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22

Company Address

CHYULU HILLS REDD+
CARBON PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT



CHYULU HILLS **REDD+** CARBON PROJECT

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MESSAGE FROM
THE DIRECTOR
CHYULU HILLS REDD+CARBON PROJECT
PROJECT OFFICE

♦
LUCA BELPIETRO



Dear All,

2022 has been a year of challenges and achievements.

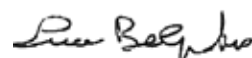
The Chyulu Hills REDD+ Carbon Project has proven immensely useful in assisting the communities during a very challenging drought.

On the Western side, 24,000 students in 59 schools were assisted with food during the peak of the drought. On the Eastern side, with the guidance and leadership of KWS, the Kamba communities were helped in many ways, mitigating the drought and addressing human-wildlife conflicts.

The Project Office successfully concluded a multi-year verification process, going through significant challenges. We are pleased to have been issued with 3,100,000 newly verified credits, one of which is the 1,000,000,000th credit under VERRA.

The CHRP has also been immensely useful in assisting the Western communities during the delicate transition from *Group Ranch Act* to *Community Land Act*. The deployment of an Air Tractor and the anti-fire training of the rangers, have shown very effective in containing fire threats.

We look positively into 2023, knowing that carbon funds have proven to be a critical measure in achieving sustainable conservation of this precious and delicate ecosystem.



LUCA BELPIETRO



CHYULU HILLS REDD+ CARBON PROJECT (CHRP) AT A GLANCE

Pre-REDD activity initiated in 2010

WHAT IS REDD+ AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

Globally, forests cover about 4 billion ha or 31% of the world's land surface (compared to a pre-industrial area of 5.9 billion ha). A global survey has estimated that there are 3.04 trillion trees with a diameter of more than 10 cm at breast height, or the equivalent of 420 trees for every person on the planet.*

Forests also provide subsistence and income for more than 1.6 billion people, including approximately 60 million indigenous people. Those who rely on forests for their livelihoods are among the poorest people on the planet, and they are disproportionately female.

Recognizing the potential role of forests in contributing to climate change mitigation, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) developed REDD+, which includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, the conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

The main drivers of forest destruction are economics and poverty. REDD+ is a mechanism that has been developed to provide economic incentives to protect forests rather than destroy it.

By protecting forests, greenhouse gas emissions are avoided.

The international carbon markets recognise that carbon emissions result in real costs and risks to the planet as a result of the damage caused by climate change – droughts, extreme weather, sea level rise, loss of glaciers, ocean acidification, etc.

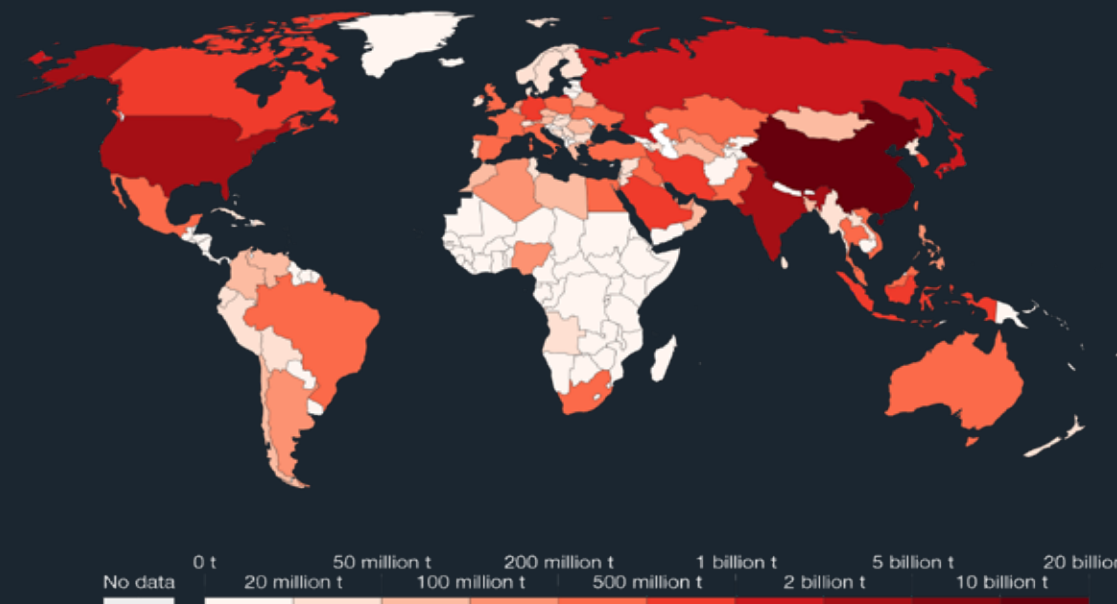
Payments to REDD+ projects enable individuals, companies and institutions to buy carbon credits from projects that protect forests and so reduce global greenhouse gas emissions that would have happened if those forests were destroyed. This offsets some of the credit buyers emissions and allows them to move towards being "net zero"

Contributing to our REDD+ project delivers a whole range of additional benefits that include:

- + enhancing forest protection
- + protecting watersheds
- + conserving biodiversity
- + providing social services to communities
- + economic opportunities that reduce poverty
- + landscape restoration
- + reduction of livestock impact

