



Promoting Sustainable Development through Environment-relevant policies
Annual Report 2012

Green Belt Movement in brief

What We Do

Environment

Conservation activities and sustainable livelihood generation

Advocacy &
Climate change

Tree Planting for
Watershed

Food Security &
Water Harvesting

Peace Building

Community
Empowerment &
Education

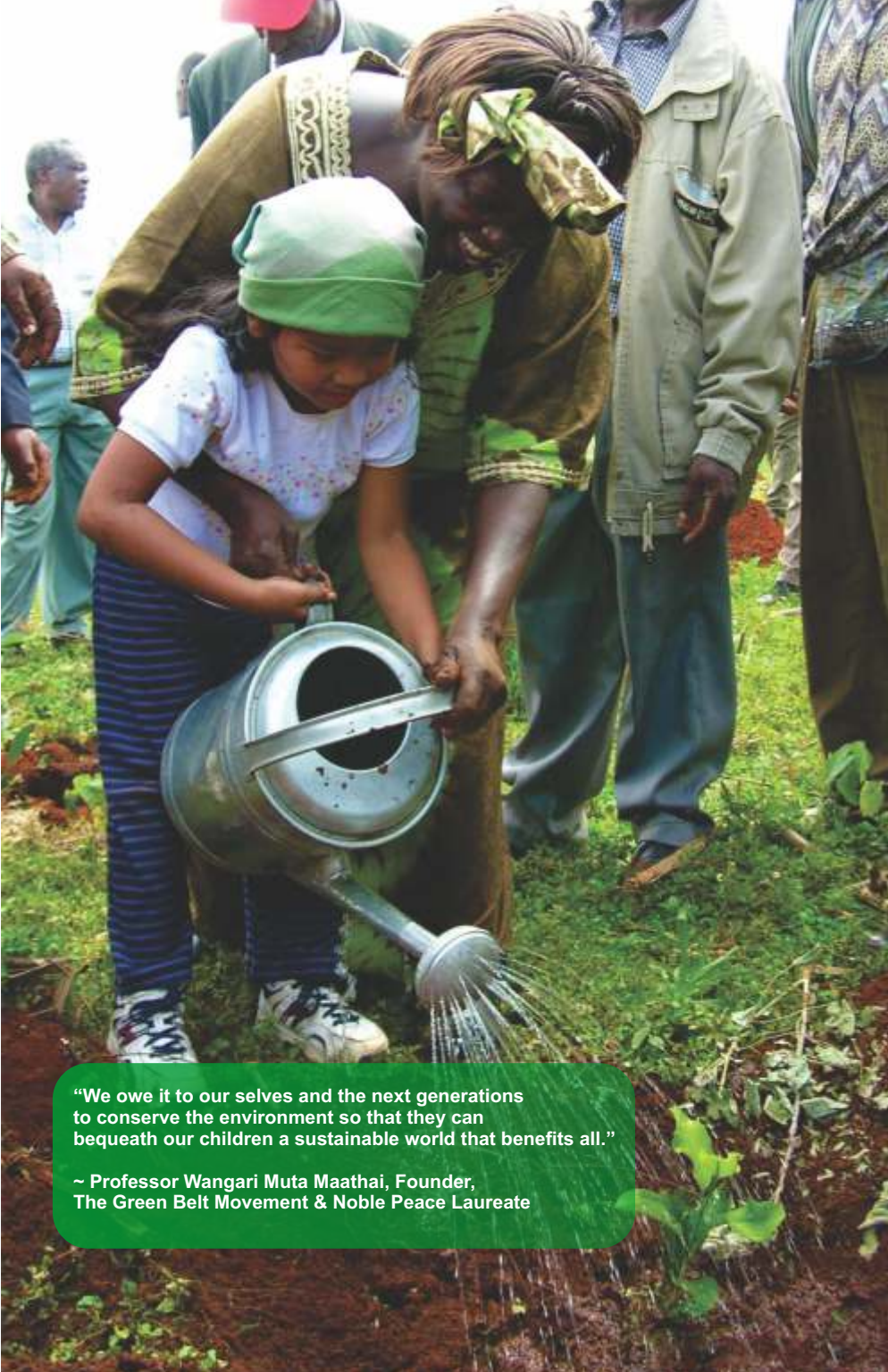
Statistic and Surveys

Policy Engagement and Communications

Conservation Policies
GIS
Communications

Research Capacity Strengthening

Community Mobilisation
Training Workshops
Partnership with Universities



"We owe it to our selves and the next generations to conserve the environment so that they can bequeath our children a sustainable world that benefits all."

