

Concept Note

A Rocha Dakatcha Nature Reserve

Creating a safe haven for five Red Listed species
in the Dakatcha Key Biodiversity Area, Kenya



Organisation - A Rocha Kenya



A ROCHA KENYA, Kenyan Registered NGO



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A well-established local organisation

A Rocha Kenya (ARK) is a well-established Christian environmental NGO registered in Kenya and **committed to practical biodiversity conservation** through scientific research, environmental education and sustainable community-based conservation programmes.

Since 1999, we have been working closely with local authorities, communities and conservation organisations to **restore threatened habitats and protect endangered species** within two landscapes: Arabuko-Sokoke Forest (ASF) and Dakatcha Woodlands (DW); and two coastal seascapes: Mida Creek and the Watamu Marine National Park.



A proven track-record in project management

Our technical, managerial and financial experience in initiating and managing projects is demonstrated through our projects including:

- Implementing the [Arabuko-Sokoke Schools and Eco-Tourism Scheme](#) (ASSETS), which uses eco-tourism funds to provide eco-bursaries to children living around the forest. Over 660 students have been funded through secondary school and their families engaged in practical conservation activities.
- Setting up long-term bird monitoring schemes: locally by running regular waterbird counts and bird ringing studies; nationally by being the lead partner in implementing the citizen science [Kenya Bird Map](#) in 2013; and internationally by scaling up the atlas to the African Bird Atlas Project.
- Publishing digitized datasets for Arabuko-Sokoke Forest (ASF) biodiversity on the [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](#) to inform management decision-making, using funding from the European Union Biodiversity Information for Development programme. ARK is just one of four GBIF publishers in Kenya.
- Contributing to the governance of the Watamu Marine National Park through the Global Challenges Research Fund project "Community Capabilities and Marine Protected Area Governance" in collaboration with the University of St Andrews, UK.



A solid field understanding of the Dakatcha Woodlands (DW)

ARK has been working in the Dakatcha Woodlands (DW) for 20 years. Our **scientific monitoring** has confirmed the **importance of this woodland for endangered and endemic species** such as Sokoke Scops Owl (*Otus irenae*), Clarke's Weaver¹ (*Ploceus golandi*) and Golden-rumped Elephant-shrew (*Rhynchocyon chrysopygus*). We started land acquisition in 2014 in response to the rapid habitat loss observed, and have already acquired 1 517 acres of woodland of a planned 10 500 acres reserve, the A Rocha Dakatcha Nature Reserve (ARDNR). We are working with local churches, farmers and schools in this area around the reserve to engage them in habitat protection and restoration, and provide sustainable income-generating activities.

Our track record of successful land purchase in the area, solid knowledge of the natural environment, and trusted relationships with communities puts us in a vantage position to establish the necessary protected area.



A broad network of expertise

ARK is part of the international A Rocha network, which is a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The ARDNR is part of in A Rocha's [African Tropical Forest Programme](#), through which four African A Rocha organisations share resources, networks and expertise on forest and protected area management, with close support from A Rocha International.

Project area - ARDNR

Project area & wider landscape

Wider landscape

Dakatcha Woodland (DW) is located about 150 km north of Mombasa and 25-50 km inland from the coast. It covers an area of **465 070 acres**, of which 32% is forest, 17% is woodland, and 50% has been converted to farming or open grazing land². DW lies within the **Northern Zanzibar-Inhambane Coastal Forest Mosaic ecoregion and East African Coastal Forest Hotspot**, characterized by a complex mix of moist and drier forest with coastal thicket, savanna woodlands and swamps³. DW itself is a diverse mosaic of different forest types, savannah and seasonal wetlands.

Of the remaining 617 765 acres of coastal forest in this ecoregion, ASF protects 91 430 acres and Shimba Hills protects 47 445 acres, though the latter lacks most of the key threatened species. DW is therefore of **critical importance to the conservation of a number of coastal endemic species** but it is largely unprotected having only two small private reserves: ARK's 1 517 acres, and Nature Kenya's (NK) 1000 acres reserve for the Clarke's Weaver breeding habitat; and eight Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) covering 19 770 acres, though with very limited protection.

Project area: ARDNR

ARK has focussed on an area of DW that contains the only significant remaining areas of *Cynometra webberi* forest remaining, which is the preferred habitat of the Endangered Sokoke Scops Owl. In addition, stands of *Brachystegia spiciformis* and small seasonal rivers and wetlands form the correct breeding habitat for Clarke's Weaver (EN). The area also includes forest dominated by *Diospyros cornii* and *Newtonia hildebrandtii* on gently undulating land, interspersed with grassland and meadows, and abandoned farms. Some areas have already been heavily impacted by charcoal burning.

