

Face the Future

Payment for Ecosystem Services Training, Uganda

April 4, 2011


Wildfred Mutai

Forests, and other ecosystems, play a crucial role in the daily life of every individual on earth. Without the services and resources provided by forests, it would simply be impossible to live on earth.


Face the Future's mission is to create a sustainable planet and future, by rehabilitating and conserving forests (and other ecosystems). This can be partly funded for by the price that is paid for the amount of carbon sequestered. When well designed and implemented a forest rehabilitation or conservation projects results in clear benefits for local communities, the global society and biodiversity, so a true triple win situation.

Face the Future develops forest rehabilitating and forest conservation projects, including carbon certification.

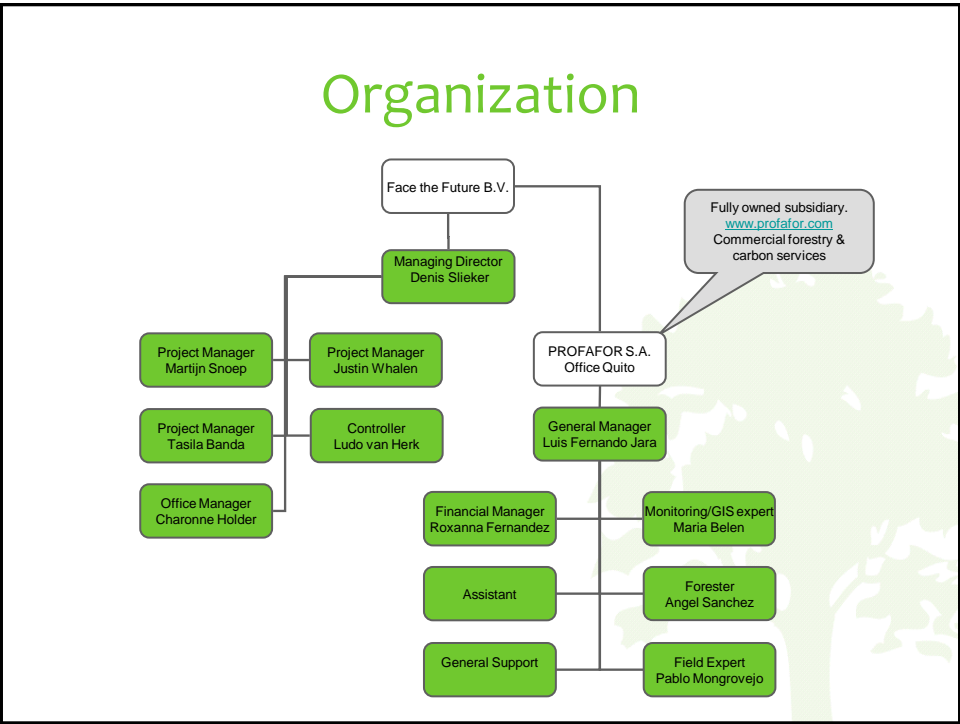
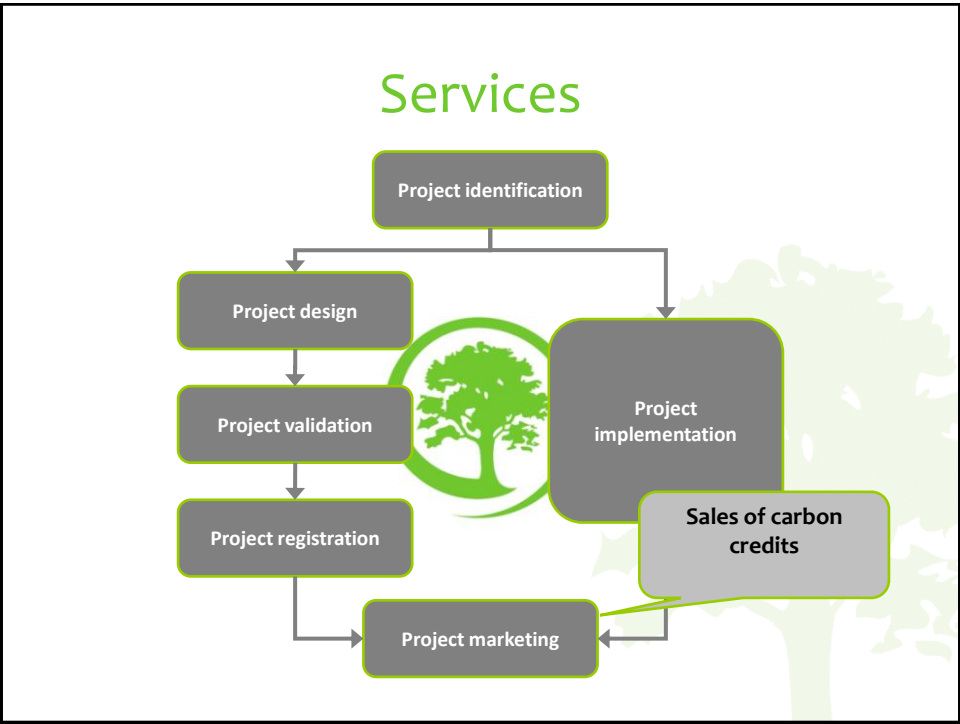
Key facts