~ Professor Wangari Muta Maathai, Founder,
The Green Belt Movement & Noble Peace Laureate

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A Message from the **Chair of the Board of Directors**

Dear Friends,

This was our first full year after the passing of our Founder and Chair, Professor Wangari Muta Maathai and though we felt her loss keenly, the Green Belt Movement Board and staff have been determined to ensure a lasting legacy to her life's work. Naturally we have been finding our footing and our voice and you will continue to hear from us as the work extends and deepens.

In Africa there has never been a greater need to ensure that we conserve our rich but fragile natural resources for the sake of ourselves and future generations. We still have a unique opportunity to leapfrog the destructive development models the world has seen, to chart a path that both uplifts people and replenishes the earth. It is heartening to see that the proposed global agenda to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) after 2015 is emphasizing that they be sustainable development goals focused on "the resource triad of water & sanitation, energy & climate, and agriculture & food".

With incredible foresight and deep understanding of both people and nature, Professor Wangari Maathai's work through the Green Belt Movement has addressed all three areas of the proposed SDGs through innovative community-based approaches. GBM seeks to remain at the forefront of translating the growing knowledge into programmes at grassroots level, with advocacy and push towards greater environmental conservation.

Major achievements during 2012 include the recruitment of three professional senior managers. Our Executive Director, Ms. Pauline Kamau, has a strong grassroots programmatic and gender background. In addition, we have new human resource and finance managers. These appointments have been absolutely critical to strengthening the organization during this time of transition.

As we rollout our watershed-based strategy in Kenya's five water towers, GBM is once again showing the way to preserve essential resources. As you will see in the following report, we have mapped out forest areas that are responsible for recharging both rivers and groundwater serving major population areas, in Kenya, and in the region. We are engaging with public and private partners and, encouragingly, receiving some support towards this end. As a priority, we are vigorously resources because the work is both urgent and important.

We are deeply thankful for the ongoing support of our work. With friends at home and abroad we are able to continue striding forward with this great work! It is so encouraging when you reach out to us, attend our events, and remain interested in our endeavors. Do ahead and read through the report for more on GBM in 2012. We welcome your feedback.