A detailed map of the Dakatcha KBA can be found in Annex 1.



A Rocha Dakatcha Nature Reserve

📍 -2.928, 39.809

Biodiversity value

East African Coastal Forests have some of the **highest densities of endemic species in the world**⁴. DW meets **Important Bird Area (IBA)** and **Key Biodiversity Area (KBA)** criteria and is part of the Coastal Forests Global Hotspot. ARK surveys in the existing ARDNR have recorded:



Mammals

15 species of mammals, including the globally Endangered and endemic **Gold-en-rumped Elephant-shrew**, whose existence north of Sabaki River was confirmed only recently by our camera trapping work.



Birds

the globally Endangered **Sokoke Scops Owl** (found only in DW, ASF and the East Usambaras) and **Sokoke Pipit *Anthus sokokensis***, both endemic to coastal forest; and the Near-Threatened **Southern-Banded Snake Eagle *Circaetus fasciolatus***.



Insects

several butterfly species which are represented by only two or three specimens in the National Museum of Kenya collection of over 30 million specimens, and a specimen in the *Embiopteron* family (Insecta), which was the first for Kenya.



Flora

two globally Vulnerable tree species: ***Warbugia stuhlmannii*** and ***Cynometra webberi***

Main threats

The fragmented Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa are **among the ten most threatened forest hotspots in the world**⁵, and the Dakatcha IBA is listed as an **IBA in Danger**, with a **very high threat score** and a **low action score**⁶. At a regional level, the **pressure on land is expected to intensify** as population increases, small holders and industrial agricultural expand, and coastal urban developments multiply.

The growing local population depends on the forest resources for their energy (wood), construction needs (wood), food (mammals) and livelihoods (sale of charcoal, timber, meat). As a result, **deforestation and poaching of wildlife, including the Golden-rumped Elephant-shrew, are rife**. *Brachylaena huillensis* trees have almost disappeared due to selective harvesting for the wood carving industry, and the timber from large hardwood trees (e.g. *Newtonia hildebrandtii*) has been sold in coastal towns.

Agriculture is the main economic activity for local communities, making land their most valuable asset. Pineapples have become an important source of income for local farmers because they grow particularly well on the red soils. Local regulations give little consideration to the immense pressure placed on the forest, and poor farming methods (slash and burn) leave the soil exposed for erosion.

The pressure on the land was compounded by the prospective arrival to Dakatcha of a large pineapple processing company in 2010, leading affluent buyers to buy land to carry out large-scale farming. The company has postponed its investment but their intention remains intact.

At site level, **agricultural expansion**, unregulated logging, charcoal burning and the expansion of commercial pineapple plantations are rapidly destroying and degrading what is left of the unique forest habitat around ARDNR.



Why land purchase?

The competition to acquire land in DW is intensifying: **commercial interest is high**, both from large companies and charcoal burners. If we do not acquire land soon this internationally important forest will disappear in the coming years.

Our approach is defined by 20 years of experience in this landscape and comes as a realistic response to the threats faced. As the forest is increasingly fragmented, there is an **urgent need to secure a core reserve** in the landscape that is under unambiguous conservation management.

While we saw clear benefits with NK's Conservation Community Areas; we also recognised the difficulties of this approach in maintaining 'conservation agreements' amongst a multi-stakeholder group. Local land ownership is complex with many family members involved so it has proven difficult to secure a positive conservation consensus.

It may be possible that the government will pursue formal gazettement of the forest in the future, but we know this strategy to have failed adjacent to ASF in the recent past.

There is simply **too much urgency for us to wait**. We therefore concluded that it was most effective to buy land and create our own conservation area while working alongside our neighbours on sustainable development and education activities. This approach is working: our current existing reserve is well-respected and intact. The standing forest offers a sharp contrast to the surrounding areas. In 2019, NK followed our lead and started to acquire land in DW too.

Size of area to acquire

With the rapid rate of forest destruction, we urgently need to acquire an additional area of **6 800 acres** in order to maintain viable populations of Sokoke Scops Owl and Golden-rumped Elephant-shrew. We are therefore focussing on securing land parcels that our field surveys have confirmed hold populations of at least one of the **three Endangered species**: Sokoke Scops Owl, Golden-rumped Elephant-shrew and Sokoke Pipit. Our strategy is to **connect all the land parcels we currently own to create a single continuous reserve**, facilitating both connectivity for dispersal and reserve management.