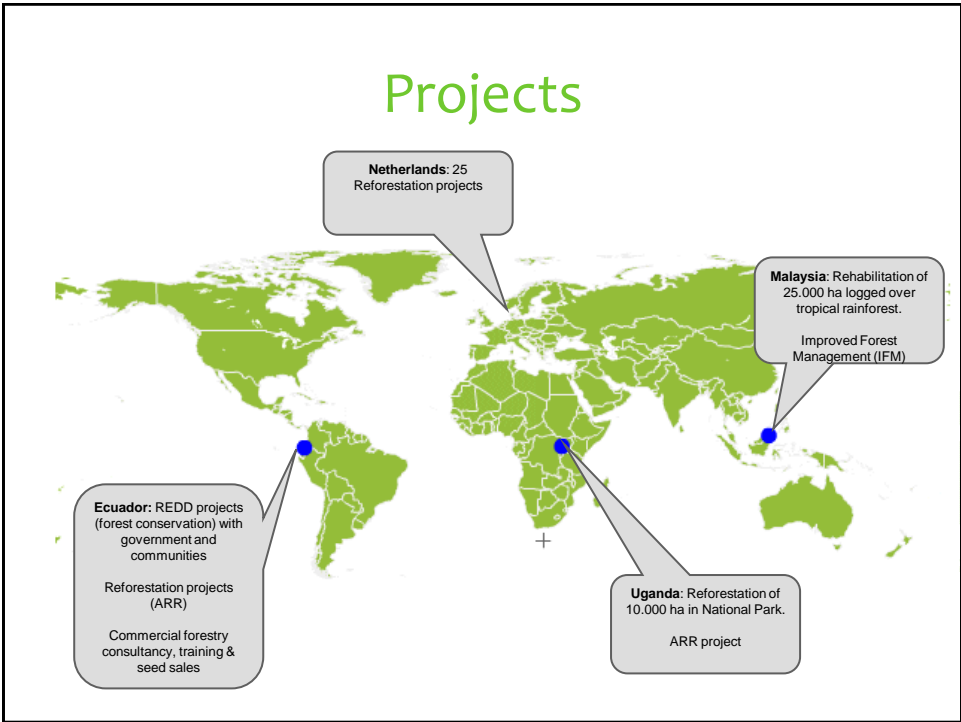
- Established in 1990 as Face Foundation
 - Transformed to Face the Future in 2009
 - ARR, REDD and IFM projects in Uganda, Ecuador and Malaysia
 - Carbon- and forest certification
 - Transacted over 2 million carbon credits
- 

Unique combination

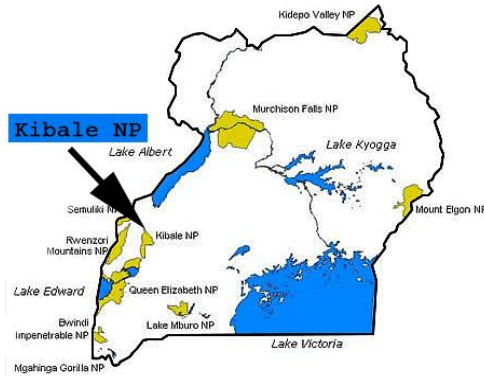
- Extensive forestry knowledge
 - Carbon certification expertise
 - Carbon marketing expertise
- 