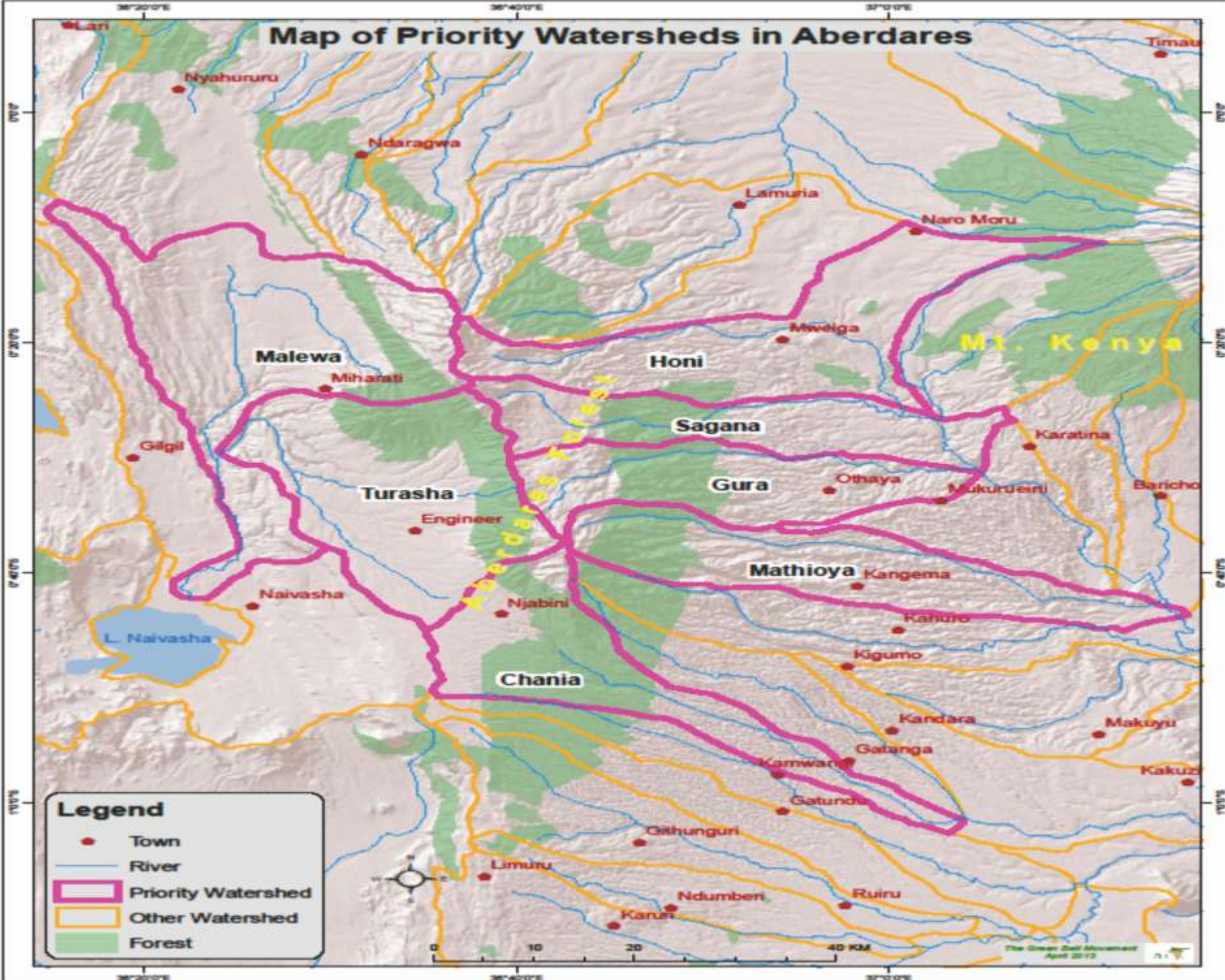
Sincerely,

Njeri Gakonyo
Chair
The Green Belt Movement Board



“Africa has a unique set of circumstances to address and more needs to be done to catalyze innovation, to generate solutions for local problems and to improve the wellbeing of the continent's people.”

Map of Priority Watersheds in Aberdares



Our Story

Founded in 1977 by professor Wangari Muta Maathai, the Green Belt Movement's (GBM) work has focused on conserving the environment by empowering rural African women and their families, and creating sustainable livelihoods. To date, over 51 million trees have been planted and hundreds of thousands of women have been empowered and experience improved family incomes.

Underpinning GBM's has been a fundamental idea that when people understand the linkages between their actions and the environment they are more likely to muster their energies and take action for change.

5 Today, GBM still uses tree planting as an entry point into communities. This simple act enables the work with women and their communities start to address the root causes of the complex problems they face. Through GBM's community empowerment and education approach, GBM takes women and men from their communities through a process of identifying their problems, understanding where they come from, and together exploring solutions. This approach is a powerful way for issues to be identified and linkages understood. It is also during these seminars that communities experience an awakening that they can do something. They listen to each other, form groups, and find ways to work together to address their challenges.

In 2012, GBM focused on development of a new five year strategy focused on its core programmes tree planting, advocacy and climate change, and community empowerment and education (CEE)



" When we look at the climate we see how it has changed. After working with GBM, we now understand the importance of planting trees to restore our climate" ~ GBM Members

The Year in Review

What Did GBM Do in 2012

GBM has aligned its strategy with *Kenya's Vision 2030* which aims to transform Kenya into a middle income economy by 2030. The environment component calls for increasing of Kenya's forest cover to 10% by 2030. This is an ambitious target, however it is one which GBM has long supported in its own targets for the five water towers of Kenya

Five Watersheds Initiatives

Kenya's Water Towers: Tree planting and Livelihoods in the Mau Forest

In the Mau Forest Complex GBM has a number of partners and projects to restore the forest.