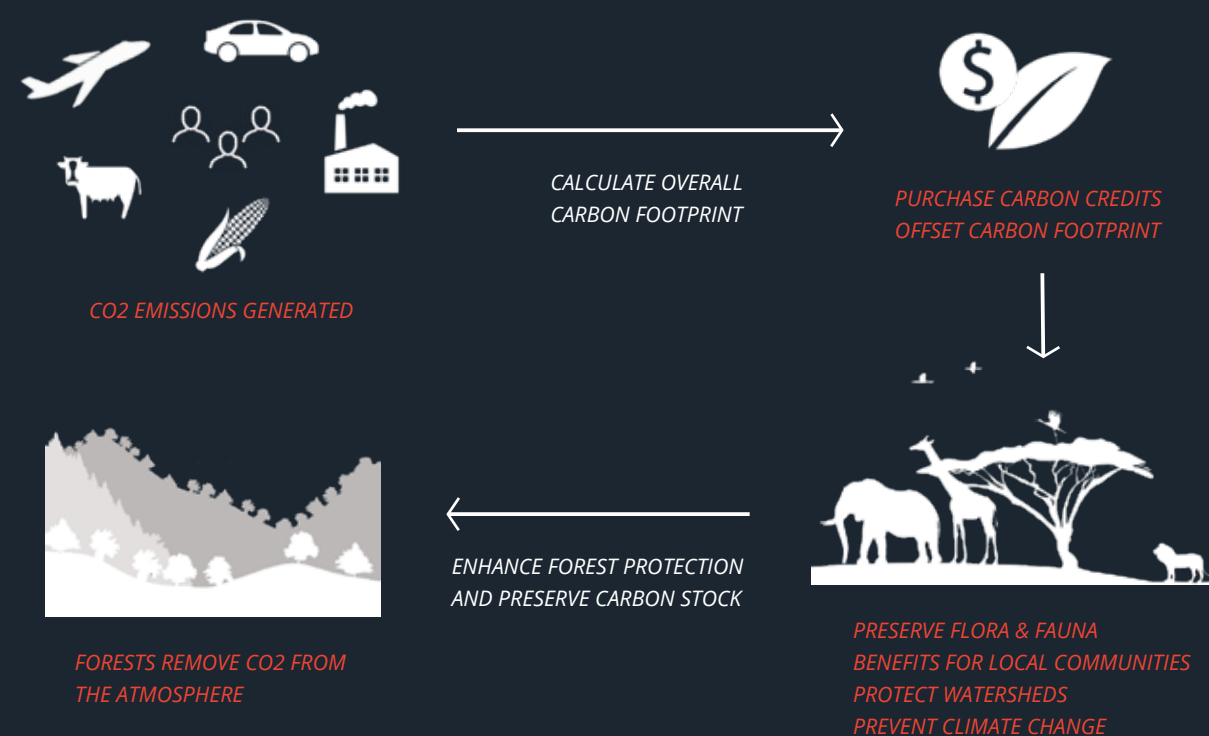
ANNUAL CO2 EMISSIONS, 2021

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUELS AND INDUSTRY.



Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project (2022) - OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ (accessed: 01/2023)

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GLOBAL CO2 EMISSIONS HAS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY SINCE 1960. FROM 9 TO 36 BILLION METRIC TONNES AND CURRENTLY RISING.



*(Crowther et al., 2015) Mapping Tree Density at a Global Scale - <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v525/n7568/pdf/nature14967.pdf> (accessed: 01/2023)

Source: (United Nations Environment Programme, 2018) Climate Change and the Role of Forests, REDD+ Academy, Understanding REDD+ and the UNFCCC - REDD+ Academy.

CHYULU HILLS REDD+ CARBON PROJECT (CHRP) WHERE AND WHY

Critical Landscape

CHALLENGES IN THE LANDSCAPE

AGRICULTURAL ENCROACHMENT

There is pressure for slash-and-burn farming land on all sides of the project area.

FOREST DEGRADATION

The forest in the Chyulu Hills is under threat from deforestation and degradation due to charcoal burning and wood carving extractions.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The landscape suffers from more frequent droughts and unpredictable weather patterns.

RANGELAND DEGRADATION

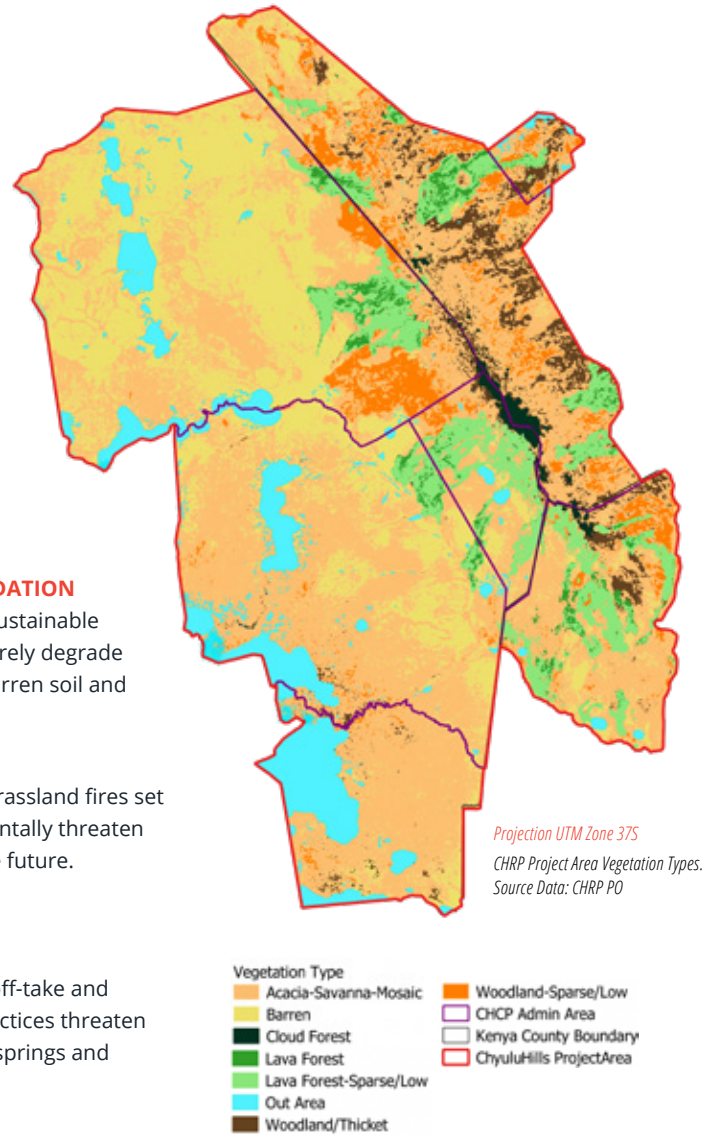
Overstocking and unsustainable livestock herding severely degrade the land, leading to barren soil and erosion.

FIRES

Frequent forest and grassland fires set intentionally or accidentally threaten the landscape into the future.

WATER OFFTAKE

Unsustainable water off-take and damaging farming practices threaten the water level of the springs and rivers.



PROJECT AREA 1 MILLION ACRES (410,000 HA)

The Chyulu Hills sit close to Kenya's southern border with Tanzania nestled in front of Mount Kilimanjaro, which towers over this iconic African landscape. The hills themselves, like the great mountain, are the result of the violent volcanic history of this region. They gently rise nearly 4000 ft above the surrounding dry plains and savannah, just high enough to capture the clouds and provide conditions for the growth of a lush tropical montane cloud forest along its ridge tops. The landscape (nearly 4000 sq. km) forms a critical "bridge", linking together two of Kenya's most important wildlife areas, the greater Tsavo Ecosystem and Amboseli Ecosystem.

