Carbon sequestration & regreening by Kenyan smallholder farmers

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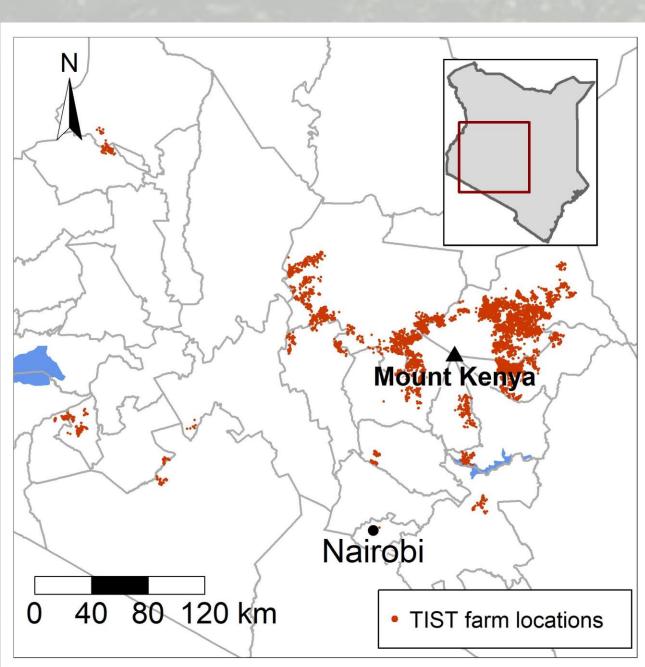
TIST is a network of more than **90,000** farmers in four countries. TIST members have planted and maintained more than 19 million trees on their farms since 1999



TIST is a farmer-led programme, generating and sharing best practices for agroforestry and conservation farming among subsistence farmers in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and India: www.tist.org.

TIST members have access to peer support and training. Tree planting brings multiple direct benefits including firewood, fodder, fruit and shade.

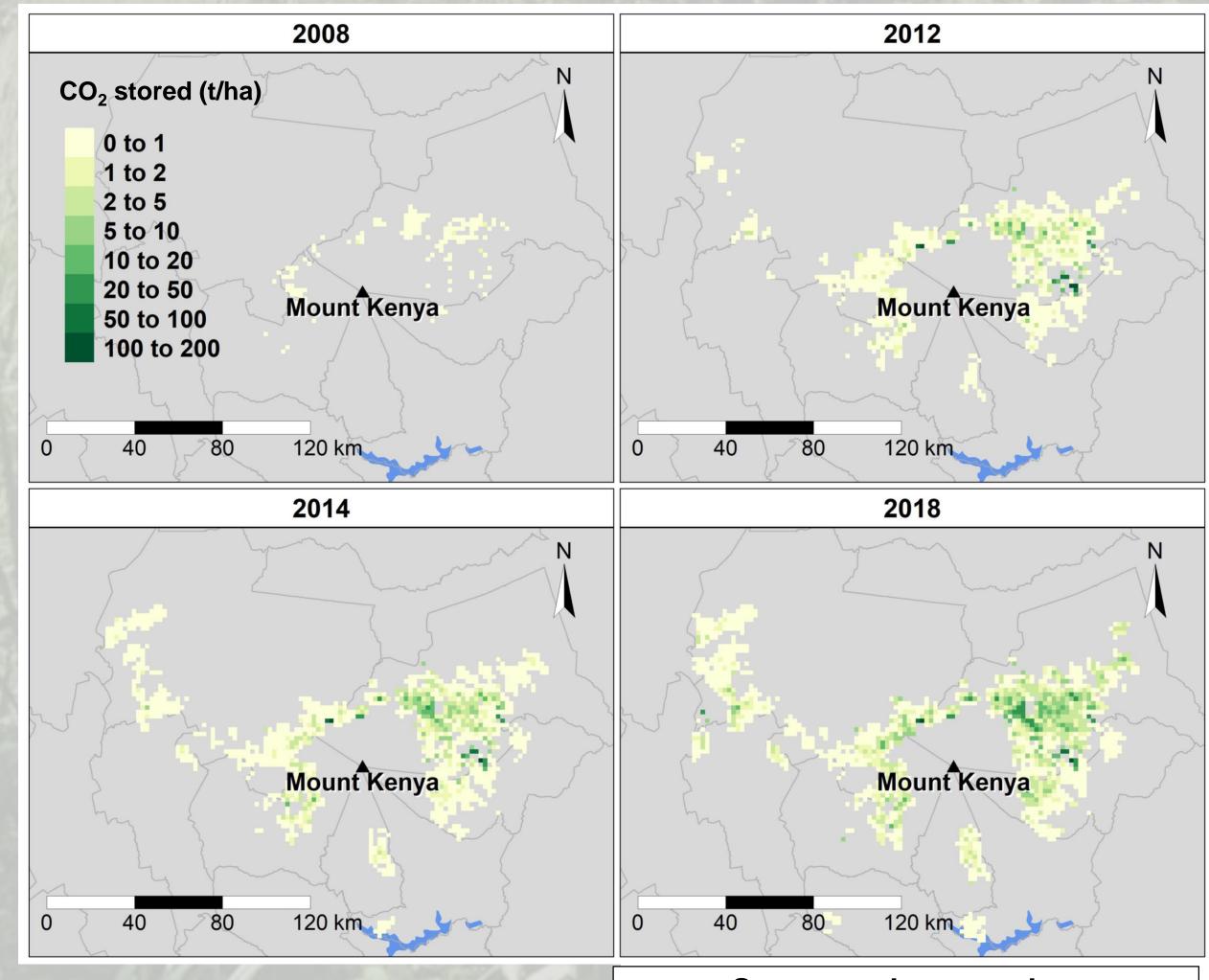
Trained farmers are employed by the programme to visit each farm and quantify tree growth, generating verified carbon credits. This 'virtual crop' is sold on the international voluntary carbon market, with profits returned to the farmers.



