficient in detail and rigour to justify the planned harvesting for the full rotation, and to demonstrate convincingly that yields will be permanently sustainable in successive rotations.</p> <p><i>Every farm in the scheme was evaluated prior to entry to the scheme. A harvesting schedule has not yet been developed for mango as very little is expected to be used</i></p> <p><i>Given that mango trees were initially planted for the purpose of providing fruit, and that fruit trees, especially mango, play a crucial role in ensuring both nutritional and income securities among farming rural households, it will be necessary to ensure that any harvesting plan incorporating mango takes into account the long-term livelihood security of these households.</i></p>	Y?	Condition 2005.12				
6.3.5 6.3.6 6.8.3 6.9.1	<p>Species and genetic diversity –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of the forest area as a whole is designed to ensure that the full complement of tree species regenerates successfully in the forest area over the duration of the rotation. Selective felling and thinning regimes are designed to maintain genotypic diversity. All use of exotic species is documented and justified. No GMOs are used. <p><i>Only neem, and potentially small amounts of Mango in the future, are to be felled.</i></p>	Y					
6.3	<p>Coupe size - Forestry operations must, if appropriate to the silvicultural system, aim for a mixture of compartments differing in size, shape, species, and age structure, in harmony with the landscape and commensurate with the natural dynamics of the</p>	Y					

	forest type under consideration. Systems which use small clearfell areas and selective have been considered <i>Selective felling</i>						
	Production diversity and local use						
5.4	Managers are aware of the range of the forest's potential products and services (including 'lesser known' timber species, Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and opportunities for forest recreation) and their importance to the local economy. <i>Managers are well aware that non-timber forest products may be crucial to the success of the scheme in order to provide early benefits to those farmers with a largely immature stock of neem trees. Managers are actively working with Kwetu Training Centre on developing the potential for NTFPs and this is likely to be subject to FSC assessment at monitoring in 2006.</i> <i>This formed part of the training sessions which all farmers attended and all those interviewed were aware of the potential for neem seeds and bark non timber products, eg. pesticides, soap etc.</i> <i>Also note use for shade and poles, leaves for medicines</i>	Y					
5.4	Managers have assessed the possibility of utilisation of lesser known species and NTFPs on their own account or by local enterprises and encourage the utilisation of lesser known species and NTFPs by local enterprises where this does not jeopardise other management objectives <i>See above</i>	Y					
5.2	Forest managers make a proportion of their production available to local enterprises, such as small-scale industries and processing operations, unless there is an over-riding reason preventing this. <i>All available to local carving market</i>	Y					
	9.6 FOREST OPERATIONS						
	Harvesting						
6.3	Biodiversity is routinely maintained by the retention of marginal habitats e.g. streamside vegetation, vegetation on rocky outcrops, swamps and heaths.	Y					

6.3	<p>Standing and fallen dead wood habitats are retained, appropriate to the local situation.</p> <p><i>Most deadwood used as fuelwood although some standing and lying deadwood seen on farms</i></p>	Y					
6.5	<p>Harvesting and extraction procedures minimise forest damage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected areas are physically demarcated, at least temporarily, before any forest operations start on near by land Buffer zones in which harvesting does not take place are established around all permanent watercourses Harvesting minimises damage to residual trees and regeneration Lop and top may not be pushed into streams Extraction is stopped when soils are saturated The use of brash mats is specified, where appropriate <p><i>Harvesting not yet taken place under scheme to assess at monitoring</i></p> <p><i>Farmers interviewed were aware of potential for damage and preventative measures (from training)</i></p>	Y					
10.6	<p>Plans and procedures for reforestation after harvesting are designed to minimise exposure of bare soil, and to ensure that trees are re-established as rapidly as possible.</p> <p><i>Farmers had been trained to clear under neem trees selected for development and to ensure that there is sufficient regeneration. A monitoring system has been developed for this also</i></p>	Y					
5.3	<p>Timber is extracted and processed promptly after felling.</p> <p><i>immediately</i></p>	Y					
	Roads						
6.5	<p>The following norms for the design and building of new roads are followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New roads are planned in advance on topographical maps showing existing streams Roads are fitted to the topography so that a minimum of 	Y					

	<p>alterations to the natural features will occur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible roads are located on natural benches, ridges and flatter slopes • Road construction in steep, narrow valleys, slip-prone or other unstable areas, natural drainage channels and streambanks is minimised • Roads are not be aligned through environmentally sensitive areas • Embankments and cuttings are stabilised to resist erosion • New roads are not constructed in streambeds (existing roads in streambeds are closed and replacements are constructed). • Stream crossings are planned before operations begin and shown on relevant maps • The number of stream crossings is minimised • Stream crossings are at right angles to the stream • Valley bottom roads and tracks are kept as far back from the stream as possible • Drains and culverts are designed to minimise erosion so they do not obstruct the migration of fish, create fast water velocities or stream beds unsuitable for fish • Drains do not drain into natural watercourses. Where this is unavoidable, regularly emptied silt traps are installed. <p><i>Ministry of Roads and Public Works is responsible for road network. It is unlikely that new roads will need to be built as farms have access already. Only chainsaws will be used with extraction by hand.</i></p>						
	Machinery						
5.3 6.5	New harvesting and processing machinery is selected taking into account the need to minimise damage to soils, residual trees and regeneration and timber waste	N/A					
	Waste and pollution						
6.7	Waste (chemicals, containers, liquid and solid non-organic) is disposed of in an environmentally appropriate manner.	N	Condition 2005.13				

	Disposal does not take place in watercourses or lakes or by burying. <i>Disposal takes place by burying</i>					
6.6	Fuel tanks and stores are located so that spillages from damage, defects or refuelling will not enter watercourses.	Y				
	9.7 TRAINING AND HEALTH AND SAFETY					
	Training					
4.2 6.5 7.3	All workers receive training appropriate to their tasks and responsibilities. Training shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safety issues, appropriate to the tasks of workers and the equipment used. • environmental protection (e.g. protection of water resources) and emergency procedures (e.g. pollution mitigation procedures) <i>All farmers interviewed confirmed 1st and 2nd generation training which included Health and Safety issues</i> <i>Training on silviculture also received – increasing population of trees, selection, ensuring sufficient regeneration.</i>	Y				
	Health and safety					
4.2	Managers are familiar with relevant health and safety guidelines and regulations.	Y				
4.2	Managers have assessed the risk to workers of particular tasks and equipment, and take all reasonable measures to reduce or eliminate such risks.	Y				
4.2	Workers are provided with safety equipment, appropriate to the tasks of workers and the equipment used. Managers take all reasonable measures to ensure that workers use any safety equipment that is provided.	?	Condition 2005.17			