Current owners

The land is community-owned, with ownership identified with families or individual farmers. Several **families have already been approached by ARK and are willing to sell land parcels**. Others will be approached as we secure funding to acquire more land. When compensated appropriately, most farmers are willing to sell some of their land. We always ensure they retain sufficient land to sustain their subsistence farming.

KES 35 000

/acre

\$350

Land price

One acre of land can currently be bought for KES 30 000 (\$300), but the price is constantly rising. In the last few months alone, **the price of land has more than doubled as the pressure on the forest multiplies exponentially**. ARK has calculated that an additional KES 5 000/acre (\$50) are needed to cover all the costs incurred with purchase, such as mileage for visits, land negotiations and lawyer fees.

To date, ARK has acquired land following local customary purchase procedures. This involves the Public Administration Office, Chief, Sub-chief, and village Elders together with the land owner, their relatives, and the owners of the neighbouring land to reach full agreement on the position of boundary lines. The government has started to adjudicate the land in the area and ARK will soon be issued with a letter of allotment. Once this happens ARK can acquire a title deed for the land.

Restoration activities

We are drafting a **Land Management Plan** for activities in the reserve and to restore degraded habitats. This will include an assessment of habitat damage and natural regeneration, as well as the creation of permanent plots to measure habitat change and monitor biodiversity. We plan to **restore destroyed areas** through managed natural regeneration and the removal of invasive species. Through all these activities, we will **actively involve local communities** in the protection of the forest.

ARK is already helping to preserve this landscape through **scientific research and environmental education** in local schools and churches, and by engaging community members in sustainable farming practices. We will also implement **sustainable income-generating activities**, encouraging local communities to do butterfly farming, bee-keeping and tree planting in the reserve.

Partners

STAKEHOLDERS

Local communities. Farmers, Churches, Charcoal producers, Wood carvers, Private sector, the Dakatcha Woodland Conservation Group

Authorities. Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kilifi County

NGOs. Action Aid, Anglican Development Services, Ministry of Education, Nature Kenya, World Vision

Bob Scott Foundation
A.G. Leventis Foundation
Eden Wildlife Trust
Individual donors
Lordship Africa

OTHER DONORS

Sustainable Development Goals

The purchase of land and restoration activities in Dakatcha contribute to 10 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals:



References

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Credits



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2. Nature Kenya, Participatory Management Plan for Dakatcha Woodland 2015-2019
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5. African Conservation (2011) Conservation International Highlights Forest Ecosystems on the Edge of Collapse Retrieved from <https://african-conservation.org/conservation-international-highlights-forest-ecosystems-on-the-edge-of-collapse-5/> on 26/04/2020
6. BirdLife International (2020) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Dakatcha Woodland. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 26/04/2020.