We are working in partnership with the Clinton Climate Initiative and Spanish Government through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to restore degraded land in the Enoosupukia Forest Trust Land and the Maasai Mau Forest GBM is working with communities to reforest these areas, and mitigate against climate change through carbon sequestered in trees planted. Carbon credits generated would then help improve community livelihoods.

Both of these projects are seeking registration under Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) scheme. In total they are expected to generate over 200,000 tons of Co2 equivalent (carbon credits). Over one million trees have been planted to date over one thousand hectares of degraded lands rehabilitated.

Under the auspices of the Save the Mau Trust, GBM has been working with Kenyan based corporate partners to rehabilitate of Eburu Forest in the Mau Forest Complex. Our partners in this initiative include Nation Media, Kenya Breweries, Equity Bank and Kenya Wildlife Services. The project is set to continue to 2014, with the possibility of a phase two of the project.

Kenya's Water Towers: Tree planting and Livelihoods in the Aberdare Range

In the Eastern side of the Aberdare Range, through the support of USAID, GBM has been implementing a project with the aim to promote community-based resource management.

The project has positively impacted on the management of resources through a participatory forest management approach. GBM is working with community members, private companies, local institutions, government departments and Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) to ensure the protection and restoration of forests. Thousands of farmers have been trained in natural resource management and conservation of biodiversity, biophysical and socio-economic data will help us to measure the impact of the project. As pressure on the Aberdare increases, management plans for critical watersheds should help reduce the potential for conflict over the control of natural resources in critical watersheds. Restoration remains a key concern wherever we work, and 600,000 trees were planted in the Aberdares with USAID support during 2012. To further reduce pressure on these forests alternative business plans such as bee keeping have been developed.



GBM is working to organize communities around the Enoosupukia Forest Trust Land and Maasai Mau Forest to stimulate reforestation of degraded lands.



“ To the young people I say, you are a gift to
your communities and indeed the world.
You are our hope and our future.”

~ Wangari Maathai

Five Watersheds Initiatives

Kenya's Water Towers: Tree planting and Livelihoods in the Mount Kenya

We have planted about 1 million with Mainchi and Size of Wales. At the same time GBM received a volunteer, who is specialist in forest fires from Japan who will be with GB, for one year

Kenya's Water Towers: Tree planting and Livelihoods in the Kirisia Forest -Samburu

In 2011 GBM stated a new three year project with communities around Kirisia Forest in Samburu. The aim of this project is to restore degraded farm land and forests through creating sustainable livelihoods for community members with support from Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, the Yves Rocher Foundation and Schooner Foundation.

As a part of the project GBM initiated weekly radio broadcasts. Listeners can call in to ask questions related to ownership of forests, forest facts and clarity on roles and responsibilities of "The Community Forest Associations" which are legally recognized entities for forest management.



GBM Tree planting event in Sagana watershed by students, community members and Provincial administration contributing to the 467,22 trees planted in the watershed during the year y 115 tree nursery groups

This is a powerful education tool considering levels of literacy and lack of access to the main grid or television. most people rely on their battery powered radios for news and information. As a result over 150 Manyatta owners (homesteads) approach GBM Tree Nursery Groups for three seedlings to plant around their homesteads, as well as seek more information on how to harvest water at household level.

Strengthening our Policy Outreach

The GBM has strengthened its policy engagement and communications function by developing a strategy for issue-based engagement with various constituencies. Each program identified two key issues on which policy outreach efforts would be focused. GBM continues to participate in various policy-making forums including working groups through PEC Strategy (Policy Engagement and Communications).

Blogging

Social Media

The Working Group Model

PEC Strategy

Website Policy-makers

Online Resource Center

Media Influence

Decision-makers

8

Formed New Strategic Partnerships

In 2012, the Green Belt Movement developed new partnerships with institutions and funders. These new partnerships brought in resources to consolidate the organizations work in its environmental conservation and capacity strengthening initiatives with the communities that GBM work with.

Tree Planting with Institutions

The vision of GBM is to create a value driven society of people who consciously work for continued improvement of their livelihoods. The main objective of the movement is to improve livelihood of societies and alleviate poverty while focusing on the conservation of the environment and especially biodiversity of plants and animals threatened with extinction.

