

GREEN SPACE & THE CITY

A PLAN TO CONSERVE NAIROBI'S NGONG ROAD FOREST



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IF A CITY'S SKYSCRAPERS EMBODY THE PURSUIT OF COMMERCE, ITS GREEN SPACES SPEAK OF SOMETHING MORE REFLECTIVE. A CHANCE TO PAUSE AND THINK AFRESH, TO STEP AWAY FROM THE ROUGH AND TUMBLE OF CITY LIFE AND MOVE FORWARD, RENEWED.

Nairobi is a city growing at an extraordinary pace. In 1900, the year of its formal municipal foundation, human settlement crouched on the edge of a patchwork of open grassland, forest and woodland swamp. Today, its 4 million strong urban population jostles for space and oxygen in what has become East Africa's single largest conurbation. A lack of housing provision has seen the ballooning of informal settlements and little by little, ancient forest makes way for concrete.

One of the few places offering respite is the Karura Forest to the north of the city. During the 1990s, it came under threat from developers and was fiercely defended. Today, it is a thriving urban forest attracting families, joggers, hikers, mountain bikers and visitors searching for a slice of peace and quiet.

The rehabilitation of Karura Forest stands as an example of what can be done through collective action and the implementation of a protective infrastructure that safeguards and sustains natural habitats.

Now that energy and dedication are needed anew. In Western Nairobi, the 1,224 hectare Ngong Road Forest is in peril. Illegal logging and encroachment by developers are depleting the forest's resources, while the unsecured, unlit forest interior has become a hotbed for violent crime.

The Ngong Road Forest demands urgent and wholesale attention. It too has the potential to become a safe, self-sustaining and inclusive green space and a world-class example of sustainable forest management. But we must act now.

The good news is there is a plan in place - a vision to transform the Ngong Road Forest just like Karura before it. This document outlines what needs to be done and how you can help.



THE STORY OF A FOREST

The Ngong Road Forest covers an area approximately three and a half times the size of New York City's Central Park. It is divided into two main sectors by the Ngong Road: the Miotoni Section to the North West, and the Racecourse and Kibera section to the South East. The Southern Bypass, which is currently under construction, in turn divides these sections.