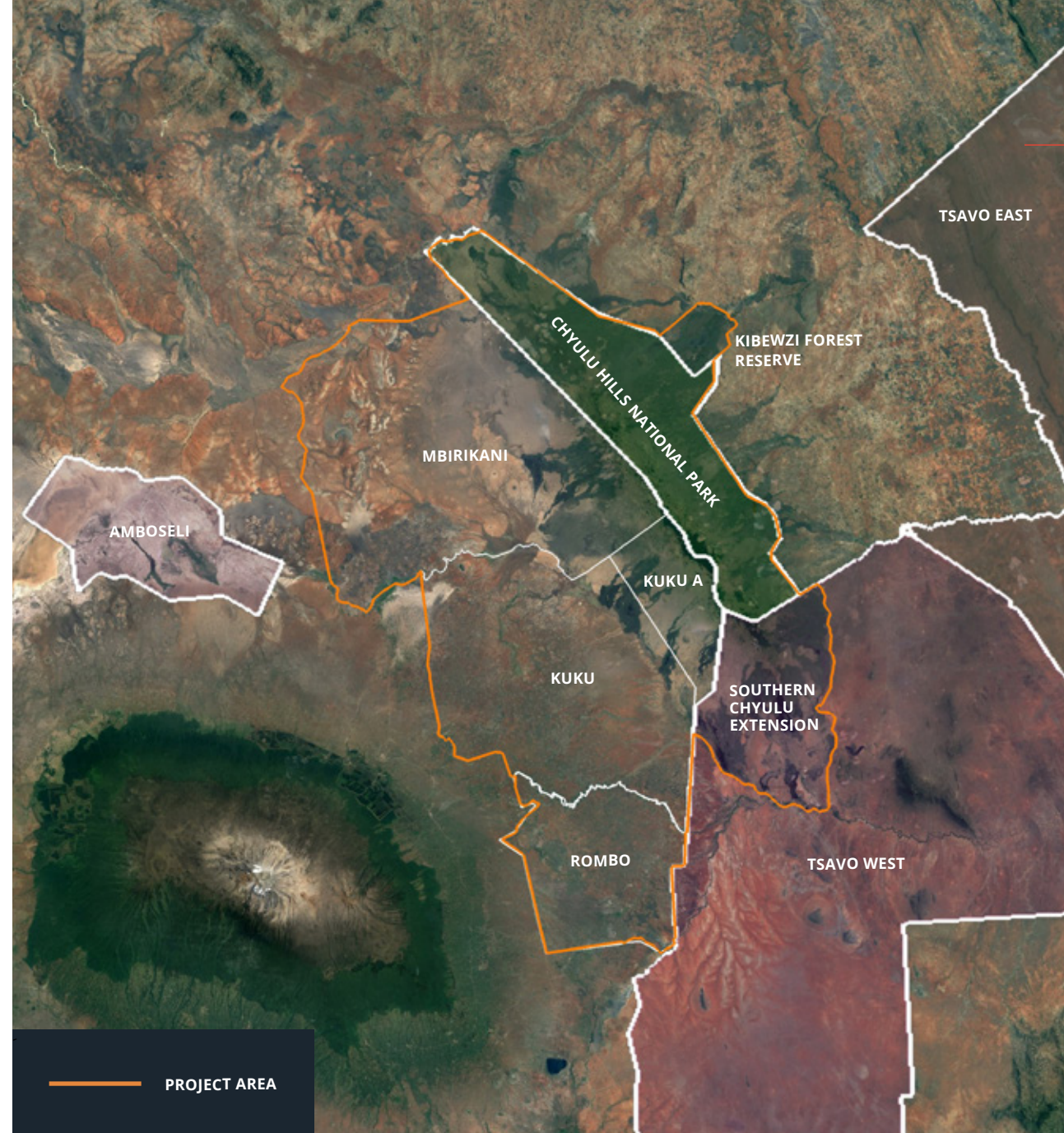
Within these hills, diverse ecosystems, wild populations of Africa's best-known animals and the livelihoods of Maasai and Kamba communities face an uncertain future due to a number of severe threats. Wood extraction and fuelwood collection jeopardize the forest. Overstocking and unsustainable livestock herding practices degrade the land to the point of erosion. And agricultural encroachment leads to habitat fragmentation and increased human-wildlife conflict.

PRESERVE Watershed

The Chyulu Hills rise high enough to capture moisture from the clouds, allowing for a lush tropical montane cloud forest to grow—a unique feature in this semi-arid region. An important aquifer for downstream communities and wildlife, it also provides 30 percent of the water supply for Mombasa, Kenya's second-largest city.

PROTECT Wildlife

The Chyulu Hills area, which is part of the greater Tsavo Conservation Area—home to Kenya's largest surviving population of the increasingly threatened African elephant and the critically endangered black rhino. Other species include giraffes, lions, wild dogs, cheetahs, leopards, buffalo and antelope, as well as various reptiles and endemic birds.



WHY OUR CREDITS

ESTIMATED ANNUAL EMISSION REDUCTIONS: 785,000 tCO2e*

Validated and Verified under the most rigorous international standards:

The Verified Carbon Standard (VCS)

The Climate Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCBS) Gold Level

Our funding model maximises support for conservation and communities.

Supporting 80,000 indigenous people
Preserving a critical watershed
Conserving 1,000,000 acres of landscape
A critical bridge to 2 national parks
Protecting critically endangered wildlife

Registry: VERRA

Verified Emissions Reductions

2,033,003 credits verified from 2013-2016

3,139,694 credits verified from 2017-2020



*Carbon Dioxide Equivalent: tCO2e stands for tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent (e).

Source: Verra Registry / ID1408 / 2022.221026_ChyuluHills_MR_VCS_CCB_Findings_8_VERRA_(1)_1).pdf - <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1408> (accessed: 03/2023)

CHYULU HILLS CONSERVATION TRUST 9 PARTNERS

Local Stakeholders

100% MANAGED BY LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

The CHRP's uniqueness lies in its constituent partners, each of which contributes specific important resources and expertise. While some partners have long-standing, ground-based operations within the landscape, other partners offer more technical, political and governance expertise.



4 INDIGENOUS GROUPS

- Kuku Group Ranch***
- Kuku A Group Ranch***
- Mbirikani Group Ranch***
- Rombo Group Ranch***

Local representatives, and leaders play critical roles in the decision making, and fund allocation towards their respective areas of operation and communities.



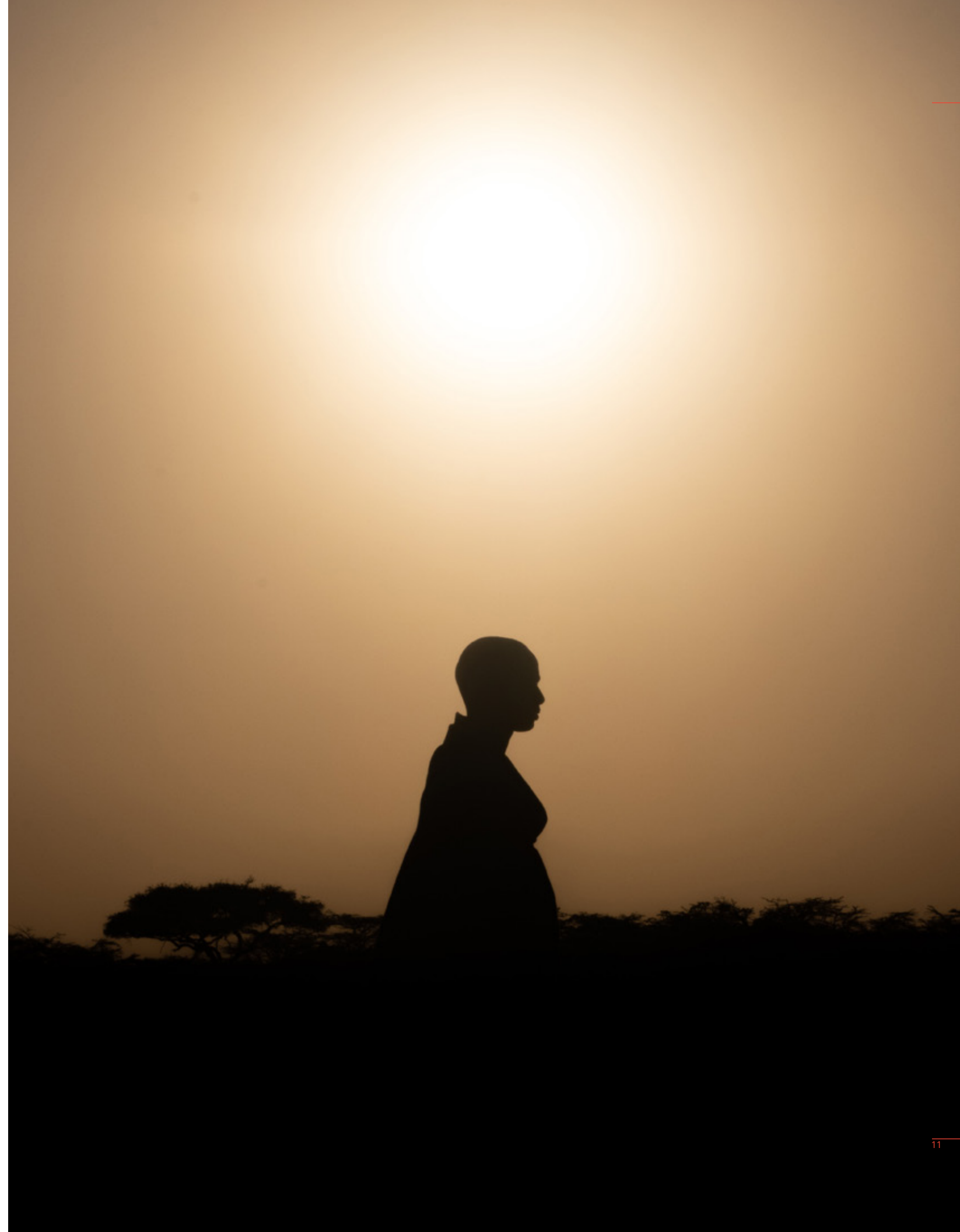
3 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