The Kenya Armed Forces have directly and actively been involved in national afforestation programme both within and outside their area of jurisdiction and hence joined the Green Belt Movement in an established collaboration partnership.

Project Implementation

The first intervention for GBM involved a team of civil servants into transformed environmentalist with broad environmental matters that are affecting the country. We focused on empowering the team with capacity to be actively involved in protecting our environment at local and national level. The seminar for the Armed Officers were held in barracks country wide and over 450 officers were recruited to take over the tree planting tasks within the barracks.

The outcome from the seminar is outlined

- Classification of Local, National and Global environmental problems according to causes
- Deeper analysis of environmental problems and the existing policy and institutional framework with the constitutional context (roles of institutions such as the National Environmental Management Authority, Policies and Legislation such as Forest Act)
- Insight towards Global Warming and Climate Change



The Kenya Defense force team and the Green Belt Movement planting trees with the community in gazetted forest land



Bee Keeping in Samburu West Constituency



Beekeeping can be used to improve the quality of life of rural communities by conserving local biodiversity and support livelihoods in Kirisia Forest in Ewaso Nyiro Conservancy.

Restoring the Environment and Protecting Water Resources

To protect the restored environment, beekeeping was initiated as an ecological friendly source of livelihood. Sample Kenya top bee hives were issued to 92 group members to start implement the developed bee keeping business plan. the tree nursery groups aim to increase the hives to 1,275 for income, increased land productivity and protection of biodiversity.

Tree planting projects frequently meet resistance from local people because land that could be grazed or farmed is converted to forest. Limited resource farmers often see this as their loss, sometimes been sabotaged as a result. One solution is to provide new

economic incentives for enabling restoration of forests and other natural vegetation. Placement of beehives along riverbanks is one of those incentives.

The land along streams frequently floods and is, therefore, less suitable for permanent structures and many activities. Hives placed in stream side trees are not inundated and provide good income from the flood plain. This creates an alternative from dry-season farming of this area that destroy the stream buffer zone and results in soil erosion, water pollution and excessive water abstraction. It is generally accepted that poor land use practices in the watershed, unregulated and excessive water abstraction for domestic and horticultural use, weak policy enforcement and population pressure on natural resources have resulted in degradation services and economic losses at the national level.

Keeping the riparian zone in natural vegetation and trees provides a biodiverse area where some plants are flowering year- round to provide a continuous supply of nectar and pollen for bees. These zones are well-known for the ecological service of filtering polluted runoff before it enters streams. Stream side vegetation taps sediments, excess nutrients and pathogens, provides important habitat for wildlife, and helps maintain both water quality and quantity. Bees do their part in pollinating plants of this area and serving as “watchdogs” in protecting it from potentially destructive livestock or people!

“Honey is very beneficial for us mothers of Samburu. We use honey as medicine, food, during weaning the infants and preservative at household level. Honey is also used during circumcision to be given to the Morans (young warriors) after the cut. We are very grateful for The Green Belt Movement for bringing this kind of development to us at the grass-roots level. We have never received this kind of development in our constituency. Thank you very much!
~ Samburu Women Beneficiary,
Angata Nanyukie Location

”



“ I have seen rivers that were brown with silt
become clean-flowing again...The job is hardly over,
but it no longer seems impossible.”
~ From the article “Planting the future:’ *The Guardian*, 16 February 2007

Programmes: Ecosystem and Biodiversity

The current threats to the watersheds have been forest fires, illegal logging of indigenous tree species, illegal grazing, illegal charcoal production, illegal cultivation of crops and settlement. These have adversely affected the ecosystem hydrological functions as well as local biodiversity. To reverse this trend, GBM in line with its new five year strategy has embarked on a watershed based approach to restore degraded watersheds. Different partnerships within the year have brought together the local community and different stakeholders. Activities were initiated to restore indigenous forest, enhance and protect local biodiversity, influence policy for sustainable forest management among others. Thus, through these initiatives there has been an increased awareness on the linkage between destruction of forests, climate change, agricultural productivity and socio-economic problems. Also trees that they grow on the farms serve as a source of fuel, timber, food, fodder and an important biodiversity that includes pollinators. The country in general benefits from services such as clean drinking water and electricity. Globally, trees sequester carbon and thus mitigate against the adverse effects of global warming.