	<i>While farmers were aware of the necessary protective equipment to be used when applying chemicals, most of them did not have access to this equipment.</i>						
4.2	Managers record all work related accidents and deaths of employees and their causes, record actions taken to prevent similar accidents in future, and implement such preventative actions. <i>A procedure will need to be developed which includes cutters.</i>	X	Condition 2005.7				
4.2	There is assured compensation benefits in case of accidents.	X	Condition 2005.7				
4.2	Health and safety measures comply with national minimum requirements.	Y					
	9.8 MONITORING						
8.1	There is a system for monitoring the impacts of forest operations appropriate to the scale and intensity of operations and the relative complexity and fragility of the affected environment. Procedures are consistent and replicable over time to allow comparison and assessment of change. <i>A "Monitoring system" has been developed against Project Objectives. There is a series of template forms to be completed by various involved parties (cutters, Group Leaders, Resource Manager) covering the above first three points.</i>	?	Condition 2005.1				
7.1 8.2	Monitoring shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yields of all forest products harvested • Forest regeneration and growth. • The condition of the forest (presence of pests, diseases, evidence of soil compaction, erosion etc) • The effects of forestry operations on plant and animal species, including aquatic habitats 	Y					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of deterioration or disturbance of conservation areas (see 6.2) <p><i>See 8.1 above</i> <i>There is a system for monitoring (see above), however it is unclear how parts of this will be implemented</i></p>						
8.1	<p>Monitoring records are maintained in a well-ordered, up-to-date and accessible form.</p> <p><i>These forms have not yet been used, and so it will need to be assessed at annual monitoring whether they are working efficiently</i></p>	?	Recommendation 2005.18				
8.5 8.5	<p>The results of the monitoring programmes are made available to all interested parties on request (within the accepted norms of commercial confidentiality, on request).</p> <p><i>Information relating to the project is widely publicised as one of the aims of the project is awareness raising.</i></p>	Y					
9.9 CHAIN OF CUSTODY							
8.3	<p>Forest products that are to be sold as certified are readily identifiable as originating from the evaluated forest.</p> <p><i>A system is in place for marking of logs, accompanying delivery notes with Certificate code. This has yet to be implemented, although a successful trial run has taken place, and training carried out</i></p>	Y					
8.3	<p>The forest management enterprise maintains control of the chain of custody of the timber up to the point of sale.</p>	Y					
8.3	<p>Invoices issued for certified timber sales specify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The source of the certified timber the date of sale the quantity of certified timber sold the specifications (species, dimensions, quality) of certified timber sold the point at which the buyer shall take control of the chain of custody of the certified timber 	Y					

• certificate code (to be included on certification)							
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

10.0 ASSESSMENT AGAINST FSC REQUIREMENTS – SPECIFIC WOODLAND OR MANAGEMENT TYPES

- *These are requirements that apply to specific woodland types of management regimes.*
- *If these do not apply to the applicant the inspector should leave the disclaimer (e.g. ‘There no areas of HCVF’) and delete the other requirements.*
- *Where this elements are applicable the inspector should delete the disclaimer and assess the compliance of all requirements.*

	10.1 High Conservation Value Forests	N/A				
	<i>There are no areas of HCVF on the farms</i>					
9.1	Areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests are marked on maps.					
9.3	Specific protection measures are detailed and implemented for areas identified as High Conservation Value Forests.					
9.4	A programme of at least annual monitoring, appropriate to the size and vulnerability of the conservation attributes, is documented and implemented.					
	10.2 Plantations	N/A				
	<i>The trees on the farms are regenerated through natural regeneration only</i>					
10.1	Natural forest conservation and restoration are explicitly included within the objectives of plantation management. Strategies and procedures for achieving these objectives are clearly documented in the management plan, and are effectively implemented.					

10.2	Plantation management on land that was previously natural forest is designed to maintain or enhance remaining characteristics of the earlier natural forest						
10.2	There are documented policies and procedures which ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where there are corridors of natural vegetation by streamsides or in gullies these are protected from planting and harvesting operations, and developed into streamside reserved areas; - Adjoining permanent or periodically flooded areas are incorporated into streamside reserved areas, rather than being planted; - the deliberate drainage of bodies of water to permit planting does not take place 						
10.2	Both general siting and internal design of plantations are in harmony with the landscape of the area.						
10.3	Diversity in the composition of plantations is preferred, so as to enhance economic, ecological and social stability. Such diversity may include the size and spatial distribution of management units within the landscape, number and genetic composition of species, age classes and structures.						
10.4	There is a clear justification for the choice of species and genotypes chosen.						
10.4 10.8	Where an exotic species has been selected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of an exotic species must be explicitly justified • It must not be invasive. • There is no large scale planting of species that have not been shown to be appropriate to the site on the basis of local trials or experience 						
10.5	At least 10% of the area of the plantation must be managed to						

	enhance its natural characteristics and with biodiversity as a major objective and atleast 5% of the area of the plantation must be managed to restore the area ultimately to a natural forest cover.						
10.7	There is an integrated pest management strategy. This shall incorporate measures to control or eradicate exotic invasive plants.						
10.8	Plantations are not established on sites of important or sensitive ecosystems; areas of high or unique biological diversity; planned conservation or protection areas or where there are possible adverse effects on an important water catchment area.						
10.9	The plantation is not established on land converted from natural forest after November 1 st 1994 (but see 6.10 and 10.9), unless there is clear evidence that the current owner(s) and manager(s) were not directly or indirectly responsible for the conversion.						
	10.3 Chemicals						
6.6	Documented pest, disease and weed control strategies are available. <i>There is an active strategy to promote neem as a pesticide in collaboration with Kwetu Training centre. The intimate mixture of crops and trees contribute to reducing the likelihood of diseases and neem is not susceptible to any known pests</i>	Y					
6.6	Procedures are in place to record all use of synthetic chemicals by the forest management enterprise Records of chemical use include: a) Name of the product b) Location of the site treated; c) Area of the site treated; d) Method of application; e) Date chemical use started; f) Date chemical use finished; g) Total quantity of the chemical used;	?	Condition 2005.6				

