

Projects Factsheets



Marajó

Brazil



Project Summary

Located in the Northern Brazilian state of Para, on the island of Marajó, the project preserves around 86,000 hectares of biodiverse Amazon forest.

Commercial wood extraction has now been banned in the area, which was previously a major cause of deforestation, and the project supports alternative sources of income for local communities.

There are over 100 families living in the project area whose livelihoods strongly depend on the natural resources of the Amazon. The sale of carbon credits means that training in sustainable food production and alternative income generation is helping to prevent deforestation and aiding sustainable development in the region.



Key impacts for local communities

- More than 86,000 hectares of Amazon forest are now conserved;
- Started a cooperative of açaí (endemic fruit consumed worldwide) producers which are trained to produce certified organic açaí;
- Monthly donations to a local school to cover for food supplies. The school carries out vocational training of young and adult rural producers on sustainable agricultural and forestry practices;
- University scholarships are awarded to local students to pursue higher education;
- Construction of fish tanks to feed the local students and provide communities with alternative sources of income;
- Two tree nurseries have been constructed to recover degraded land and to provide communities with productive trees;
- Donations to construct and renovate facilities and centres in local communities.





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

The project helps provide local communities with means to develop more sustainable industries, providing them more empowerment to preserve their own environment and stimulate economic growth.

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

By creating a significant reduction in deforestation, the project preserves vital carbon sinks and reduces significant carbon emissions.

- **SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.**

The forests being preserved in the Amazon constitute precious biodiverse habitats. Beyond this, they are a part of Brazil's great forest cover which is a vital ecosystem that plays an important role in the global ecosystem, but which is threatened by some of the highest levels of deforestation in the world.



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Wontanara Mangroves

Guinea Bissau



Project Summary

The coastal areas of Guinea-Bissau are rich in Mangroves which have a very high carbon sequestration potential. These areas, however, notably located around the Cacheu river estuary are also under threat of the expansion of local agricultural methods, leading to an accelerated rate of deforestation of these areas, loss of biodiversity and the release of CO2 into the atmosphere.

The Cacheu project seeks to support the long-term conservation of mangroves and terrestrial forests of two national parks with high levels of biodiversity. On the ground, this project will seek to implement a community-based conservation approach through participatory surveillance and expanded monitoring of the area of locals. In addition, micro-finance mechanisms within the project activity will enable the curbing of deforestation and the improvement of local welfare and infrastructures.



Key impacts for local communities

- This project leads to the conservation and protection of **145,698 hectares** of mangroves and terrestrial forests, leading to the preservation of key biodiversity-rich ecosystems in the process
- The project leads to a total of **1,806,617 tonnes** of CO₂eq emissions avoided throughout its lifetime of 20 years, which is on average **90,330 tonnes** per year;
- Local communities are employed as part of the reforestation and coastal monitoring of the project area, providing livelihoods and positive co-benefits to the locals (Around **50,000 inhabitants** in the area);
- Formal training was provided to local rangers, workshops for reforestation agents are organized on project areas, and best-practices training on sustainable fishing was provided to **60 fisherwomen** in the project area;





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all:**

Local communities involved in the protection of coastal forests and mangroves and trained accordingly on best practices and given employment opportunities as part of the project;

- **SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development:**

Through the preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and the expansion of sustainable fishing methods, this project leads to healthier marine ecosystems