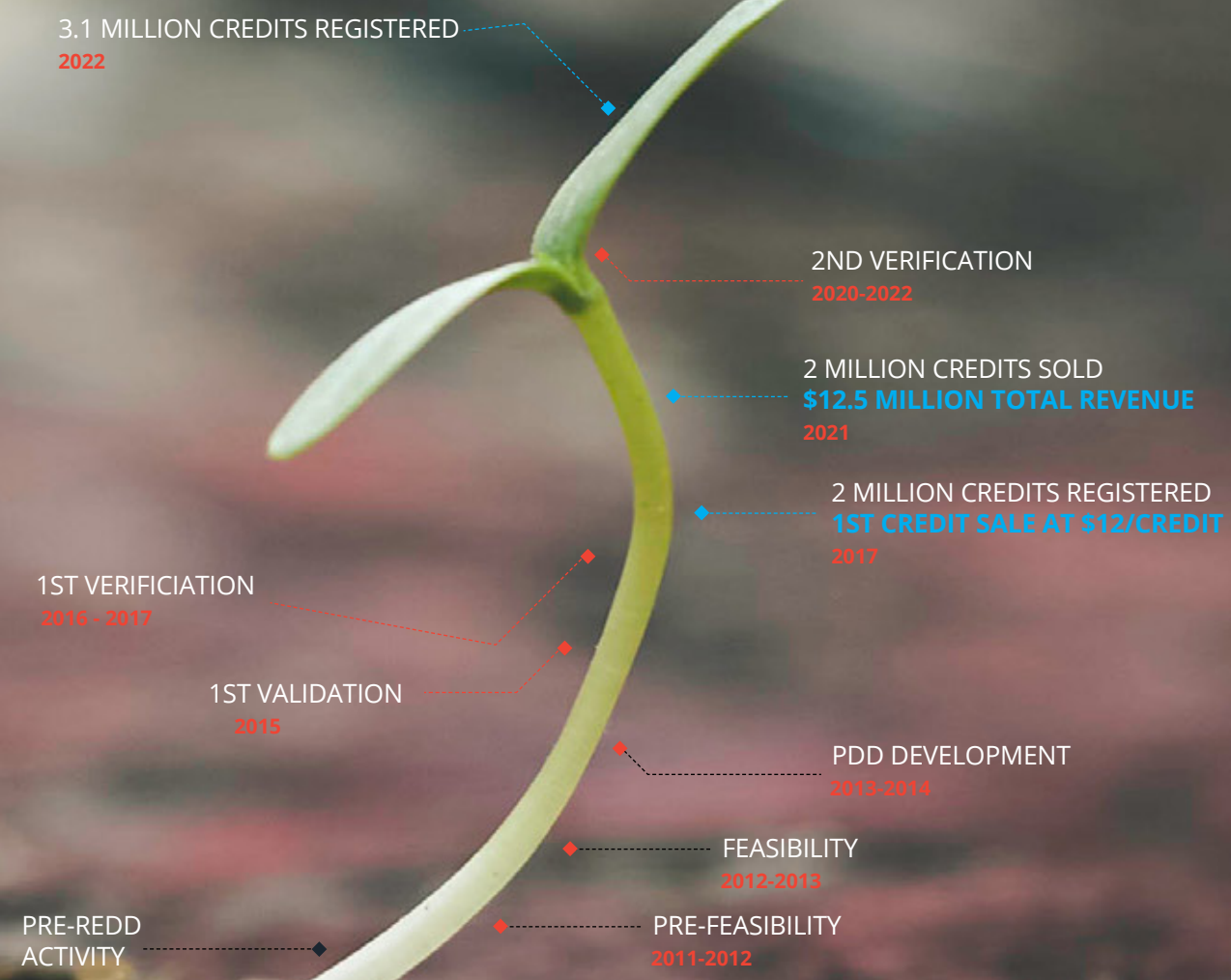
- Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust***
A Kenyan registered trust set up in 2000 and the Project Office (PO) of the CHRP.
- Big Life Foundation***
A Kenyan registered foundation set up in 2010.
- Sheldrick Wildlife Trust***
A Kenyan registered trust established in 1977.



2 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

- Kenya Wildlife Service***
A Kenya state corporation established by an Act of Parliament and the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act No.16 of 1989.
- Kenya Forest Service***
A Kenya State Corporation established in 2007 under the Forest Act 2005 to conserve, develop and manage forests.





CURRENT
TIMELINE & BUYERS

Photos right top / bottom

Ittilal water point, KGR.
Giraffes, Chyulu National Park.

Photographed by Charlie Shoemaker



THE IMPACTS

Flora, Fauna, and Communities

The activities enabled by the carbon credit proceeds include, but are not limited to:

1. Enhancing Forest Protection
2. Restoring Degraded Land & Ensure Water Protection
3. Delivering Community Benefits
4. Ensuring Biodiversity Conservation
5. Building Good Governance



Source: United Nations / Sustainable Development Goals - www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ (accessed: 02/2023)

ZERO HUNGER

Food programs for schools.

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Access to extensive healthcare initiatives.
Community members training on COVID-19 prevention.

QUALITY EDUCATION

Full scholarships and bursaries.
Salaries paid for full-time teachers.

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Solar panels for schools and clinical health centers.

GENDER EQUALITY

Health education for girls.
Women employment in project activities, including beekeeping.
Hospital births, family planning sessions, contraception and reproductive health education.

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Improved access to water for community members and local schools.

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Harvest honey from beehives.
Organic farm planting vegetables.