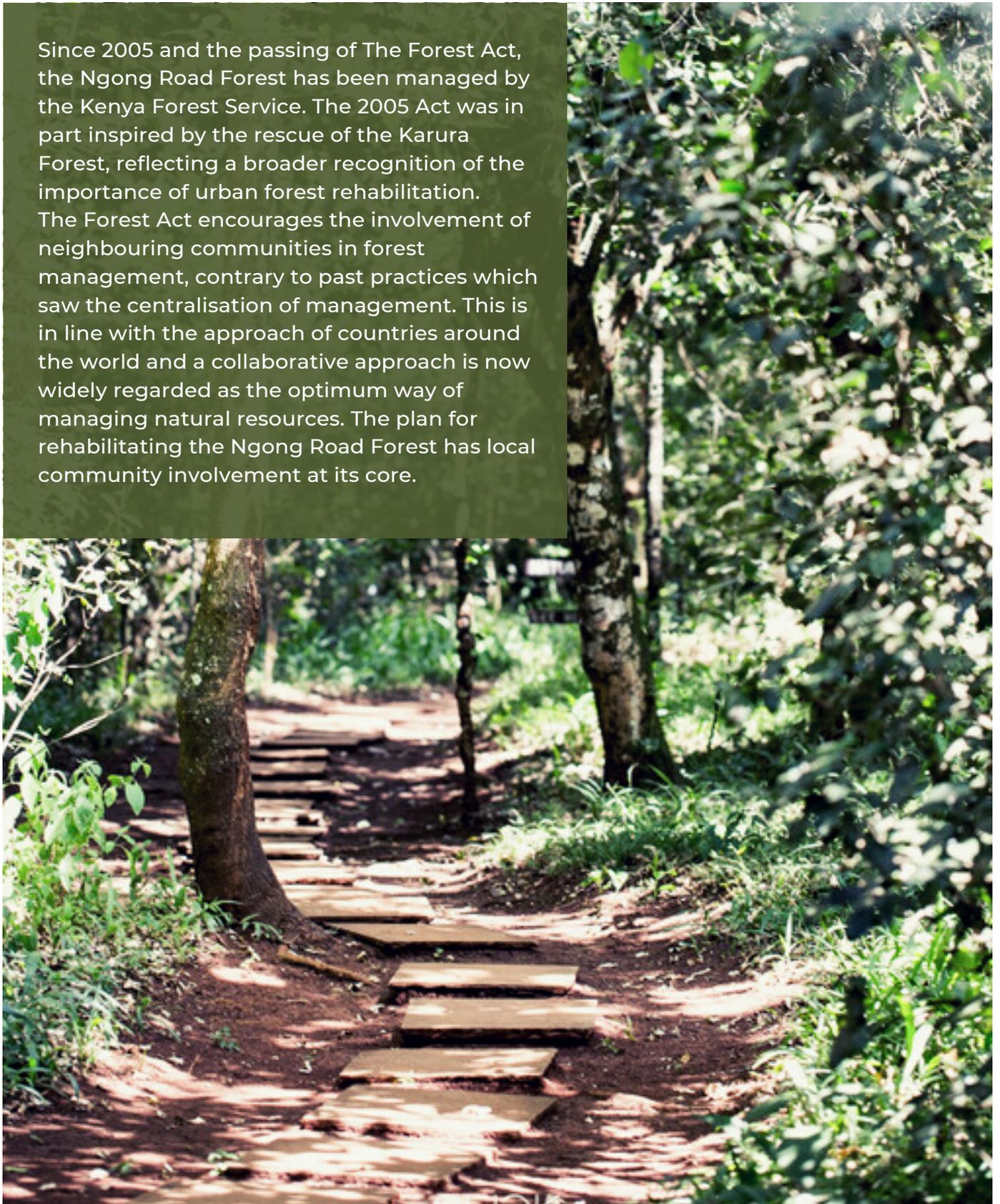


FIGURE 1: MAP ILLUSTRATING SECTIONS OF THE FOREST AS DEFINED BY THE APPROVED ROADS NETWORK

The forest was originally gazetted in 1932, it covered an area of approximately 2,926.6 hectares and supplied the railways with timber and fuel. By 1978, this area had been reduced after a series of legal excisions. Illegal land grabbing was also rife with portions of the forest split off and allocated to private developers behind closed doors. In the early 1990s, the Trustees of Ngong Road Forest Sanctuary, led by Imre Loeffler discovered that the core of the indigenous forest had been divided in to 35 land parcels and was to be given over to developers. After intense lobbying of the government, the sell-off was cancelled. By 2005, the total area of the Ngong Road Forest had reached its current size of 1,224 hectares.

THE FOREST ACT OF 2005

Since 2005 and the passing of The Forest Act, the Ngong Road Forest has been managed by the Kenya Forest Service. The 2005 Act was in part inspired by the rescue of the Karura Forest, reflecting a broader recognition of the importance of urban forest rehabilitation. The Forest Act encourages the involvement of neighbouring communities in forest management, contrary to past practices which saw the centralisation of management. This is in line with the approach of countries around the world and a collaborative approach is now widely regarded as the optimum way of managing natural resources. The plan for rehabilitating the Ngong Road Forest has local community involvement at its core.

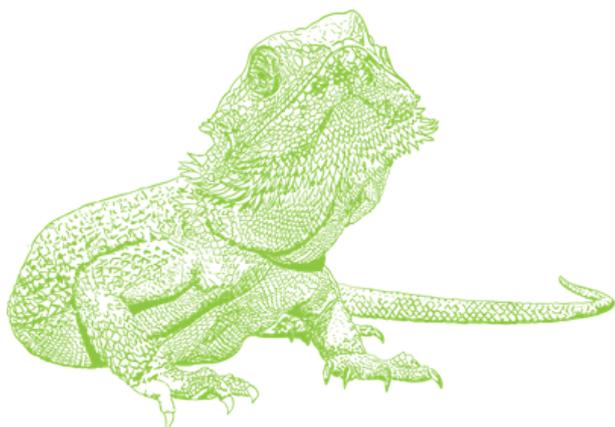


TOPOGRAPHY, HYDROLOGY, FLORA & FAUNA

The landscape of the Ngong Road Forest is gently rolling with regular shallow valleys, the deeper of which reveal volcanic tuffs and basaltic lava. Its soils are perfect for dense tree growth interspersed with glades where seasonal grasses thrive after the rains.

The main headwaters of the Ngong River (also known as the Motonie River) lie within the forest, which also forms part of the upper catchment area for the Athi and Kiserian rivers.

DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF HECTARES	SPECIES HIGHLIGHTS
Forest plantations	638.4	Eucalyptus, Cyprus and Pine
Indigenous trees	260	Loeseneriella Africana, Clausena Anisata, Croton Aethiopica, Ficus Thoningii and the seriously endangered Brachylaena Huillensis (Muhugu)
Indigenous habitats and grasslands	504	African Green Heart (Warbugia Ugadensis) – popularly used for its medicinal properties



The Ngong Road Forest is home to a bustling community of animals, reptiles and amphibians. Animals known to be living in the forest include: duikers, bush bucks, bush pigs, genets, civets, bush babies, porcupines, sykes monkeys, squirrels, hares, epauletted fruit bats and clawless otters, hyenas, dik diks, leopards, olive baboons, mongooses, armadillos and warthogs.

The reptile population is made up of cobras, pythons, green snakes, adders, Kenya striped skaapsters, South African rock pythons, striped skink lizards, jackson's three horned chameleons and leopard tortoises. They are joined by a variety of amphibians including, Kenya puddle frogs, savanna ridged frogs, Senegal bubbling kassinias and mottled shovel-nosed frogs.

Birdwatchers have spotted 113 different bird species within the forest; these include the African Harrier Hawk as well as crows, ducks, owls, sparrows, doves, weavers, vultures, starlings, hoopoes, honey guides, trogons and narina trogons. The forest is also home to a pair of Crowned Eagles.



PEOPLE

Diverse communities neighbour the Ngong Road Forest, ranging from the affluent residents of Miotoni, Forest Edge, Karen and Dagoretti to the slums of Muituini Village, Lenana/Ngong Road, Riruta and Kibera. The Kibera slum that lies adjacent to the east of the Ngong Road Forest is one of the largest in Africa. Population figures are difficult to pin down but it is thought that in the region of 200,000 people find their home there.

There is an understandable and growing tension between the residents of the northern suburbs and the high-density slum areas. The forest has become a battleground for this tension as different voices debate its function and future.



A GROWING THREAT

The idea of a perfect storm in a country that suffers endemic drought may not be the correct metaphor but it does a pretty fair job of describing the current situation in the Ngong Road Forest:

- Rampant urbanisation and pressure for land and resources are pushing up against the forest boundaries. Encroachment and land grabbing, however small scale, are constant, while potential property developers continue to circle
- The natural resources of the forest, be they animals, timber or medicinal plants, lie unprotected, leading to unsustainable deforestation which affects the water table and fatally impacts the surrounding ecosystem
- Years of neglect and a lack of adequate fencing and patrols have created a deeply concerning security situation inside the forest. It has become a place of refuge for criminals who commit opportunistic attacks on visitors, reducing the number of people willing to set foot inside. This undermines the interest of the public in the forest's preservation and conservation
- The forest is susceptible to forest fires during dry periods
- Lantana Camara and other invasive weeds grow tall and vigorously, endangering indigenous plants and trees. In the dams and waterways phragmites cluster along the waterbed and shorelines



LEFT UNATTENDED, THESE PRESSURE POINTS WILL ONLY BECOME MORE INTENSE. ONE THING IS CERTAIN, THE LONGER THE NGONG ROAD FOREST IS LEFT, THE SMALLER AND MORE DIMINISHED THE ANCIENT FOREST WILL BECOME. THE EXISTENCE OF A DIVERSE, SAFE AND INCLUSIVE HABITAT IS UNDER THREAT. AND ONCE IT IS GONE, THERE IS NO TURNING BACK.



