

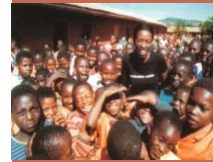


# KASIGAU CORRIDOR REDD+ PROJECT

WILDLIFE WORKS CARBON, KENYA



Financing  
Project Based  
REDD+



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## OUTLINE

- Wildlife Works history
- Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Project
- Collaboration
- Lessons learned
- Criteria for Successful REDD+
- What's next?

So, who is  
Wildlife  
Works?



## WILDLIFE WORKS

- Wildlife Works is a for-profit company based in Kenya and the USA that has pioneered the use of REDD+ carbon credits (VERs) to finance large scale tropical forest conservation
- It is the world's leading REDD project development and management company
- Leverages private-sector investment to fund projects
- Started as a conservation social enterprise
- Expanding Projects in Kenya, DRC, Cameroon, Zambia and Ethiopia, Asia and Central America





## THE KASIGAU CORRIDOR REDD+ PROJECT: THE BASELINE SCENARIO



## KASIGAU CORRIDOR MAP



## OPERATIONALIZATION OF REDD: MEETING REQUIREMENTS

### In the Beginning...

- Sustainability means 'self-sustaining', requiring a fungible, saleable asset: WW decided this meant VERs
- WWC developed their own methodology and baselines
- Undertook **Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA)** and **Theory of Change Analysis** in order to determine the most desired project by communities
- Project meets both stringent standards of VCS and CCBA, ensuring safeguards are met.

### Ongoing...

#### **Carbon Stock, Biodiversity and Social Impact Monitoring (MRV)**

- Continuous ongoing monitoring of carbon stock within and outside of project area
- Continuous, ongoing biodiversity monitoring (transects, camera traps, etc.)
- Continuous, ongoing social monitoring through surveys
- Annual Audits (Verification events)

#### **Leakage mitigation**

- Eco-charcoal projects
- Active re-afforestation
- Community Education and MRV
- \*\* CO-BENEFITS must be tangible and measurable stakeholders and critics alike

## CO-BENEFITS

- **Social co-benefits associated with pro-poor development**
  - Employment, education, etc.
  - Protection of human rights and improvement in **forest governance**;
  - Respect of rights and access, provide alternatives (eco- charcoal), stakeholder involvement, grievance systems (ongoing FPIC)
  - Funding of community-driven development agenda
- **Biodiversity/Ecosystemic co-benefits, particularly enhanced biodiversity protection and soil and water quality and availability**
  - Sanctuary, ranger team, conflict resolution
  - Significant increases in biodiversity (HCV indicator species)



## CO-BENEFITS: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

- Measurable, documented and verifiable increases in indicator species (HCV species) such as lion, cheetah, Grevy's Zebra, Wild Dog etc.
- Landscape recovery and natural regeneration
- Farmer-managed natural regeneration in denuded areas through re-afforestation program efforts
- Relief of pressure on natural resources



## CO-BENEFITS: ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

Creating jobs is our fundamental conservation strategy



Screen printing  
Exports to US and Europe



EPZ and Eco-Factory, Wildlife Works fashion line and SOKO



## ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD CREATION



Wildlife Works has created more than **400** jobs to date



## CO-BENEFITS: ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY



Agricultural intensification – organic greenhouse



Re-afforestation activities



Tree nursery – indigenous species

## CO-BENEFITS: COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMS

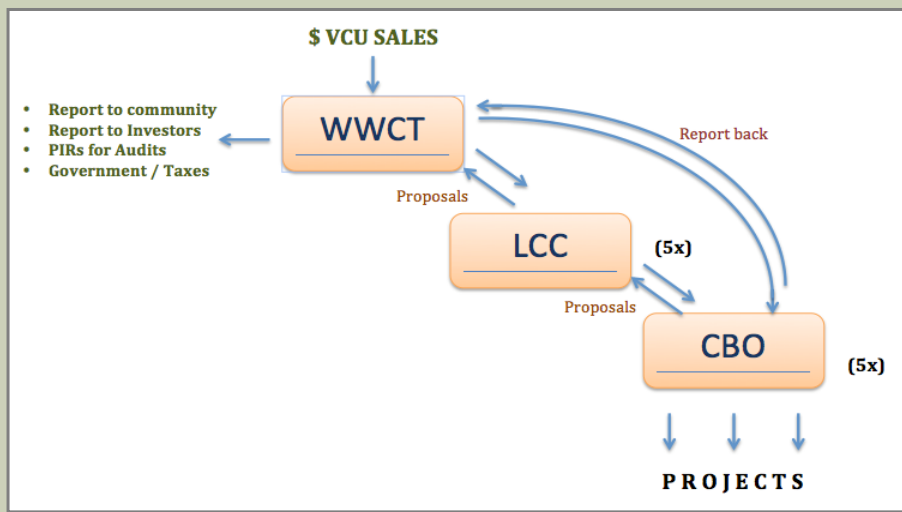
- **Barazas:** undertake community meetings (barazas) and workshops in entire project area
- **Theatre:** theatre groups with sketches about the value of trees
- **Schools:** hold presentation in local primary and secondary schools
- **Newsletters:** produce and distribute periodic newsletters