CLIMATE ACTION

Millions of tonnes of CO2 emissions reductions.
Climate change awareness.
REDD+ training sessions.

LIFE ON LAND

Protection of forests, savannas and local endangered species.
Daily patrols to prevent wildlife crime and illegal deforestation.
Deterrent structures to reduce human-wildlife conflict.



CHYULU HILLS REDD+ CARBON PROJECT

2022 ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

Photos courtesy of CHRP Partners

2022 OUTFLOW OF FUNDS IN KES

ACTIVITY CATEGORY	TOTAL KES SPENT
FOREST AND WILDLIFE PROTECTION	219,561,387
CHCT GOVERNANCE /MANAGEMENT	141,031,140
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT / SUPPORT	132,214,431
REFORESTATION / IMPROVED AGRICULTURE	17,930,652
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH	4,300,000
LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT	750,000
PROJECT CERTIFICATION AND OPERATION	69,799,216
STRATEGIC	84,000,000
UNSPENT BALANCE (ALLOCATED TO PARTNERS)	40,491,029
UNALLOCATED FUNDS (DECEMBER 2022)	22,224,457
TOTAL	732,302,311

EDUCATION

The CHRP has been able to support the education sector through the allocation of bursaries, employment of teachers, and improving infrastructure in schools. Many schools within the project area, have an average population of 600+ students. Each class has approx. 70 students, with less than 15 desks. Many students have to share one desk with 4 other students at a time. In some areas, schools have become the primary place where students are able to access fundamental needs, such as daily meals and menstrual products. During specifically difficult times, such as the prolonged drought Kenya faced this year, many of the schools ran out of these services. The drought caused the landscape to dry up, limiting any available food and resources for families and their livestock.

In response to the ongoing drought, the CHRP started a feeding program for **59 schools** on the western side of the project area. In total, meals were provided for 2 months to **24,000 students**. The schools were given bags of maize, beans, and cooking oil. The feeding program was also accompanied by outreaches to educate the parents and students on fire prevention. The fire prevention outreaches were carried out both on the western and the eastern sides of the Chyulus.

Through several outreaches and conversations with the local community, the CHRP funds assisted through the following activities:

Providing **250 new desks** to 5 primary schools in Rombo Group Ranch.

A new classroom was built in Rombo Group Ranch after a fire had burned down the entire building.

A grand total of **956 bursaries** were allocated to students throughout the project zone:

- 60** through Big Life Foundation
- 112** through Kuku B Group Ranch
- 440** through Mbirikani Group Ranch
- 344** in the Eastern communities



The Eastern side of the Chyulu Hills National Park are not within the Project Area, however part of our aim is to protect the forests and provide incentives for communities on all sides of the Chyulus. Working closely with all of the communities in and out of the project area is imperative to creating positive relationships, and safeguarding the critical forests that which both the Maasai and Kamba share.

Judi Wakhungu

Cabinet Secretary for Ministry of Environment / Water and Natural Resources of Kenya 2013-2018

Currently Ambassador of Kenya to the French Republic, Monaco, Portugal, Serbia & Holy See

“

The Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project represents a model partnership between government, local communities, and the private NGO sector to build a much needed sustainable funding model for conservation.



Photographed by Charlie Shoemaker

2022 ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

Photos courtesy of CHRP Partners

Tangible benefits

FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN (FMP)

Fire presents one of the most significant risks to the forest carbon stocks that are the basis for the carbon project. Our fire management plan builds on initiatives that were developed in 2021 fire season and the experiences gained from responding to those fires.

Fire is a natural component of East African savannah and woodland systems. Fire has also been used traditionally by the Maasai to burn grassland in the dry season to promote the growth of fresh more nutritious grass for livestock. However, fire does pose a potential threat to the cloud forest and excessively frequent fires also threaten the lower elevation grasslands, acacia woodland and lava forests. The fire seasons within Chyulu ecosystem are related to the overall bimodal rainfall pattern with two rainy and two dry seasons. As a result of climate change, there is evidence, including modelling of future scenarios, that the rainy seasons are likely to become more unpredictable and variable in terms of their timing and the amount of rainfall with more extremes of heavy rain and drought (CHRP Fire Management Plan Handbook, 2022).

The CHRP established the Fire Management Plan:

Fire Prevention

1. Community outreach, education, and law enforcement
2. Fire Breaks and other earth works
3. Surveillance and Monitoring

Fire Response

4. Training
5. Communications and coordination
6. Ground equipment, operations, and infrastructure
7. Aerial fire-fighting capability
8. Vegetation restoration and Rehabilitation

This year, all of the partners worked together tirelessly to manage the fires within the project area, using all of our collective resources, rangers, aerial support, ground support and equipment to mitigate and manage the fires from expanding.

The Project Office (PO) procured new fire fighting equipment to Kenya Wildlife Service, Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust, Big Life Foundation, and Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, which included: 40 sleeping bags, 40 roll mats, 10 Eureka tents, 40 head torches, 40 haversacks, 40 heavy duty overalls, 40 cape ponchos, 40 safety boots, several assorted cutlery, 40 mess tins, 48 military water bottles, 15 water jugs, 10 slashers, 10 spotlights, 48 Camel bags, 10 binoculars, 8 head lamps, 90 pairs of gloves, 90 pairs of goggles, 90 face shields, 90 helmets, and 80 fire beaters.



A network of firebreaks were established in Kuku Group Ranch and Chyulu Hills National Park. Firebreaks are important when managing wildfires as they assist in stopping fires from spreading beyond the break. Moreover, firebreaks work to improve accessibility for the fire response teams.

80 km firebreak completed within Kuku Group Ranch
183 km firebreak completed in Chyulu Hills National Park.

A total of **48 rangers** from several partners received a refresher training workshop on fire fighting and management. These rangers act as a specialized rapid fire response unit for fire incidents.

Several community outreaches, barazas and school seminars were conducted by the PO in preparation for fire season. The goal of these meetings were to further educate the importance of protecting the forests, preventing fires, and the consequences to the landscape when fires do happen and become expansive.

The PO hired an Air Tractor for 60 days to help fight fires within the project area and constructed an enclosure with 5 water tanks - a water collection point strategically located for ease of access and quick response by the Air Tractor.

In Q3, the Air Tractor responded to **15 fires**. A total of **38.7 flight hours** were covered, **105 flights** made dropping water onto fires, and a total of **216,500 litres of water** dropped.

In Q4, the Air Tractor responded to **14 fires**, together with partners (MWCT, KWS, BLF, and SWT). A total of **97 flight hours** were covered. The longest flight was taken on Oct 24th, the air tractor flew for 11.3 hours.

The PO conducted a field assessment of the impact of fire on the vegetation and the carbon plots near areas prone to wildfires. The effects of the fire were not severe on vegetation and mostly occurred in grassland areas, compared to forested areas. There were signs of fires on the edges of the cloud forest, but fortunately did not penetrate inside of the forest.



Samson Parashina
Maasai leader

*Chairman of the Chyulu Hills
Conservation Trust*

“

The Maasai communities have been funded by the carbon credit revenue to develop a sustainable local economy based on protecting the natural environment while maintaining our cultural link to the land, building a better future for generations to come.