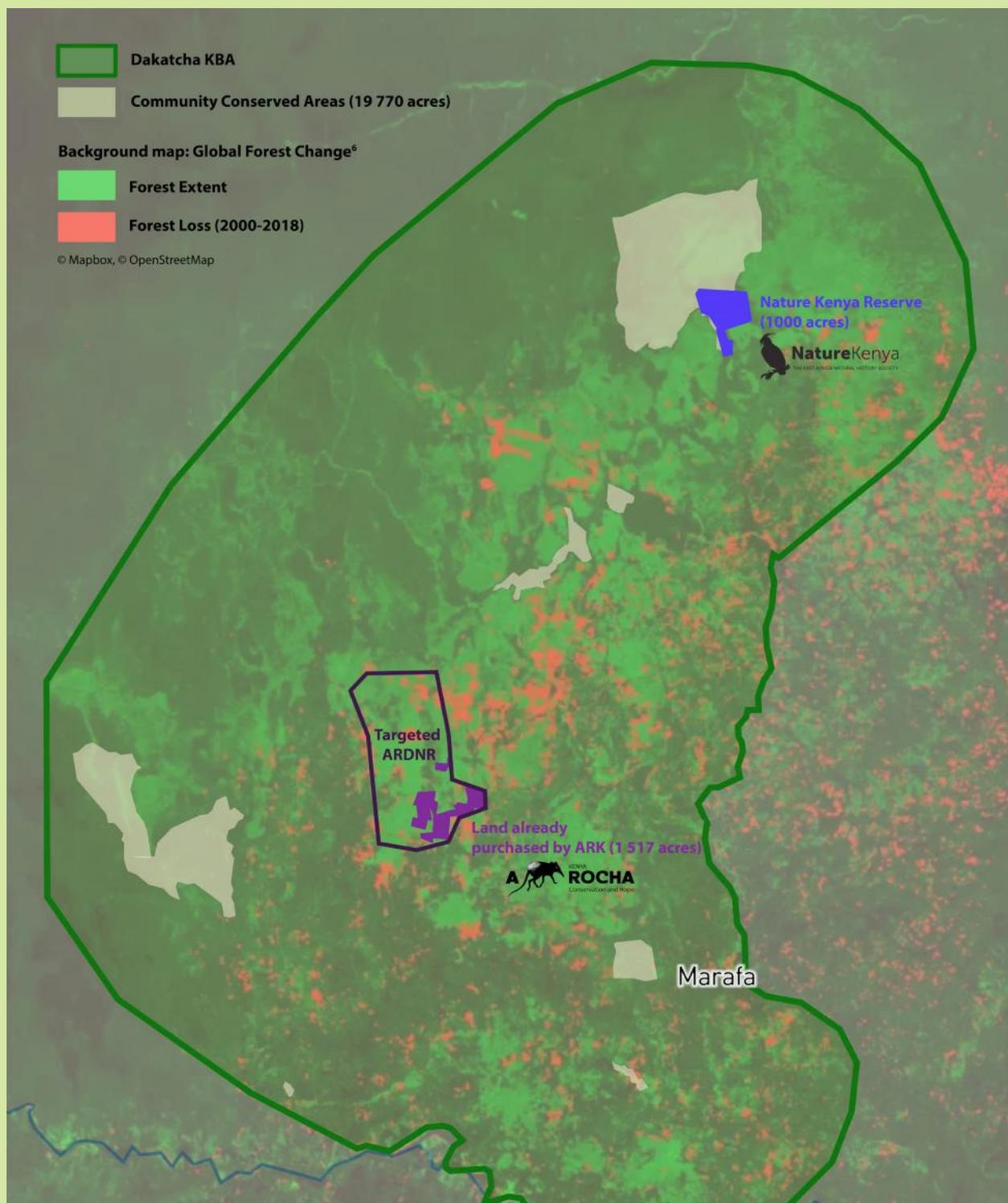


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1. Sarah Young, A Rocha International, ARDNR
 2. A Rocha Kenya, Illegal Logging in ARDNR
 3. Mustafa Adamjee, Sokoke Scops Owl
 4. A Rocha Kenya, Biodiversity Survey in ARDNR
 5. Lars Petersson, Golden-rumped Elephant-shrew
 6. Raphaël Nussbaumer, Citrus Swallowtail
 7. A Rocha Kenya, *Brachystegia spiciformis*
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Annex 1:

Map of the project area



Dakatcha IBA / KBA

BirdLife International (2020) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Dakatcha Woodland. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 26/04/2020. (Updated boundaries)



Global Forest Change

Hansen et al. (2013) High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change, Nature, Vol 324

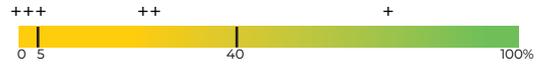
Annex 2:

Biodiversity Lists for A Rocha Dakatcha Nature Reserve



LIST OF BIRD SPECIES

Occurrence is based on 177 full protocols submitted on [Kenya Bird Map](#)



001	Helmeted Guineafowl <i>Numida meleagris</i>	++	020	Black Cuckoo <i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	+
002	Crested Guineafowl <i>Guttera edouardi</i>	+	021	African Cuckoo <i>Cuculus gularis</i>	+
003	Coqui Francolin <i>Peliperdix coqui</i>	++	022	Common Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	+
004	Crested Francolin <i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	+++	023	Red-eyed Dove <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	+++
005	White-faced Duck <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	+	024	Ring-necked Dove <i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	+++
006	Knob-billed Duck <i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	+	025	Emerald-spotted Wood-dove <i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	+++
007	European Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	+	026	Tambourine Dove <i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	++
008	Fiery-necked Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	++	027	Namaqua Dove <i>Oena capensis</i>	+
009	Mottled Spinetail <i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>	+	028	African Green-pigeon <i>Treron calvus</i>	++
010	African Palm-swift <i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	++	029	Black Crake <i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	+
011	Little Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	++	030	Allen's Gallinule <i>Porphyrio alleni</i>	+
012	Fischer's Turaco <i>Tauraco fischeri</i>	++	031	Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	+
013	White-browed Coucal <i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	+++	032	Red-knobbed Coot <i>Fulica cristata</i>	+
014	Green Malkoha <i>Ceuthmochoares australis</i>	++	033	Black-headed Lapwing <i>Vanellus tectus</i>	+
015	Levaillant's Cuckoo <i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	+	034	Senegal Lapwing <i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	++
016	Jacobin Cuckoo <i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	++	035	African Jacana <i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	++
017	Thick-billed Cuckoo <i>Pachycoccyx audeberti</i>	+	036	Green Sandpiper <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	+
018	Diderick Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	+	037	Common Greenshank <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	+
019	Klaas's Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	++	038	Madagascar Pratincole <i>Glareola ocularis</i>	+



