REFORESTATION AND FOREST CONSERVATION IN RDC FOR GHENT UNIVERSITY

REPORT JANUARY 2024

REFORESTATION AND FOREST CONSERVATION AROUND IDIOFA, KWILU IN THE DRC

Project name

Full name	reforestation and forest conservation around Idiofa, Kwilu in the Democratic Republic of Congo
Summarized name	CO2 compensation UGent
Project name used by partner	*The name of a project used by the implementing partner (sometimes different, in particular when part of a larger project)*

SUMMARY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION

In 2022 the project was started in May after the preliminary agreement of Ghent University on the project propoasl. In 2023 the implementation of the project by Faja Lobi is on full speed. The budget is spent quickly which translates in a very high degree of implementation.

There is little time between the transfer from Ghent University to BOS+ and the reforestation by Faja Lobi. The nature of the project always creates a small time lag since we only can start planning activities after the exact income is communicated by Uniglobe Travel per quarter.

The incomes exceed the reference budget since the disbursement of Q3 of 2023. From now on the incomes are distributed 20%/80% between BOS+ and Faja Lobi.

Faja Lobi is currently ahead of all objectives. They budget 2000€/ha planted forest including social goals.

Currently they reforested already 175 ha of the foreseen 180 ha under the reference budget scenario. In the social domain Faja Lobi realized 2 ha coffee plantation and 72.5 ha of agroforestry intercropping between the planted trees (cassava 47,5ha, mais 25ha). Tractor work and cassava tubers are delivered for free by Faja lobi NGO. There are 142 women involved in the agroforestry intercropping scheme. The will have larger yields than usual because they can grow a larger area with improved varieties. In combination with the storage facilities they will get more income during a few years, allowing them to save for later investments.

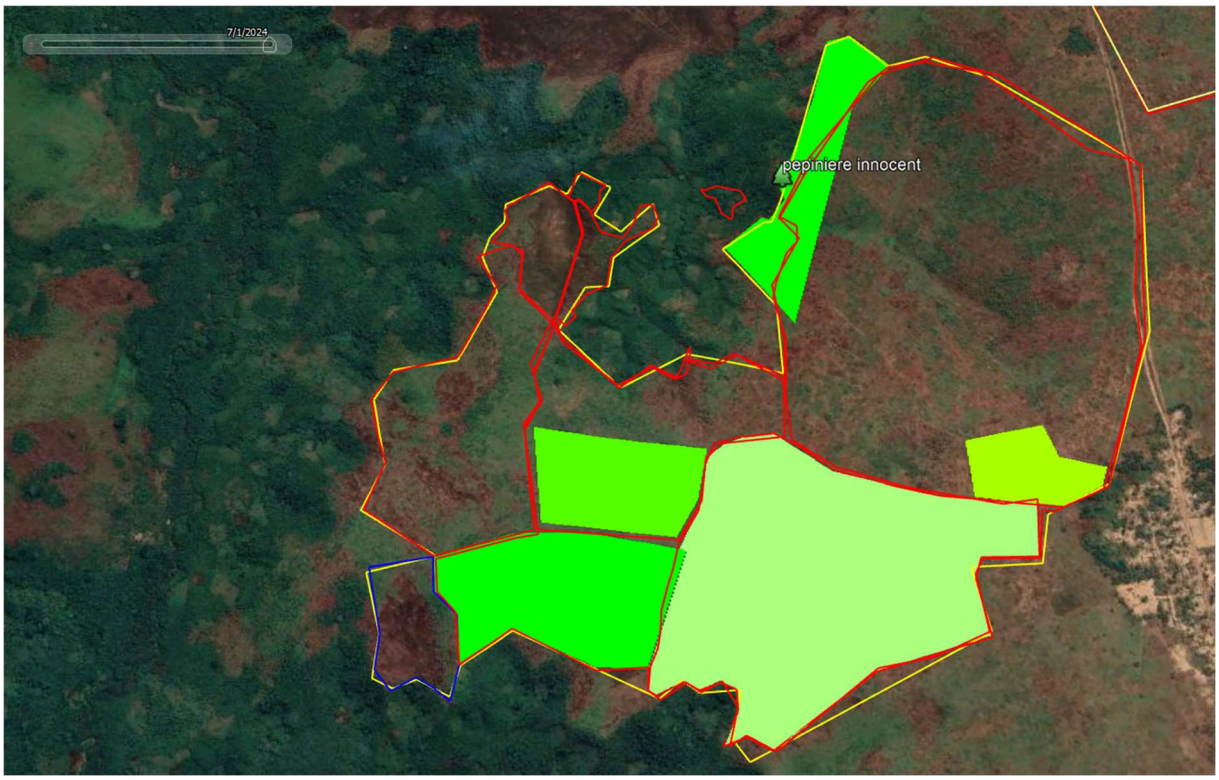
1 Original project results in the project proposal