	<p><i>Synthetic chemicals are not used on neem however may be used on agricultural crops. While levels of chemical use had been recorded for each farm (Low / Medium / High), a quantitative account had not been kept..</i></p> <p><i>Of farmers interviewed those below used chemicals</i></p> <p><i>639 Dimethoate (quarter litre) (banned by FSC), (250 g), de-wormers</i></p> <p><i>1062 Bulldock in maize</i></p> <p><i>970 – Bulldock in maize, Nilzan Plus, Coppers – Triatix both on animals</i></p> <p><i>1008A – 250g / season, Bulldock</i></p> <p><i>1062 - Bulldock</i></p> <p><i>1198 – Bulldock (500 grams / year)</i></p> <p><i>722 – Bulldock (1 kilogram / season)</i></p> <p><i>817 – Bulldock (1 kilo / year)</i></p> <p><i>290 – Triatix</i></p> <p><i>314 – Fido foliar fertilizer, Antracol, Bulldock, sprays on livestock</i></p> <p><i>801 - Bulldock</i></p>						
6.6.	Chemicals are only used when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims where there is no known non-chemical alternative not entailing excessive cost.	Y					
6.6	<p>A procedure is in place to record the most appropriate non-chemical alternative which was considered and rejected prior to use of the synthetic chemical, together with the justification for use of the chemical rather than the non-chemical alternative.</p> <p><i>Some exploring potential for neem as a pesticide, with positive results</i></p>	Y					
6.6 10.6	<p>Chemicals are used only in minimum effective quantities, with strict observation of controls and regulations.</p> <p><i>Farmers interviewed appeared aware of controls and regulations</i></p>	Y					
6.6	<p>The use or storage of chemical chemicals prohibited by FSC (see appendix 1 FSC chemical paper) on certified units is prohibited.</p> <p><i>In the list provided of chemicals which may be used on farms, two were banned by FSC; Ambush and Dimethoate. Dimethoate was being used on one site audited.</i></p>	N	Condition 2005.14				
6.6	Training and appropriate equipment are provided to all operators.	N	Condition				

	<i>Aware of necessary equipment that should have however farmers do not have it – potential to encourage purchase of equipment at group level which could be shared among farmers</i>		2005.17				
6.6	All equipment for the transport, storage and application of chemicals must be maintained in a safe and leakproof condition.	Y					
6.6	Application of chemicals within 10m of watercourses and 30m around reservoirs and lakes is prohibited.	Y					
6.6	Application if heavy rain is expected, during wet weather, or ground which has baked dry during a drought is prohibited.	Y					
6.6	Soaking of seedlings treated with chemicals in drains or watercourses prior to planting is prohibited.	N/A					
	10.4 Biological control	N/A					
	<i>Biological control is not used</i>						
6.8	There is a procedure in place for the documentation and monitoring of all use of biological control agents.						
6.8	Biological control agents are used only when absolutely necessary to achieve defined management aims as part of integrated pest management system (use of naturally occurring organisms is permitted).						

10.5 Issues

1. General scope of FSC certification

As described above the farms are very small in an intimate mixture of agriculture and tree management. Trees are dominant on the farms although crops are

interspersed with or grown underneath the trees. While this is different to the usual types of FSC certification up to now, it is felt that the areas meet FSC's broad definition of a forest "a tract of land dominated by trees", and that the management can be assessed against the FSC Principles and Criteria (see section 9 above).

FSC-ADV-20-006 on windbreaks supports this rationale, stating that "if a windbreak meets FSC's broad definition of a forest (or plantation) and its management complies with the FSC Principles and Criteria, then it may be certified within the FSC system. Decisions should be made by certification bodies on a case by case basis."

FSC SLIMF methodology also supports the certification of small forest areas.

2. Conservation zones

Adaption of Criterion 6.2

This criteria has been adapted from Woodmark Generic Standard during the process of adapting the standard to be applicable to SLIMFs in Kenya, reverting to the wording of the FSC criterion 6.2 as this is felt to be more appropriate in the context of SLIMFs in Kenya.

This has meant that Woodmark specific requirements in the generic standard for conservation zones and protected areas (10% and 5% respectively) are not applicable, giving the more general wording as follows: *Conservation zones and protection areas shall be established, appropriate to the scale and intensity of forest management and the uniqueness of the affected resources.*

It is noted that FSC Draft Guidance to National Working Groups on assessment of SLIMFs gives the following options under criterion 6.2 (FSC-GUI-60-100): [Very small forests (ie. <10ha) including plantation forests: Protection is required only for specific features which are important for conservation (eg. nest sites, feeding areas, etc.) and which are identified nationally]. [ie. for some very small forests, the requirement for conservation areas to be set aside, may be removed, especially if off-site resource conservation benefits demonstrated by the small forest operation].

It is felt appropriate in this situation to follow this guidance, and the CFFA group complies with both of the above, going beyond the requirement to identify specific features identified by the group management through a resource survey of the farms.

Off-site conservation benefits:

Outside the area applying for certification, Forest areas of regional (and international) importance e.g. Arabuko Sokoke Forest, are mapped and managed. The benefits of using neem from the farms to replace indigenous hardwoods being poached by carvers from Arabuko and other important forests in the area are well documented as off-site benefits. These are recognised in the management proposals for on farm trees. The importance of Arabuko Sokoke Forest and its protection outweighs any possible on site benefits on local farms that might be achieved through establishment of non intervention areas.

See section 3.6.6 for discussion /background to the off-site values of the forests

11.0 TRACKING, TRACING AND IDENTIFICATION OF PRODUCTS

11.1 Key risk areas for mixing certified and non-certified products from the forest area evaluated

The key risk area is that cutters harvest from farmers who are not in the certified group. This will be controlled through training, and supervision by the Resource Manager of the cutters' harvesting schedule.

11.2 Control systems

See FSC ref 8.3 in Section 9 above.

11.3 Point at which scope of joint forest and chain of custody ends

Standing trees are sold to the cutters

11.4 Identification of certified forest products

Certified forest products at the Co-operative will be physically identified by a mark on the end of each section of the tree, and by the accompanying delivery note.