039	Yellow-billed Stork <i>Mycteria ibis</i>		+	063	Black Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>		+
040	African Openbill <i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>		+	064	Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i>		+
041	Woolly-necked Stork <i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	<VU>	+	065	Yellow-billed Kite <i>Milvus aegyptius</i>		+
042	Saddle-billed Stork <i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>		+	066	Sokoke Scops-owl <i>Otus ireneae</i>	<EN>	++
043	Reed Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>		+	067	African Wood-owl <i>Strix woodfordii</i>		++
044	Hadedda Ibis <i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>		++	068	Pearl-spotted Owlet <i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>		+
045	Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		+	069	African Barred Owlet <i>Glaucidium capense</i>		++
046	African Spoonbill <i>Platalea alba</i>		+	070	Speckled Mousebird <i>Colius striatus</i>		++
047	Black-headed Heron <i>Ardea melanocephala</i>		+	071	Blue-naped Mousebird <i>Urocolius macrourus</i>		+
048	Great Egret <i>Egretta alba</i>		+	072	Narina Trogon <i>Apaloderma narina</i>		++
049	Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		++	073	Eurasian Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>		++
050	African Harrier-Hawk <i>Polyboroides typus</i>		+	074	African Hoopoe <i>Upupa africana</i>		+
051	European Honey-buzzard <i>Pernis apivorus</i>		+	075	Green Wood-hoopoe <i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>		+++
052	African Cuckoo Hawk <i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>		+	076	Common Scimitarbill <i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>		+++
053	Black-chested Snake-eagle <i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>		+	077	Von der Decken's Hornbill <i>Tockus deckeni</i>		++
054	Brown Snake-eagle <i>Circaetus cinereus</i>		+	078	Crowned Hornbill <i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>		+++
055	Southern Banded Snake-eagle <i>Circaetus fasciolatus</i>	<NT>	++	079	African Grey Hornbill <i>Tockus nasutus</i>		++
056	Bateleur Bateleur <i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	<NT>	+	080	Trumpeter Hornbill <i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>		++
057	Martial Eagle <i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	<VU>	+	081	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill <i>Bycanistes brevis</i>		+
058	Wahlberg's Eagle <i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>		+	082	Lilac-breasted Roller <i>Coracias caudatus</i>		+++
059	Lizard Buzzard <i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>		+++	083	European Roller <i>Coracias garrulus</i>		++
060	Eastern Chanting-goshawk <i>Melierax poliopterus</i>		+	084	Broad-billed Roller <i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>		++
061	African Goshawk <i>Accipiter tachiro</i>		++	085	Grey-headed Kingfisher <i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>		++
062	Little Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter minullus</i>		++	086	Striped Kingfisher <i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>		+++

