



COMMUNITY FORESTS INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL REPORT 2012



To the friends, members and supporters of Community Forests International,

The world is changing and we're changing with it. Climate change has challenged humanity, has altered the way we live and work on a global landscape - but that doesn't mean we've given up. As old systems fail, Community Forests International believes in the opportunity for new solutions. This past year we've wired an entire small island in Pemba for solar energy. We've harvested rain in communities where drilling wells isn't possible. We've innovated cooking - both what we burn and how we burn it. We've established over 100 acres of food and forest systems and we've worked with rural Pemban women to grow food a step outside their kitchen doors. Despite the news reports we're feeling pretty good about things. We feel like we've got a chance to change our habits and folly as the world changes around us. We believe we can change for the better.

In Canada we've learned from Pembans. We've seen how making a living must also make a world we can all live in. We've followed our partner's lead in order to support work that provides for our pockets while restoring the planet we all depend on. It hasn't been easy, years of economic entrenchment have cast deep chasms across the road we walk - dollars favour fallen timber and communities have long since cashed out on their environmental fortunes. At CFI we've been exploring a new way to reverse the trends of economic and environmental decline and believe that a proper and fair value on carbon storage and sequestration could provide for our forests and the communities that steward them.

Thank you for supporting us along the way. As we head into our fifth year we can look back at all we've accomplished and truly thank those that have believed in our work - those that have made our work their own.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jeff Schnurr', with a stylized, flowing script.

Jeff Schnurr



Executive Summary

Summary

On Pemba Island CFI has been working with Community Forests Pemba (CFP) to implement an EU funded project called Resilient Landscapes for Resilient Communities . Six communities are involved, in Fundo, Uvinje, Kokota, Uwandani, Vitongoji and Pujini. In addition to the 6 target communities, the organizations are also supporting an additional 8 secondary villages. Main activities include the transfer of land ownership from government to communities under secure tenure arrangements; the development of agroforestry and community-based afforestation and reforestation; the implementation of kitchen gardens and resilient agricultural systems supporting diversified fruit, vegetable and nut production; livelihood diversification through activities such as the production of fuel briquettes, fuel-efficient stoves and compressed earth blocks, beekeeping and composting; investment in rainwater harvesting and seed storage facilities; and the development of alternative energy systems.

In Canada, the organization saved a 580 acre farm and forest called Whaelghinbran Farm. The Whaelghinbran Farm project is centered around building a rural training centre for land-use and innovation. In 2012, CFI delivered their first ever farmer apprenticeship program. 6 individuals that had never farmed before experienced rural living and farm production by growing vegetables on 6 acres of land. CFI also

In addition to projects at Whaelghinbran Farm, CFI will also continue to build on the organization's innovative approach to carbon offsetting. Offsetting, which has been piloted at Whaelghinbran Farm will be extended to other private woodlot owners in the Maritime region, with the hopes that offsets could help support essential forest restoration and community economic development. Other local Canadian projects include the continuation of CFI's native plant nursery and food forest garden in Sackville NB.

Pemba - EU Project

Overview

In September of 2011, CFI in partnership with CFP, began implementing a EU supported project called Resilient Landscapes for Resilient Communities. This project was intended to provide rural communities with the tools necessary to adapt to climactic related changes within their communities. The project will be completed on November 9th, 2013.

Scope

The total budget for this project is 550,000 Euros. 6 target communities are directly involved with secondary projects affecting an additional 8 villages.

Project Rational

The Resilient Landscapes for Resilient Communities project is implementing community driven adaptation and mitigation activities in the particularly vulnerable communities of Uwandani, Vitongoji, Pujini, Fundo Islet, and Kokota Islet in order to address the short and long term climate change related stresses faced by rural Pemban. Focused on utilizing existing livelihood resources and appropriate technology to build the adaptive capacity of communities, the project is developing resilient ecovillages integrated with a resilient and productive natural environment. Multidisciplinary activities selected for simplicity, cost effectiveness, cultural acceptability, and synergistic multiplier effects will be carried out toward that aim. Once established it is envisioned that these ecovillages and associated landscapes will provide a model for community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation in the region.

Building on Past Success - 1,000,000 Trees to Date

Although this brief focuses on the Resilient Landscapes for Resilient Communities project it should also be noted that on May 22, 2013 the organization planted its millionth tree. This important milestone demonstrates CFI's ability to build on a long foundation of community ownership and innovation to create positive change within rural communities.