***Face the Future is a full-service
project development organisation***





Kibale NP Restoration Project

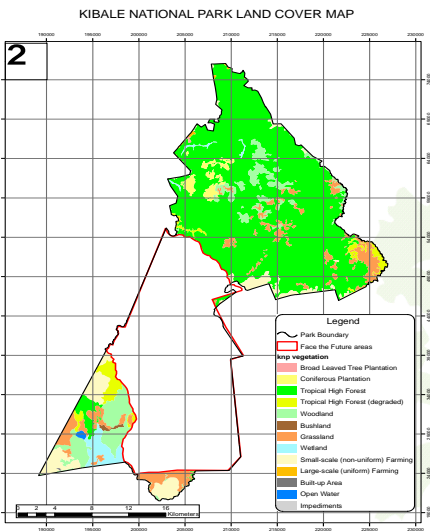


Kibale NP Restoration Project

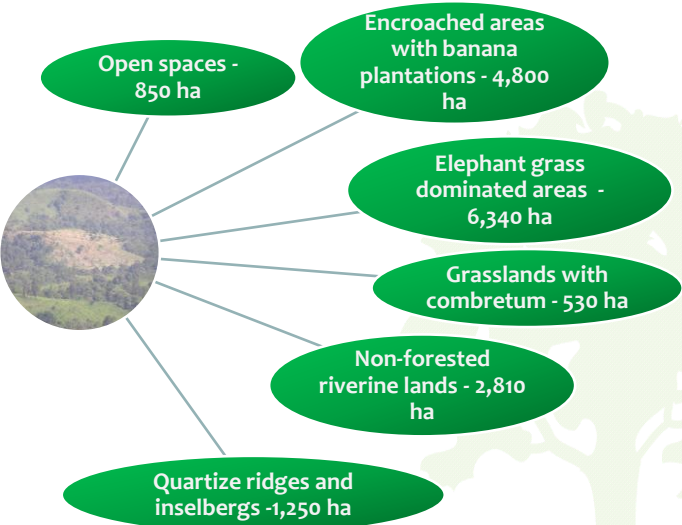
- Rehabilitation of Kibale National Park, indigenous species
- VCS Reforestation project (approved CDM methodology AR-ACM0001)
- 7,500 hectares established, 2,000 still available
- Co-benefits: employment (> 300), community revenue sharing, biodiversity enhancement (chimpanzee & forest elephant habitat)



Kibale NP Restoration Project

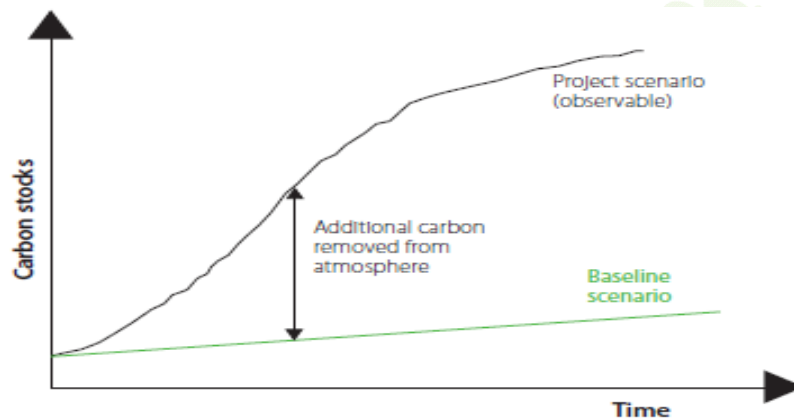


Kibale NP Restoration project



Project Baseline

- The baseline scenario is a reference level that shows what would happen in the absence of a policy or project designed to reduce emissions



Project Baseline Stratification

- If the project activity area is not homogeneous, stratification should be carried out to improve the accuracy and precision of biomass estimates
- Different stratifications may be required for the baseline and project scenarios in order to achieve optimal accuracy of the estimates of net GHG removal by sinks

Potential stratification options include:

- Land use (for example, forest, plantation, agroforestry, grassland, cropland, irrigated cropland);
- Vegetation types (if several)
- Slope (for example, steep, flat)
- Drainage (for example, flooded, dry)
- Age of vegetation;
- Proximity to settlement.