Cutting down trees for firewood collection



Overharvesting of bark for medicinal uses leads to 'ring bark', eventually killing the tree



“ IN TEN YEARS TIME THIS FOREST WILL NOT BE HERE, THE PRESSURES UPON IT ARE SIMPLY TOO GREAT. WE MUST ACT NOW, KARURA TELLS US HOW IT COULD BE HERE IN NGONG.” ”

Nicholas Akach, one of 12 Ngong Road Forest rangers. Nicholas grew up in Section One of the forest.



Poaching to satisfy demand for bushmeat

A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION: THE KARURA FOREST

Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Professor Wagari Maathai understood the critical importance of forests and parks to the health and well-being of a city. In the 1990s, she challenged the planned settlement of Nairobi's other green space: the Karura Forest Reserve, resolutely standing up to vested interests who sought to replace trees with concrete towers.

Today, the 1,061 hectare Karura Forest is flourishing. On the weekends picnic goers settle on grassy banks as joggers and cyclists breeze by and birdwatchers settle in solitary corners. Walkers take advantage of the well-maintained and signposted forest circuits with routes that take in caves and waterfalls.

“

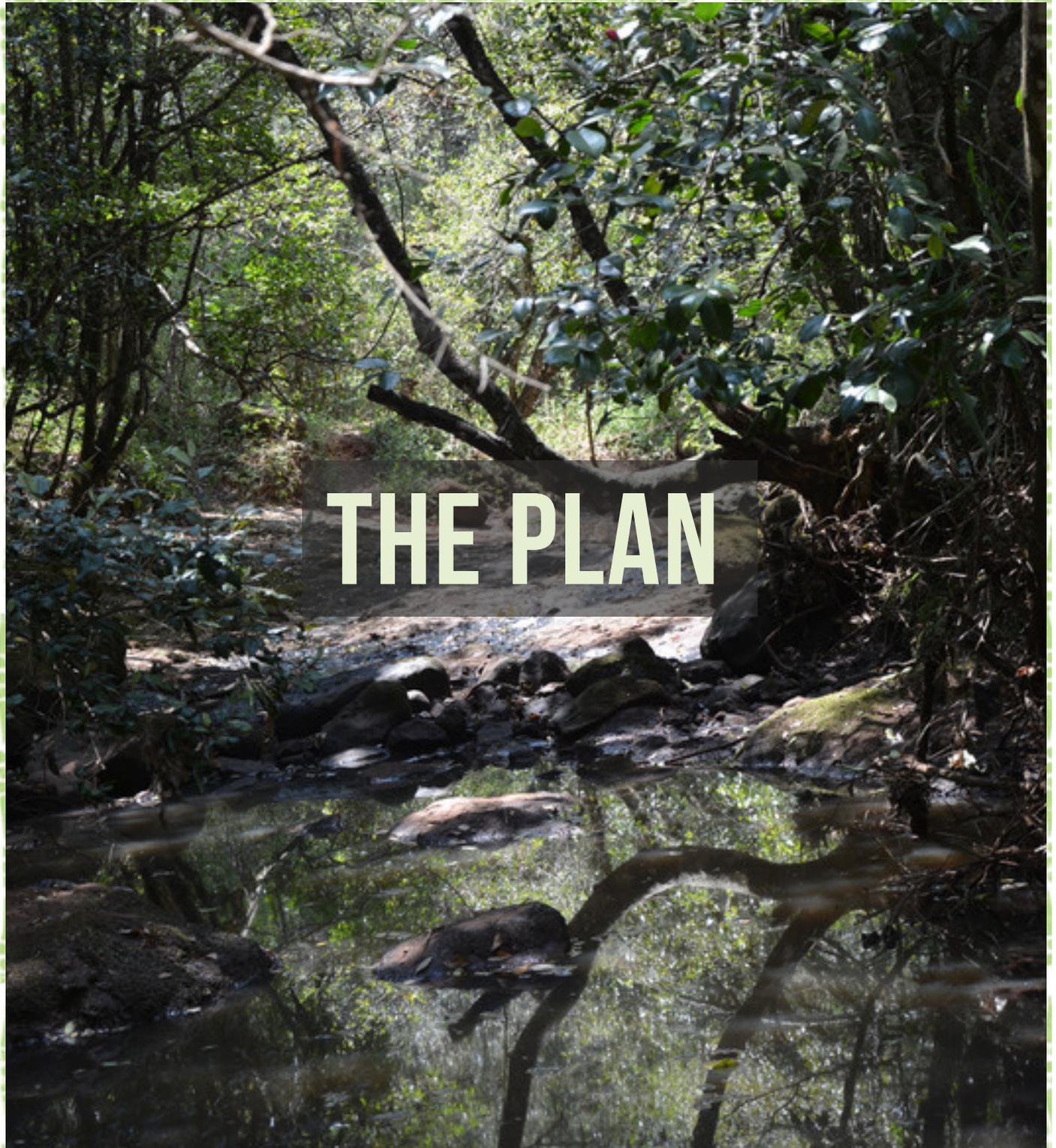
“I have invested 20 years of my life in this campaign for the environment and I'm still only scratching the surface. I am confident of winning. Nobody will build anything in the forest as long as we live. We cannot dignify theft.”