Project Targets and Results to Date

The following chart details project targets and actual project results to date

Activity	Target	Results to date
Transfer land from government to target communities	200 hectares	57.9 hectares in process
Establish agroforestry systems	25 hectares	43 hectares established
Afforest land	200 hectares	101.4 hectares planted in 2012 428,343 Trees grown for 2013
Build fuel briquette presses	5 presses	20 presses built
Construct fuel efficient cookstoves	250 stoves	446 stoves constructed
Establish composting facilities	5 composting facilities	6 composting facilities built
Build rainwater harvesting systems	5 systems	2 systems built (350,000 liters)
Establish multi-strata kitchen gardens	50 gardens	64 gardens (876 m2 total)
Build alternative energy systems	5 systems	2 systems built
Train community members in beekeeping	50 community members	18 community members
Train community members in fuel briquette production	100 community members	Trainers trained
Train community members in earth block production	50 community members	19 community members trained
Train community members in alternative energy system maintenance	50 community members	79 community members trained
Train community members in tree nursery management	200 community members	data not yet compiled
Train community members in fuel efficient cookstove production	50 community members	140 community members trained
Train community members in diversified fruit, nut and vegetable propagation	500 community members	data not yet compiled

Project Sites





Project Activity Breakdown

Transfer Land from Government to Target Communities

Target:

200 Hectares

Results to date:

57.9 hectares in process

Summary:

Traditionally communities have worked on the land with little to no security. With greater ownership over the surrounding landscape, communities are more likely to engage in sustainable and restorative land use activities and planning. An essential component of the Resilient Landscapes for Resilient Communities project is to transfer legal title of degraded land surrounding the communities of Uwandani, Vitongoji, Pujini, Fundo, Uvinje and Kokota to those communities for community-based climate change adaptation and mitigation activities.

To date, CFP and CFI have facilitated the transfer of land by working with the Department of Lands and Survey to survey the land and enter the land into the land title system. The land transfer fee has been paid and CFP has received a receipt for this service. The Department of Land has indicated in writing that the land will be transferred to the target communities within the next 6 months. This transfer will represent a significant milestone for Pemban and Tanzanian communities.



Establish Agroforestry Systems

Target:

25 Hectares

Results to date:

43 hectares established

Summary:

Agroforestry combines agricultural and forestry technologies to create more diverse, productive, and resilient land-use systems. By establishing community agroforestry systems in the target communities, and by providing related training and technical support to target groups, CFP will achieve several interrelated objectives. The diversity of agroforestry systems provides greater adaptive potential in the face of climate change than traditional mono-crop agriculture, and the inclusion of trees in the systems provides an array of valuable ecosystem functions including erosion control, water conservation, increased fertility, microclimate regulation, and carbon sequestration. The overall effects of converting traditional mono-crop systems and degraded land to agroforestry systems are higher and more diverse yields leading to improved food security and nutrition, livelihood diversification, reduced reliance on external resources, and greater overall ecological health. .

In the first year of project implementation, CFP and CFP worked within tree planting groups in order to convert afforested sites into food producing agroforestry systems. In year one 11.3 hectares of agroforestry was implemented within the project sites. In year two, the organizations decided to work with lead farmers in order to disseminate agroforestry through traditional farming systems. During these year 31.7 hectares of been agroforested with 58 male and 39 female farmers trained. Systems currently utilize citrus mango, banana, acacia, teak, cocnut, neem, jackfruit, guave, maize, groundnuts, cassava, cowpeas, millet and sweet potatoes.



Afforestation of Degraded Land

Target:

200 Hectares

200 community members trained in tree nursery management

Results to date:

101.4 hectares afforested in 2012

428,343 trees grown (204 hectares projected) in 2013

Data on members trained not yet compiled

Summary:

Community-based afforestation and reforestation involves empowering community members to restore degraded land through native and naturalized tree-planting activities. CFP has refined its approach to community-based tree planting over the past five years, which now involves several community-based activities including; resource mapping, local seed collection, nursery construction and maintenance, land surveying and preparation, tree planting, and long term plantation management. The positive effects of community-based afforestation and reforestation are well-documented and innumerable, including ecological restoration, income generation, and in general, greater community self-sufficiency.

In year one, 212,890 trees were grown in community owned nurseries and planted on communal land. 248,620 seeds were directly sown. In year two, 428,343 trees were raised in nursery for the 2013 planting season, which is on-going. Some of the species grown include casuarina, acacia, black mahogany, neem, teak, indian almond, moringa, tamarind, afzelia, mango, rose apple, guava, cinnamon, rumbutam, durian, avocado, citrus jackfruit and cloves.