- **SDG 13 : Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:**

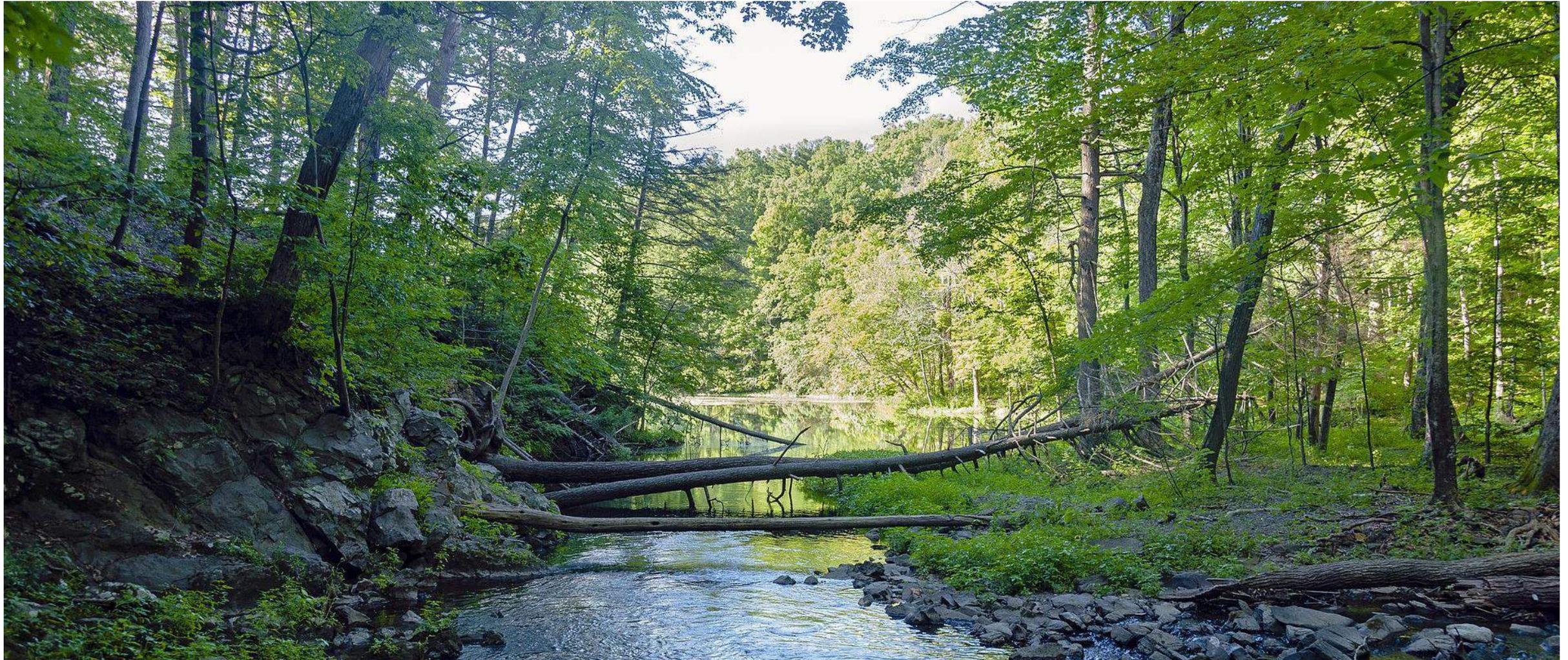
By switching to Improved cookstoves, this project leads to reduced CO2e emissions for households of over 1,806,617 tons over its lifetime.



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Appalachian Trail Project

USA



Project Summary

Based nearby Andover, in northern New Jersey, the Appalachian Trail Project is one of the largest working forests in the state. Covering over 3,600 acres, the project spans over 100 years, and the property contains the iconic estate where the idea for Appalachian Trail (well-known hiking trail) was conceived.

The aim of this project is to support conservation and species protection through improved forest management. The protection of biodiversity and its habitat has many impacts such as the reduction of carbon emissions and the protection for freshwater systems thanks to trees and roots that serve as natural filters.



Key impacts for local communities

- 3,600 forestry hectares are protected thanks to this project;
- 4,000 tons of CO₂e are annually reduced with the protection of the forest and biodiversity (400,000 tons of CO₂e since the project was created);
- With the development of improved forest management, trees, plants and roots are expanding which has improved water quality as they serve as natural filters for the water;
- Thanks to the development and the expansion of trees and roots, soil erosion is avoided in the area;
- As a result of forest protection, wildlife habitats are preserved, ensuring the survival of key species.



Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

By improving forest management within the area, the project aids achieve emission reductions through enhanced sequestration. 4000 tCO₂e are annually reduced.

- **SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.**

The project will protect the area from soil erosion by allowing trees and roots to thrive. It will also improve the water quality of rivers in the area.

- **SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.**

Thanks to this project, the habitats of the species living in the area are protected and reinforced as through improved forest management.



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Cherokee Forest

United States of America



Project Summary

In 2010, United States had 252Mha of natural forest, extending over 29% of its land area. In 2020, it lost 1.59Mha of natural forest, equivalent to 683Mt of CO₂ of emissions.

