
REFORESTING
SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
AND LAND MANAGEMENT
IN KENYA
CO2logic™
a south pole company
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KENYA
AGROFORESTRY

With the support of

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7 750 HECTARES UNDER
AGRICULTURAL LAND MANAGEMENT

28 570
FARMS IN THE PROJECT

YEARLY 80 178
TONNES CO_2
SEQUESTERED

IN A FEW WORDS

Kenya's ecosystems, rich in biodiversity, are under threat from climate change and growing population. On top of that, large areas of forest land are cleared to make room for agricultural land. The traditional agricultural practices in Kenya are unsustainable and leave the soil depleted, forcing farmers to go deeper into the forest to find new fertile land.

The Project promotes and implements a package of sustainable agricultural land management (SALM) practices within smallholder farming systems in western Kenya. These practices are more resilient against climate change, result in a higher crop yield and more importantly, they keep the soil healthy. This protects the forest while planting more trees, and it improves the livelihoods of farmers by giving a higher and more stable income.

IN KENYA

HIGH POPULATION DENSITIES AND POOR AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES THREATEN THE KENYAN ECOSYSTEMS

ISSUE N°1

The Project region is characterized by high agricultural potential, that attracted large human settlements in the past. Due to continuous cropping and little investment in soil fertility replenishment, the soil has become severely depleted, resulting in very low crop yield. Climate change and unpredictable rainy seasons made the situation only worse.

ISSUE N°2

The food issue has become so severe that food has to be imported. The region is among the poorest in Kenya, the necessity to buy food only pushed the population deeper into poverty.

ISSUE N°3

High population density and only small land holdings with limited crop yields, forced farmers to clear more forest land for agriculture. This has huge negative impacts on the ecosystems in Kenya, that are biodiverse and home to endangered species such as Grévy's Zebra and the black Rhino.

KENYA
580.367 km²
6% Forest
2% Water
48% Agriculture
44% Other

The Kenya Agroforestry Project trains farmers with sustainable agriculture methods that don't deplete the soil and result in a higher crop yield. This raises the families' income and keeps them out of poverty in the long term, while protecting the Kenyan ecosystem. The Project is active in the west Kenya regions of Kisumu, Kitale, Bungoma, Siaya and Kisumu.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SALM (Sustainable Agriculture and Land Management) practices are explained to the local farmers. These methods of farming result in higher crop yields without depleting the soil. By improving land use, agriculture will become more efficient and deforestation can be reduced.

PROTECTING THE ECOSYSTEM

The Kenyan ecosystem is at risk. Its forests and grasslands represent huge climatic benefits and are also important for natural resources because they prevent soil erosion, ensure water regulation and of course, protect the biodiversity.

IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS

The region with its high population densities and relatively small land properties is the poorest in Kenya. The majority of farmers live in poverty and suffer from food insecurity. Sustainable agricultural practices raise crop yield, use the land better and therefor help significantly in reducing poverty.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

USING THE FULL POTENTIAL OF THE LAND

2 ZERO HUNGER

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

The region in western Kenya is characterized by high agricultural potential that attracted large human settlement in the past. Today dense population is a driver of agriculture intensification that dramatically reduces the nutrient content of the soils and therefore compromises food supply. The land is left fragmented and degraded.

The Project promotes the adoption of SALM practices such as use of crop residues for mulching and composting for soil organic input, use of cover crops, water harvesting, terracing and agroforestry – aimed at increasing soil fertility and productivity, developing resilience, and sequestering carbon dioxide. Farmers experience a crop increased that is doubled or even tripled.

Traditionally farming in the area consisted mostly of monocultures due to a lack of knowledge. But focusing on one crop only has negative effects. When there is crop failure due to the unpredictable climate or because of pests, a farmer would lose his entire income. When a farm is diverse, it is more resistant to these issues, because a farmer can still rely on its other crops when one fails.

The Project promotes and provides seeds for a wide range of different agroforestry tree species to be planted within the farm land. Besides their function in CO_2 sequestration, they also help by protecting crops from wind, improve soil fertility through N-fixing, regulate water, improve biodiversity and more. The sustainable timber from the trees can also be sold as an alternative form of income for the farmer.