Fuel Briquette Press

Target:

Build 5 presses

Train 100 community members

Results to date:

20 presses built

35 Trainers have been trained

Summary:

Fuel briquette technology involves a simple yet robust manually-operated wooden press device and mould set that allows the user to produce compact charcoal substitutes out of waste organic matter (dry leaves, charcoal fines, sawdust, spent sugar cane, etc.). Charcoal is the primary cooking fuel used on Pemba and is derived unsustainably from forest and mangrove ecosystems. Supplementing and replacing its use with organic waste-based substitutes would result in a great reduction of the net carbon footprints of target communities while reducing pressure on the local environment.

20 presses have been constructed by a local carpenter and have been disseminated to the target communities. Initial training has taken place at Community Forests Pemba's rural training centre in Minyeneni, whereby 35 women have been trained as trainers. In the coming months, following the rainy season, these trainers will provide training within target communities.



Fuel Efficient Cookstoves

Target:

Build 250 stoves

Train 50 community members

Results to date:

446 stoves built

19 trainers and 121 community members trained

Summary:

Fuel efficient cook stoves compliment fuel briquette technology and greenhouse gas reduction efforts. These stoves burn small wood scraps or fuel briquettes at roughly twice the combustion efficiency of the traditional open fire cooking method. The increased efficiency coincides with a substantially 'cleaner' burn, reduced emissions, and improved local air quality. Furthermore, the simple and cost effective design of these stoves accommodates local production and maintenance.

CFP staff originally trained 19 pemban women in fuel efficient cookstove production. These initial trainers went on to share their knowledge with 121 women, who have collectively built 446 stoves. Surplus stoves are being sold by the women for 3000 TZS, supplementing household incomes.



Composting Facilities

Target:

Build 5 composting facilities

Results to date:

6 composting facilities built

Summary:

Although some composted animal manures are used as a soil amendment on Pemba, composting other organic materials such as leaves, sea grass, food scraps, or fish waste is uncommon. Much of the valuable compost material is burned or left for scavengers. As an organic fertilizer rich in nutrients, compost is an unsurpassed soil additive and Pemban farmers could benefit greatly from the increased crop production and resilience it awards.

Community members will be trained on how to efficiently produce large batches of free and safe fertilizer while also keep their community clean and free of vermin. 6 simple open-air community compost facilities have been constructed, with the organic fertilizer going to support multi-strata kitchen gardens.



Multi-strata Kitchen Gardens

Target:

Establish 50 gardens

Results to date:

64 gardens established covering a total of 876 m²

Summary:

In order to encourage resilient and productive landscapes around the home, CFP has assisted women in each target community to implement multi-strata kitchen gardens. In these home-scale systems, food producing trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants are grown together in a stratified and co-beneficial spatial mixture. These gardens have served several functions including; home-scale biointensive food and medicine production; local nursery space; experimental plots; living seed banks; microclimate regulation; and education.

To date, 64 community members have established kitchen gardens in order to help their households secure food. These small-scale bio-intensive gardens have covered a total of 876 m². Kitchen gardeners have planted mixed crops, which include eggplant, passion fruit, papaya, guava, pepper, tomatos, lime, sweet potato, okra, pineapple, mango and an improved variety of cassava.



Rainwater Harvesting Systems

Target:

Establish 5 systems

Results to date:

2 systems built with a combined capacity of 350,000 liters

Summary:

Early in the implementation of the GCCA action, the target community of Kokota requested an adjustment to the project schedule. Community members voiced concerns about the risks of starting other activities without an adequate fresh water supply. Kokota Island is completely devoid of freshwater. Inhabitants were forced to travel 30 km by boat daily in order to collect containers of potable water from the Pemba main island. Water scarcity and the associated stresses are evidently major obstacles to further development and climate change adaptation within this community. The high level of need warranted an adjustment to CFP's original course of action and an enhancement of rainwater harvesting activities in this community.

As a result CFP and CFI worked with the community of Kokota to build a community-scale rainwater harvesting system in order to advance other pilot adaptation activities. This system was situated in a central location within the community and can store 250,000 liters of rainwater. Following the action a similar need was identified on a neighbouring islet, Uvinje and a 100,000 liter water tank was constructed.