2022 ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

Photos courtesy of CHRP Partners

Gender Equality

HEALTH

Like many communities around the world, menstruation is still a taboo subject, even within families. Access to sanitary products is limited and for most, unaffordable. When girls have their period, they miss an average of 4 days of school every month, and a lack of hygienic solutions can lead to increased health issues.

The Project Office (PO) conducted a series of surveys in Rombo Group Ranch in 5 primary schools and interviewed girls one-on-one, that had already experienced their first period. The surveys identified their challenges and product preferences around menstruation. The surveys also showed that access to menstrual products was limited at home and at school. As a result, many girls missed an average of 3-4 days of school every month. The PO collaborated with The Mabel Foundation to source locally made sustainable menstrual kits. A total of **217 girls**, each received a sustainable menstrual kit and a sexual health and menstrual workshop. After a few months, the PO returned to the schools to survey each girl that received a kit and collected feedback on how the kit performed within their every day lives.

The sustainable menstrual kit is handmade by local women at The Hering Sewing College in Malindi, Kenya. Each kit contains: 2 reusable shields, 8 reusable cloths, 2 pairs of underwear, soap, a towel, a waterproof bag, menstrual information and kit care pamphlets, a bracelet with a chart to track their cycle, and a bag to carry all of the items. Each kit can last up to 3 years.

This initiative is aimed at ending period poverty*, providing sustainable solutions, reducing waste, and keeping girls in school during their periods.

26% **GIRLS THAT MISSED SCHOOL DUE TO THEIR PERIOD BEFORE KITS****

7% **GIRLS THAT MISSED SCHOOL DUE TO THEIR PERIOD AFTER KITS****



BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping initiative is aimed at creating a sustainable livelihood that will generate an alternative source of income for the local community. The reward is not only food but additional revenue flow that is generated from potentially selling the honey produced by their hives. The yield of the hives is directly linked to the condition of their ecosystem. An environment with low degradation and forest product exploitation will create favourable conditions for hives to thrive and bring higher revenue in comparison to the hives that are in a location that face a lot of threats and pressure.

To date, the CHRP has provided **930 bee hives** across the project area. The groups were provided with the necessary equipment and required training to become fully independent in maintenance and harvest.

The CHRP has also procured a honey processing plant, which will act as a one-stop-shop for processing, packaging, branding, and marketing the honey to new markets.

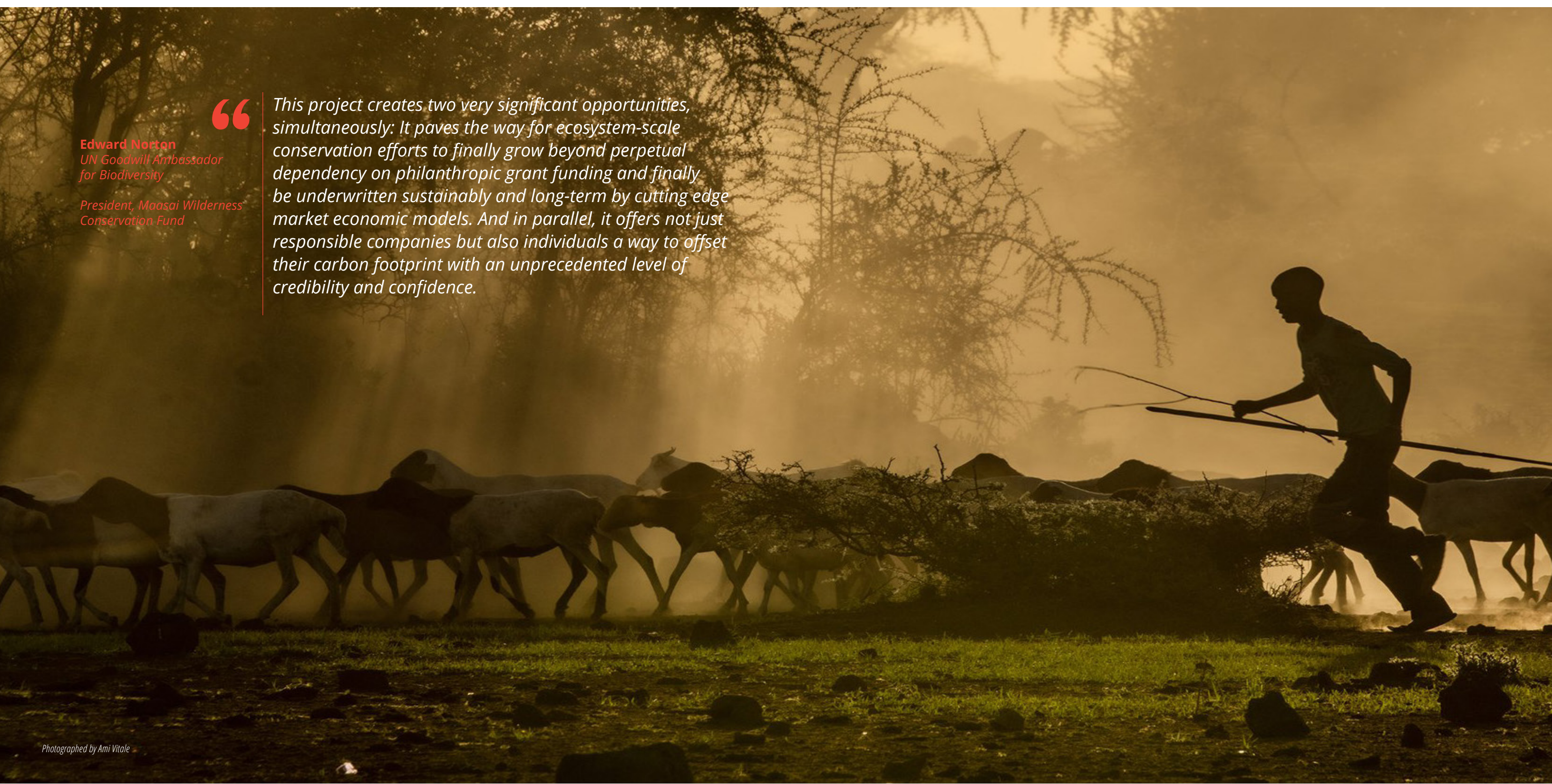
This year, beekeeping workshops were held in Northern and Southern Kibwezi and attended by 26 beekeeping groups, with chair representatives. They covered mitigation measures, maximizing production, and benefits to the community. The groups were refreshed and trained on hive management, apiary cleaning, and transferring hives from one place to another effectively and safely.



*Period poverty describes the struggle many low-income women and girls face while trying to afford menstrual products. The term also refers to the increased economic vulnerability women and girls face due the financial burden posed by menstrual supplies.

(United Nations Population Fund, 2022) - <https://www.unfpa.org/menstruationfaq> (accessed: 03/2023)

**Source: (CHRP PO Period Project Surveys, 2022) Chyulu Hills REDD+ Carbon Project / Project Office / Rombo Group Ranch



“

Edward Norton
UN Goodwill Ambassador
for Biodiversity

President, Maasai Wilderness
Conservation Fund

This project creates two very significant opportunities, simultaneously: It paves the way for ecosystem-scale conservation efforts to finally grow beyond perpetual dependency on philanthropic grant funding and finally be underwritten sustainably and long-term by cutting edge market economic models. And in parallel, it offers not just responsible companies but also individuals a way to offset their carbon footprint with an unprecedented level of credibility and confidence.