Mathioya watershed: Mathioya river leaving Wanjerere forest

RESULTS : BY THE NUMBERS

A total of **1,971,378** trees were planted in 2012

6,500 trees planting sites in critical watersheds across Kenya

more than 53 million trees planted to date

4,034 GBM supported community tree nursery groups

476 Green Volunteers (GBM grassroots volunteers) who work directly with local communities

70% Average survival rate

Advocacy and Peace Building

During 2012 GBM continued with its peace and reconciliation initiatives district of Nakuru County through a partnership with the Green Gross International, Sweden.

The sustainable communities, peace and reconciliation project was aimed at enhancing community and institutional capacity to mitigate conflict in Molo and Kuresoi by developing communities. The project worked with District Peace committees, the provincial Commissioner, Peace Building committees, Women groups, Youth Groups, School Children and teachers.

The project organised the 1st Children's Oeace Festival 2012, that mobilized 1189 Children, Teachers, Education Officers and Security stakeholders to gather at the Wangari Maathai Peace Park in Molo town. The Children presented a common message " *We Want Peace*" committed through songs, traditional dance, poetry and drama. The leaders rose to the challenge and committed to strengthening peace in the region so as secure the children.

GBM initiated the Peace Tent campaign dubbed " *I will Actively Promote Peace*" seeking to mobilize communities to sign peace pledges. National leaders were also sort to commit to promote peace at national level. Key highlight was getting pledges from eminent personalities including, the Prime Minister, Hon. Raila Odinga, The Vice President Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka, The Police Spokes man Eriv Kirathue and Supreme Court Judge Hon. Lady Justice Njoki Ndungu.



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The “Peace Tent League” was organised in Molo. The League brought together 10 teams from Molo comprising two women football clubs and 8 men football clubs. The matches were played in five different villages bringing together youth from villages that were involved in 2007/08 PEV. The men’s Semifinals held between Kamungei Football Club Vs. Milimani FC and finals held between Sugutiet FC Vs. Kianjoya FC were held on 30th Sept 2012 that literally saw hundreds of villages of all ages gather together to watch the tournaments. Young children were the first to arrive and engaged in children’s games as the players arrived and warmed up. Meanwhile, talented children commentators were on the microphones warming up the crowd for the day. Peace Messages such as “Kianjoya and Segutiet Youth For Peace” Children Playing together in Peace”, “Together we can build Peace” “We are better together” were aired in the commentaries.

The winning teams went home with a trophy, a cash prize and a ball, while the all other participating football teams went home with a football for a consolation prize. The host Kamungei Primary School and the young children team each received a ball too. The message to the communities was to build structures and support events and activities that contributed to bringing people together for a common good. The message from the communities was to support the young talents and support such like activities to foster oneness that would build community resolve to peacefully coexist.

The project also mobilised five popular radio stations in the run up to elections to sensitize communities on and provided toll free front desk, hotline SMS and help desk services urging the public to send in any early warning information that may lead to violent conflicts within the region. Although the project ended during the year, some activities split over to 2013, since election date was moved from December 2012 to March 4 2013.

We continued to address issues of gender and we have been in close contact with Nobel Women’s Initiatives, especially in advocacy work on “Stop Rape Campaign”. GBM participated in addressing African Union Presidents during the AU session in March 2013.

GBM continues to campaign against land grabbing and has worked with communities in Nairobi and elsewhere to safeguard land.



The “Peace Tent League “ organised in Molo brought together 10 teams comprising two women football clubs and 8 men football clubs.