Alternative Energy Systems

Target:

Establish 5 systems

Train 50 community members in system maintenance

Results to date:

2 systems built

79 community members trained in system maintenance

Summary:

In 2010, Pemba began receiving consistent power from mainland Tanzania via a new supply cable. For Pembans with access to the power grid and the necessary resources to utilize it, primarily urban residents, the consistent supply has provided great improvements in quality of life. Unfortunately though, most rural Pembans are not connected to the existing electricity grid and will remain isolated for the foreseeable future. Advances in affordable small-scale alternative energy generation have produced options suited to isolated and low-income communities such as those targeted in this action. Locally-produced energy has several additional benefits over grid electricity as well, including relatively greater security and lower environmental impact.

In March of 2013, CFP and CFI piloted two systems on the islet of Kokota. One, a portable microgrid was established, which included a solar array, a central cellphone charging station, a school lighting system and home lighting kits, which relied on rechargeable batteries. Another system was piloted at the mosque, which includes a DC PA system and lighting. Additional systems are planned for 2013.



Beekeeping

Target:

Train 50 community members in beekeeping

Results to date:

18 members trained

70 beehives supplied to communities

Summary:

A traditional style of beekeeping has long been practiced on Pemba on a small scale, and clove honey is a local commodity for which demand constantly exceeds supply. The main obstacle to the growth of Pemba's honey industry has been lack of appropriate technology, training, and organization among producers. Establishing beekeeping cooperatives in each target community and providing equipment, training, and ongoing technical support through these cooperatives will support the development of the local industry and provide alternative livelihood options to rural Pembrans.

CFP has constructed and disseminated 70 beehives to target communities in order to catch bee colonies and assist with future training activities. CFI and CFP staff have also conducted several training sessions and workshops with 18 community members and the 7 hives that have already established colonies. Those trained will help project staff with future training sessions as beekeeping activities continue.



Earth Block Production

Target:

Train 50 community members in earth block construction
Secure 5 earth block machines

Results to date:

18 members trained
5 earth block machines supplied to the community

Summary:

As with the fuel briquettes and efficient cook stoves, this appropriate technology provides multifaceted benefits to the rural economy, the local environment and final beneficiaries. Earth block technology involves manufacturing building blocks composed of blended clay-soil or lime and aggregate in moulds under mechanical pressure. The blocks are extremely durable, offering fire-, insect, and mould resistance. Due to their high thermal mass, the blocks typically produce cooler interior temperatures than traditional concrete, limestone, or adobe. Earth blocks also contain much lower embodied energy than concrete and due to their uniformity require less mortar than limestone blocks. Overall, compressed earth blocks offer a superior building material at a lower cost to consumers and the environment than conventional building materials.

CFP has provided 5 manually operated compressed earth block presses to the target communities. To date 19 community members have been trained in the presses use at CFP's rural training centre in Minyeneni.

CFP and Pemba Based Staff members

Mbarouk Mussa Omar

*Project Manager and
CFP Executive Director*



Jeff Schnurr

*Project Consultant and
CFI Executive Director*



Mike Tritchler

*Administrative and
Financial Officer*



Said Suwedi

*Monitoring and
Evaluation Officer*



Hamoud Salim Abdullah

Climate Change Researcher



Ali Hamad Ali

Agroforestry Officer



Kombo Juma Kombo

Forester



Siti Makame

Agriculture Officer



Christina Samwel



Maryam Bakar Sharif



Mohammed Yussuf Sleiman



Canada Projects

Overview

CFI has been working to engage with Canadians to make positive environmental change since 2009. In Pemba, communities see conservation and livelihoods as being one in the same. Building on this lesson, CFI works in Canada to bridge the environmental and economic divide in order to make conservation a consequence of how we live and work on the land.

Summary

With support from private donors, provincial government, federal government and private foundations, CFI has been able to develop a comprehensive hands-on training program for Canadians interested in practicing sustainable rural land-use. Several traditional skills are typically passed on through apprentice-based education and are quite often conducted informally. CFI has worked to use both its office space in Sackville, NB and Whaelghinbran Farm in order to provide interested individuals with hands-on and apprentice-based education experiences. Beyond workshops and internships, the organization also works to support and develop new economic opportunities for sustainable producers in order to make low-impact activities viable.



Whaelghinbran Farm

Summary:

On May 31st of 2012, Community Forests International raised the funds necessary to purchase Whaelghinbran Farm. The farm had been managed sustainably since the 1970's and was considered a model for other landowners in the region. Then owners, Clark Phillips and Susan Tyler, were no longer able to work the property and needed to sell in order to settle debts. By purchasing the property CFI was able to continue the farm's vision for generations to come.