Trees are identified on the farm through use of the harvesting schedule which details size category. Farmers and cutters have been trained to identify those trees ready for harvesting

11.5 Secondary Processing by Forest Manager

none

12.0 RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 On the basis of the observations presented in Section 8 and 9 and subject to the corrective actions in section 2 of this report, it is considered that the certificate holder's system of management, if implemented as described is capable of ensuring that all requirements of the applicable standard(s) are met over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the evaluation. And, the certificate holder has demonstrated that subject to the specified corrective actions detailed in Section 2 of this report, that the specified system of management is being implemented consistently over the whole forest area covered by the scope of the certificate.

An FSC certificate has been issued for the period given in 1.5 above and will be maintained subject to successful performance at surveillance assessments.

13.0 RECOMMENDATION FOR ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

13.1 Monitoring requirement

It is an FSC requirement that monitoring takes place each year over the life-time of the certificate. Annual monitoring must involve a site visit in at least two years, monitoring in other years may be carried out by a paper audits for which, the forest operation must fill out a Woodmark SLIMF monitoring form and submit it to Woodmark.

13.2 Monitoring requirements are assessed on the basis of the following aspects:

- Production status
- Conservation status
- Stakeholder issues
- Conditions issued

Monitoring will be carried out to co-incide with harvesting operations where possible.
Harvesting operations are planned to take place throughout the year.

On the basis of this analysis it is decided to carry out field visits:	YEAR
• <i>Twice in five year certificate</i>	<i>2006 and 2008</i>

ANNEX 6:

LIST OF FARMERS REGISTERED TO JOIN THE GOODWOOD SCHEME (AS AT JANUARY 2005) There are further farmers who have registered for the scheme but are not yet members as they haven't received training or had a resource assessment of their farms.

FARMER NAME REG. NO.	FARM Sz (acres)	GROUP NAME	DISTRICT
1 Katana Taura	6.5	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
2 Kaingu Nzala	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
4 Shida Taura	10	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
7 Katana Tsori	5	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
15 Shilingi Taura Nzala	2	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
18 Alfred Mkare	11	Umeme	Malindi
19 Wilhelmina Ndegwa	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
22 Kazungu Luganje	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
28 Joseph Mwaro Baya	10	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
30 Philip Karisa Iha	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
34 John Kamango	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
35 Karisa Mwijo	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
36 Mohamed Ali Kadio	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
38 Kazungu Masha Kaloe	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
39 Benjamin Mukare Mulewa	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
40 Charo Chea Mulewa	11.5	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
41 Charo Chuye Hare	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
45 Joshua B. Mturi	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
46 Safari Kirao	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
47 Katana Kalume	3	Mkaomoto	Malindi
49 Peter Jefwa Chonya	4	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
50 Emmanuel Mahenzo	1	Mkaomoto	Malindi
51 Samini Charo	3	Milimani	Malindi
52 Mriamu Madonga	4	Mkaomoto	Malindi
55 Jumaa Badi Suedi	6	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
57 Kanze Simion Karisa	3.5	Milimani	Malindi
58 Patrick Chengo	3	Milimani	Malindi
60 Francis Charo	2.5	Milimani	Malindi
61 Ali Mwinyi	4	Milimani	Malindi
66 Jimmy Kalume	29	Mkaomoto	Malindi

69 Karisa Muramba	4	Milimani	Malindi
70 Antony Ngumbao	2	Milimani	Malindi
72 Ephantus Sikubali Haro	4	Milimani	Malindi
73 Ali Athman	2	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
74 Charo Msanzu	7	Mkaomoto	Malindi
77 Charo Yongo	3	Mkaomoto	Malindi
80 Julius Katana Karisa	0.75	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
81 Benson Nzai	12	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
83 Ali Nyasi Ndegwa	6	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
84 John Sulubu	9	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
85 Anthony Karisa Masha	2	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
86 Murabu E. Muzungu	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
89 Victoria Nyevu Yaa	6	Kigeji	Malindi
90 Jumwa Mwamweri Wanje	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
91 Charo Kasena Mngumba	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
92 Kazungu Mumba Fondo	9	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
93 Katana Birya Lewa	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
96 William Thoya Sirya	18	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
98 Christopher Kitsao Mwaro	18	Kigeji	Malindi
99 Viko Fondo	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
102 Gunga Baya Tuto	2.5	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
103 Sidi Thethe Mwanduna	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
105 Emmanuel Mkutano kadzomba	9	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
109 Martin Yaa	17	Kigeji	Malindi
110 Onesmus Menza Gona	11	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
114 Kadogo Charo Dhuri	4	Kigeji	Malindi
115 Zablon S. Kombe	12	Umeme	Malindi
122 Jackson Kwicha Mtawali	15	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
125 George Tsuma Chirume	2	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
131 Alex Kazungu Charo	12	Kigeji	Malindi
133 Jackson Charo Nzai	18	Umeme	Malindi

134 Kombe Jackson Mtawali	4	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
138 Sidi Iha	12	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
139 Iha Yaa Baya	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
143 Umazi Kazungu Sirya	12	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
144 Guyathe Baya Mukoba	8	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
145 Dama Mtawali Karisa	12	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
146 Mweri Baya Mwanyule	12	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
147 Sidi Justin Mwaro	3	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
149 Andrea Kadenge Mwanza	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
150 John Tsuma	12	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
151 Dzendere Katama Gona	6	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
155 Nyevu Lewa Mwabalu	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
157 Johnson C. Mwatsuma	9	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
158 John K. Bakari	2.5	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
159 Maitha Kitsao Joseph	3	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
161 Machael Kazungu Yaa	12	Umeme	Malindi
162 Joseph K. Yaa	16	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
163 Jeremiah E. Mwatsuma	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
164 Sulubu Kazungu Birya	6	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
165 Shadrack Sirya Gohu	missing	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
166 Karisa Kikola Mwachaka	6	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
167 Annie Karisa	6	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
169 John Kalama Mtengo	25	Kigeji	Malindi
171 Jackson Kenga Ndegwa	6	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
173 Ali Khamisi Adili	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
176 Arnold Bahati Luwali	2	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
177 Riziki Omar	6	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
180 Sidi Nzai Kiraga	6	Umeme	Malindi
187 David K. Shume	5	Umeme	Malindi
193 Athman Ndungo Ndune	4	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
197 Jimmy Kabwere	2	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
199 Masha Nyande Mashs	2.5	Mashamba Neem	Malindi

