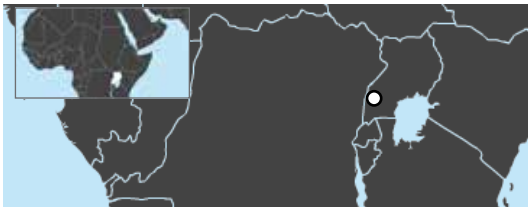




Kibale reforestation, Uganda

This Ugandan reforestation project maintains and restores the structural and functional diversity of the Kibale National Park, resulting in ecological and social benefits.

Location



Located in southwest Uganda, the Kibale National Park is one of the last remaining tropical forest blocks in the country. It harbours the greatest variety and concentration of primates found anywhere in East Africa and is home to at least 350 tree species.

Project



The project owner has been working with the Ugandan Wildlife Authority (UWA) since the early 90's to reforest approximately 10,000 ha inside the park, aiming to protect and restore biodiversity, increase carbon stocks and sustain the park's overall vital ecological functions. So far, 3,500 hectares have been successfully restored.

Prior to being established as a National Park in 1993, Kibale was a Forest Reserve. The northern portion of the park was degraded due to the valuable timber species located there; whilst southern sections were heavily encroached by local inhabitants.



The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is responsible for the management of Uganda's National Parks. Face the Future, together with UWA, launched a carbon sequestration project in the southern part of the park. The project focuses on the restoration of natural forest using native tree species and fire control methods. The major barrier to the natural regeneration of the forest is the growth of elephant grass, which restricts sapling growth. The elephant grass is therefore first cut manually before planting the saplings. Tending and weeding activities are carried out to establish well-adapted tree plantations in a cost-effective manner.

Project achievements



Socio-economic impact:

- The project aims to impart forestry skills and knowledge to the local communities to make them environmental ambassadors of the project. Furthermore, the project provides employment opportunities to the communities adjacent to the park. Since the project's start, local entrepreneurs have been establishing nurseries to support the project's demand for native seedlings.

Environmental impact:

- Kibale National Park is home to at least 372 bird species, four wild cat species and at least 350 tree species. The park also supports an exceptionally diverse and abundant (67 % of the country's total) primate fauna. A population of almost 1,500 chimpanzees lives in Kibale National Park; and they are increasingly seen in the project area.
- Moreover, KNP may contain the only viable population of Red Colobus monkey in Uganda. Many of these have been recently sighted in the project area, outside of the primary forest where they usually reside. Research has demonstrated that the rehabilitation of KNP has resulted in the relatively fast return of animal species to the area, especially Chimpanzees. Additionally, Gibbons and forest elephants are frequently spotted in the project area.

Checklist Project 301 287



✓ Additionality and permanence:	according to the rules of the VCS
✓ 3 rd party validated:	by SCS
✓ Transparency:	provided by Markit Environmental Registry
✓ Annual CO ₂ reduction:	74,000 tCO ₂ e
✓ Social and environmental benefits:	as documented in our database
✓ Marketing material:	high resolution pictures available

For further information and to learn about availabilities please contact:

South Pole Carbon Asset, Sales Department

sales@southpolecarbon.com

+41 43 501 35 50

www.southpolecarbon.com

Zurich · Bangkok · Beijing · Hanoi · Jakarta · Johannesburg · Kampala · London · Medellin · Mexico City · New Delhi · Taipei

All information as of 2013. Disclaimer: Please note that this publication is for your information only. Neither South Pole Carbon nor any person acting on behalf of South Pole Carbon is responsible for the use which might be made of the following information, especially not for the completeness and correctness of the material contained herein.