Last year the organization ran a farm apprenticeship program at Whaelghinbran. 6 farm interns lived on site and managed 6 acres of land for food production. Produce was sold through a 35 person CSA (veggie box program) and at the Sussex and Kingston Farmers market. Although the farming and educational experience was a success, a lack of appropriate housing and infrastructure presented considerable challenges. This is something we hope to work towards in the coming year.

In the fall of 2012 a low-impact forester was contracted to lead harvest and training activities using a combination of draught horse and mechanical log loader. A total of 6.0 acres of 'old field' received Acadian forest restoration treatment between October and December 2012, before unfavorable weather caused a suspension of activities. An additional 3.0 acres of riparian forest along Negro Brook received restoration plantings for a combined total 2012 restoration area of 11 acres. Negro Brook was also monitored to collect baseline data on aquatic and riparian ecosystem health to ensure our efforts are improving all wildlife habitats on the farm. To uphold the vision of sharing knowledge and training communities, one ecological forestry apprentice stayed at the farm over the three months to learn and engage in the restoration efforts.

This year the organization will work to finish a small sleeping cabin, maintain a yurt and clean up the site. A few landscaping and demonstration sites will also be established. Whaelghinbran Farm will also host the majority of the organization's workshops. It is felt that a year of soil building, infrastructure building and maintenance will allow for higher quality programming in the future.



Actions for Adaptation - Workshops and Training

Target:

8 Workshops

Summary:

As Maritime communities strive for sustainability and resilience in a changing economy and climate, traditional knowledge is gaining new relevance and innovative technologies are providing new opportunities. Too often however, the demand for relevant capacity building and knowledge transfer within these communities is not being met. The unfortunate result is that many New Brunswick communities remain vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change while existing solutions remain underutilized.

Community Forests International's Actions for Adaptation project aims to fill this gap in resiliency training, and to foster grassroots solutions to climate change vulnerability throughout New Brunswick. By pioneering environmental education and practical climate change adaptation technologies at the newly established rural training center in the province, CFI will continue to lay the foundations for a world class resiliency center in New Brunswick.

In the summer of 2013, CFI intends to offer 8 intensive workshops and short-courses addressing a wide range of adaptation issues through this project and will rely heavily on the region's leaders in resiliency to do so. Workshops will include sustainable forestry, native plant use, permaculture design, food forest gardening, beekeeping, timber framing and alternative building.



Carbon Offsetting

Summary:

By using the natural ability of the Eastern Canada's Acadian Forest, Community Forests International has been able to securely store carbon while managing and growing forests that are older, more diverse and more ecologically valuable. Through selective harvest and careful planning we store more carbon than would have been stored otherwise while supporting the rural Canadians that have traditionally earned their living by working in the woods.

We connect offsetters, or parties that emit greenhouse gasses, with stewards or those that live and work within forest-dependent communities. Community Forests International then works with communities to create forest restoration efforts that will pull additional carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere. By investing in the growth and sustainable management of forests we are simultaneously mitigating climate change, restoring endangered forests and helping to rebuild degraded rural economies.

CFI has currently offset 6882 tons of CO₂ equivalent for DIALOG and Free and Easy Traveler. At present, CFI is working to achieve Gold Standard certification for its offsetting process in order to expand both sales and woodlot engagement.



Woodlots and Waterways

Summary:

This year CFI began a watercourse restoration project at Whaelghinbran Farm. The farm and forest at Whaelghinbran have been well cared for over the past 40 years. This provides us with a great example of sustainable forestry and farming for Atlantic Canada. We want to keep up this tradition by protecting the most valuable resource on this property: water. We want to be sure that all the activities do no harm; so we started collecting data that we can look over the next 40 years to ensure we are managing land by restoring its natural systems and sustainably working on it.

Since May 31st 2012, the remediation of watercourses and seepages at Whaelghinbran Farm and Forest has involved the collection of baseline watercourse data, development of management principals and goals, and completion of the first phase of restoration recommendations on 250 meters of targeted riparian zone. Phase 1 Watercourse Restoration activities included the planting of 1971 native trees and shrubs within the target area along Negro Brook, and the development of specific recommendations for Phase 2. Restoration planning and baseline information gathering has received input from several professionals including hydrologists, foresters, forestry technicians, and an aquatic technology and research technician. Historical information was provided by the previous landowners.

