



MORE FORESTS FOR MEDELLIN COLOMBIA

**A landscaping strategy for reforestation
and community benefit**



Climate change and El Niño have caused severe impacts on Medellin and Antioquia. To tackle the consequences, smart solutions for natural capital restoration are required. They help to assure water availability for cities, reduce carbon emissions and create jobs. Private and public sector partnerships can facilitate the financing process.



CLEAN WATER

Water sources are protected and micro-watersheds are conserved



150

jobs generated in the development phase, permanent employment for 2 families



1,780

tCO₂e reduced annually



1,116

hectares of forest have been restored

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

For more information on the UN Sustainable Development Goals please visit: <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>



Food security and the quality of water resources in the project area has improved greatly.

The More Forests for Medellin project seeks to improve the environment, support livelihoods and contribute to rural development in areas surrounding Medellin. It does this through a public-private sector partnership approach, combining cross-sector resources to utilise different environmental management alternatives such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) within the Kyoto protocol and payment for environmental services (PSA).

The project consists of enlisting small landowners and in rural areas of the Aburrá Valley to implement sustainable land management strategies. Forest plantations and silvopastoral systems are established on private land and assisted natural regeneration (ANR) is applied on degraded public property. This reduces the pressure on relict forests and helps to conserve soils and the biodiversity of the area, such as the endangered Antioquian Chocolate Frog and endemic Tree Ferns.

In addition, the CO₂ captured by restored forests is used to generate carbon credits. This investment into natural capital has a triple positive impact: it supports climate change mitigation, enhances economic development in rural areas and reduces costs for drinking and irrigation water provision for the municipality.