- Result 1: restoration of 180 ha of forest in the province of Kwilu with an estimated sequestration between 12600 and 30 600 ton CO2 equivalents
    - 175 ha planted
- Result 2: baseline measurements for the areas that are reforested to enable a correct measurement of change in carbon stocks in the future.
    - Baseline measurements protocol is being developed in coherence with the protocol for South-Pole.
- Result 3: 2000 people are involved in the restoration activities in the province of Kwilu
    - 150 people: payed workers in the plantation
    - 142 women: number of women implementing intercropping
    - Unknown to date: people benefiting from the coffee plantation
- Result 4: Mutual capacity building of Faja Lobi and BOS+ on relevant topics.
    - Capacity building on financial reporting via continuous feedback on and improvement of the current reports.
- Result 5: exploratory study on the feasibility of payment for ecosystem schemes for the local community forest concessions in Tshopo.
    - The partner Tropenbos conducted a study on the possibilities for payment for ecosystem services in the community forests.
    - BOS+ compared the different carbon compensation schemes and is elaborating a draft of a project that could be certified by plan vivo.

DETAILS ABOUT IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD

2 Planted area's

The areas that are planted for Ghent University are located in the zone Ingung Matendede at the border of the galery forests of the Piopio river. They are clearly degraded by intensive agriculture (see pale areas on the stellite images). Red colour on the satellite images are savanna areas that are degraded by frequent burning.



reforestation zones that will in the future create a green boundary around the city of Idiofa: Punkulu, Ingun matende, Elom en Idiofa. Green = reforested zones, red line = separate boundaries of areas where Faja Lobi obtained the tenure rights from the clans to reforest. Yellow line = concession of 415 ha in which Faja Lobi reforests for Ghent University

3 Trees: numbers & species

Below an overview is given of the tree species that were foreseen and those realized. The realization can differ from the intended species because of a lack of seeds or problems with germination and growing of seedlings.

The species richness in the planted area: 41 species, off which 3 non-native species