CFI offered workshops and volunteer opportunities to engage the public in this project. Through the Actions for Adaptation Project, Mount Allison University and public interest, CFI engaged 137 people in monitoring, restoring and conserving Negro Brook and learning how to care for waterways on their own land.



Sackville, N.B Projects

Summary:

CFI's main office is at 10 School Lane in Sackville, New Brunswick. This is where we work hard getting the word out, writing proposals and working with the community. One staff member has joined the board of the New Brunswick Environmental Network (NBEN) to gain insight on how we can collaborate with other organizations. The NBEN honored CFI with the Gaia Award in 2012 for our achievements in working to maintain and strengthen communities connection to the natural environment.

We have partnered with Mount Allison University, creating a CFI Student Group and creating opportunities for students to gain first hand experience in environmental development, ecological restoration, and community outreach. We gain insight from these students when they help us with our projects. We had an entire class join us at Whaelghinbran with the Woodlots and Waterways project, collecting data and creating reports. We often are invited to classes such as Biogeography, Marketing, and Coastal Adaption to Climate Change to share our stories and our unique views on the link between environmental conservation and community resiliency.

The more we work in our community, the more we understand how we can work together to make change.



Native Tree Nursery

Summary:

CFI was handed over Sackville's Native Tree Nursery in 2012, to continue growing and planting trees within the Sackville community and throughout the province. Trees selected are those found in the Acadian Forest of Atlantic Canada. The main principles of restoring and managing the natural Acadian forest include: maintaining shade (for moisture), shelter (for support, stability and hydrology) and seed (for natural regeneration). When the natural diversity of a place is restored, the environment has more strength to withstand climate extremes that we are beginning to see with the changing environment.

We also grow larger seedlings in our nursery for our restoration projects, as we often planting in difficult sites with tall vegetation. Bigger trees have a better chance of surviving along with repeated care for a first few years of growth.

We offer volunteer opportunities in the nursery and assist people in the planting and care of the trees. The more we build capacity and knowledge of those around us, the better we are able to make a difference through small changes.



Permaculture: Food Forest Garden

Summary:

In 2009, through Evergreen-Walmart CFI established a Native Forest Garden and Apple Guild at the Sackville Community Garden. Over the past four years, CFI has been working with community members providing a resilient, ecologically diverse and edible landscape for the community. In 2012 the upkeep continued, adding organic matter to the soil, weeding when necessary, and harvesting gooseberries, currents, elderberries, apples, sage, oregano, thyme and many medicinal herbs.

In 2010 through Evergreen-Home Depot CFI established a green (living) roof and outdoor classroom and composting toilet at the forest garden site. This classroom has hosted many of CFI's workshops over the past year including Permaculture 101, Propagating Native Plants, and Wild Medicinals. The Sackville Community Garden benefits from this space hosting the Garden Sprouts Kids Club and the Grow with Action Program there, as well as selling gooseberry and current preserves as a fundraiser. The food forest is a community space where everyone benefits from it's productivity and beauty.

Watching a lawn turn into a productive, easily manageable and educational space is truly inspiring. As the soil ecosystem develops and things become established CFI will spend less and less time maintaining the garden and more time harvesting from it.

CFI Staff members

Jeff Schnurr

CFI Executive Director



Daimen Hardie

Program Director



Zach Melanson

Outreach Director



Estelle Drisdelle

Project Coordinator



Dale Prest

Ecosystem Service Specialist



Julia Feltham

Project Assistant



Financial Statement

Assets

Current Assets

Bank balance	36,680.00
Total	\$ 36,680.00

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

Loans – N/A	N/A
Total	

Statement of Revenue and Expenditures

Revenue

Donations (Receipted)	\$ 55,590
Other Charities	\$ 10,432
Donations (Not Receipted)	\$ 23,150
Federal Government	\$ 27,200
Provincial Government	\$ 6,136
Investment Income Received	\$ 74,354
Fundraised	\$ 61,092
Total	\$ 257,954

Expenditures

Advertising	\$ 414
Travel and Vehicles	\$ 13,247
Interest and Bank Charges	\$ 352
Office Supplies and Expenses	\$ 4,835
License, Membership and Dues	\$ 603
Occupancy Costs	\$ 5,378
Professional and Consulting Fees	\$ 4,729
Education for Staff and Volunteers	\$ 1,281
Compensation	\$ 111,992
Purchased Supplies	\$ 96,518
Other Expense	\$ 6,854
Total	\$ 246,203