087	Malachite Kingfisher <i>Alcedo cristata</i>	+	111	Black-crowned Tchagra <i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	+++
088	Little Bee-eater <i>Merops pusillus</i>	++	112	Black-backed Puffback <i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	++
089	White-fronted Bee-eater <i>Merops bullockoides</i>	+	113	Slate-colored Boubou <i>Laniarius funebris</i>	++
090	White-throated Bee-eater <i>Merops albicollis</i>	++	114	East Coast Boubou <i>Laniarius sublacteus</i>	+
091	Madagascar Bee-eater <i>Merops superciliosus</i>	++	115	White-crested Helmet-shrike <i>Prionops plumatus</i>	+
092	European Bee-eater <i>Merops apiaster</i>	+	116	Retz's Helmet-shrike <i>Prionops retzii</i>	+++
093	Northern Carmine Bee-eater <i>Merops nubicus</i>	++	117	Chestnut-fronted Helmet-shrike <i>Prionops scopifrons</i>	++
094	Red-fronted Tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>	+++	118	Black Cuckoo-shrike <i>Campephaga flava</i>	++
095	Black-collared Barbet <i>Lybius torquatus</i>	++	119	White-rumped (Northern White-crowned) Shrike <i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>	+++
096	Brown-breasted Barbet <i>Lybius melanopterus</i>	++	120	Red-backed Shrike <i>Lanius collurio</i>	++
097	Red-and-yellow Barbet <i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>	++	121	Red- (Rufous-) tailed (Isabelline) Shrike <i>Lanius isabellinus</i>	+
098	Pallid Honeyguide <i>Indicator meliphilus</i>	+	122	Long-tailed Fiscal <i>Lanius cabanisi</i>	++
099	Lesser Honeyguide <i>Indicator minor</i>	++	123	Black-headed Oriole <i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	+++
100	Scaly-throated Honeyguide <i>Indicator variegatus</i>	++	124	African Golden Oriole <i>Oriolus auratus</i>	++
101	Greater Honeyguide <i>Indicator indicator</i>	+	125	Eurasian Golden Oriole <i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	++
102	Nubian Woodpecker <i>Campethera nubica</i>	++	126	Fork-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	+++
103	Mombasa Woodpecker <i>Campethera mombassica</i>	++	127	African Paradise-flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	++
104	Green-backed Woodpecker <i>Campethera cailliautii</i>	+	128	House Crow <i>Corvus splendens</i>	++
105	Cardinal Woodpecker <i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	+	129	Pied Crow <i>Corvus albus</i>	+
106	Brown-headed Parrot <i>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus</i>	++	130	Eastern Nicator <i>Nicator gularis</i>	+++
107	Pale Batis <i>Batis soror</i>	++	131	Flappet Lark <i>Mirafraga rufocinnamomea</i>	+++
108	(Eastern) Black-headed Batis <i>Batis minor</i>	+	132	Dodson's Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus dodsoni</i>	+
109	Grey-headed Bush-shrike <i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	+++	133	Zanzibar Sombre Greenbul <i>Andropadus importunus insularis</i>	+++
110	Orange-breasted Bush-shrike <i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	++	134	Yellow-bellied Greenbul <i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>	+++

135	Northern Brownbul <i>Phyllastrephus strepitans</i>	+++	159	Spotted Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa striata</i>	++
136	Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	+++	160	White-browed Robin-chat <i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	++
137	Lesser Striped Swallow <i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	+	161	Red-capped Robin-chat <i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	++
138	Mosque Swallow <i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>	+	162	Collared Sunbird <i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	+++
139	Northern Crombec <i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>	+	163	Olive Sunbird <i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	++
140	Lesser Swamp-warbler <i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	+	164	Grey Sunbird <i>Cyanomitra veroxii</i>	++
141	Sedge Warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	+	165	Amethyst Sunbird <i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	+++
142	Rattling Cisticola <i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	+	166	House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i>	+
143	Short-winged Cisticola <i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	++	167	Parrot-billed Sparrow <i>Passer gongonensis</i>	+
144	Tawny-flanked Prinia <i>Prinia subflava</i>	+++	168	Yellow-spotted Petronia <i>Petronia pyrgita</i>	++
145	Black-headed Apalis <i>Apalis melanocephala</i>	++	169	Red-billed Buffalo-weaver <i>Bubalornis niger</i>	++
146	Grey-backed Camaroptera <i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	+++	170	White-headed Buffalo-weaver <i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>	+
147	Chatterer Rufous <i>Turdoides rubiginosa</i>	++	171	Grey-headed Social-weaver <i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>	+
148	Scaly Babbler <i>Turdoides squamulata</i>	++	172	Thick-billed Weaver <i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	++
149	Wattled Starling <i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	++	173	Yellow Weaver <i>Ploceus subaureus</i>	+
150	Black-bellied Starling <i>Lamprotornis corruscus</i>	+++	174	Golden Palm Weaver <i>Ploceus bojeri</i>	+
151	Greater Blue-eared Starling <i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	+++	175	Lesser Masked-weaver <i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	+
152	Violet-backed Starling <i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	++	176	Village Weaver <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	+++
153	Magpie Starling <i>Speculipastor bicolor</i>	+	177	Clarke's Weaver <i>Ploceus golandi</i>	+
154	Red-billed Oxpecker <i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	++	178	Chestnut Weaver <i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>	+
155	Red-tailed Ant-thrush <i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>	+	179	Red-headed Weaver <i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	+
156	Bare-eyed Thrush <i>Turdus tephronotus</i>	++	180	Red-headed Quelea <i>Quelea erythroptis</i>	+
157	Bearded Scrub-robin <i>Cercotrichas quadrivirgata</i>	+++	181	Red-billed Quelea <i>Quelea quelea</i>	++
158	Pale Flycatcher <i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	+++	182	Fan-tailed Widowbird <i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	+