		Association	
201 Noti Mbitha	9	Milimani	Malindi
202 Nassib Suleiman	3.75	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
203 Omar Ali Abad	9	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
204 Anthony Peter Ngumbao	6	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
205 Khadija Yakut	5	Milimani	Malindi
206 Omari Hassan	12.9	Milimani	Malindi
207 William Dhahabu	8	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
210 Matrenah Samuel	1.5	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
211 Raphael Kazungu Kalama	3.81	Milimani	Malindi
214 Eric Buni Mwatela	1	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
216 John Mulewa	2	Mkaomoto	Malindi
217 Anasatasia Mwambire	1	Mkaomoto	Malindi
220 Riziki Mfulo Mwanyahi	2	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
228 Raphael Charo	6	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
229 Kelvin Kitsao Mzungu	5	Milimani	Malindi
230 Kache Kitsao Hinzano	8	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
231 Abdalla Mohamed Mwatsuma	4	Mkaomoto	Malindi
232 Charo Jefwa Kabalabala	7	Milimani	Malindi
234 Kadowe Kashuru	1	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
235 Sofia Abedi	2	Milimani	Malindi
238 Sidi Kahindi Tete	1	Mkaomoto	Malindi
239 Said Abeid Hinzano	2.5	Mkaomoto	Malindi
242 Kazungu Mole Mbita	4	Mkaomoto	Malindi
246 Lugo Majape Lugo	50	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
247 Joakim Kahindi Ngala	8	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
252 Kazungu Kenga Gunga	12	Jimba Mwarubaini	Malindi
256 Anthony Sirya	12	Kigeji	Malindi
258 Daniel Tuva Kimera	12	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
266 Kibogo Hudhumu Maitha	11	Kigeji	Malindi
270 Lewa Sonje	18	Kigeji	Malindi
271 Sulubu Ngumbao	1	Mashamba Neem	Malindi

Lewa		Association	
273 Daniel Kizunga	4	Mkaomoto	Malindi
276 Fredrick Kithi Kombe	1	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
280 Albert Ngonyo Gandhi	1	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
285 Safari Karisa Masha	4	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
290 Florence Shida Fundi	3	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
292 Philip Lewa Kahindi	1	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
293 Jumwa Genga Mganga	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
294 Furaha Muzungu Manjewa	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
295 Smeon Kazungu Themo	12	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
296 Kanze Charo Gushe	4	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
303 Sidi Mkutano Nzai	12	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
304 Christopher F.Mazedu	12	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
306 Nelson Nzai Ruwa	18	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
313 Nzingo Deche Chonga	12	Kigeji	Malindi
314 Daniel Paul Chai	14.8	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
315 Eliud N.charo	12	Kigeji	Malindi
316 Koi Chula Mwaduna	4.25	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
317 Justine A.Thoya	6	Umeme	Malindi
322 Onesmus Tezi Mrima	3	Kudzacha Neem	Malindi
325 Elizabeth Lewa Mwasambu	4.25	Kigeji	Malindi
328 Patrick K.chondo	3	Kigeji	Malindi
341 Katana Biryia	3	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
367 John Mashobo	12	Kigeji	Malindi
381 John Tsuma Nzai	6	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
382 Loice Mkare Mlewa	5	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
385 Kanze Kazungu Mangi	12	Chembe Neem Farmers Association	Malindi
386 Jambo Kiti Charo	3	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
387 Kahindi Masha Sirya	16	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
389 Sammy Tuva	2	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
390 Neema Tsuma Nzai	3.5	Mayungu Young	Malindi

		Farmers	
391 Vidzo Sirya Ngala	5	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
392 Kadzo Kaviha	2.5	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
394 Bendera Fondo	2	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
395 Kagonzi Simion	6	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
396 Alex Mlanda	4	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
397 Anthony Bahati	2	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
398 Jumwa Mwamure Yaa	6	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
400 Franco Mwangawe	5.5	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
401 Rehema Rajaab	4	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
405 Safari Nyanje Taura	4	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
409 Christine Kazungu	6	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
410 Mwamuye Kaingu	24	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
416 Kenga K. Mwambogo	6	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
417 Alex Charo Mnyaya	12	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
418 Eric Katembo Kaingu	12	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
419 Dama Jefwa	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
420 Randu Ndzai	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
421 Ndzai Kombe	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
422 Samson Katana	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
423 Japhet Johnson	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
424 Kahindi Gia	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
425 Said Ahmed	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
427 Changawa Thoya	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
430 John Kadenge Kidaba	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
431 Samuel Kaka	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
432 Galogalo Bajilo	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
434 Japhet Sulubu	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
435 Tingali Ngowa	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
436 Nyongoro Mure	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
438 Nyevu Kitsao	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
439 Jasmini Alfred	6	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
440 Kadzo Nzaro	12	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
454 Kahindi Fondo Shehe	9	Mijomboni Mkilifi	Malindi

		Farmers	
455 Josphat Gasia Kazungu	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
456 Kombe Thomas Kombe	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
461 Dama Ngumbao Hungwe	3	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
463 Kahindi Nyale Wanje	3	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
464 Khamisi Samuel Shibu	1	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
465 Jakob Galigalo Shibu	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
467 Shilingi Kitsao Konde	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
468 Raymond Pole Njalo	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
469 Johnson S. Ngamba	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
470 Changawa C. Rondo	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
471 Willy T. Kai	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
472 Sulubu Mlango	5	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
476 Polla Shilingi	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
477 Charo Yaa Katore	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
479 Raphael Kazungu Karisa	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
485 Kenga Kapomu	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
487 Katana Gunga	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
488 Thoya Jola	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
494 Elphus Masha Mramba	4	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
495 Charles M. Karorezi	4	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
507 Sidi Kitu Nyanje	12	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
516 Mitsanze Muramba Mweri	8	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
517 Benard Katana Koi	6	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
584 Konde Thuva Konde	3	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
586 Joseph K. Ngumbao	3	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
589 Kahindi Kadzaha	4	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi

