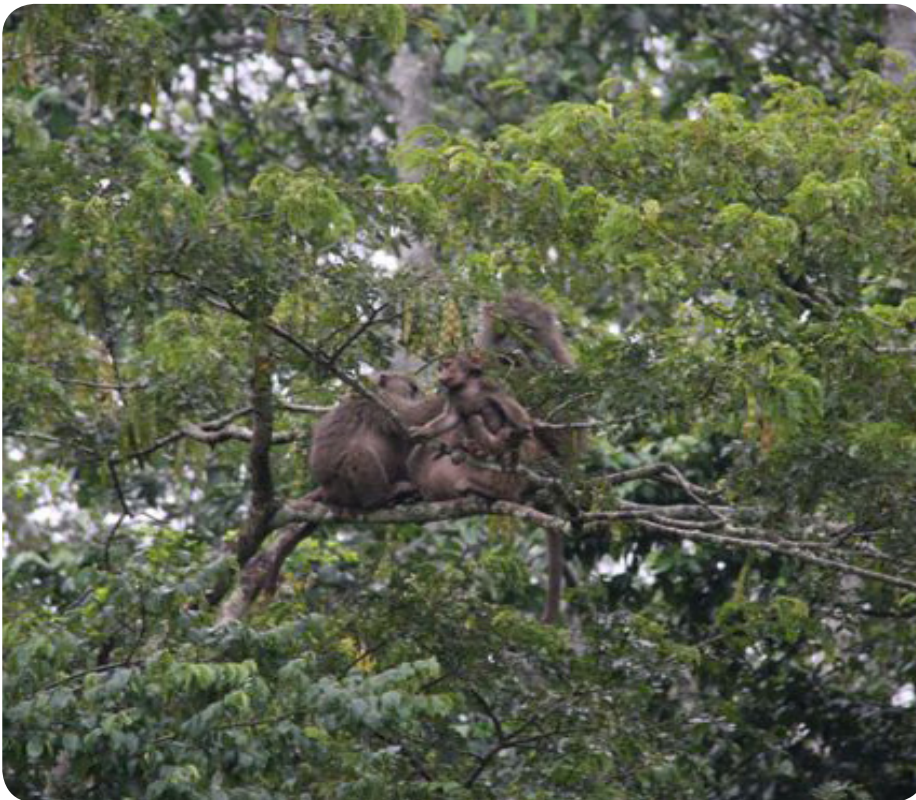




Kibale National Park Reforestation, Uganda

Project Location: Western Uganda



The project protects forest biodiversity, including bird, tree and primate species.

The Kibale National Park is one of Uganda's last surviving tropical forest blocks, home to the greatest variety and number of primates found anywhere in East Africa. This reforestation project aims to establish new forest cover over 6,213 ha of degraded land inside the park through the planting of fast growing indigenous tree species.

Project Highlights

- **Greenhouse gas reductions** – The project contributes to climate change mitigation by sequestering greenhouse gases as new forest is established.
- **Biodiversity benefits** – The project protects important forest biodiversity, including many primate species.
- **Community support** – The project generates employment opportunities and develops forestry skills amongst the local population.



The project supports the local community.



10,000 ha of degraded land is being replanted.

PROJECT DETAIL

Kibale National Park Reforestation, Uganda

This project in Kibale National Park is run in cooperation with the Uganda Wildlife Authority. For years the area has suffered from severe degradation and soil erosion caused by poor land management, charcoal production and over grazing, all of which have been compounded by high rainfall and the natural topography of the area.

The project contributes to climate change mitigation by sequestering greenhouse gases in existing forest sinks, and increasing natural tree cover through the planting of indigenous trees species, and assisted natural regeneration of existing forest. In total, the project is expected to sequester 4,450,862 of tCO₂e during the 60 year crediting period.

Key Social and Environmental Features:

Environmentally robust – Deforestation accounts for nearly 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions, more than the entire global transportation sector. Protecting and restoring carbon stocks in forests is therefore a key way to fight climate change.

Protection of biodiversity – The Kibale National Park is rich in biodiversity, home to at least 372 bird species, 4 species of wild cats and 351 tree species. The Park also supports 13 species of primates, 67% of the country's total species, and is home to one of the largest chimpanzee populations in the world. Protecting and restoring the forest safeguards the existing park biodiversity and supports regeneration of population numbers.

Social benefits – The project provides valuable employment to members of the communities surrounding the park. The transfer of knowledge and skills to local people is supported by training in seed collection, nursery management, planting, maintenance and forest protection. Ugandan Wildlife Authority staff are also supported to gain professional skills.

In addition, income generating opportunities are encouraged through locally-owned nurseries where seedlings are produced and sold to the project.

Good for the Planet. Good for your business.

- Generates local jobs and supports the transfer of knowledge to communities, which supports a CSR focus on employment and social enterprise.
- Goes beyond carbon sequestration by focusing on the regeneration of the forest using indigenous tree species, and protecting a wide range of biodiversity including tree, bird and primate species.
- An easy to communicate projects which will support your carbon management and engagement activities.

Project Spec

Volume available: 65,000 tCO₂e

DoE: Scientific Certification Systems

Additionality Tool: "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in ARR CDM project activities"

Standard: VCS

Vintage: 2009 / 2010

Visit possible: Yes



The project supports the transfer of forestry skills and knowledge to the local community.