PROTECTING THE ECOSYSTEM

AGRICULTURE THAT SUPPORTS LOCAL FAUNA AND FLORA

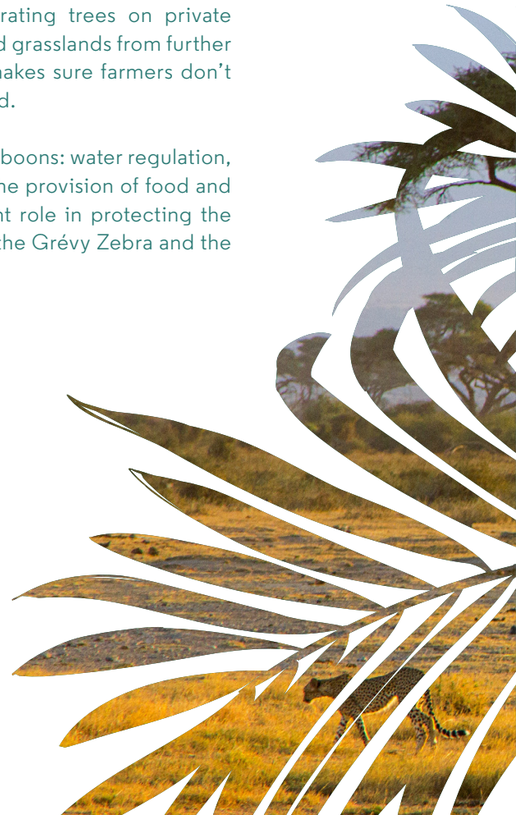
Forest land in Kenya is constantly decreasing due to the growing human population. The search for new farmland forced farmers to go deeper into the forest.

The Project is designed with the objective to mitigate climate change and enhance biodiversity. This is made possible on one hand by incorporating trees on private farmland and on the other hand, by protecting existing forests and grasslands from further disappearing. The introduction of sustainable agriculture also makes sure farmers don't have to cut down more forest land in order to find agricultural land.

A healthy ecosystem provides a wealth of valuable environmental boons: water regulation, erosion prevention, carbon sequestration, nutrient cycling and the provision of food and raw materials. The forests and grasslands also play an important role in protecting the biodiversity of Kenya. It is home to endangered species such as the Grévy Zebra and the black rhino.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND



IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS

FIGHTING POVERTY WITH AGRICULTURE

The majority of farmers lives in poverty and suffers from food insecurity. Because of climate change and unpredicted rainfalls, crop failure was common.

Farmers joining the Project are supported to make the transition to sustainable agriculture which is of course better for the environment but also results in higher crops yields and thus higher income for the farmer. Families now have more food security than before the Project. The Project has been so successful that famers convince neighbouring farmers to join the Project as well.

Participants are also supported by receiving access to a more sustainable cookstove. Cooking on traditional open fires is dangerous and unhealthy due to smoke. More efficient cookstoves allow families to use less firewood, which saves their budget and protects the forest.

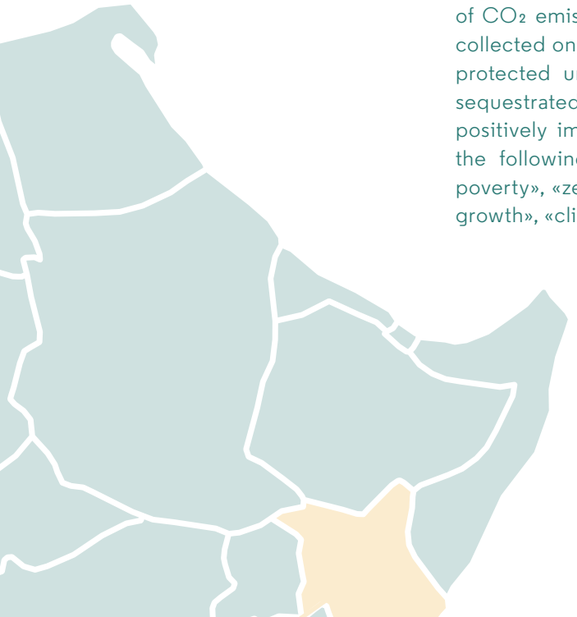
1 NO POVERTY

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

IMPACTS OF THE PROJECTS

Verified Carbon Standard
A VERRA STANDARD

The VSC program is the most widely used voluntary GHG program. This independent non profit organisation checks the impact of the Project in terms of CO_2 emission reduction. To do so, a lot of data is collected on the spot, such as the amount of hectares protected under this new land management, CO_2 sequestrated by the saved trees, number of people positively impacted, etc. The Project meets at least the following Sustainable Development Goals: «no poverty», «zero hunger», «decent work and economic growth», «climate action» and «life on land».



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

*The project actively contributes to these additional SDG's but they are not specifically part of the data reported and verified by the Gold Standard certification body. They are however experienced bythelocal population.