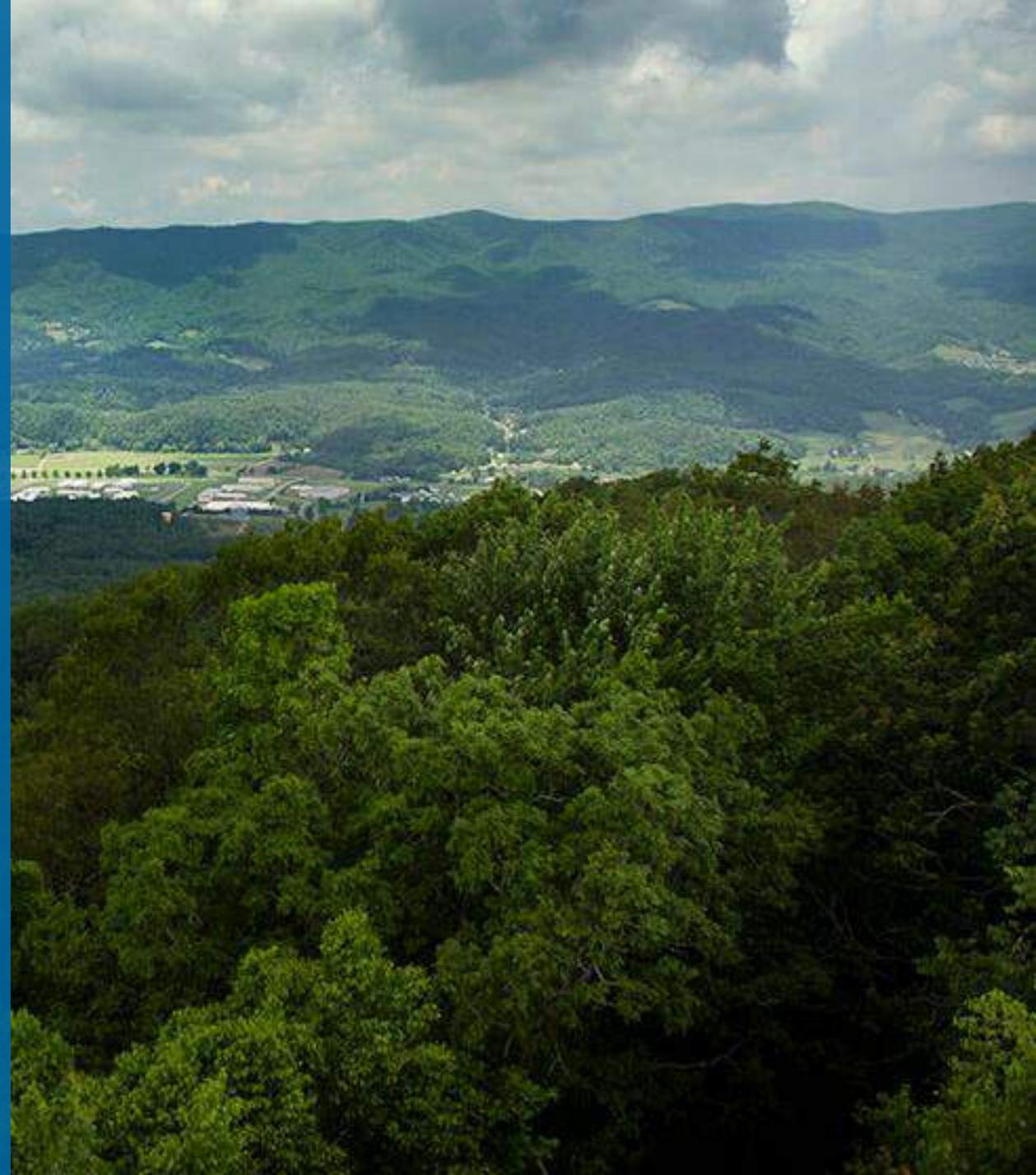
This Improved Forest Management Project is located on 8,485.58 acres of mixed hardwoods, oak-hickory, cove forest, and oak-pine in northeast Tennessee. This contiguous parcel is used as a conservation and recreation-based property.