Professor Wagari Maathai,
Nairobi, 2001

”

The Friends of Karura Forest was officially registered in October 2009, and is made up of individual, family and corporate members as well as residents' associations bordering the forest. Working in partnership with the Kenya Forest Service, activities completed by the Friends of Karura Forest include:

- Making the forest safe and secure
- by building and maintaining an electric fence along its perimeter, then employing a fence manager and hiring, training and equipping 27 scouts to patrol it
- Implementing a transparent entrance and event fee structure to generate revenue
- Using that revenue alongside personal and corporate sponsorships, to
- install extensive infrastructure including public amenities, ranger accommodation and signage
- Kicking off the restoration of the forest ecosystem by clearing 100 acres of invasive alien plants and replacing them with indigenous species
- Felling 1,000 eucalyptus trees to help restore the forest's swamp, making room for species native to Kenyan forest habitats
- In the past five years, the Karura Forest has seen its official visitor numbers rise from zero to 30,000 people a month. That's a pretty decisive response to the question of whether Nairobi values its green space. The same can be achieved in the Ngong Road Forest.



ABOUT THE NRFA



In the past, different parts of the Ngong Road Forest have been managed by different community associations; the most active of which has been the Ngong Road Forest Sanctuary Trust which established a set of popular nature trails and the highly respected, Imre Loeffler Education Centre. In response to the 2005 Forest Act, a Community Forest Association was established called the Ngong Road Forest Association (NRFA). NRFA recently amalgamated with the Ngong Road Forest Sanctuary Trust. Implementation of the plan to save the Ngong Road Forest is being led by the NRFA, in partnership with the Kenya Forest Service (KFS).



STAGE 1:

**SECURITY &
INFRASTRUCTURE**

STAGE 2:

**ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSERVATION**

**COMMUNITY
ENGAGEMENT &
EMPLOYMENT**

EDUCATION RECREATION

UNTIL NOW THERE HAVE BEEN AD HOC ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS IN THE NGONG ROAD FOREST, THE SCALE OF THE CURRENT THREAT MEANS A MORE CONCERTED AND WIDE-SCALE PLAN IS REQUIRED.

THE PLAN TO SAVE THE NGONG ROAD FOREST CONSTITUTES TWO STAGES:

STAGE 1:

Forest security & basic infrastructure: End the violent, criminal activity currently plaguing the forest by establishing a secure perimeter fence and by implementing long-term security measures.

STAGE 2:

Set up community and visitor activities: Establish Ngong Road Forest as a going concern by implementing four self-sustaining public programmes:

- 1. Environmental conservation**
- 2. Community engagement & employment**
- 3. Education**
- 4. Recreation**

STAGE 1: SECURITY & BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The landscape of the Ngong Road Forest is gently rolling with regular shallow valleys, the deeper of which reveal volcanic tuffs and basaltic lava. Its soils are perfect for dense tree growth interspersed with glades where seasonal grasses thrive after the rains. The main headwaters of the Ngong River (also known as the Motonie River) lie within the forest, which also forms part of the upper catchment area for the Athi and Kiserian rivers.

FENCING PLAN

The fencing of the Ngong Road Forest is being tackled in five sections; in this way, control of the area will be achieved in manageable portions, and according to the flow of funds.

This document is concerned with raising funds for the establishment of fencing and the upkeep of security in the remaining four unfenced sections of Ngong Road Forest, including the largest, Sanctuary section.

A fundraising campaign led by NRFA with local and private stakeholders in 2014 raised over KES10million to install fencing in Miotoni section. This security effort builds on the existing activities of local residents in this section of the forest including the planting of 50,000 indigenous trees since 2003. On 20 June 2014, a ceremony was held to mark the completion of the Miotoni section fencing and this part of the forest now receives ~ 700 visitors monthly.



**NEW FENCING POSTS BEING
ERECTED IN MIOTONI DURING MAY 2014**



Learning from the experience of the Karura Forest fencing project, while electric fencing and the installation of missing beacons is critical, of equal importance is to ensure monies are in place to sustain these security measures. A high-quality electric fence is of little use without the infrastructure needed to support it. For this reason, the fencing plan is underpinned by a series of maintenance measures, to include:

- Building and maintenance of a vehicular route along the inside of the fencing for patrol and upkeep
- Setting up regular forest patrols by locally recruited forest rangers and scouts to remove the threat of illegal entry – particularly at night
- Implementation of a security surveillance system with on-site CCTV manned from a central control room
- Controlled access to the forest by installation of designated entry and exit points with manned barriers and guardrooms
- Tracks and paths cleared and improved to facilitate movement of patrols around the forest
- Rangers and scouts to be equipped with VHF handheld radios – currently the rangers in the forest use their own mobile phones to make urgent calls, as few of them have credit this system is inherently faulty

FIRE

The outbreak of fire is a recurrent risk related to the security situation in the forest: illegal loggers and criminal gangs light fires that often gather strength and burn out of control. One of the early components of the plan will be to train patrol teams in firefighting, to install fire-breaks, to purchase firefighting equipment and to build a fire observation tower in the centre of Section 4.

ILLEGAL LAND TITLE

It is not always 100% clear who owns what in the Ngong Road Forest and there continue to be many cases of false title deeds being issued and annual land rates being illegally collected. The NRFA plans to engage with the Commissioner of Lands to halt further collection of annual land rates for illegally allocated parcels and to revoke illegal title deeds. As part of this initiative, areas along the Ngong Road which have been the site of encroachment from informal settlements and businesses will also be repossessed.