Project stratification include:

- Grass land
- Grass land with combretum
- Banana plantation

Typically, a project might have between one and six strata

Project Carbon Pool Measurement

Six carbon pools applicable to afforestation/reforestation project activities

- aboveground trees
- aboveground non-tree
- belowground roots
- forest floor (or litter)
- dead wood
- soil organic matter

- Project carbon pool-**
- aboveground trees
 - belowground roots

However, not all six pools will be significantly impacted in a given project

Project Carbon Pool Measurement

Permanent sampling plots:

- used for forest inventory
- measurements taken at specific time intervals

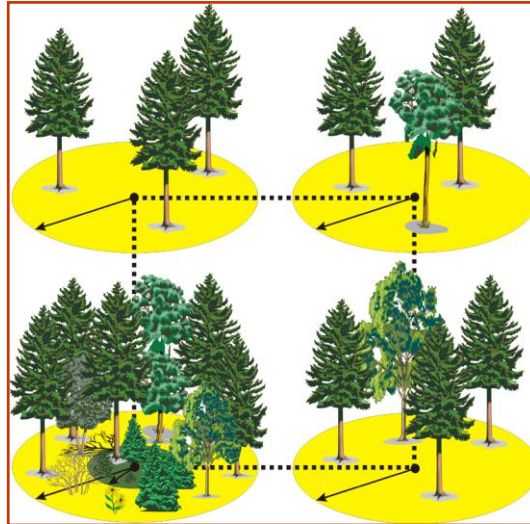
Project is using circular plot measurement

Stem Diameter	Circular Plot	Square Plot
† < 5cm dbh	1m	2m x 2m
5–20cm dbh	4m	7m x 7m
20–50cm dbh	14m	25m x 25m
> 50cm dbh	20m	35m x 35m

† stems < 5cm dbh would only be measured in very young forest.

Project Carbon Pool Measurement

Permanent sampling plots:



Project Design Document

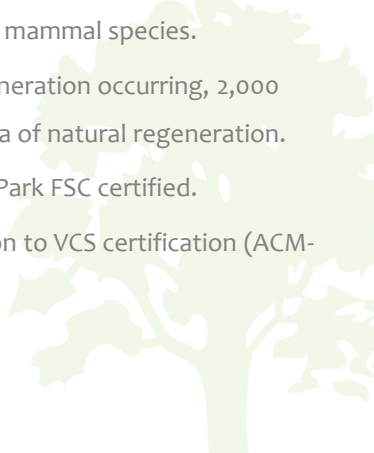
Document that describes the project's GHG emissions reduction or removal activities with sections describing:

- Project activities
- Duration of the project activities
- Applicability of an approved baseline and monitoring methodology
- Estimation of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks and over the crediting period
- Monitoring plan
- Environmental impacts of the project activities
- Socio-economic impacts of the project activities
- Stakeholder's comments over the project activities


Project Details

- Partnership with Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), project start in 1993. Restoration of degraded National Park areas (10,000 ha) with the planting of indigenous tree species.
 - Areas covered with Elephant grass, no natural regrowth of forest without planting.
 - Face the Future to fund the planting, other project costs, and own carbon rights.
 - Nursery, seed, planting, tending & protection performed by local communities, under the management of UWA. Employment to > 300 people from surrounding communities.
 - Project site created with offices, houses (for project staff), nurseries and a guest house.
- 

Project Details

- Biodiversity values in the form of habitat for Chimpanzee and others primates, forest elephants, several bird and mammal species.
 - To date >3,600 ha established, natural regeneration occurring, 2,000 hectares still available for planting, >5000ha of natural regeneration.
 - Project and (consequently) entire National Park FSC certified.
 - Previously carbon certified by SGS. Transition to VCS certification (ACM-00001) in 2011.
- 

Lessons learned

- Reforestation costly vs. Long time to market of carbon credits
 - Ex ante – Ex post
 - Community participation and community benefits → success
 - Long-term projects require long-term management plans and contracts.
- 

Success Factors

- Solid partner, Uganda Wildlife Authority.
 - Community benefits
 - Employment, revenue sharing
 - Community activities: elephant trenches, water wells
 - Clarity on land tenure
 - No downsides
 - Biodiversity benefits
- 