Parameter	**Unit**	**Required kpi**	**nombre total**	**Total**
nombre d'ha a planter		**200**		
nombre de plantules/ha au pepi		**1500**		
Labouré manuel	ha	113	113	100%
Labouré tracteur	ha	62	62	100%
Regarnissage	ha	79	34	43%
Dessouchage		50	15	30%
Entretien	ha	175	73	41,7%
Coupe feu	km	43	43	100%
Sachets remplis	#	613750	39 500	57,7%
Sachets Semées	#	354000	682 361	192,8%
Millettia laurentii	x	*90000*	124 600	264,7%
Cassia siamea & Cassia floribunda	x	*30000*	14 030	68,5%
Pentaclethra macrophylla (owes)	#	*15000*	22 100	228,0%
Piptodeniastrum africanum (osing)		*22500*	31 750	155,6%
Hevea brasiliensis		*22500*	40 500	360,0%
Uapaca mole (ontang)	#	*30000*	67 500	336,7%
Canarium schweinfurtii (arbre d'ensence, mbidi)	x	*30000*	50 000	310,0%
Prioria balsamifera (mwana mpembe)	x	*3000*	12 500	833,3%
Ricinodendron heudelotii (Ongiel)	x	*9000*	6 000	133,3%
Erythrophleum gabonensis (onkok)	x	*3000*	7 750	516,7%
Guibourtia demeusei (ladzum)	#	*3000*	1 750	116,7%
Paramacrolobium coelucum (obwar osur)		*3000*	17 000	
Prioria oxyphylla (Tshitola)	#	*3000*	12 500	700,0%
Pterocarpus sauyauxii (padouk -graine de kisantu)	#	*3000*	-	0,0%
Albizia aldantifolia			-	-
Ceiba pentandra (obel, Coton)	#	*3000*	500	33,3%
Milicia excelsa (Mulundu/camba)	x	*15000*	10 000	83,3%
Leplaea cedrata	#	*3000*	40 250	1416,7%
Pachira aquatica (Nguba mindele)	#	*3000*	2 500	166,7%
Staudtia kamerunensis	#	*3000*	18 000	600%
Ongokea gore (ndeke)	#	*3000*	3 500	116%
Acacia aureculiformis			22000	
Acacia mangium		*30000*	44 700	
divers (dileka, nkokoking,			5 750	

Maesopsis emenii		*30000*	2 000	
Gilbertodendrion dewevrii (labong)		*15000*	7 500	
Dacryodes normandii			1 000	
Celtis tessmanii			500	
Adenanthera pavonina			-	
Pycnanthus angolensis			21 250	
Nauclea diederichii			500	
Garcinia cola			-	
Entadrophragma utile (sipo)			-	
Pericopsis elata (afromosia)		*15000*	22 000	
Milletia drastica			26 930	
Coffea arbica et robusta			24 100	
Autranella congolensis			2 760	
Mbaka = onzabili : Antrocaryon klaeneanum			-	
Diospyros crassiflora			-	
Baillonella toxysperma			-	
Entadrophragma candolei (Kossipo)			-	
Detarium microcarpum			-	
Albizia sinensis			-	
Chrysophylum africanum			-	
Dialium pachiphylum			-	
Leucena cena			-	
Irvingia gabonensis (mangue du foret)			-	
Entadrophragma gabonensis (tiamant blanc)			-	
Khaya grandifoliolia			7000 -	
Entandrophragma cylindricum			-	
Treculia africana			10000 -	
Colocoba welwitchii			6 500	
Afzelia bipidensis			3 000	
Distomenanthus bentamianus			-	
Albizia lebeck			-	
Likasu orange			-	
Millettia versicolor (Ablo)			10 000	
Olong			60	
Obol			81	
Bois rouge				
Mbem			4 000	
TOTAL	**300000**	***354000***	***682 361***	***227%***
Planté_total	#	175	175	100,00%

Images of the tree nursery supplying the Ingung Matende site.

4 Socio-economical:

The table below gives an overview how many days of labour for local community members are created on the reforestation site. numbers are split by gender and age. It gives an idea about the income that is created for local community members.

Day laborers : (14 women, 136 men)

		GENRE				AGE								ETHNIE			
						FEMMES				HOMMES							
ROLE	TYPE	Femme	Homme	Non-binaire / Autre	Refus de préciser	15-24	24-65	65+	Inconnu	15-24	24-64	65+	Inconnu	Autochtone (veuillez préciser)	Etudiants stagiaires	Inconnu	Refus de préciser
Établissement du site	Jours-personnes payés		1441	0	0		1441				1441	0	0	1441	0	0	0
	Jours-personnes volontaires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plantation	Jours-personnes payés	3738	38916		0	592	3146	0	0	9538	29378	0	0	42654	0	0	0
	Jours-personnes volontaires	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- head agronomist of the site: Christelle Laku (V)
- team leader: Itoy Manzita (M)
- Day wage of day laborer: 2,5$/day
- Highest wage staff Faja Lobi: 1000$/month
- wage agronomist: 350$/month