SUPPORT TO GOVERNMENTAL PARTNERS

Photos courtesy of CHRP Partners

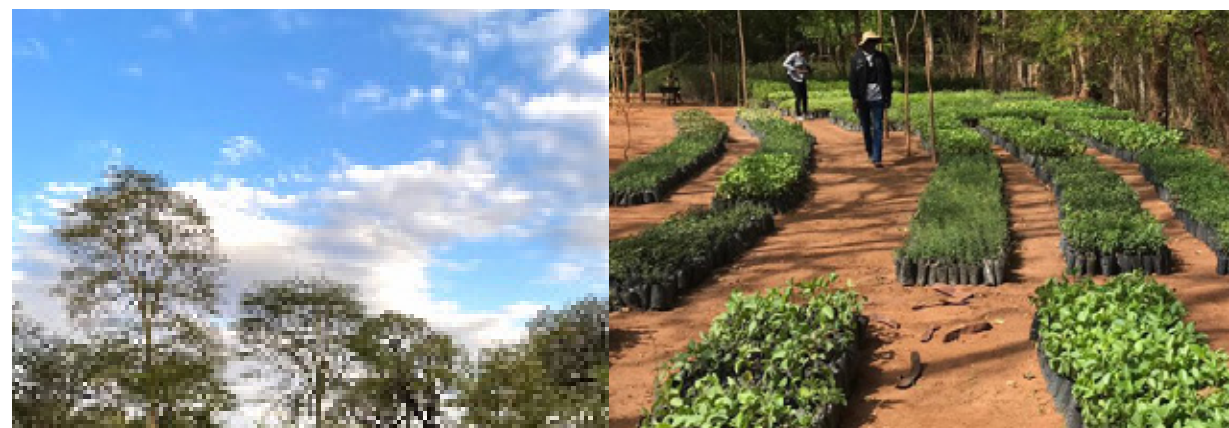
Ecosystem-wide collaboration

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is a Kenya state corporation established by an Act of Parliament and the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act No.16 of 1989 with the mandate to conserve and manage wildlife in Kenya, and to enforce related laws and regulations. Its mission is to *“save the last great species and places on Earth for humanity”*. KWS is the mandated authority for both the Chyulu Hills National Park (CHNP) and the Southern Chyulu Extension (SCE) in Tsavo West National Park (TWNP).*

In addition, KWS runs a number of community projects, aiming to raise environmental awareness through education and deals with human-wildlife conflict mitigation. KWS also provides operational assistance and collaboration with community rangers in close partnership with the CHRP Project Office. KWS used the income generated from the CHRP sales towards habitat protection of Chyulu Hills National Park through fencing, tree planting, fire control and management, control of livestock invasion, water provision to wildlife and biodiversity research. The CHRP has provided KWS with **6 new vehicles** to support their operations.

In 2020 and 2021, Approximately **80 acres** of land was restored at CHNP through tree planting, where **11,000 seedlings** were planted. Another **2,000 seedlings** were planted at Mzima Springs and an **8 km fence** was constructed to allow for natural habitat regeneration and to protect the new tree seedlings. A total of **76 herdsmen** were arrested and their livestock were impounded by KWS for intrusion. Several bushmeat operations were conducted and over **13 arrests** were made inside CHNP and TWNP. KWS also joined **12 community meetings** within the project area to inform the local community on the importance of fire prevention, conservation and the CHRP. To provide water support to staff at Kithasyo, the sales were able to fund the start of a **6 km pipeline (with solar powered pump)** to address staff welfare in CHNP, with overflow to be provided for wildlife.



KENYA FOREST SERVICE

Kenya Forest Service (KFS) is a State Corporation established in February 2007 under the Forest Act 2005 to conserve, develop and sustainably manage forest resources for Kenya's socio-economic development. Its vision is *“to be the leading organization of excellence in sustainable forest management and conservation globally”*

KFS is a department of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, which is mandated to develop the National REDD+ Strategy and launch the National REDD+ Program, through its input into the National REDD+ Coordination Office.*

The income generated from the CHRP sales was used towards the following activities:

1. Promotion of woodlot with high value tree species and fruits orchards in schools and public Institutions in Kibwezi.

A total of **3,000 Melia volkensii** tree seedlings were supplied to **30 schools** (100/ school), and **300** grafted mango trees were supplied to **3 technical colleges** for orchard establishment.

2. Rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and riparian areas.

A total of **40 Ha** (1,000 seedlings/Ha) was rehabilitated in riparian areas and wetlands of Makindu river, Kithasyo, Umani in Kibwezi, Kwa Mukonza, and Kwa Mbata.

3. Procurement of water tanks and installation

A total of **five 1,000 liter water tanks** were procured and installed in **5 secondary schools**.

4. Refurbishment of staff housing, renovation of pump house and nursery at Thange Tree Nursery.

Additionally, in order to promote a bee-keeping value chain in Kibwezi, KFS used the funds towards the procurement of **420 bee hives**, **42 bee-keeping kits**, as well as a 3-day beekeeping training workshop for a total of **60 community members**.

The CHRP has also provided KFS with **2 new vehicles** to support their operations.

QUICK STATS
TO DATE

IMPACTS SINCE FIRST SALE

VERIFIED 2013-2016 **2,033,003 credits**

VERIFIED 2017-2020 **3,139,694 credits**

SCHOOL BURSARIES	2,188
LOCAL EMPLOYMENT	450+
NEW INFRASTRUCTURE BUILT	26
BEEHIVES AND EQUIPMENT	930 hives / 73 beekeeping kits
OPERATION SUPPORT VEHICLES	12
COMMUNITY OUTREACHES	300+
RANGERS TRAINED IN FIRE FIGHTING	348
FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN	205,000,000 KES
GIRLS RECEIVED SUSTAINABLE MENSTRUAL KITS	217
SERVED IN FOOD PROGRAM	59 schools / 24,000 students
TREE SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN CHNP	11,000



NOVEMBER 11, 2022

VERRA issued the one billionth carbon credit from the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Program, the world's leading standard for certifying activities that address greenhouse gas emissions.

This announcement represents one billion fewer tonnes of CO2 in the atmosphere – a major achievement that occurs during COP27, where carbon markets are key to reducing global emissions while also driving needed funding to Indigenous peoples and local communities for conservation, adaptation, and sustainable economies.

The **one billionth credit was issued from the Chyulu Hills REDD+ Project, Kenya**. This project is entirely owned and managed by local communities and institutions, and provides long-term sustainable financing to maintain the ecological integrity of an iconic African landscape, protecting a high-value wildlife and biodiversity area while supporting the development needs of Indigenous and local communities. This project is also certified as meeting Verra's Climate, Community & Biodiversity (CCB) Standards.

The project's proponent is the Chyulu Hills Conservation Trust, a partnership that includes two government agencies, three local NGOs and four Maasai Indigenous group ranches, with support from Conservation International.