TIST Kenya is the largest branch of the network, with close to 76,000 members and >10 million trees planted since 2004.

University of Exeter is working with TIST to quantify and understand TIST's impacts at landscape scales and on multiple sustainable development goals. Using TIST's observations, remote sensing and fieldwork we are assessing carbon capture, regreening, vegetation resilience, soil health and biodiversity impacts.

TIST Kenya farmers have sequestered over 1.2 million tonnes of CO₂ in trees planted since 2008



We use allometric equations to estimate carbon storage from tree circumference data on over 53,000 verified TIST farms.

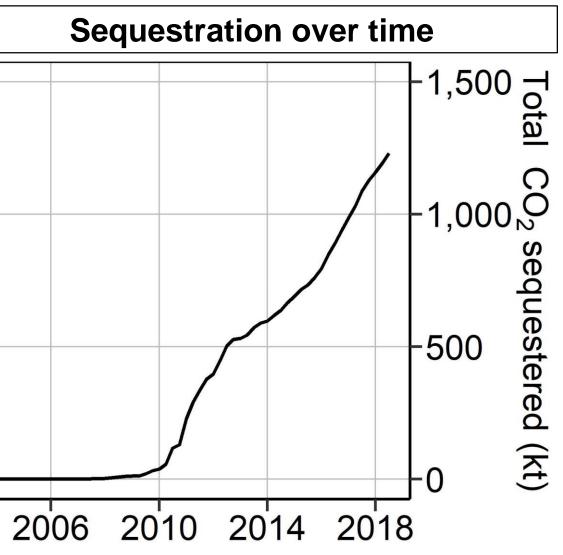
Including as-yet unverified farms could nearly double this figure.

