

10 Reasons to save Dakatcha

- 1. Precious but not protected. Dakatcha Woodland is home to globally threatened species.
- 2. The world's only known nesting site of the Endangered Clarke's Weaverbird is found here.
- 3. The Endangered Sokoke Scops Owl and Sokoke Pipit rely on this internationally recognised Important Bird Area.
- 4. European migrants, like the **Golden Oriole**, overwinter in the forest.
- 5. Dakatcha is a haven for rare mammals like the Golden-rumped Elephant Shrew.
- 6. Local communities rely on Dakatcha for food and other resources.
- 7. Dakatcha's trees, shrubs and herbs are a rich source of traditional medicines.
- 8. The wooded hills are a vital water catchment for surrounding farmland.
- 9. Every healthy, intact forest we can save helps the fight against climate change.
- 10. A little-known forest haven, Dakatcha's **new species** are waiting to be discovered.

Please help us save Dakatcha Woodland today by donating online at or calling 01986 874422





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Saving land, saving species

World Land Trust is an international conservation charity, which protects the world's most biologically important and threatened habitats with more than 774.000 acres saved to date.

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Saving Kenya's Coastal Forests Dakatcha: where small things matter



SAVING KENYA'S COASTAL FORESTS

DAKATCHA

here small things matter

Species at risk

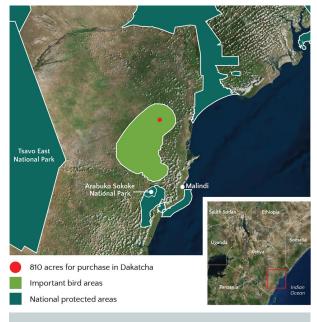


COUNTRY: KENYA
LAND: 810 ACRES
TARGET: £81,000

The small things in life matter in Dakatcha. That's why we're asking for your help to enable our partner, Nature Kenya, to purchase 810 acres of this leafy wilderness before it's too late.

Dakatcha Woodland is an internationally recognised Important Bird Area (IBA) and Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) with many endangered species in urgent need of protection. Located near the town of Malindi in the Coastal province of Kenya it consists of a series of dry forests and dense thickets with open woodlands, sheltering unique animals and plants. But this leafy wilderness is threatened by illegal charcoal production, uncontrolled farming and other unsustainable development. Without protection it is just a matter of time before it goes up in smoke.

If we can successfully raise the funds for its purchase Nature Kenya can begin the land purchase which will result in this vulnerable habitat being given strict protection as a nature reserve.



A vital habitat locally and globally

Dakatcha welcomes European migrants and local communities benefit from clean water and medicinal plants

As well as the wildlife that calls Dakatcha home, it is also a safe haven for continent-hopping seasonal birds like Eurasian Rollers, Golden Orioles and Nightingales. This woodland is not only a crucial part of Kenya's natural heritage, but a globally important habitat that has a direct impact on summer migrants that we see in Europe.

Safeguarding the future of Dakatcha enables local people to continue relying on the wooded hills to provide clean water for themselves and their crops. Forest plants are important too, providing medicines, food, fibre and forage. And more than ever, we need to save every wild forest we can in order to fight climate change.

The future of one of the world's rarest birds – Clarke's Weaver (right) - is hanging in the balance. Its only known nesting site was discovered as recently as 2013, deep in the Dakatcha woodland. Less than 2,000 pairs are thought to exist.

Many other species are at risk in Dakatcha's woodland, including the Endangered Sokoke Pipit and Sokoke Scops Owl (above left).

The globally-threatened Golden- rumped Elephant Shrew (right) Is a charismatic inhabitant of the forest floor. With its long, flexible snout it searches for insects, spiders, centipedes and earthworms in the leaf litter. They aren't actually shrews, nor are they rodents, but are related to tenrecs, aardvarks, manatees and elephants. Elephant shrews are sometimes called sengis, a word that comes from the Bantu language, in order to avoid any connection to shrews.

Buy an Acre for £100, half an acre for £50, quarter of an acre for £25

– it all adds up to saving Dakatcha.

Donating online at worldlandtrust.org or call 01986 874422



About our partner

Nature Kenya, formerly known as the East Africa Natural History Society, is Africa's oldest wildlife society. Established in 1909 its mission is to connect people with nature and take action for biodiversity conservation. Nature Kenya has been a WLT partner since 2006 and in 2011 WLT launched a successful appeal to create the Leleshwa Reserve, protecting threatened tussock grassland in the Kinangop Plateau located between the Kenyan Rift Valley, to the west, and the Aberdare Range, to the east, to save habitat for Sharpe's Longclaw.