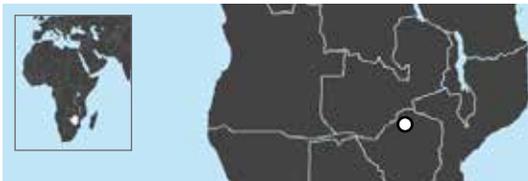




Kariba REDD+ forest protection, Zimbabwe

This forest conservation project is aimed at providing sustainable livelihood opportunities for poor communities in Northern Zimbabwe, a region now suffering heavily from deforestation, poverty, and drought.

Location



The Kariba REDD+ project is located on the shores of Lake Kariba in Northern Zimbabwe, connecting several National Parks and Game Reserves such as Chizarira, Matusadona and Mana Pools National Park (which is also a World Heritage Site), and Lower Zambezi National Park in Zambia.

Project



The collapse of Zimbabwe's agricultural production, as well as population growth, has led to significant forest degradation. This has impacted strongly on native ecosystems, which could no longer be managed sustainably. About 3% of Northern Zimbabwe's forest cover has been lost per year, wildlife populations have partially collapsed, and Zimbabwe now has one of the world's lowest Human Development Index scores.



This is where the Kariba project comes in. Its aim is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through a range of activities proposed by local communities and financed by project supporters. These include the establishment of nutritional gardens, conservation agriculture, honey production, forest fire prevention and enhanced wildlife conservation. There is also direct support in the provision of basic equipment needed for the administration and management of the project, such as computers, printers, bridge repairs and uniforms for community guards. In addition, locals are supported in setting up their own sustainable businesses that allow a living in line with conservation requirements. This includes low-emissions brick making, and native fruit tree cultivation, and the establishment of beekeeping, with honey sales greatly contributing to family incomes.

The idea for this project came directly from the local community, which has rooted the project strongly in the region. The project is supporting the local population in their transition to sustainable soil

and forest management. Thanks to funding beyond the actual crediting period, a long term project activity is secured.

Project achievements



Socio-economic impact:

- Several healthcare centres have been supplied with basic medical supply; refurbishments are being planned.
- More than 10 schools will get repaired, and are provided with roofing and furniture.
- School fee subsidies will be available through the project for the poorest quarter of the local population.
- A bridge has been repaired, and several hundred kilometers of bush roads are being repaired every year, along with early burning to embank bush fires.
- Boreholes are being refurbished, which will benefit a large number of families.
- Community nutrition gardens are being established, with already 11 in operation and another 50 in planning. Per garden, about 40 families can secure their vegetables supply.
- Direct employment opportunities have been generated for about 60 local people for project operations such as community scouts, staff for fire prevention measures, nutritional garden establishment and water pump maintenance.
- Assistance is given for the establishment of family-based micro-businesses such as honey production.
- Conservation farming and other non-destructive farming approaches are taught in the project's agricultural classes. This also leads to enhanced climate change awareness and adaptation capabilities of the community.

Environmental impact:

- The project will help preserve biodiversity corridors between four national reserve parks, which are crucial for endangered or vulnerable species such as the elephant, lion, zebra, buffalo, African wild dog and impala, confirmed by CCBS validation at "gold" level for outstanding biodiversity benefits.
- Game scouts will help to reduce wildlife poaching; this will also reduce the occurrence of wildfires, which are often caused by poaching activities.
- Through the introduction of conservation agriculture such as anti-erosion terracing techniques and low tillage farming, soil degradation is avoided.
- Use of organic fertiliser (manure, poultry litter, dead organic matter) is given priority over chemical fertiliser.
- Crop rotation delivers a stable and diverse food supply, and preserves nutrients in the soil.
- Forest fires can be avoided and tamed through education and training on fire prevention and fire fighting.

Checklist Project 300 990



✓ Additionality and permanence:	according to the rules of the CCBS and VCS
✓ 3 rd party validated:	by Environmental Services Inc.
✓ Transparency:	provided by Markit Environmental Registry
✓ Social and environmental benefits:	as documented in our database
✓ Marketing material:	high resolution pictures and HD video available

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