The park's management plan and governance are designed to preserve the mountain's forest habitat while also stimulating recreation-based tourism in an economically at-risk region.



Key impacts for local communities

- The project action will allow the forest to progress naturally with no commercial harvesting;
- Wildlife on site benefit from contiguous, undisturbed forest that hosts several different forested types throughout;
- Wildlife present on site include deer, black bear, turkeys, and many mountain bird and mammal species;
- The forests around the river act as natural water filters and purify the water for all who use it;
- Over the 20-year life of the project, it will sequester about 38,000 metric tons of CO₂e annually.





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.**

The project plays a vital role in protecting freshwater systems in the project area, protecting the surrounding ecosystems.

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

The project reduces emissions through enhanced carbon sequestration relative to baseline forest management. It creates a better, more sustainable forest in the region that can support healthy wildlife and be enjoyed by recreationists for many years to come.

- **SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss.**

The Cherokee Forest project provides a sustainable and protected habitat for 40 rare, threatened and endangered plant and animal species.



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Deraytaw Mangroves Project

Myanmar



Project Summary

Mangrove deforestation in Myanmar is the clearing of mangrove forests, usually for commercial uses or resources extraction, which is occurring mainly in 3 different regions: Rakhine State, Ayeyarwaddy Mega Delta, and Tanintharyi Division.

The project is implemented on 2265.47 ha of degraded lands of the Northern part of Ayeyarwady Division of Myanmar. The lands that will be restored under the project belong to Magyi, Thabawkan and Thaegone village tracts and this restoration will create a healthy mangrove ecosystem.

The objective of the project is to establish and maintain a sustainably managed mangrove ecosystem for carbon sequestration, natural disaster risk reduction, poverty reduction with sustainable livelihoods in the coastal communities. A vital component of the project is the conservation of bio-diversity and establishment of the first mangrove gene bank in Myanmar.



Key impacts for local communities

- 18 million trees planted in Thor Heyerdahl Climate Park;
- Number of crab fishermen increased from 2 to 22 in 2018 due to additional crab resources after mangrove restoration;
- Mangroves increase seafood resources by over 50%;
- 70% of the trained planters are women;
- 50 women assisted to establish their own clam culture ponds;
- 50 youths were trained in computer operation and English language;
- 80 fishermen benefit from increased sea food resources due to mangrove restoration, + 24 new livelihoods in crab production;
- 4 schools were awarded solar panels and computers for training;
- 2 support prosthetic legs for two students.





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Mangroves are among the most carbon-rich forests in the tropics. It is estimated that the average annual carbon sequestration rate for mangroves averages between 6 to 8 Mg CO₂e/ha (tons of CO₂ equivalent per hectare).

- **SDG 14: Conserve and Sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

Mangroves provide habitats to a number of fish, mollusk, and crustacean species. Moreover, the root systems of mangrove habitats prevent erosion by slowing down incoming waves and by trapping sediment as it is carried off land and into the water.

- **ODD 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss.**

This abundance of life, along with the shelter provided by its roots, make mangroves an attractive ecoregion to migrating and breeding birds, tigers, monkeys, and crocodiles.



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Feng Po Po Wind China



Project Summary

China's coal demand and production capacity remain high. Currently, one of every four tons of coal used globally, is burned to produce electricity in China.

The purpose of the project is therefore to install 33 sets of 1.5 MW wind turbine-generators and 75 sets of 2 MW wind turbine-generators to generate clean renewable electricity with zero emissions, for a total installed capacity of 199.5 MW.

The project will not only supply renewable electricity to grid, but also contribute to the sustainable development of the local community and the host country.



Key impacts for local communities

- Total capacity of **199.5 MW** has been installed to provide clean energy;
- The project will achieve average greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions of **373,092 tCO₂e** annually and totally **2,611,644 tCO₂e** for the 7-year crediting period;
- Reduction of other pollutants resulting from the power generation industry in China, including **2,530t of SO₂** and **843t of NO_x**;
- This project will help to stimulate the growth of the wind power industry and promote the progress of technology advancement in China;
- Creation of local employment opportunities during assembly and installation of the electricity generation equipment and during the project construction;
- Creation of long-term work positions during the operation of the project.





