KENYA GREENBELT MOVEMENT REFORESTATION BIOCARBON PROJECT.

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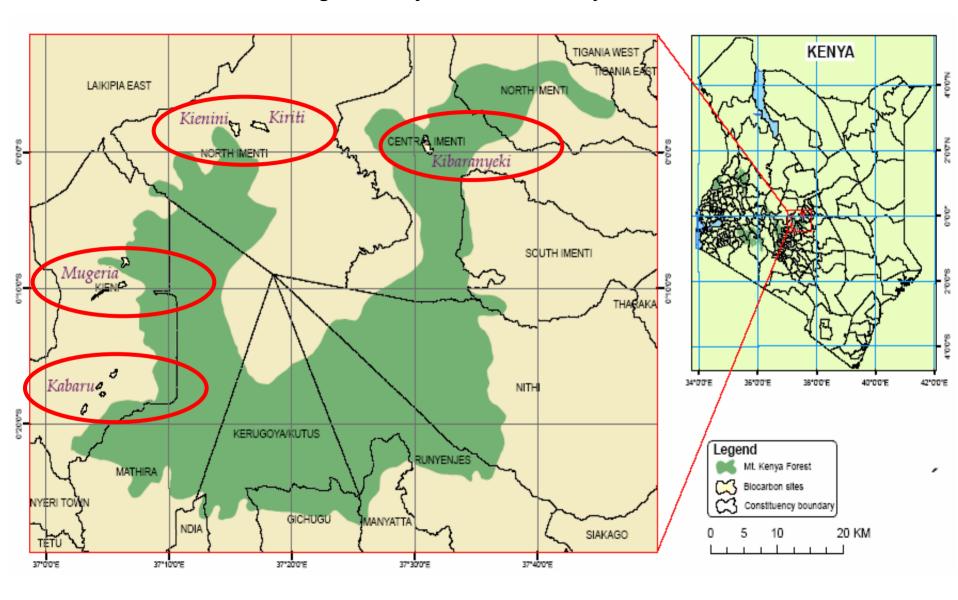
9th Nov. 2006

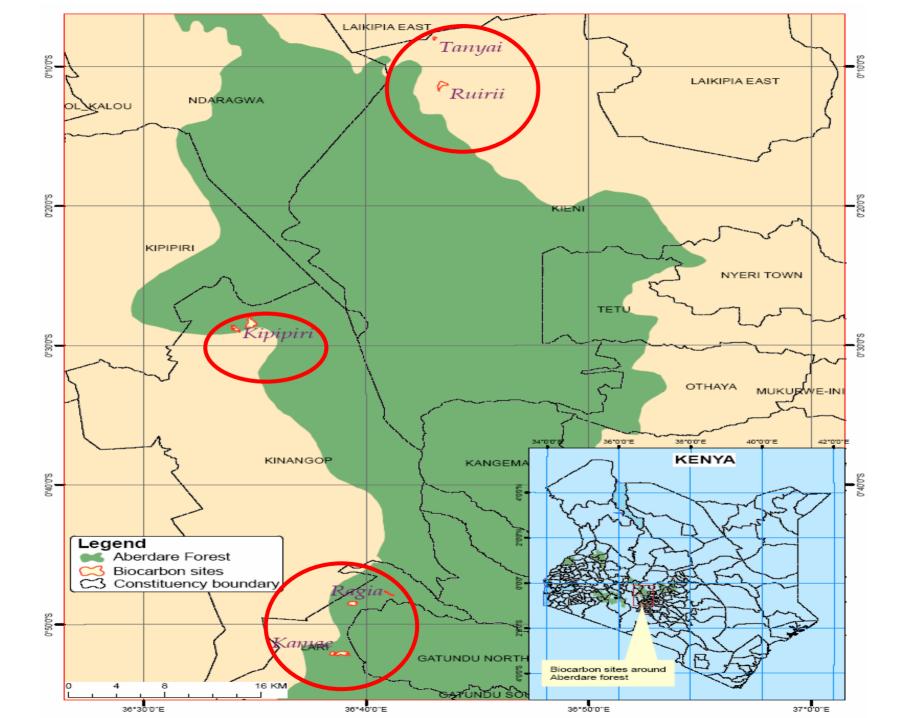


PROJECT DETAILS

- Portfolio of Small Scale Reforestation CDM project.
- Located in Aberdare Range and Mt. Kenya.
 Catchment areas of river Tana.
- The project will reforest 2000ha of degraded land with indigenous tree species ONLY.
- Communities have exclusive user rights for NTFP.
- Project is to use 20 year crediting period with the option of renewal twice (to a maximum of 60 years

Figure 1. Project Sites on Mt Kenya.





Baseline methodology

- Baseline methodology for small scale AR CDM project has been used.
- Steps followed in carrying out baseline survey
 - STEP 1 Preparation of map of project site in the office and downloading coordinates to the GPS.
 - STEP 2 Verifying and demarcating project site boundary with a GPS
 - STEP 3 GPS navigation to the sample plots
 - STEP 4 Describing sample plots
 - STEP 5 Describing non-tree and tree vegetation
 - STEP 6 Measuring trees in the sample plots

Carbon Pool Selected

- Above ground biomass.
- Below ground biomass.