Ngala			
593 Anderson B. Kalenga	3	Mtepeni	Kilifi
597 Charo Mwangandi	3	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
Ngala			
606 Dickson Baya Mwaro	10	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
607 Zablon Mazima Tuva	5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
609 Kazungu Makali Yeri	4.5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
610 Ramadhan Khamis	9.5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
Chula			
612 Mangi Kithunga	12	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
613 Karisa Mwaiha	9.5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
617 Kitsao Ngombo	12	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
618 Kitsao Kwicha	5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
619 Charles Isaac Voko	8	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
620 Charo Kitsao Tembo	11.5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
627 Omar Salim Kafani	12	Mtepeni	Kilifi
628 Bongo Mbogo	12	Mtepeni	Kilifi
630 Kibwana Idi Hassan	12	Mtepeni	Kilifi
632 Selestine T. Roy	8	Mtepeni	Kilifi
637 Joshua M. Tsuma	12	Mtepeni	Kilifi
639 Daniel C. Mataza	12	Mtepeni	Kilifi
640 Justin G. Ngolo	12	Mtepeni	Kilifi
644 Muderehemani Ali	6	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Kadio			
645 Augustine Kahindi	2	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Charo			
646 Susan Mgohi Sonje	6	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
651 Kahindi Nzai Randu	6	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
652 Mohamed Yusuf	2	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
655 Kadzo Shindo Nzai	3	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
656 Harun Kiranga	2	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
659 Kaingu Chondo Kalolo	2	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
660 Liverson Safari	1	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
663 Katana Charo Karisa	12	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
664 Gideon Baya Mung'aro	16	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
665 Samuel Kayaa Yeri	2.5	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
667 Charo Duka Kalama	4	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi
Farmers			
670 Shehe Mwangono	12	Magangani Mwarubaini	Malindi

Kalolo		Farmers	
671 Kazungu Nzovu Kalama	4	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
673 Japhet Ngumbao Chondo	4	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
674 Joseph Maitha Baya	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
675 Richard Kambi	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
676 Mhasham Wanje	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
677 Ngumbao Katana	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
678 Kitsao Katana Yaa	4	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
679 Mwinyi Mohamed Mwinyi	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
680 Abdallah Swaleh	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
681 Charo Mwatere	11	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
682 Jilo Ruwa	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
683 Alex Kahindi Mwambire	3	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
684 Kaingu Nzovu Kalama	3	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
685 Madsen Kazungu Karema	9	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
686 Charles Jali Mwatete	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
687 Kenneth Mkare Jefwa	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
688 Jonathan M. Maganga	1	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
690 Suleiman Abdalla Salim	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
691 David Nzai Mumba	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
692 Athumani Bilali Salim	7	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
694 Katana Beja	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
695 Said Abdalla Suleiman	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
696 Joseph Charo Muhambi	10	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
700 Kana Ngumbao Shada	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi

702 Kahindi Kalolo Chondo	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
703 Charo Mwarundu Kombe	12	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
704 Ngumbao Hare	18	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
705 Abbas Shariff	8	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
709 Kahindi Chondo Kalolo	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
711 Msumari Kaingu Kilonzi	7	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
712 Morris Kenga Ziro	12	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
716 Kadzo Kaingu Kilonzi	6	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
718 Emmanuel Sanga	3	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
721 Jumwa Sidi	1.5	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
722 Harrison Luwali	64	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
723 Japhrt Magaro	2	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
724 Omari Tsutsu	2	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
725 Kahonzi Kaingu	4	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
727 Betty Ndurya	9	Masheheni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
728 Kombe Nzai	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
732 Christine N. Rondo	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
734 Kaingu Kombe Nzai	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
735 Rehema Sidi Nzovu	90.5	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
736 John K. Fondo	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
737 Kazungu Hare Kombe	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
738 Dama Nyiro Mwambu	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
739 Kahindi Ngala Mwangandi	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
740 Kadzitu Ngonyo Kaluge	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
741 Joseph Charo Kirao	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
743 Ali Juma Said	19	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
745 Kalume Ngona Konde	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
747 Kahonzi Charo Ngari	1.5	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
749 Anold Mkutano	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
752 Nuru Rashid	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
753 Dhahabu Ndiso Kambi	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
754 Magongo Juma	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi

755 Eunice Ngumbao Ngare	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
758 Ali Juma Dawa	4	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
759 Katana Mramba Toya	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
761 Kadenge Masha Wanje	7	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
765 Sulubu Karisa Chola	2	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
770 Athiye Said Bokhiya	18	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
772 Garama Karisa Tinga	24	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
775 Kashutu Kadenge Katana	3.25	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
776 Jumwa Kadenge Katana	3	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
781 Kitsao Kikolo Kilemba	1	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
784 Benjamin Kenga Nzai	12	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
785 Kavumbi Baya Toya	5	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
786 Charo Nyanje Karisa	4	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
793 Manita Jemusi Konde	7	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
794 Kahindi Katana Konde	4	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
796 Kadzo Charo Gona	2	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
798 Naomi Japhet Ngumbao	3	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
801 Fatuma Ahmed Duweli	20	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
804 Priscilla Kache Ngoro	8	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
807 Priscilla Kaka Mwanyamba	18	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
812 Patrick Kahindi Mzungu	3	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
816 Kazungu Baya Thoya	36.9	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
817 Francis Kibe Kimani	9	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
818 Joseph Njuguna	3	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
819 Karisa Kaingu Jefa	15	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
821 Lawrence Kahindi Baya	15	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi

827 Riziki Agani Suedi	18	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
828 Alex Mwangemi	5	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
837 Kadzo Tinga Lewa	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
839 Rodgers Mbotya	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
842 Kasena Maitha	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
843 Dixon H. Katsutsu	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
844 Karisa Ali Baya	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
845 Charo Masha Iha	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
846 Mzee Bwana Munyu	11	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
847 Angela C. Kifalu	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
850 Gilbert T. Mwaboza	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
851 Sebastian M. Mrima	3	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
852 Ronald D. Jira	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
853 Chai Mwinyi	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
855 Idza Tsuma Mrima	3	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
856 Chibungu Sanga	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
857 Wilington Mwalungo	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
859 Nguma Nyanje	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
860 Konde Tuva	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
861 Constella Tsuma	8	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
863 Grace Taura	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
864 Abrraham Kadenge Kazungu	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
865 Hezron Mwango Pazia	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
866 Albert Kazungu Kadigaya	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
868 Shadrack Thoya Iha	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
869 Eunice Salama Chilumo	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
870 Norman Chappa	2	Mkunguni	Kilifi
872 Jonathan Pande	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
873 Emmanuel Mkombe	8	Mkunguni	Kilifi
874 Clence Javan	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
875 Rachel Kadzo Katana	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
876 Ishmael Katana Kando	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
877 James Mkutano Ruwa	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
882 Mwanahamisi Salim	6	Wafaa	Kilifi
893 George Thoya	missing	Wafaa	Kilifi
895 Peter S. Mtudi	12	Soyosoyo	Kilifi
896 Kithi Mwamuye Mwalungo	12	Soyosoyo	Kilifi
910 Hamisi Kombo Kuhadzwa	3.5	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
911 Juma Nasor Mwakibarua	4	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
913 Rashid A.Mwamboni	9.5	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale