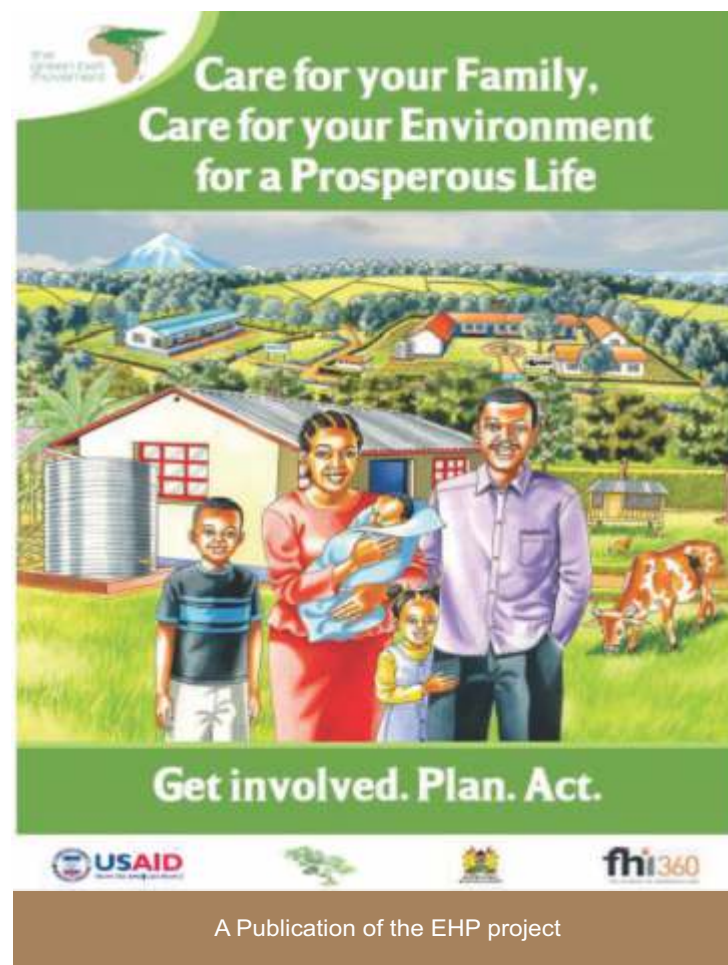
The City Market land grabbing case is one that GBM has been working and following with the traders and it is yet to be determined. Three GBM carbon projects have been registered with United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). At the same time, one VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) project has gone through validation. A second VSC project is waiting validation but the project Design Document has been completed. Additionally, one staff attended the COP meeting in Doha, basically to learn and share GBM’s work.

Integrating Population and Health Message into Environmental Interventions

The Green Belt Movement recently completed a three year Population Health and Environment pilot project funded by USAID in partnership with FHI360, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, Local Administration, NCPD, APHIA plus Kamili in Nithi, Nyeri, Tetu and Othaya constituencies.

The project enhance understanding of relation between environment health and population and the benefits of EHP linkages/integration. Through a participatory process integrated EHP actions were identified that addressed the threats to the environment and to people's health. The project supported 45 Rural Green Volunteers and Community Health Workers as intervention agents to disseminate appropriate knowledge in family and reproductive health for people to be able to make informed choices. This process promoted change in community attitude towards family health and linking ot with environmental conservation and instilled values and ethics that safeguard human welfare.

The project engaged 60 health centre's and reached out to 5000 community members through GV led outreaches. 13200 trees were planted in schools, health centers and local administration office grounds.



Recognitions for 2012

GBM recognise some of the Tree Nursery groups that we work with at the grassroots level by coming together, taking action towards environmental conservation.

Tia Wira Women Group From Kigumo

This is an active group willing to work with the organization.

Since they started their tree planting work:

- They have 5,000 seedlings
- They work as a team in all their activities
- They all participate in environmental conservation
- they have planted trees in their farms
- They initiated a merry-go-round sacco

Isabella Wanjiku From Gatundu South

She is a member of Bamako Self Help Group in Kiamworia Network. Her group was started in 2007 and they have been able to plant trees on public lands, their own farms and gazetted forests.

She has been able to mobilise her group members who produce over 25,00 quality seedlings annually. Her group has been compensated on different occasions and has started a poultry keeping project where she is the treasurer, they sell eggs and chicken.



Anne Wanjiku from Kahuro Women's Group. Her group undertakes IGAs like tree planting, cake baking and ecotourism. She notes the benefits this has brought to her family as these extra resources help prevent conflict in the family and thus strengthen family bonds

Donors and Partners

GBM acknowledges the following institutions for their generous support in 2012.