183	Green-winged Pytilia <i>Pytilia melba</i>	+	192	African Pied Wagtail <i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	++
184	Cut-throat Finch <i>Amadina fasciata</i>	+	193	Golden Pipit <i>Tmetothylacus tenellus</i>	+
185	Red-billed Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	+	194	Yellow-throated Longclaw <i>Macronyx croceus</i>	+
186	Red-cheeked Cordonbleu <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	+++	195	Pangani Longclaw <i>Macronyx aurantiigula</i>	+
187	Common Waxbill <i>Estrilda astrild</i>	++	196	African Pipit <i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	+
188	Bronze Mannikin <i>Spermestes cucullatus</i>	++	197	Sokoke Pipit <i>Anthus sokokensis</i>	++ <EN>
189	Red-backed Mannikin <i>Spermestes nigriceps</i>	+	198	Malindi Pipit <i>Anthus melindae</i>	+
190	Pin-tailed Whydah <i>Vidua macroura</i>	++	199	Yellow-fronted Canary <i>Crithagra mozambicus</i>	++
191	Long-tailed Paradise-whydah <i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	+			



LIST OF MAMMALS

African Civet
Civettictis civetta

Harvey's Duiker
Cephalophus harveyi

Yellow Baboon
Papio cynocephalus

Bushbuck
Tragelaphus scriptus

Honey Badger
Mellivora capensis

Red Duiker
Cephalophus natalensis

BushPig
Potamochoerus larvatus

Large-spotted Genet
Genetta maculata

Spotted Hyena
Crocuta crocuta

Caracal
Caracal caracal

Suni
Neotragus moschatus

African Savanna Hare
Lepus victoriae

Crested Porcupine
Hystrix cristata

Sykes' Monkey
Cercopithecus albogularis

Common Dwarf Mongoose
Helogale parvula

Four-toed Elephant-Shrew
Petrodromus tetradactylus

Unidentified squirrel

Leopard
Panthera pardus

Gambian Pouched Rat
Cricetomys gambianus

Vervet Monkey
Chlorocebus pygerythrus

Serval
Leptailurus serval

Golden-rumped Elephant-Shrew
Rhynchocyon chrysopygus

White-tailed Mongoose
Ichneumia albicauda



Golden-rumped Elephant-shrews
Rhynchocyon chrysopygus



001	<i>Coeliades anchises anchises</i>	025	<i>Melanitis leda leda</i>	049	<i>Catopsilia florella</i>
002	<i>Deudorix antalus</i>	026	<i>Bicyclus safitza safitza</i>	050	<i>Colotis amatus amatus</i>
003	<i>Euchrysops osiris</i>	027	<i>Physcaeneura leda</i>	051	<i>Colotis antecippe zera</i>
004	<i>Hypolycaena philippus philippus</i>	028	<i>Ypthima condamini condamini</i>	052	<i>Colotis auxo incretus</i>
005	<i>Iolaus pallene</i>	029	<i>Acraea anemosa</i>	053	<i>Colotis calais calais</i>
006	<i>Iolaus (Stugeta) bowkeri mombasae</i>	030	<i>Acraea braesia</i>	054	<i>Colotis दौरا jacksoni</i>
007	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	031	<i>Acraea chilo chilo</i>	055	<i>Colotis danae eupompe</i>
008	<i>Leptomyrina hirundo</i>	032	<i>Acraea neobule neobule</i>	056	<i>Colotis eris eris</i>
009	<i>Leptotes sp.</i>	033	<i>Byblia anvataracheloida</i>	057	<i>Colotis euipe omphale</i>
010	<i>Pentila tropicalis mombasae</i>	034	<i>Eurytela dryope angulata</i>	058	<i>Colotis evagore antigone</i>
011	<i>Acraea pseudolyca astrigera</i>	035	<i>Phalanta phalantha aethiopica</i>	059	<i>Colotis hetaera hetaera</i>
012	<i>Charaxes brutus alcyone</i>	036	<i>Telchinia serena</i>	060	<i>Colotis ione</i>
013	<i>Charaxes jahlusa kenyensis</i>	037	<i>Ypthima sp.</i>	061	<i>Colotis protomedia</i>
014	<i>Charaxes varanes vologeses</i>	038	<i>Graphium antheus</i>	062	<i>Dixeia charina liliana</i>
015	<i>Danaus chryssippus dorippus</i>	039	<i>Graphium colonna</i>	063	<i>Dixeia sp.</i>
016	<i>Byblia ilithyia</i>	040	<i>Graphium philonoe philonoe</i>	064	<i>Eronia dilatata</i>
017	<i>Euphaedra neophron littoralis</i>	041	<i>Papilio constantinus constantinus</i>	065	<i>Eurema brigitta brigitta</i>
018	<i>Hananumida deaeadalus</i>	042	<i>Papilio dardanus tibullus</i>	066	<i>Eurema senegalensis</i>
019	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>	043	<i>Papilio demodocus demodocus</i>	067	<i>Eurema sp.</i>
020	<i>Hypolycaena pachalica</i>	044	<i>Papilio nireus lyaeus</i>	068	<i>Nepheronia buqueti buqueti</i>
021	<i>Junonia hierta cebrene</i>	045	<i>Belenois aurota</i>	069	<i>Plinacopteryx eriphia melenarge</i>
022	<i>Junonia natalica natalica</i>	046	<i>Belenois creona severina</i>	070	<i>Teracolus eris eris</i>
023	<i>Junonia oenone oenone</i>	047	<i>Belenois gidica abyssinica</i>	071	<i>Epiphora lugardi</i>
024	<i>Precis antilope</i>	048	<i>Belenois thysa thysa</i>		