5 Agroforestry:

Flat areas are plowed with the tractor and in these areas women can grow improved crop varieties in between the planted trees. For the project this has as a benefit that this area is well maintained and grasses that could smother the trees are removed by the women growing their crops. For the women the benefit is that they can plant larger areas then they could do when preparing the land manually. In addition with the improved crop varieties this allows them to grow a surplus of food that can be sold on the market and gives them a higher income during a few years. Which can kickstart a positive cycle of more productive agriculture with higher investments and higher yields for these women. For the landscape the benefit is that agriculture is moved from the heavily degraded gallery forests that have more fertile soils to the savanna's that are less fertile. The goal is to create long term changes in agricultural practices moving away from shifting slash and burn cultivation with concentration in the gallery forests towards more sedentary agriculture on fields in the savanna's using tractors to prepare the land using improved varieties that create a higher yield.

The table shows the information per person who is doing Intercropping Agroforestry . for each person the name, sex ,age, area under intercropping, kg of mais/number of cassava tubers received, date when it was received and the date when they were al planted.:

Mais : 25,5ha - 51 women

N°	NOMS ET POSTNOMS	SEXE	AGE	SUPERFICIE OCCUPEE	Nombre (KG)	date de réception	date fin de semi
1	MAPELA SUASE	F	26	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
2	MATRIASE LINA	F	30	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
3	ILUMU HORNELLA	F	25	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
4	LADIAMENE ANAM	F	30	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
5	MUSUMARI MEJE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
6	MUKANDA MUZINGA	F	20	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
7	NGOTSHI DIANA	F	17	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
8	MUKWENDO	F	54	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
9	DODOKILA ROSE	F	38	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
10	LANVULU BELI	F	37	0.5 ha	12	20/09/2023	15/10/2023
11	KABASELELE ANONG	F	21	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
12	MANZAZA MBOYA	F	19	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
13	MPORO HUGUETTE	F	18	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
14	KIBETO ATSHA	F	32	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
15	MPIATA HOSANE	F	33	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
16	AWELIBANDA AMBEN	F	23	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
17	MPWELE CONSO	F	25	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
18	MPEKIE MADO	F	25	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
19	NSATENDE SIPO	F	21	0.5 ha	12	25/09/2023	15/10/2023
20	KABASELE LABLONDE	F	20	0.5 ha	12	26/09/2023	15/10/2023
21	MWASA MASAKA	F	22	0.5 ha	12	26/09/2023	15/10/2023
22	MUNKATA ANDOYA	F	35	0.5 ha	12	26/09/2023	15/10/2023
23	MAPUNU THETHE	F	30	0.5 ha	12	27/09/2023	15/10/2023

24	MUKE GEORGETTE	F	40	0.5 ha	12	27/09/2023	16/10/2023
25	MABAYA GENNITE	F	25	0.5 ha	12	27/09/2023	16/10/2023
26	KASONGO PAMELA	F	20	0.5 ha	12	27/09/2023	16/10/2023
27	KABIANDA ATSHONG	F	25	0.5 ha	12	28/09/2023	19/10/2023
28	NKUMAMUNTU MERE	F	25	0.5 ha	12	29/09/2023	20/10/2023
29	NKATA OLGA	F	25	0.5 ha	12	29/09/2023	21/10/2023
30	LAMPUNGU EPWA	F	36	0.5 ha	12	29/09/2023	22/10/2023
31	ABUTINA ANONE	F	27	0.5 ha	12	29/09/2023	21/10/2023
32	MAFUMU VALERIE	F	31	0.5 ha	12	30/09/2023	21/10/2023
33	MABOKO LAMAMA	F	30	0.5 ha	12	24/10/2023	22/10/2023
34	KAPITA CHOUNA	F	28	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	22/10/2023
35	ALUMAMBOTE APISA	F	25	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	22/10/2023
36	KIBUTI MANKOKO	F	22	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	23/10/2023
37	ASIKIDI YVETTE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	23/10/2023
38	MPIKA SARRIVE	F	23	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	23/10/2023
39	INGALA FABIOLA	F	20	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	24/10/2023
40	MAFUTA SAWULA	F	29	0.5 ha	12	24/10/2023	25/10/2023
41	MUBILULU MAKITA	F	35	0.5 ha	12	25/10/2023	26/10/2023
42	IPO IRENE	F	36	0.5 ha	12	25/10/2023	27/10/2023
43	BANGA BANGA LYDIE	F	27	0.5 ha	12	25/10/2023	28/10/2023
44	MBULUKU MBONG	F	30	0.5 ha	12	25/10/2023	29/10/2023
45	SAFU MONICK	F	25	0.5 ha	12	25/10/2023	30/10/2023
46	MAFUTA IRENE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	25/10/2023	31/10/2023
47	AMPO AMINA	F	20	0.5 ha	12	26/10/2023	31/10/2023
48	IMUNKANSI MOLEK	F	22	0.5 ha	12	27/10/2023	31/10/2023
49	BANGA MPIA	F	21	0.5 ha	12	28/10/2023	31/10/2023
50	INGALA LYDIE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	31/10/2023
51	LABU BELOTI	F	45	0.5 ha	12	30/10/2023	01/11/2023