Source: <https://verra.org/verra-issues-1-billionth-carbon-credit/>

FINANCIAL BREAKDOWN

Annual Accounts

TOTAL INFLOW / OUTFLOW IN KES (NET)

1,258,410,941

FUND ALLOCATION AND DISBURSEMENT BY PROJECT ACTIVITY (NET)

Consolidated Financial Statements	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Forest and Wildlife Protection	-	5,250,000	1,349,352	64,298,061	74,392,940	219,561,387	364,851,740
CHCT Governance and Management	-	3,042,000	2,930,824	46,250,363	40,817,675	141,031,140	234,072,002
Community Engagement and Support	-	244,900	309,824	14,171,937	53,302,668	132,214,431	200,243,760
Reforestation and Improved Agriculture	-	-	10,000	5,230,000	3,100,000	17,930,652	26,270,652
Biodiversity Conservation and Research	-	-	-	4,550,000	-	4,300,000	8,850,000
Livestock and Range Management	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	750,000	1,750,000
Project Certification and Operation	8,200,000	-	8,752,000	57,816,176	59,454,790	69,799,216	204,022,182
Strategic	-	-	-	1,370,070	61,265,050	84,000,000	146,635,120
Committed allocations to Partners	-	-	-	-	9,000,000	40,491,029	49,491,029
Unallocated funds (December 2022)	-	-	-	-	-	22,224,457	22,224,457
Total	8,200,000	8,536,900	13,352,000	194,686,606	301,333,123	732,302,311	1,258,410,941



CHYULU HILLS CONSERVATION TRUST **BOARD MEMBERS**

9 Local Partners

MAASAI WILDERNESS CONSERVATION TRUST

Samson Parashina, Chairman

BIG LIFE FOUNDATION

Richard Bonham

SHELDRIK WILDLIFE TRUST

Neville Sheldrick

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

Brig. (RTD) John Waweru

KENYA FOREST SERVICE

Julius Kamau

KUKU GROUP RANCH

Julius Shumuni Lemoyian

KUKU A GROUP RANCH

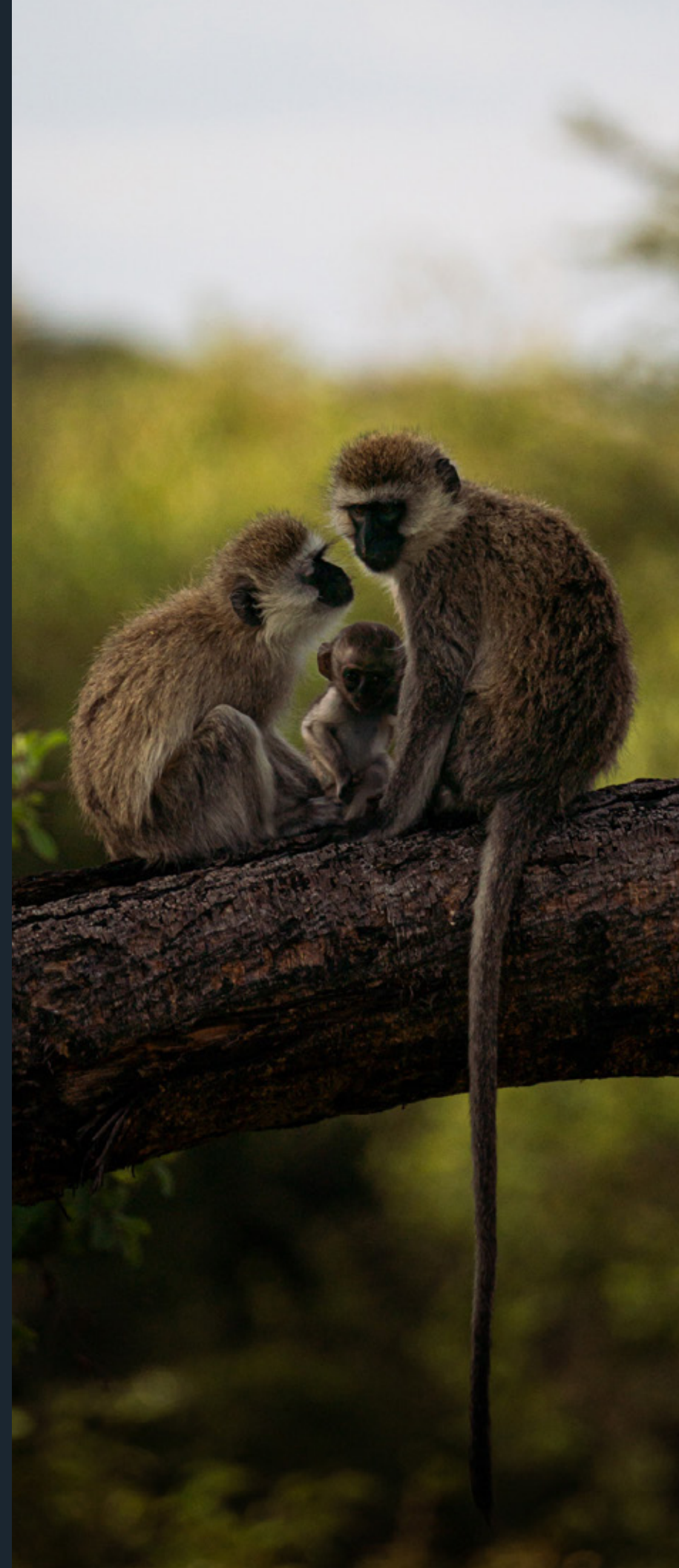
Simon Nkao Metito

MBIRIKANI GROUP RANCH

Paul Ntiati

ROMBO GROUP RANCH

James Panian Kelero



CHYULU HILLS REDD+ CARBON PROJECT **PROJECT OFFICE**

CHRP Leadership

Luca Belpietro

Senior Director

Titus Muia

Finance Director

Dr. Sir Christopher Tuite, Bt., Ph.D.

REDD+ and Conservation Advisor

Patricia Ann Cruz

Communications Director

Andrey Arutyunyan

Grants Manager

David Okul

Conservation Manager and GIS Officer

Agnes Nailentei

Field Communications Officer

Daniel Sayianka Koinenke

Project Coordinator, Western

Wilbur Mutua

Project Coordinator, Eastern
Beekeeping Manager

Soffiya Kadzo & George Kingola

Administration / Operation

Lanoi Meteikini

Livelihoods Coordinator

Naomi Mutuma

Accountant

Naomi Kemei

Communications Consultant

Paul Onyango

Head of Community Rangers

David Kanai

Fire office Coordinator

Derik Nieuwoudt

Head of Maintenance

The Maasai Wilderness Conservation Trust is the acting Project Office for the CHRP, with 10 years of development and implementation, partnership of 9 entities, successful project validation, monitoring, and verification, as well as recognition in the carbon markets as high quality credits.

The Project Office provides overall coordination, administration, implementation, evaluation, monitoring and logistics for CHRP activities.

Board Support

Financial

Grant Management

Carbon Marketing and Sales

Communications

Monitoring & Evaluation

Validation & Verification



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CHYULU HILLS REDD+
CARBON PROJECT 2022
PROJECT OFFICE
COMMUNICATIONS