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable modern energy.**

Total capacity of 199,5 MW has been installed to generate electricity from a renewable source of energy to close the supply-demand energy gap that currently exists in China.

- **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth.**

The project provides opportunities for employment in the local communities, working in maintaining, operating and general running of the wind power plant.

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

The project reduces carbon emissions by the replacement of energy based on fossil fuel by renewable energy. 2,611,644 tCO₂e are planned to be reduced over the project lifetime.



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Yedeni Ethiopia



Project Summary

The Bale eco-region in Ethiopia is approximately 500,000 ha of high forest. It is Africa's largest alpine forest and an area of high biodiversity and significant ecological importance.

However, poverty levels among communities in the region are high which has driven the exploitation of the forest for firewood and agricultural expansion as locals have historically had open access to forest land. The consequences of this have been rapid deforestation and forest degradation.

This project implements a Participatory Forest Management framework which helps local users and government to manage the responsibility and benefits of the forest together and gain economic incentives from the sale of carbon credits for avoiding deforestation.



Key impacts for local communities

- The project covers 333,924 hectares of forest and aims to reduce deforestation by 50% in the first 5 years and 70% over the project's life (2012-2031);
- Between 2012 –2020, the project has avoided the deforestation of 20,677 hectares, equivalent to 9,265,688 tCO₂e;
- About 31,881 people positively affected by the project;
- Small forest-friendly businesses and cooperatives have been set up that provide an income stream for the local community and economic incentive to protect the forest;
- 26,711 efficient cookstoves have been distributed and practices to reduce the unsustainable harvest of fuelwood have been promoted;
- The project also assists locals to improve crop and livestock management practices
- The region is the only one remaining to have natural *coffea arabica* plants.





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

The project has helped to set up and stimulate markets for sustainable industries with responsible practices such as coffee production, honey (which specifically generates income for women), leather and the livestock market.

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change**

Over the life of the project it aims to avoid emissions of 41,087,974 tCO₂ which would have been emitted based on historic levels of deforestation. This makes a significant contribution to reducing emissions that contribute to climate change.

- **SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss**

The project protects a unique and precious eco-system, which is not only important to the livelihoods of local people, but is also a natural water tower supplying life-sustaining water to other parts of Ethiopia and neighbouring countries. It is also the habitat of diverse and, in some cases, rare species.



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Rio Conservation

Peru



Project Summary

The Rio Conservation Project is located in the Peruvian Amazon Basin approximately 15 km straight line upstream from the confluence of the Rio Marañón and Rio Ucayali which join to form the Amazon River.

This project has been created to protect and conserve the Yacumama swamp forest which results in the following main aspects :

- Maintaining and increasing a robust presence both at the main facility and implementing regular patrols of the property to prevent incursions and illegal logging. These actions avoid carbon emissions resulting from logging and protect the biodiversity located in the forest;
- Promoting economic activity among local inhabitants through employment;
- Supporting health care for local communities by providing facilities and furnishing monetary support to the local clinic in Puerto Miguel.



Key impacts for local communities

- The project facilitates local employment by hiring rangers to protect the area: this provides income and protection against arbitrary dismissal for employees;
- The project preserves the biodiversity, allowing the maintenance of a safe habitat for birds and other native species: 200 species of birds and 10 species of primates have been identified in the area. The project is located in the breeding area of the amazon pink dolphin, jaguar and harpy eagle;
- The project supports health care for communities by investing in the local clinic in Puerto Miguel;
- The project protects a large number of fruit trees in the area: Guava, Cacao, Uvilla, Aguaje, Camu Camu, Taperiba, Mamay, Caimito, Huasai, Sinamillo, Unguarahui, Huito, Pifuayo, Tagua Palm, etc. Fruits are consumed by primates, birds and other mammals in the area. Many have been consumed by the Native populations for millennia.





Aligning with the SDGs

- **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

The involvement of the local communities in the project is a great opportunity for job development. Local communities will be trained and hired to join patrols and protect the area.

- **SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.**

Conservation is a great measure that is effectively reducing emissions. In the framework of this project, the total amount reduced reaches 729,800 tonnes.

- **SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.**

This project protects a large number of habitats and species present in the region. 200 species of birds and 10 of primates are located in the area and 40 species of trees are found per acre.



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