915 Mohammed Bakari Mwadzapha	5.5	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
917 Hamad Salimu Kituku	3	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
921 Moses Tsuma Kitti	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
922 Kiwekwe Kalua	12	Soyosoyo	Kilifi
925 Kahindi Baya	6	Wafaa	Kilifi
927 Mary K.J.Charo	6	Wafaa	Kilifi
928 Muramba Tune Mramba	12	Soyosoyo	Kilifi
930 Kabibi Charo	same as 891	Wafaa	Kilifi
933 Kazungu Mwarabu	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
947 Alphonse Munga Sheshe	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
949 Pancras Lewa	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
950 Francis Sigamanya Chitengele	12.5	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
951 Kea Jefwa	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
954 Tabitha Kagohu	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
957 Khamisi Marikano	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
959 Dzame Chamalo	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
960 Dzendere Ngolo	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
962 Samueli Nyinge Malingi	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
968 Kadzo Mwinyi	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
970 Jonathan K. Charo	25	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
976 Robert Kashuru	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
979 Winstone M. Chome	6	Wafaa	Kilifi
980 Esther Karisa Mwaro	11.5	Wafaa	Kilifi
981 Douglas Kabiru	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
983 Serah S. Nyale	missing	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
988 Anna Charo	3	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
991 Gabriel Juma Otieno	missing	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
995 Changawa Nyanje Hinzano	missing	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
996 Dida M. Tsingwa	6	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
999 Margaret Hare	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1000 Justus Thomas Tune	12	Wesa Mwarubaini Farmers	Kilifi
1005 Shutu Kombe Chanzero	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1008 Eliakim Mukunza Idah	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi

1009 Kadii Katana Kenga	12	Soyosoyo	Kilifi
1012 Rodgrs Mwanyamba Malingi	12	Soyosoyo	Kilifi
1013 Alice Tinga	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1023 Jumwa Charo Katana	3	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1024 Erastus Jefwa	missing	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1031 John Mdzomba Mwangala	1	Wafaa	Kilifi
1032 Mkambe Mdzomba Mwangala	8.5	Wafaa	Kilifi
1033 Benjamin Mkoma Mdzomba	0.5	Wafaa	Kilifi
1034 Alex T. Chome	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
1035 Patrobas Mangi Chai	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
1040 John Bao	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1043 Maitha Karisa	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1044 Nathaniel Jefwa	missing	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1045 Regina Luvuno Makazi	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1057 Margaret Kadzo Lewa	1	Wafaa	Kilifi
1058 Emanuel Sulubu	1	Wafaa	Kilifi
1060 Mnyazi Baya Ndale	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
1061 Peter M.Mwangala	0.5	Wafaa	Kilifi
1062 Kadzo Kenga	7	Wafaa	Kilifi
1067 Rachael L. Runya	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
1068 James Nyanje	6	Wafaa	Kilifi
1071 Juma O.Mwachimbusha	0.5	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
1072 Juma A.Mwachimbusha	4	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
1074 Matano Ali Jando	2.5	Mkurubani	Kwale
1076 Mwaronga Bambaulo	21	Mkurubani	Kwale
1079 Fadhili Ali Mbembe	4	Mkurubani	Kwale
1082 Mwatsofyo T.Mwatsofyo	10	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1087 Ramadhan Ali Kauli	22	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
1088 Hamisi Haji Njovu	1	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
1091 Ali Masudi Mwachangu	3	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
1092 Juma N.Mwapeya	16	x	Kwale
1094 Rashid Salimu Mwajando	5	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1101 Omar Mwamagadi	2.5	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
1103 Swaleh R.Gakurya	2.5	Tiwi Mwarubaini Farmers	Kwale
1104 Ali S.Mwakuyugwa	3	Tiwi Mwarubaini	Kwale

		Farmers	
1105 Hamisi R.Vyombo	5	Tiwi Mwarubaini	Kwale
		Farmers	
1108 Juma Salim	6	Tiwi Mwarubaini	Kwale
Mwakayamba		Farmers	
1109 Salimu M.Mwawende	1	Tiwi Mwarubaini	Kwale
		Farmers	
1113 Juma M.Mwamjema	2.5	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1114 Alfani Mtsumi	3.5	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
Mwinyikombo			
1120 Mohamed Omar	1.25	Kaya Waa Neem	Kwale
Changu			
1122 Swaleh Rajab	6	Kaya Waa Neem	Kwale
Mwamajani			
1123 Ali Mohammed	3	Kaya Waa Neem	Kwale
Mwangema			
1124 Mwinyiali	2	Kaya Waa Neem	Kwale
A.Mambongwa			
1125 Mwanaidi Athumani	3.6	Kaya Waa Neem	Kwale
Zondo			
1132 Hamis Ali Gakurya	2	Kaya Waa Neem	Kwale
1136 Tabu Mutinda	6	Mkurubani	Kwale
1139 Mwafitina J. Bakari	8	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1141 Omari B.Mwafitina	1.5	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1142 Abdalla Matano	3	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
Mwakumega			
1144 Hamisi Vura	6	Kaya Waa Neem	Kwale
1147 Mejumaa	3.5	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
Mwadzinvere			
1149 Bintmohamed	1.5	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
M.Mwamjema			
1155 Swaleh Binali	6	Mkurubani	Kwale
Mwakileta			
1156 Mwananeema Ali	1.5	Mkurubani	Kwale
Shika			
1157 Rashid Rashid	1.25	Mkurubani	Kwale
Kidzoka			
1159 Fatuma Washika	3	Mkurubani	Kwale
1164 Sulemani Omari	8	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1166 Mustafa Halfani	7	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1167 Mwachiyangwa Ali	3	Mkurubani	Kwale
Mwasabuni			
1168 Suleman Hamisi	6	Mkurubani	Kwale
1171 Salimu S.Nyoka	1	Tiwi Mwarubaini	Kwale
		Farmers	
1173 Mwanasiti J.Mwapeya	4	Tiwi Mwarubaini	Kwale
		Farmers	
1176 Mohammed Shithi	2.5	Bomani Mwarubaini	Malindi
		Farmers	