STAGE 2: SET UP COMMUNITY AND VISITOR ACTIVITIES

Once security and basic infrastructure are in place in Sanctuary section, the four public programmes can be implemented in this area

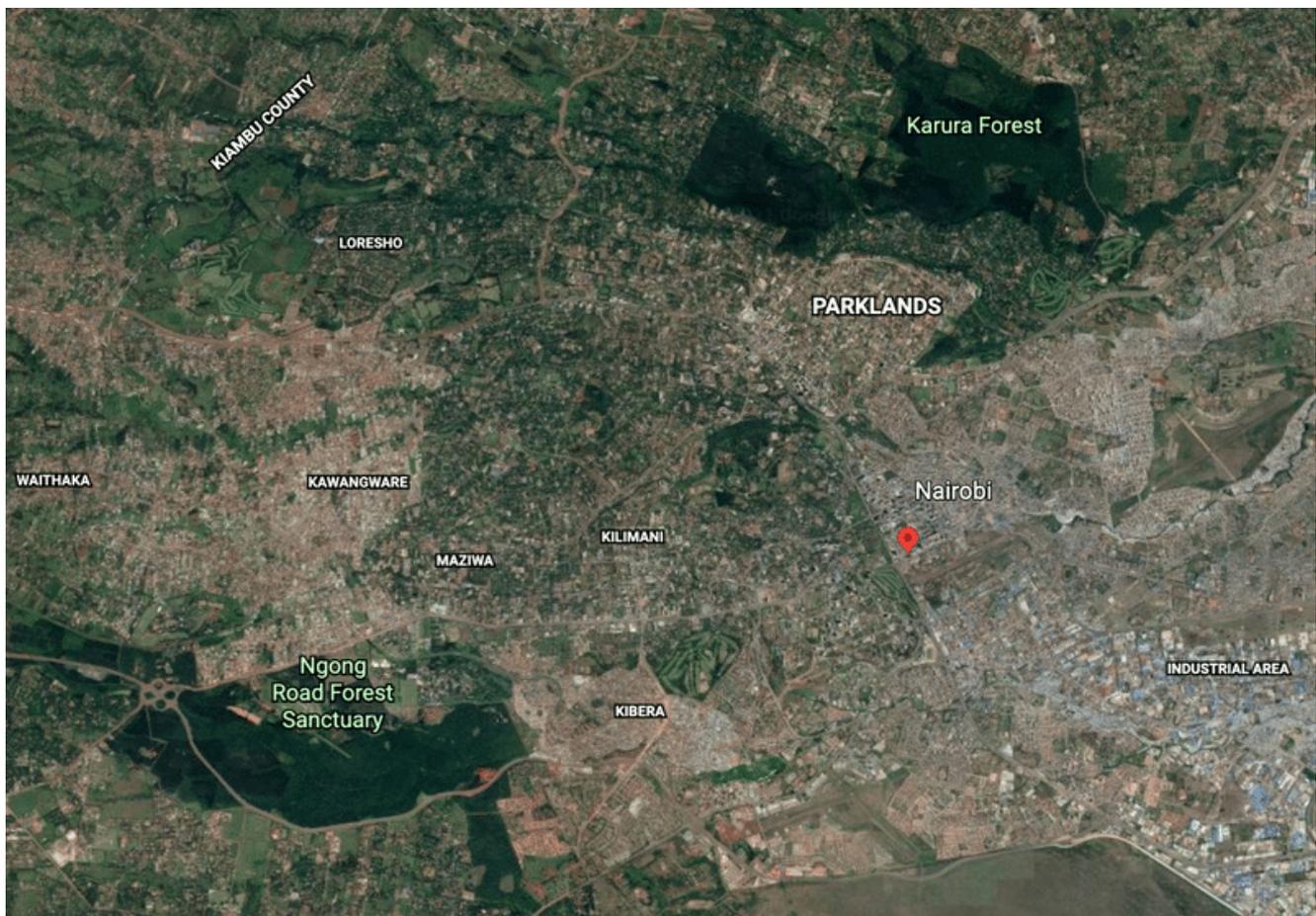
Donors may choose to provide funds to be distributed equally across all four programmes or might prefer to focus upon one particular objective.

1. **Environmental conservation**
2. **Community engagement & employment**
3. **Education**
4. **Recreation**



1: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

If Karura Forest is one of Nairobi's green lungs, Ngong Road Forest is the other. And while in the early days of its history, Nairobi was commonly referred to as, 'The Green City in the Sun', today it would be difficult to recognise that name in what has become an increasingly polluted capital city.



INDIGENOUS FOREST

Following a survey and mapping of the Ngong Road Forest to establish the range of its flora and fauna, the programme of environmental rehabilitation will split into two main branches of activity.

The first branch will see the enrichment of the forest with new planting in areas of the forest where chronic deforestation has taken place. Tree species will be selected on the basis of their usefulness not only to the ecosystem but on their potential economic use for surrounding communities – for example, plants with medicinal qualities, all of which are indigenous.

The second branch will be to wrestle control over decaying and invasive species; this includes harvesting of very old exotic plantations by Kenya Forest Service and replacing them with indigenous species in order to support the natural biodiversity of the original forest.

To help further replenish the forest, there is also an urgent need to remove the invasive weeds, Lantana Camara and Mauritius thorn that are ravaging the old forest species and taking up space of potential indigenous species.

There is a role here for local communities, including schoolchildren, who can help with removal and replanting activities while learning about the many and varied ecosystems of the forest.



THE WETLANDS

The forest wetlands provide a unique habitat for both flora and fauna. To keep the wetlands healthy and clean and to prevent the dams from becoming choked, common reeds/phragmites will be regularly removed. In a few areas the phragmites will be left intact, for example, where the seasonal river runs into the wetlands, as this serves both as a filtration bed, and an important habitat for a variety of bird, mammal and fish species.