DONORS

\$ 1,000+

Aid for Africa
Ben Lin
Diane Englander
Garrison Dyer
Hans Frei
Jeanette Jefferis
Linda Kim
Nina Dougar
PRBB Foundation
Rebecca Stewart
Sandra Crowder
Shamila Dissanaïke
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Resource Renewal Institute
Segal Family Foundation, Inc.
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Barry Rosenberg
Don Purcel
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Keith Golden
Mia MacDonald & Martin Rowe
Pact Apparel
Rooted In Hope
RSF Innovations in Social Finance
Susan Davis
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\$ 10,000+

Auerbach Family Foundation
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Citi Bank
Kenya Wildlife Service
Posta Kenya
Save the Mau Trust Fund
Wangari Maathai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies

General Electric
Kenya Forest Service
Standard Chartered Bank
United Nations Environment Programmes

Kenya Defense Forces
Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF)



Financial Report

Statement Income and Expenditure for the Year Ended 31 December 2012

| | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Total |
| | Ksh | Ksh |
| INCOME | | |
| Grant received | 99,695,483.00 | 249,486,217.00 |
| Interest income | 3,150,634.00 | 1,607,467.00 |
| Miscellaneous income | 6,476,221.00 | 3,023,787.00 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 109,322,340.00 | 254,117,471.00 |
| EXPENDITURE | | |
| Environmental Rehabilitation | 115,056,570.00 | 113,628,224.00 |
| Advocacy and Networking | 1,711,810.00 | 12,322,216.00 |
| Project equipment | 4,377,192.00 | 3,919,162.00 |
| Professional services | 18,345,525.00 | 31,927,686.00 |
| Langata Expenses | 362,705.00 | - |
| Project overheads | 1,956,939.00 | 3,580,050.00 |
| Printing and stationery | 274,751.00 | 747,535.00 |
| Personal cost | 39,537,163.00 | 36,720,191.00 |
| Other overheads - Administrative costs | 34,814,331.00 | 28,005,313.00 |
| Repair and maintenance | 1,954,720.00 | 1,954,720.00 |
| Telecommunication | 754,660.00 | 1,123,166.00 |
| Local travel | 799,608.00 | 280,406.00 |
| Insurance | 372,307.00 | 372,207.00 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 220,318,281.00 | 234,580,876.00 |
| Surplus/deficit for the year transferred | (110,995,941.00) | 19,536,595.00 |

| | 2012 | 2011 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Ksh | Ksh |
| ASSETS | | |
| Non Current Assets | | |
| Property and Equipment | 53,317,800 | 53,317,800 |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash Balance | 67,574,818 | 88,117,243 |
| Receivables | 24,886,759 | 50,146,655 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | 145,779,377 | 191,999,796 |
| RESERVES AND LIABILITIES | | |
| Reserves | | |
| General Reserves | 26,704,444 | 134,722,125 |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Payables | 119,074,444 | 57,227,671 |
| TOTAL FUND BALANCE AND LIABILITIES | 145,779,377 | 191,999,796 |

GBM Board and Staff

GBM is most grateful for the leadership, guidance and oversight that board members bring to the organisation.

GBM Kenya Board

Njeri Gakonyo, Chair
Verstine Beaman Mbaya - Treasurer
Lilian Wanjiru Njehu - Assistant Treasurer
Rahab Wanjiru Mwatha - Secretary
Miriam Wanjiru Chege
Marion Kamau
Wanjiru Karanja
Cyrus Kimamo
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Christine Okoko - Finance & Administration Manager
Juliet Otieno - Human Resource Manager
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Francesca de Gasparis - Director, GBMI - Europe

“

The Green Belt Movement proudly acknowledges our remarkable staff and volunteers in Kenya and Internationally who give generously of their time and talent so that we continue to honour Professor Wangari Muta Maathai's legacy through our globally recognised projects.

”



Get Involved!

Volunteer



info@greenbeltmovement.org

Donate



www.greenbeltmovement.org/donate

Join The Conversation



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Credits

Editorial Team: Njogu Kahare | Judy Kimamo | Mercy Karunditu | Edwin Ngunjiri
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Photography @GBM staff

Copies and further information are available at www.greenbeltmovement.org



The Green Belt Movement (GBM) is a grassroots non-governmental organisation that has worked in environmental conservation and community empowerment in Kenya for over 30 years.

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