Cassava : 47, 5ha – 91 women

N°	NOMS ET POSTNOMS	SEXE	AGE	SUPERFICIE OCCUPEE	Nombre (Botte)	date de réception	date fin de semi	15-24	24-65
1	ANANE LABE	F	25	1 ha	23	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
2	MAMBU	F	20	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
3	KIDITA	F	22	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
4	PAULINE	F	30	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
5	MICHA	F	25	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
6	MERVEILLE	F	19	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
7	NANCIE	F	26	1 ha	23	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
8	CHARMENE	F	37	1 ha	23	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
9	LOLITA	F	40	1 ha	23	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
10	KENNEDY	F	36	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
11	NOELINE	F	32	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
12	MADO	F	42	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
13	ADZACK	F	16	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
14	VALERIE	F	25	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
15	IRENE	F	31	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
16	NADINE	F	28	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
17	JUDITH	F	26	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
18	INEVE	F	20	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
19	NGITUKA	F	22	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
20	LACIELLE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
21	ANONE	F	36	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
22	ANDAME	F	29	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
23	ROSE	F	18	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
24	TANTINE	F	19	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
25	NICLETTE	F	20	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
26	HARDITE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
27	MENOVINE	F	21	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
28	ATSHA	F	30	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1

29	ANNIE	F	46	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
30	RUPHINE	F	47	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
31	DIANA	F	40	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
32	NGALABU	F	45	0.5 ha	12	21/10/2023	27/10/2023		1
33	ROSETTE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	22/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
34	ANNE	F	23	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	27/10/2023	1	
35	ANONG	F	29	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
36	MASAKA	F	37	0.5 ha	23	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
37	MIZI	F	32	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
38	LABLONDE	F	32	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
39	JUDITH	F	25	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
40	BELLY	F	31	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
41	TONNIE	F	39	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
42	MBULUKU	F	40	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
43	CONSOLETTE	F	42	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
44	HORNELLA	F	19	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023	1	
45	MARTINETTE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023	1	
46	MANZANZA	F	22	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023	1	
47	MA GINA	F	29	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
48	FRANCINE	F	19	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023	1	
49	EWABA	F	30	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
50	KASONGO	F	31	0.5 ha	12	23/10/2023	30/10/2023		1
51	MA PAULINE	F	36	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
52	ATSHONG	F	40	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
53	GENEVIEVE	F	43	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
54	MBULA NKUTU	F	48	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
55	MOLEKA	F	28	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
56	MEGE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov	1	
57	NZUM	F	22	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov	1	
58	GLORIA	F	23	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov	1	

