Project Update: June 2021

This report covers the activities carried out between 1st December to 23rd June 2021.

Between 1st to 30th October 2020, stakeholder consultation and sensitisation meetings were organised in participating communities (Kulmasa, Kuuri, Siiru and Puni) and other neighboring communities (Meguo, Zukpiri and Kpaala) to gain their commitment and raise their awareness on Community Resources Management Area (CREMA) approaches and requirements. Smaller group gatherings, one-on-one and information centres were used to reach stakeholders including traditional authorities, assembly members, students, farmers, fishermen, hunters, Fulani headsmen, teachers and shea, charcoal and moringa producers.

Plate 1: Consultation at Kaleo Traditional Authorities
In November 2020, communities were guided to elect CREMA executives (thus CRMCs and CEC) and Field Monitoring and Patrol Team (FMPT) who have been mandated to ensure effective management of CREMA areas and play an advocacy role on conservation during and after project period.
From January to February 2021, training was organised for communities to build the expertise of 35 people (including executives and other stakeholders) on CREMA concept and establishment.

Plate 4: Training of CREMA executives of Siru and Puni communities

Plate 5: Picture after training
May 2020. The capacity of community 40 members was built on bee keeping best practices, woodlot establishment and agroforestry practices and supported with resources such as beehive kits and fruit trees to improve their livelihood activities.
Plate 8: Bee keeping field training

Plate 9: Picture after training on livelihood activities
Plate 10: Community members installing beehives in their communities
Plate 11: Beehives installed on trees at the development zone of the CREMA

Within March 2021 to April 2021. CREMA areas were demarcation and marked to differentiate the core from the development areas.

Plate 12: Demarcation of CREMA areas with GPS
Between December 2020 - June 2021, 29000 tree nurseries including 8400 Pterocarpus, 8300 Vitellaria and 7300 Khaya and agricultural trees including 300 mangos, 300 cashews, 200 citruses, 200 papayas were raised for planting purposes.

Plate 11: monitoring Pterocarpus, Vitellaria and Khaya seedlings
Plate 12: Grafted mango and cashew seedlings

Plate 13: Grafted citrus and papaya seedlings
The following activities are yet to be done.

1. Development of field monitoring and patrol schedules and terms of agreement for CRMCs executives.
2. Planting of seedlings which will commence next month where rainfall is expected to be high.