1177 Fatuma Khamisi Chula	6	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1178 Margaret K.Ngonyo	6	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1179 Josphat K.Ndotti	2.5	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1180 Muhammed Somoe Bwana	2	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1184 Joseph Hare Katana	3	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1189 Joseph B.Ngumbao	5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1190 Alfred Charo Mwavuo	12	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1191 Hassan Mwaiha Mbitha	6	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1194 Agnes Stephen Chengo	10	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1196 Mwanyale Zia Mwambuyu	105	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1197 Gunga Zia Mwambuyu	3	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1198 Francis Karisa Kadzondo	4.5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1210 Abdalla Lewa Mkali	0.5	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
1212 Sharif Katana Nguluwe	1	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
1298 Naomi Israel Gohu	2	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1313 Irene D.Kahindi	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
1322 Shida Kazungu	5	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1323 Jumwa Nzai	9	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1324 Philip Kombe	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1325 Mishi Omar	4	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1326 Japhet Karisa Chengo	4	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1327 Johnson Kahindi	2	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1328 Kitsao Mwatete Jefwa	6	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1329 Katana Karisa Mwambire	4	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
1330 Racheal Mlanda	4	Mayungu Young Farmers	Malindi
1332 Shida Kahindi Karisa	2	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
1334 Baya Mweri Ngoka	3	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi

1335 Dogo Tsuma Ruwa	1.5	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
1336 Dama Karisa Kalama	2	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
1337 Ngumbao Thoya Baya	3	Mashamba Neem Association	Malindi
1354 Rose Mwatela	12	Umeme	Malindi
1356 Getrude Mjambili	12	Umeme	Malindi
1372 Nasib Suleiman Baruti	4	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
1373 Margret Pola Sulubu	1	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
1380 Riziki Omar Mohammed	2.5	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
1381 Saumu Issa Juma	6	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
1385 Harold Magenyi	14.2	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
1388 Pricila Cheni Sulubu	3	Msabaha Neem and Mango	Malindi
1390 Nelly Samuel	9	Wafaa	Kilifi
1392 Ruwa Hare	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
1395 Benson Tsuma	4	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1399 Bahati Mwarandu	9	Magangani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1401 Davies Karisa	0.5	Wafaa	Kilifi
1402 James Karisa	12	Wafaa	Kilifi
1407 Ernest Mwandaza	4	Mtepeni	Kilifi
1409 Mary Pekeshe Chigogo	12	Mtepeni	Kilifi
1412 Sylvester Karisa	2.5	Mtepeni	Kilifi
1424 Edward Karisa Katana	3	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1425 Edgar Mgunya	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1426 Jumwa Katana	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1427 Rachel Salama Mwatata	6	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1428 Mwabindo Muye	6	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1430 Pahe Kaingu Makazi	5	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1432 Kafedha Katana	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1433 Sidi Kenga Mwarua	12	Mkunguni	Kilifi
1434 Charo Masha Iha	12	Mkilifi ni Mali	Kilifi
1436 Francis Kahindi Katana	2	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1437 Johnson Kazungu	2.5	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1438 Kahonzi Kenga Mwiri	0.5	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1439 Gloria John Charo	1.5	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1442 Amina Omar Faraji	2	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1444 Halima Ali Ngoba	1	Mkaomoto	Malindi

1445	Stephaus Mwamu	2	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1447	Haro Kashindo	2	Milimani	Malindi
1448	Sheban Hassan	2	Milimani	Malindi
1449	Margret Garama	3	Milimani	Malindi
1450	Samuel Garama	1	Milimani	Malindi
1451	Fadhili Ali	3	Milimani	Malindi
1453	Linet Yaa	1	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1454	Robinson T. Munga	3	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1455	Esther Mwambire	1	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1456	Dama John	1	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1457	Christine Kitsao	1	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1458	Tabitha Changawa	1	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1459	Naomi I Gohu	2	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1460	Jeremia Washe	2	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1462	Angore Samuel	1	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1464	Sidi Ruben	3	Chembe neemself help	Malindi
1472	Karani Kigombe Thoya	1.5	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1473	Esther Badiwa	4	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1474	Mary Kahonzi Musa	1	Kaembeni Mwarubaini	Malindi
1475	Joseph Museri	6.9	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1476	Lawrence Baya	6	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1480	Fatma Duweli	15	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1481	Sidi Mwavuo	4	Bomani Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1488	Fundi Idd Mohammed	4	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1491	Martha James Konde	7	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1493	Dama Kitsao Gohu	6	Marikebuni Mwarubaini Farmers	Malindi
1498	Raphael Kazungu	5	Mkenge Neem Farmers	Malindi
1501	Rukia Jumaa	12	Lima Farmers	Kilifi
1508	James Katana Sulubu	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
1510	Sidi Kitu Nyanje	1	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
1511	Mwanaisha Abraham Mwambire		Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
1513	Kadzo Ngumbao Kanundu		Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
1514	Ndokolani Thoya Jola	1	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
1515	Esther Raymond	1	Mijomboni Mkilifi Farmers	Malindi
1516	Selina Tabu Guyu	3	Mijomboni Mkilifi	Malindi

Hamisi		Farmers	
1517 Kadzo Katana Gurujo	2	Mijomboni Mkilifi	Malindi
		Farmers	
1518 Dama Sulubu Jumaa	1	Mijomboni Mkilifi	Malindi
		Farmers	
1519 Kache Jumaa Kombe	1	Mijomboni Mkilifi	Malindi
		Farmers	
1533 Mwanakombo M	2	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
Mlevi			
1534 Mwatime B. Kitauro	4	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1535 Mustafa H Charahani	6	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1540 Mejumaa	3	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
Mwadziphere			
1541 Mwanarusi	2	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
Mwamjema			
1542 Omar B Mwafitina	6	Tubariki Na Mwarubaini	Kwale
1561 James Kitunga Baya	1	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1562 Charo Msanzu Chea	2	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1566 Karisa Kaingu	2.5	Mkaomoto	Malindi
1568 Stephen D. S. Ruwa	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi
1570 Benjamin D. Mumba	12	Zowerani Miti Mizuri	Kilifi