13 CLIMATE ACTION

CLIMATE

CO_2 sequestration

climate change resilient farming

trees sequester carbon

1 NO POVERTY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

ECONOMY

higher crop yields

stable income

CLIMATE

ECONOMY

LIVELIHOODS

PRESERVATION

less soil erosion

protecting ecosystems

enhancind biodiversity

Less deforestation

enhanced cookstoves

food security

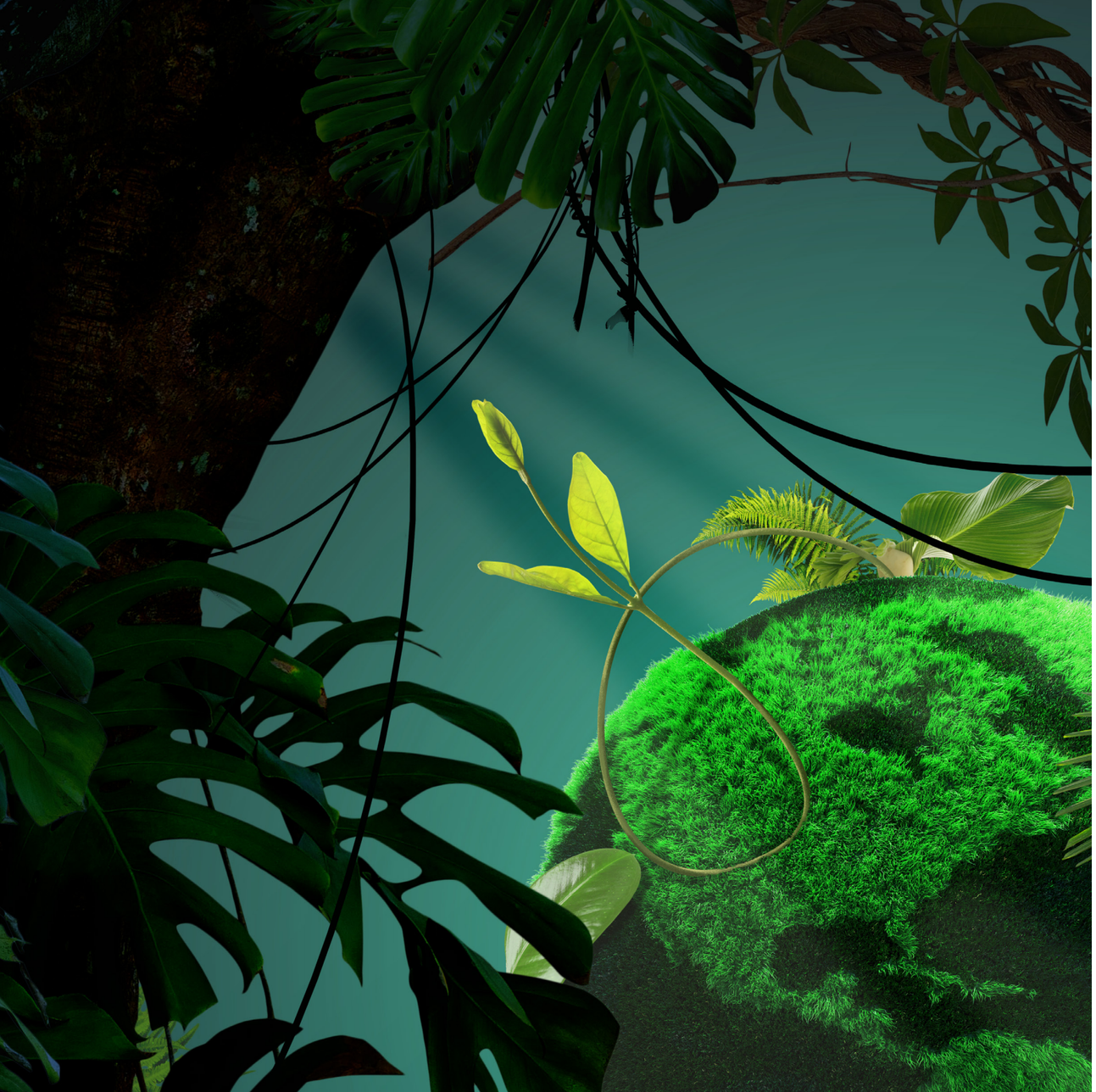
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

2 ZERO HUNGER

LIVELIHOODS

ECOSYSTEM

15 LIFE ON LAND



CLIMATE ACTION

“HOW CAN WE REDUCE OUR CLIMATE IMPACT AND THAT OF OTHERS?”

This is the first question the team of CO2logic asked themselves back in 2004.

There are limits to the CO_2 emissions that can be reduced, and each remaining tonnes of CO_2 has a high cost for society & the generations to come.

At CO2logic, we firmly believe that future generations are not responsible for these “climate disruption costs”. That’s why CO2logic encourages companies and organisations to reduce and offset their impact on climate & the environment: by supporting & developing climate projects that generate carbon credits. This is how we give back in order to restore the balance.

A WORD FROM ANTOINE GEERINCKX, FOUNDER OF CO2LOGIC

“There is only one atmosphere and there are no borders for CO_2 emissions. Our climate projects help in avoiding deforestation through education, collaboration, energy efficiency, fuel switch, renewable energy, reforestation, access to clean water. We act to improve the livelihood of local people while addressing the global climate breakdown. We are all interconnected.”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CO2
NEUTRAL
BROCHURE
CO2logic CERTIFIED