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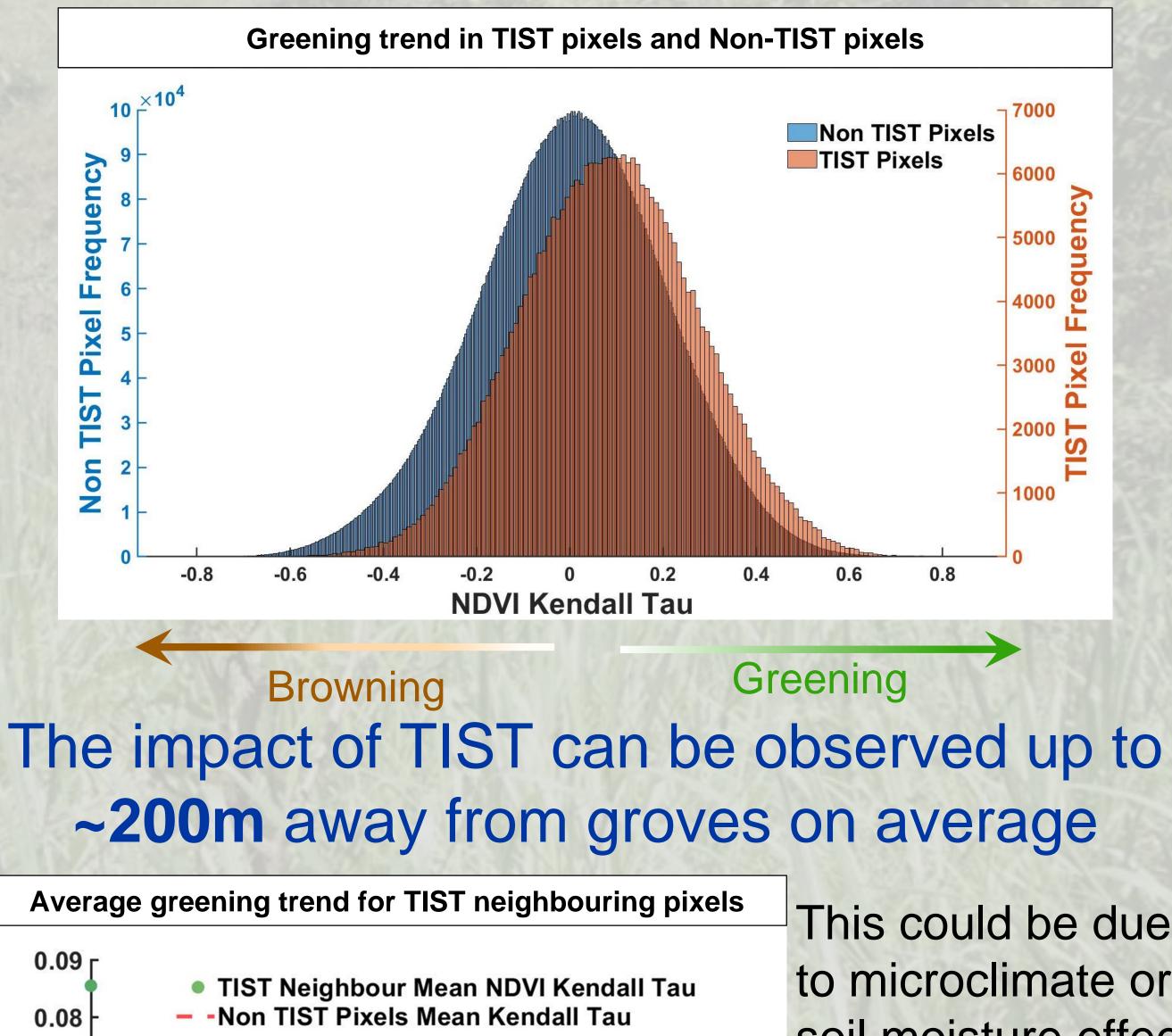
The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program