Papilio demodocus



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|--|--|--|
| 001 <i>Acacia polyacantha</i> | 025 <i>Erythrina webberi</i> | 049 <i>Manilkara sulcata</i> |
| 002 <i>Adansonia digitata</i> | 026 <i>Euclea natalensis</i> | 050 <i>Markhamia zanzibarica</i> |
| 003 <i>Adenium obesum</i> | 027 <i>Euphorbia candelabrum</i> | 051 <i>Monodora grandidieri</i> |
| 004 <i>Azelia quanzensis</i> | 028 <i>Euphorbia grandicornis</i> | 052 <i>Ochna mossambicensis</i> |
| 005 <i>Aloe volkensii</i> | 029 <i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i> | 053 <i>Ochna thomasiana</i> |
| 006 <i>Bombax rhodognaphalon</i> | 030 <i>Flueggea virosa</i> | 054 <i>Ozoroa obovata</i> |
| 007 <i>Bourreria petiolaris</i> | 031 <i>Garcinia livingstonei</i> | 055 <i>Pavetta crebrifolia</i> |
| 008 <i>Brachylaena huillensis</i> | 032 <i>Gardenia volkensii</i> | 056 <i>Premna chrysoclada</i> |
| 009 <i>Brachystegia spiciformis</i> | 033 <i>Gloriosa superba</i> | 057 <i>Psychotria punctata</i> |
| 010 <i>Canthium mombazense</i> | 034 <i>Grandidiera boivinii</i> | 058 <i>Salvadora persica</i> |
| 011 <i>Carissa tetramera</i> | 035 <i>Grewia sp.</i> | 059 <i>Securidaca longipedunculata</i> |
| 012 <i>Combretum collinum</i> | 036 <i>Grewia densa</i> | 060 <i>Sterculia africana</i> |
| 013 <i>Combretum illairii</i> | 037 <i>Grewia glandulosa</i> | 061 <i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i> |
| 014 <i>Combretum schumannii</i> | 038 <i>Grewia plagiophylla</i> | 062 <i>Terminalia spinosa</i> |
| 015 <i>Commiphora africana</i> | 039 <i>Haplocoelum inoploem</i> | 063 <i>Thespesia danis</i> |
| 016 <i>Commiphora boiviniana</i> | 040 <i>Helmsia collina</i> | 064 <i>Uvaria acuminata</i> |
| 017 <i>Croton pseudopulchellus</i> | 041 <i>Hieracium salaudum</i> | 065 <i>Uvaria lucida</i> |
| 018 <i>Cynometra lukei</i> | 042 <i>Hoslundia opposita</i> | 066 <i>Vitex ferruginea</i> |
| 019 <i>Cynometra webberi</i> <vuv> | 043 <i>Julbernardia magnistipulata</i> | 067 <i>Volkameria inermis</i> |
| 020 <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> | 044 <i>Laccodiscus ferrugineus</i> | 068 <i>Warbugia stuhlmannii</i> <vuv> |
| 021 <i>Diospyros consolatae</i> | 045 <i>Lanea schweinfurthii</i> | 069 <i>Ximenia americana</i> |
| 022 <i>Dobera glabra</i> | 046 <i>Lecaniodiscus fraxinifolius</i> | 070 <i>Zanthoxylum chalybeum</i> |
| 023 <i>Drypetes natalensis</i> | 047 <i>Lonchocarpus bussei</i> | 071 <i>Zanthoxylum holtzianum</i> |
| 024 <i>Encephalartos hildebrandtii</i> | 048 <i>Manilkara sansibarensis</i> | 072 <i>Ziziphus pubescens</i> |

Mrihi *Brachystegia spiciformis*