There will be seasonal clearing of the plants and reeds that grow on the dam beds during periods of drought, in anticipation of the advance of the wetlands recharge during the rainy season. There will also be an effort to replace and reestablish useful aquatic plants such as papyrus which are often illegally removed. Tree planting in the forest is undertaken during the rainy season, removing any stress upon the water supply and while water needs are currently served by the Miotoni dam and a newly constructed borehole, further down the line there will be a need to construct new concrete spillways and to carry out de-silting of the lower dam.



UPPER DAM IN SECTION 1



LANTANA CAMARA - PRETTY BUT INVASIVE



MUHUGU: A FOREST SOUVENIR

Brachylaena Huillensis (Muhugu) has long been used for wood carvings sold to tourists. This valuable indigenous tree species is currently only found scattered within the Ngong Road Forest. During the plan period, the remaining specimens will be clearly designated for extra protection and new Muhugu seedlings will be planted, setting up a potential revenue stream for local communities adjacent to the forest. Currently, illegal felling is placing the species under threat; Muhugu tree stumps are a common sight within the forest.

2: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & EMPLOYMENT

Ngong Road Forest is an urban forest and to thrive it must be relevant to the citizens it seeks to serve. It needs to cater for those whose demands range from subsistence to recreation. Involving those who neighbour the forest and enlisting their support is critical if this plan is going to succeed.

An important differentiator to the Ngong Road Forest rehabilitation plan is its solid commitment to working in partnership with the local communities which neighbour the forest. This community component is not just a nice to have: the size of the slums bordering the forest and their current use of the forest, could fatally undermine the success of the whole scheme. At present, the forest provides some residents of the slum with their only income, be it through logging or collecting and selling medicinal herbs. Take this away and the forest risks becoming a play place for the elite; largely irrelevant – and so resented, by the wider community.



LOCAL COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS

Right now there are various forest resources - water, herbs, honey, fuel and wood that adjacent communities rely upon to eke out a living. But the relationship between the citizens and the forest is not sustainable: individuals currently extract what they need in an ad hoc and unplanned way. If this carries on not only will their livelihoods be destroyed, but the long-lasting future of the forest will be too.

The challenge is that the expectation of the local communities, particularly those resident in Muituini Village, Lenana/ Ngong Road, Riruta and Kibera, is extremely high and unlikely to be met in whole by this plan.

This means an important element of the Ngong Road Forest plan will be education – raising awareness that while commercial activities and involvement can continue in an ordered and pre- described way for some residents, wholesale asset stripping by large numbers of the slum population is untenable.

DIRECT EMPLOYMENT

At present approximately 12 people are employed in the forest. This is an insufficient number to patrol and staff a forest of this size; as security measures are introduced and ecotourism activities grow, the direct employment figure will rise, with associated salary costs.

The rangers currently working in Ngong Road Forest are primarily guards; in time their role will grow and they will be joined by local scouts drawn from residents of Muituini and Kibera. These rangers and scouts will be trained in different aspects of forest management, visitor guiding and hospitality as well as security, fire prevention and firefighting. One idea is to introduce rangers on horseback to provide protection to the forest in a low- impact way; were this approach to be adopted the rangers would also be trained in horse riding and care of the horses and equipment.

INDIRECT EMPLOYMENT

The forest itself can sustain livelihoods in a sustained and pre-planned manner. Small scale commercial activities in allocated areas and within the plantations zones could include:

- Timber products - for example, controlled Muhugu growing for wood carving or collection of forest leaf and wood litter to make briquettes
- Non-timber products - collection of wild fruits, herbs and other medicinal plants, also plant nurseries
- Beekeeping, butterfly farming and fishing
- Bird watching/animal watching guides



THE ROLE OF WOMEN

Women living in the slum communities are already involved on a very small scale in commercial activities within the forest. Traditionally, these women collect wood to make into briquettes. A new idea has been the introduction of bee-keeping; currently about 20 women work as beekeepers and their honey is sold as Ngong Road Forest Honey. This scheme could be extended so that the women themselves form a co-operative and sell the honey they are collecting, rather than relying on middle men. In this way the Ngong Road Forest becomes a vehicle

for women to organise themselves as social entrepreneurs. Similar co-ops could be formed for butterfly keeping, the collection of medicinal herbs or nurseries (see Tree-preneurs example). In this way, the livelihood of the local women is tied to the protection of a healthy, productive forest environment; through their business activities they become advocates for a sustainable future for the forest.



THE TREE-PRENEURS – LEARNING FROM A SOUTH AFRICAN EXAMPLE



The Tree-preneur, “Trees for Life” programme was established by the Wildlands Conservation Trust in South Africa and could be easily replicated in the Ngong Road Forest. Local people forage for seeds in the forest; bring them home and plant them in their garden or homestead nurseries. Nurtured and watered, these seedlings quickly grow into healthy saplings. When they reach a certain height the women (and men) barter them with Wildlands who then replant the trees in areas in need of restoration. In return for the saplings, the women are provided with vouchers, which they can then spend in local markets or put towards education support, Jojo tanks, groceries or building materials. In this way neighbouring communities help repopulate the forest, and earn goods (or an income) as they go. A similar scheme has been introduced with the Waste-preneurs, “Recycling for Life”, which sees women and men collecting rubbish and keeping the forests clean; then exchanging their rubbish, according to the weight value, for vouchers.



3: EDUCATION

Underpinning the community engagement programme is a broad education and awareness scheme to challenge prevailing attitudes to forest conservation. This fits with a wider national campaign being undertaken by the Kenyan government and the Kenya Wildlife Service to promote the crucial role wildlife and the environment play in the national story.