The SSC A/R Methodology does not include dead wood, litter, and soil pools.

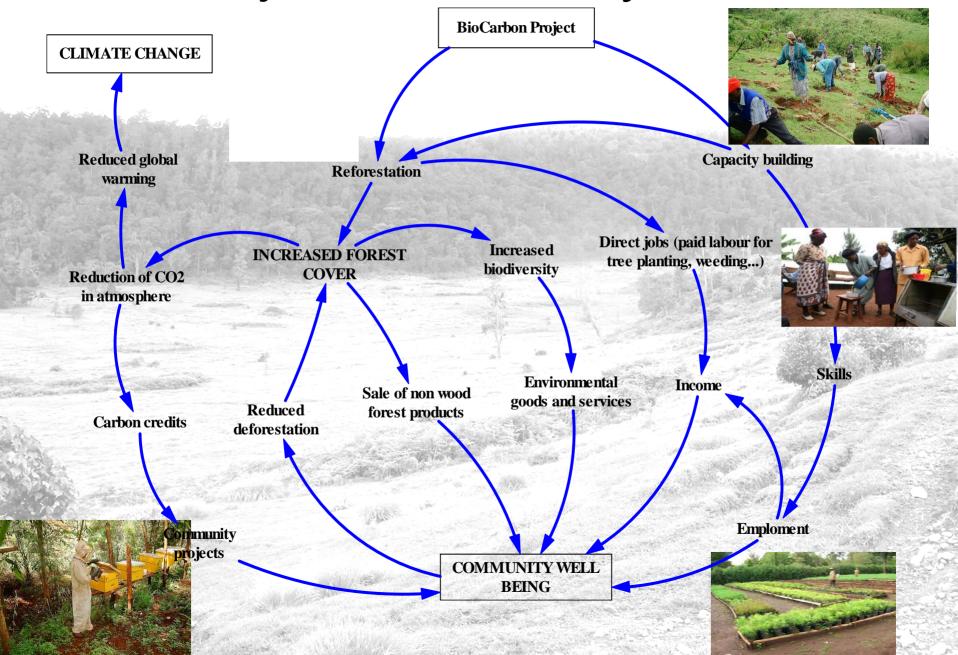
Technology to be employed

- Propagation of locally collected seeds from indigenous species using community tree nurseries.
- Hand planting of seedlings using community labour (CFAs).
- Hand cutting of vegetation to reduce competition.
- Hand pruning of branches to allow light to penetrate to the forest floor.

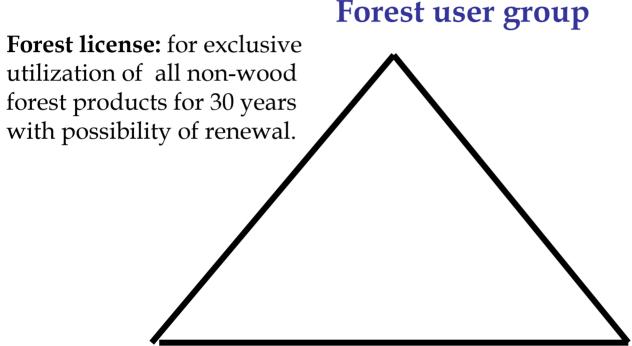
Tree planting Activities



Project benefits cycle.



Three way legal agreement for the BioCarbon project.



Forest Department

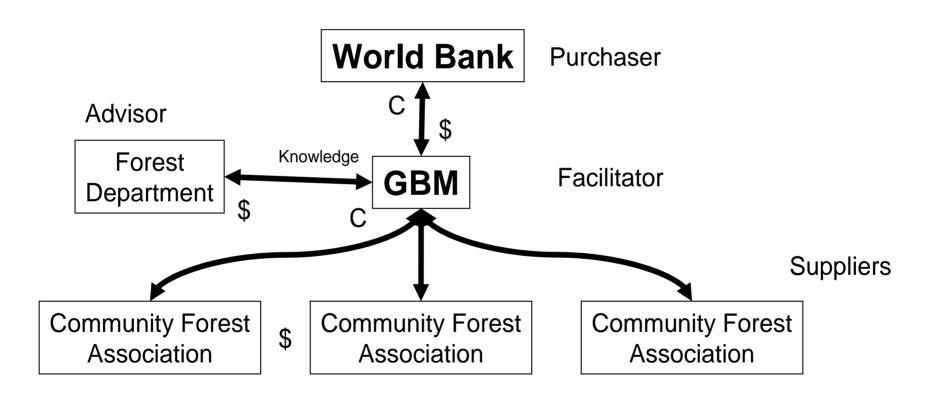
Contract agreement:

- forest user groups assign all carbon rights to GBM
- GBM provides tree planting support, covers part of the land rent and provides incentive payments for surviving trees and share carbon revenues.

The Green Belt Movement

MOU to jointly implement the project and to consider the regulations of the Forest Act 2005.

Project Organizational structure.



Project challenges.

- Institutional barriers; for the local communities do not have the knowledge or the technology to operate tree nurseries and propagate seedlings.
- Technological barriers; for the community do not have the institutional or organizational capacity to distribute seedlings once they are ready for planting.
- Investment barriers; Huge implementation cost involved. There is no access to investment capital, funds come upon deliver of credits.