## CO-BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM

- Carbon revenue divided into three parts
  - Landowners
  - WWC Operations
  - Community (currently divided into 5 sub-locations)
- Community funds managed through the **Wildlife Works Carbon Trust (WWCT)**
- Trust supporting projects, focusing on
  - Income-generating activities
  - education
  - health and sanitation, and
  - infrastructure development
- **Transparency is key**

## CO-BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM



## WILDLIFE WORKS CARBON TRUST

- **WWCT Committee**
  - Receive, accept or reject proposals from LCCs
- **LCCs**
  - Meet on monthly basis
  - Receive and evaluate proposals from CBOs
- **CBOs**
  - Provide reports to WWCT
  - Oversee implementation of projects



New water tank at Makwasinyi (Oct 2012)





## WWCT: ACHIEVEMENTS

- **720 students** (secondary school to university level) benefited from the bursary scheme, with the number rising (March 2012, first installment)
- All LCCs allocated between **40-50%** of community funds towards **school bursaries** (Sep 2012, second installment)
- **Other projects**
  - Water catchments
  - Water tanks
  - Infrastructure renovation (chief's offices, class rooms)



New classroom at Mwatate Secondary School, (Oct 2012)



## COLLABORATION

- Work in close partnership with the **Kenya Forest Service (KFS)** and **Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)** – joint operations
- Hold workshops with international institutes and research organizations on developing best practice
- Close collaboration with Kenya's REDD+ focal point



## LESSONS LEARNED

### Successful REDD projects need:

- 1) Enabling legal environment and institutional networks
- 2) Inter-generational social capital investment in a landscape
- 3) Flexible forest financing from the outset is needed in order to achieve successful validation/verification of projects
- 4) Non-stifling carbon sales/revenue policy environment (investment incentives)

## DOES THE KASIGAU CORRIDOR MEET THE CRITERIA FOR SUCCESSFUL REDD+?\*

- **Effectiveness**
  - Kasigau now has more than 200,000ha under management
  - Subsequent successful verifications (m=1, m=2, etc.) suggest yes, with VERIFIABLE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS (VERs) through REDD
- **Efficiency**
  - From investment to implementation to sales and re-investment, financial resources are flowing
  - Could stand on it's own but more revenue can mean better management and enhancement activities
- **Equality**
  - Communities benefiting immensely from alternative livelihoods, increased tourism, increased access to funding for community initiatives etc.

\*Barbier and Tesfaw (2012)



## WE HOPE...

- Expansion of vibrant carbon markets
- Incorporation in to national frameworks for success
- REDD derived credits become compliance grade credits
- Other companies (including those buying VERs) will see the impact and realize the potential
- Leakage mitigation activities will gain prominence, especially with JNRI
- REDD will be seen as a reality – not a vague dream

So, What's next for us?



## LAC MAI NDOMBE, DRC

- Largest active REDD+ Project in the World
- 300,000 ha of prime Congo Basin Rainforest
- Jointly implemented by Ecosystem Restoration Associates and Wildlife Works Carbon
- VALIDATED and VERIFIED in December, 2012 against the two most stringent standards (VCS and CCBA)
- Generating more than 5million VERs per year for sale on the voluntary market
- Demonstrates the role of public private partnership with the Govt. of DRC

## COAST JURISDICTIONAL REDD+ PROJECT

- Expanding protection towards the coast
- Incorporating remaining ranches in Taita Taveta county
- Adding East African Coastal Forest (Biodiversity Hotspot)
- Objective: Landscape linkages
- Possible Pilot Jurisdictional Project



## CHYULU HILLS

- Chyulu Hills National Park is an important part of the Tsavo Conservation Area
- It is the watershed for **Mzima Springs**, in Tsavo West National Park, which provides the fresh water to millions of people in the Coast Province of Kenya.
- Possible pilot for a Jurisdictional Project



View of Chyulu Hills National Park



THANK YOU AND QUESTIONS?