59	AMIENE	F	27	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
60	ANDOYA	F	28	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
61	ONSIKI	F	33	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
62	DODA	F	34	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
63	MANICK	F	30	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
64	YVONNE	F	31	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
65	BELOTI	F	29	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
66	BIENVENUE	F	30	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
67	AMINATA	F	19	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov	1	
68	BELANGE	F	19	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov	1	
69	VINETTE	F	17	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov	1	
70	PAMELA	F	18	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov	1	
71	SWASE	F	26	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
72	LINA	F	30	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
73	MUZINGA	F	33	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
74	SUPPORTER	F	43	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	06-nov		1
75	AKANA	F	18	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	07-nov	1	
76	GEORGETTE	F	47	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	07-nov		1
77	LAMAMA	F	19	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	07-nov	1	
78	HUGETTE	F	37	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	07-nov		1
79	MBOYA	F	40	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	07-nov		1
80	ANNIE	F	19	0.5 ha	12	29/10/2023	07-nov	1	
81	THETHE	F	19	0.5 ha	12	30/10/2023	08-nov	1	
82	EPWA	F	35	0.5 ha	12	31/10/2023	09-nov		1
83	FIBELLE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	01/11/2023	10-nov	1	
84	ANONG	F	22	0.5 ha	12	02/11/2023	11-nov	1	
85	MAKITA	F	36	0.5 ha	12	03/11/2023	12-nov		1
86	LYDIE	F	37	0.5 ha	12	04/11/2023	13-nov		1
87	AMBENG	F	37	0.5 ha	12	05/11/2023	14-nov		1
88	SAWULA	F	32	0.5 ha	12	06/11/2023	15-nov		1

89	NKATA OLGA	F	30	0.5 ha	12	07/11/2023	16-nov		1	
90	LANVUVU FALONNE	F	22	0.5 ha	12	08/11/2023	17-nov	1		
91	MPIA	F	21	0.5 ha	12	09/11/2023	18-nov	1		
									33	58

6 Exploratory study on the feasibility of payment for ecosystem schemes for the local community forest concessions in Tshopo.

Tropenbos issued a study about the potential payment for ecosystem services schemes that are possible in the communities (see annex1). Due to the remoteness of the area and the international market the possibilities are limited. Local selling of timber and non-timber forest products is an option but the expected incomes via these sources are low. The only pathway for real payment for ecosystem services schemes are setting up a certified carbon project.

BOS+ is in the process of exploring the option to create a certificed carbon project in the community forests of the DGD program. These certificates could generate a stable and sustainable income for the communities. BOS+ started to complete the project document required to obtain a Plan Vivo certificate. There are no red flags identified, meaning that our project could fulfill all requirements.

However BOS+ als identified potential risks, the steps we are already taking and can take to mitigate these risks. One major risk is the difficulty to predict future reduction in deforestation since many factors will influence the result. Our project efforst are only one of these efforts that can be counteracted by stronger forces e.g. internal displacement due to the conflict in adjacent regions. This could lead to the fact that no reduction in deforestation rate is achieved in the communities, and therefore no income can be generated via credits.

BOS+ also follows up on the international critique on avoided deforestation projects. The international critique is mainly about difficulties to measure the impact of project in terms of reduced deforestation rates. All ways to compare the realised impact with baseline scenarios have their shortcomings. Small changes in parameters can create large differences in calculated impacts. On the other hand, there are no other meaningfull financial flows towards forest conservation. Mongabay wrote a five part series on this topic that gives a good overview of ongoing discussions, with a balanced take: not shying away from the criticism, but also highlighting the specific context of the forest sector where finance is urgently needed, and with many very committed project implementers trying to halt deforestation with that finance, as well as the importance of keeping existing forests standing, regardless of how difficult it is to calculate correct deforestation baselines.

ADDITIONAL IMAGES

Community meeting about carbon credits with the extension worker

First planting activities


Image of site that was planted in 2022

planted area


Cassava tubers for intercropping by womentract

tractor of Faja Lobi

2 female field workers (left) with head agronomist of the seeds, Marthe and head agronomist of the site, Christelle (right).

Last watering of the seedlings before planting in the field

Planting activities in the field

Planting activities in the field

MEER DAN BOMEN ALLEEN