



REFORESTING THE AMAZON

IN BOLIVIA



CO2logic.com

**BOLIVIA
AGROFORESTRY**

With the support of



1 500 000

PLANTED TREES



1 411

HECTARES
REFORESTED

480 000

TONNES OF CO₂
SEQUESTERED



900

FAMILIES



IN A FEW WORDS

GROWING TREES TO OFFSET CO₂ EMISSIONS

The aim of the Project is carbon sequestration through reforestation and improved land use in the Bolivian tropics. With a transition to sustainable agricultural methods, farming becomes more efficient and the impact on the ecosystem is a lot lower compared to traditional methods. By supporting this Project, you take part in the virtuous circle and are directly connected to individual farmers. Your dedication to having a positive effect on social and environmental issues is thus credible and rewarded.



IN BOLIVIA

POOR LAND MANAGEMENT HAS A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON NATURE

■ ISSUE N°1 - SLASH & BURN AGRICULTURE

Rice cultivation rapidly degrades the soil. As a consequence, farmers need to look for new fertile grounds. They have been using damaging slash and burn techniques; a method that leads to short time fertile ground but leaves the soil degraded in the long term. It is a major factor of deforestation.

■ ISSUE N°2 - POPULATION GROWTH

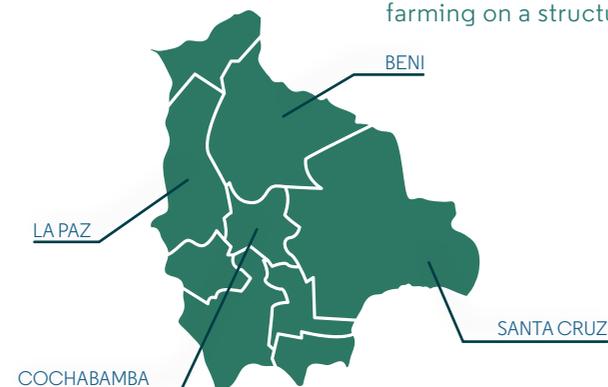
Migration from the « High Valley » and the Altiplano intensified during the last decades, mainly due to poverty. This massive inflow of poor farmers, and the « coca boom » was a cause of desertification.

BOLIVIA
1.098.581 km²

52.3% Agriculture
34.3% Forest
1.5% Water
11.9% Urban areas



The Project is being implemented in settler areas in the Cochabamba Tropics, the department of Santa Cruz, Northern La Paz, and in Western Beni. Smallholders own 95% of the land in these regions. They are now organized into syndicates of 20 to 60 farmer families belonging to federations, who implement sustainable farming on a structural level.



AMAZON RAINFOREST

BOLIVIA





REPLANTING TREES

Together with the farmers, the project manager promotes development through reforestation with mixed and native tree species. This approach takes into account the environmental services of forests that generate economic resources. Silvicultural tasks and forest management tasks are defined together with the farmers in order to have equal benefits for all stakeholders.



SUSTAINABLE FARMING

By improving land use, agriculture will become more efficient and deforestation, due to traditional slash and burn methods, can be reduced. The proposed activity contributes to sustainable development by introducing an Integrated Land Use system which seeks to improve the efficiency of land use practices by combining food crops with tree species, whilst also taking into account the current and future needs of the farmers and their families.



ECONOMIC & SOCIAL BENEFITS

The farmers are at the heart of the Project. They get the support needed throughout the Project to adapt their agricultural practices. By doing so, they no longer harm the Amazon rainforest but help in protecting it, while improving their own livelihoods. Sustainable crop and timber production will generate income in the short, mid and long term.



REPLANTING TREES

THE PLANTATIONS ARE HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED, CREATING BIODIVERSE ENVIRONMENTS.

Thanks to the Project, forests are freed from timber harvesting pressure and they will mature from primary to secondary forest. Secondary forests have developed longer which increases biodiversity and improves ecosystem services. The Project will also enhance habitat connectivity in the 'sustainable nature reserves' to increase these positive effects.

Besides their valuable part in CO₂ absorption, the trees also prevent deforestation, provide income, protect the land from droughts or flooding, benefit the biodiversity, enhance the intrinsic value, play a part in sustainable farming, etc.

Different species of trees are planted by the farmers :

The Fast Growing Species

Robust and easy to cultivate. Usually planted in large quantities, they form the basis of a planting system.

Fruit and Medicinal Species

These produce delicious fruit or ingredients that are useful for cosmetic and medicinal purposes.

