



Reforestation, Colombia

This pioneering forestry project entails permanent reforestation and long-term monitoring of parts of Colombia's northeast and northwest, with a particular focus on biodiversity.

Locations



The project is situated in two unconnected regions in Colombia's northeast and northwest. Illegal gold prospecting, coca plantations and unsuitable agricultural practices have heavily degraded both areas. Arauca's savannas on the border to Venezuela, far away from major urban centers, host vulnerable gallery forests and several endangered species. The distinct Andean forests in Antioquia accommodate a variety of species from the mountains all the way to the Caribbean coast.

Project



Devastated by years of open cast alluvial gold mining, illegal coca plantations, and destructive livestock farming practices in the remote Colombian regions of Cáceres, Antioquia and Cravo Norte, Arauca, the survival of the natural capital and biodiversity of these two important tropical forest regions hung precariously on the edge.

In opposition to the common practice of reforestation through planting monocultures for tree plantations, this project aimed at restoring a real forest, with a focus on re-establishing its rich ecosystem. About twenty local tree species were planted and by today already led to the settling of another 75 plants and a multitude of animals in the now restored and still growing forest. The project also led to new habitat for endangered animals such as rare turtles, parrots, and critically endangered monkeys. The project observes basic principles of sustainable forest management, with 11,000 ha already purchased, surveyed and mapped.



The project has been validated according to the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Standard (CCB) which is currently the strictest standard for forestation projects. It stands for outstanding biodiversity benefits, and the integration of local people within the project. For registration and subsequent reduction of the certificates, and to prohibit double use of the credits, the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) has been equally applied.

Project achievements



Socio-economic impact:

- Local inhabitants greatly profit from this project's implementation. About 150 jobs have been created to establish a vital alternative for a region that has long depended on illegal and heavily destructive activities.
- The project will also introduce new, ecologically sensitive methods for battling mosquitoes to replace the practice of oil-poisoning breeding ponds.

Environmental impact:

- Through the reclaiming and restoration of the project area, regional soil and water conditions improved significantly.
- New habitat is created for endangered species, including rare turtles and monkeys, and numerous kinds of parrots, to name a few only.
- The project serves as inspiration and proof that the challenging approach of reforestation with no monocultures but mixed native species to develop efficient carbon credits actually works – in both an economic and ecologic sense.

Checklist Project 300 658

✓ Additionality and permanence:	according to the rules of the VCS and CCBS
✓ 3 rd party verified::	by Environmental Services Inc.
✓ Transparency:	provided by Markit Environmental Registry
✓ Annual CO ₂ reduction:	20,000 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 Management Ltd., Sales Department
sales@southpolecarbon.com +41 43 501 3550

www.southpolecarbon.com

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

All information as of 2011. Disclaimer: Please note that this publication is for your information only. Neither South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd. nor any person acting on behalf of South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd. 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. Picture of Northern Muriqui by Paulo B. Chaves under the CC license of flickr.