The Ngong Road Forest has a heritage of educational provision with the existing work of the Imre Loeffler Education Centre to a range of ages from young children to older people. This centre will be renovated and extended to provide greater opportunities for visitors to learn about work to rehabilitate the forest and how they can get involved. The centre will also provide broader resources about forest conservation around the world, drawing on expertise from the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) and from national and international universities and government agencies. There will be a strong practical component to the activities at the centre, establishing demonstration plots to help teach forest composition as well as the construction of a botanic arboretum.

In addition to the centre, signposts and informational signboards will be erected in the forest; these are not designed to interrupt the visitor experience but to explain and articulate the work of an urban forest. They will include explanations of the different zones and activities taking place within the forest, for example, information on water rights and the importance of keeping rivers free of alien plants and rubbish.



SCIENTIFIC AND ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The Ngong Road Forest has strong research potential and there are many areas in which the forest could provide data, for example, aspects of the propagation of indigenous tree species. Also, while a wide variety of wildlife is known to exist within the Ngong Road Forest, there exists no definitive wildlife survey and no monitoring programme of the factors impacting mammals, reptiles or amphibians, and potential changes to the forest's biodiversity. Similarly the forest would benefit from a complete inventory of all current flora species. The research programme will tie into the activities of the public education programme, cutting across all levels and ages.



4: RECREATION

The programme that has the potential to place Ngong Road Forest firmly in the broader consciousness of Nairobi is the recreation programme.

The restorative effects of walking, running and being out in the open air are well-documented. Once Ngong Road Forest is safe, the existing network of trails will be cleared and expanded for walking, jogging and cycling. Nature trails and animal and bird watching circuits will be set out, so too will access to sacred trees, groves and shrines. These will be quiet spaces for reflection served by modern, clean facilities, including toilets, benches, water fountains, bird and animal hides, and a lakeside café.

The forest has great potential for a whole range of recreational activities – from woodland concerts, to a monkey watching programme and competitive running events. The Ngong Race Course dam and the two Miotoni dams can be used for sport fishing for Tilapia and Barbus. All these activities provide scope for an entrance fee, as already practiced in other urban forests and parks, helping Ngong Road Forest become self-sustaining.

Visitor numbers will be carefully studied and extrapolated to ensure the forest can support ecotourism numbers. Clear guidelines and codes of conduct will also be developed to ensure visitors are fully versed in the ways of the forest.

INDICATIVE NGONG FOREST ENTRANCE FEES

(KSH + VAT)

KENYAN/EAC ADULT CITIZEN	100
KENYAN/EAC CHILD CITIZEN	50
ADULT RESIDENT	200
CHILD RESIDENT	100
ADULT NON-RESIDENT	600
CHILD NON-RESIDENT	300
PARKING FOR CARS	100
PARKING FOR MINIVANS	200
PARKING FOR BUSES	500
TOUR BY NRFA SCOUT	1,000 (2 HOURS)
BICYCLE HIRE	500 (2 HOURS)
HALL HIRE	5,000

FOREST TICKETS





WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

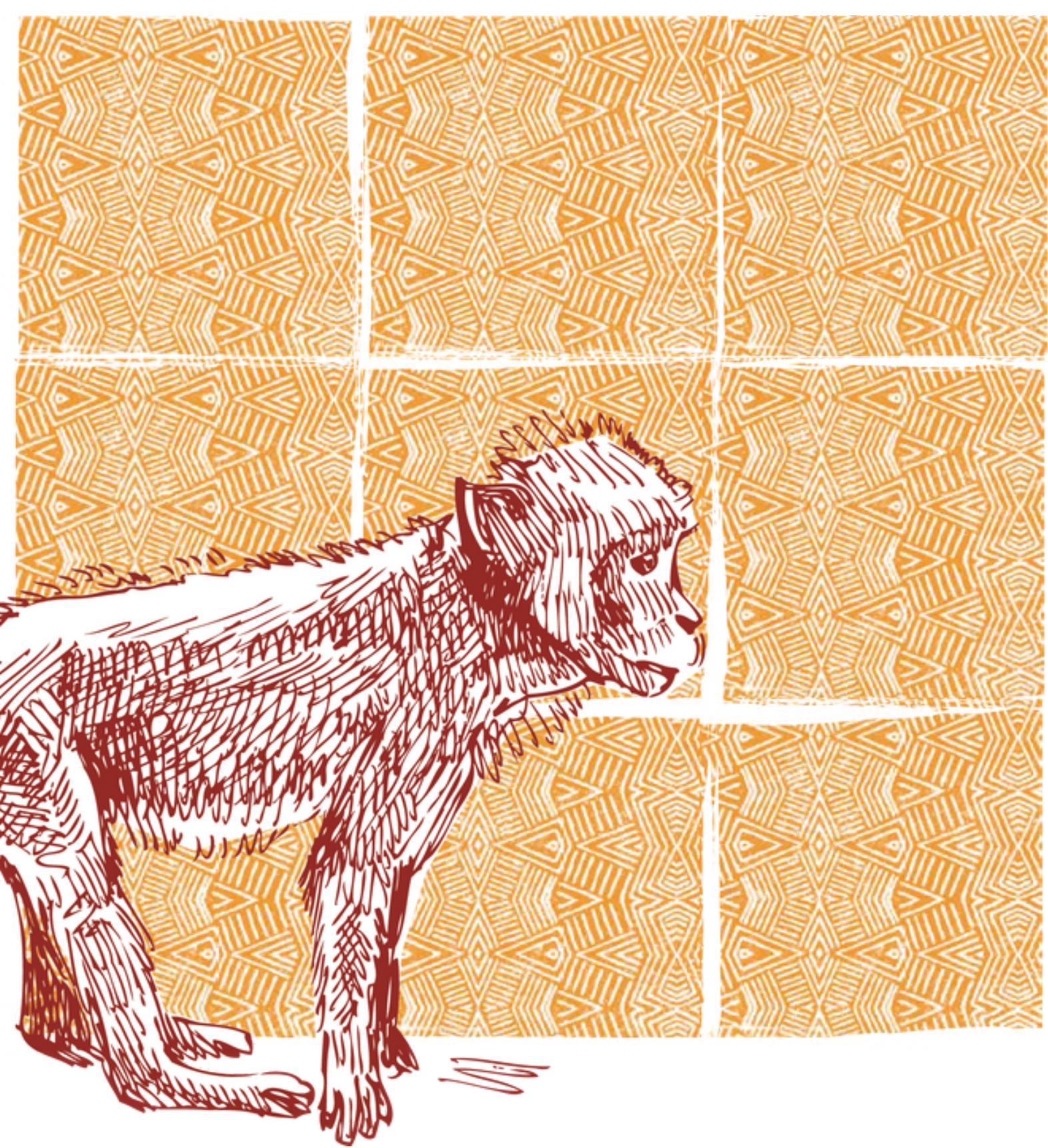
The fundraising campaign in support of this two-stage plan has a finite end. Its aim is to help get Sanctuary Section of the Ngong Road Forest to a point in 2-3 years where it becomes self-sustaining and able to support its own future. The size of Sanctuary Section means if these efforts are a success in this segment, the rest of the forest should follow.