Rare and Majestic Species

Some trees impress by their size or longevity, while others draw their particular beauty from their fight against the threat of extinction.



**CENTROLOBIUM
TOMENTOSUM**
COMPENSATION
304 KG
OF CO₂ PER YEAR



**THEOBROMA
CACAO**
COMPENSATION
150 KG
OF CO₂ PER YEAR

13 CLIMATE ACTION



15 LIFE ON LAND



**CALOPHYLLUM
BRASILIENSE**
COMPENSATION
256 KG
OF CO₂ PER YEAR



**CITRUS
RETICULATA**
COMPENSATION
160 KG
OF CO₂ PER YEAR



**TAPIRIRA
GUIANENSIS**
COMPENSATION
400 KG
OF CO₂ PER YEAR



**MANGIFERA
INDICA**
COMPENSATION
250 KG
OF CO₂ PER YEAR



**SWIETENIA
MACROPHYLLA**
COMPENSATION
300 KG
OF CO₂ PER YEAR



SUSTAINABLE FARMING

USING THE LAND IN MORE EFFICIENT AND LESS DAMAGING WAYS

After a tree is burned, the ashes provide a nutrient rich layer, but only for a short period of time, after which the land is left depleted. This forces farmers go deeper into the rainforest to clear even more forest for cultivable land, resulting in a vicious circle.

The project offers smallholders a new way of farming, through an integrated land use system. This system seeks to improve the efficiency of the land without depleting it, and thus eliminating the use of slash and burn techniques. The smallholders participate in tree planting with a part of their property. The Projects supports them with technical advise on land use and how to grow and sell native hardwood species sustainably. The other part of the land will be organised with efficient land use practices like agroforestry, silvopastoral systems, crop rotation, etc. These methods do not deplete the soil and result in a higher crop yield.

The private land of the smallholders is better protected legally, as well as designated conservation areas in the rainforest.

8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH





ECONOMIC & SOCIAL

FARMERS ARE PARTNERS, THEY ARE AT THE HEART OF THE PROJECT.

The lack of capital to invest in more efficient and sustainable agricultural practices has traditionally forced many smallholders to employ slash and burn techniques, which continues to threaten the western fringes of the Amazon. With the help of investment capital, the Project is reforesting affected areas together with communities, providing households with the prospect of substantial, ongoing, additional revenues.

Growing more than one type of crop and combining food crops with timber, ensures more resilient farming and continuous stable income for the farmer in the short and long term. Local smallholders are linked with markets for sustainable timber through partnerships with external ethical investors. Profits of timber are shared equally between farmers and investors.

Carbon credit revenues contribute to the financial autonomy of the Project and are aimed at sustainable farming and long term income for farmers, whilst also saving one of the most unique and precious ecosystems on the planet – the Amazon rainforest.

1 NO POVERTY



A field of young green plants in black plastic nursery bags, with the text "AVOIDING DEFORESTATION AND TACKLING POVERTY" overlaid in white.

**AVOIDING
DEFORESTATION
AND TACKLING
POVERTY**

IMPACTS OF THE PROJECTS



Plan Vivo is a certification body that administers the Plan Vivo Standard – a tried and tested framework for community land use and forestry projects that strive to make a difference. Plan Vivo certifies projects that demonstrate sustainability over the long-term and oversees the projects to ensure they truly benefit people’s livelihoods and sustain vital ecosystems. Plan Vivo is internationally recognised for its focus on ethical and fairly-traded climate service.

The Gold Standard certification body checks the impact of the Project throughout its lifespan, in terms of greenhouse gas emission reduction and also several other benefits. In order to do so, a lot of data has to be collected on the spot, such as the amount of hectares protected under this new land management, the amount of farmers positively impacted, the tons of CO₂ sequestered by the trees, etc. This data is collected by independent researchers, according to specific criteria defined by the Gold Standard.

Each level of the Project allows important CO₂ reductions & creates many co-benefits for the local population, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD





CLIMATE IMPROVEMENT



Generating carbon credits



Reduction of carbon emissions



Fewer burnt forests



Leading to less deforestation



Limitation of soil erosion



Preservation of biodiversity



NATURE PRESERVATION



ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT



Ethical and social business



Farmers access to microcredit



Short and long-term benefits



Around 900 contracts signed



Mid and long-term involvement



Equal benefits for all stakeholders



Financial reports for partner farmers and investors



FAIR BUSINESS





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 CO₂ emissions that can be reduced, and each remaining tonnes of CO₂ 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 CO₂ 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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