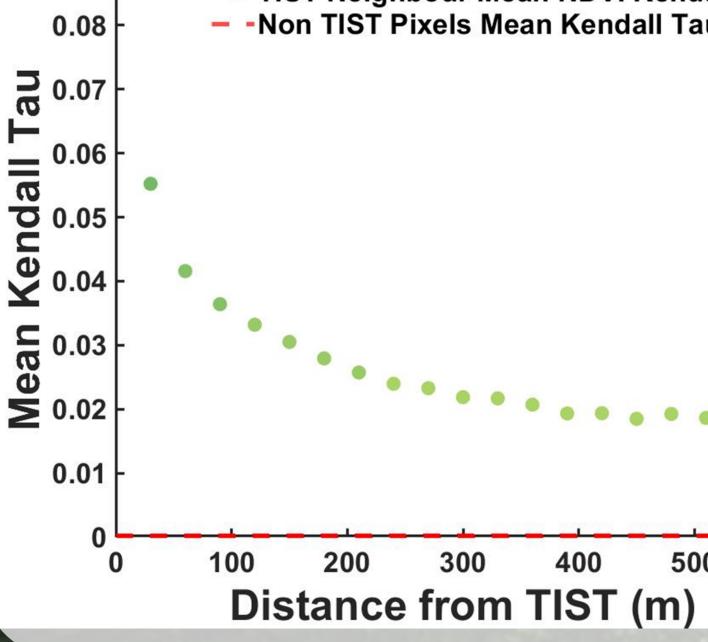
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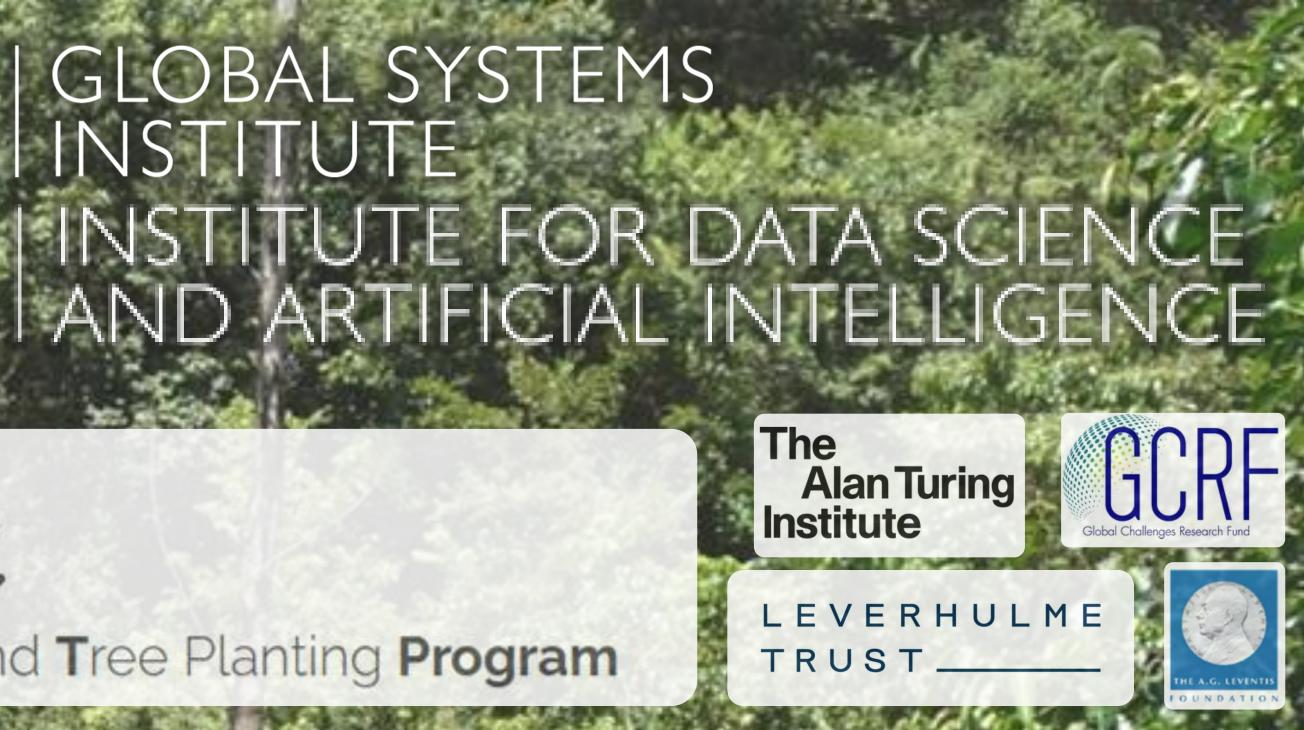


TIST impacts in Kenya can be seen from space, with 18,278 hectares of smallholder farmland showing a greening effect

We use 2000-2019 Landsat 7 data to measure trends in NDVI across agricultural land near Mount Kenya. Kendall's Tau shows the trend of the NDVI time series.







This could be due to microclimate or soil moisture effects or other **TIST** farming practices, and suggests that TIST may have an impact on up to 200,000 hectares of land within the study area.