Actis: A Founder Sponsor

In 2014 Actis, a private equity firm investing in the emerging markets set up Nairobi Business Park, which is located beside the Ngong Road Forest. Actis kindly funded the development of this document to help NRFA fundraise to secure the future of the forest.

More funds are required and the Ngong Road Forest Association and the Kenya Forest Service are working to sign up more corporates and individuals. A range of sponsorship options are available and more detailed financials on the two stages of this plan – securing the forest, and then the conservation, community, education and recreation activities, are also available.





APPENDIX

FUNDRAISING FINANCIALS FOR NGONG ROAD FOREST

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED DOCUMENT FOR FINANCIAL DETAILS



PHOTO CRED: LYRA AOKO



MANDATE OF THE NGONG ROAD FOREST ASSOCIATION

- Promote the sustainable development of the forest for climate amelioration, soil and water and biodiversity conservation
- Carry out inventories and evaluation of forest resources and their potential utilisation, in order to generate accurate information for decision making
- Empower local communities to manage the forest through Community Forest Associations
- Support forest management which embraces preservation of religious and cultural sites, traditional medical sources, water catchments and habitats for endemic and threatened species of flora and fauna
- Promote good governance in the forest sector
- Ensure that Ngong Road Forest Reserve being largely indigenous remains served
- Determine and appropriate the status of the forest, and take restoration measures
- Promote participatory forest management approaches to ensure the participation of communities and other stakeholders in the management of Ngong Road Forest Reserve
- Ensure that users benefiting from the forest contribute to the conservation and management through the user pay principle
- Promote insect farming and ensure other sustainable, non-harmful uses of forest are enabled
- Ensure that forest plantations are efficiently managed and operated on a commercial basis
- Ensure that degraded and over exploited areas are rehabilitated by community associations with government support
- Manage the existing Wetlands by de- silting and removal of invasive species
- Develop recreation and ecotourism facilities
- Liberalise seedlings production Promote value added forest products Apply forestry research findings
- Support public awareness creation with regard to forest conservation management and utilisation
- Protect traditional interests of local communities customarily resident within or around a forest
- Respect cultural practices that are compatible with sustainable forest management
- Enhance more opportunities for women and youth in the forest through training and education
- Promote HIV/AIDS awareness

COMMITTEE OF THE NGONG ROAD FOREST ASSOCIATION

**SIMON WOODS
CHAIR**

**SIMON NG'ANG'A -
VICE CHAIR**

**GILBERT MAINA -
TREASURER**

**ARUNE HICKS -
SECRETARY**

**FRED MUTOMA -
VICE SECRETARY**

**ROO WOODS -
MARKETING**

**ANDREW WHITE -
FUNDRAISING**

**CALEB SHITKHO -
PR**

**LINDI CLAUSE
GRAPHIC DESIGN**

STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

CATEGORY	STAKEHOLDER	ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS	MOF&W	Oversight responsibility over KFS
	NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
	KFS	Forest owners provision of both human and financial resources
	KEFRI KWS	Research and wood workshop
	Office of the President	Wildlife in the forest
	Metropolitan Ministry	Administration and general security
	Infrasound Project	City Council oversight Research by UON and OP
PRIVATE SECTOR	NRFA	Community forest association working with KFS to conserve the forest
	KPLC	Power distribution lines maintenance and extension and afforestation
	Small business owners	Cater for the needs of the Ngong Road Forest community
	Resident associations	Partnering with KFS on forestry
	Ngong Road Forest	MoU with the NRFA in management of the forest
	Sanctuary Trust	Afforestation
	Adder Company Ltd	Afforestation
	Parbat Siyani	Guidance on international forestry policy and conventions and afforestation
	WWF	Afforestation
	Belgravia Ltd KENHA	Afforestation
	China Roads and Bridges	Maintenance and Creation of Wetlands
Chase Bank	Afforestation	

STAKEHOLDER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES CONT...

CATEGORY	STAKEHOLDER	ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES
NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL	Lenana Primary School	Primary school and staff houses
	Nairobi Water Co	Supply of water
NGO'S	Green Belt Movement	Afforestation
CBO'S	Muituini slum	Bee keeping, tree planting and firewood from the forest
	Kibera slum	Depends on Ngong Road Forest for fuel wood energy
	Deep Sea slum	Fuel wood, depends on forest products
	Ngando slum	Depends on Ngong Road Forest for fuel wood energy
	Kimbo slum	Depends on Ngong Road Forest for fuel wood energy

