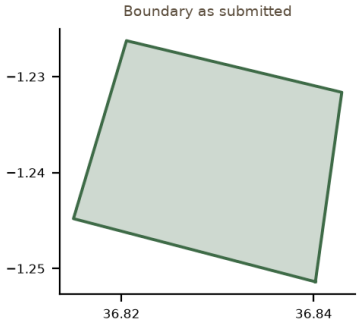
GREEN CREDITS KENYA

# Vegetation history report

NDVI from Sentinel-2, all cloud-free months of each year (median)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Site** | Karura Forest |
| **Location** | Nairobi |
| **Area** | 1459.45 acres |
| **Query** | Forest protection |
| **Report date** | 29 October 2026 |
| **Report ID** | BE492E83 |




## Finding

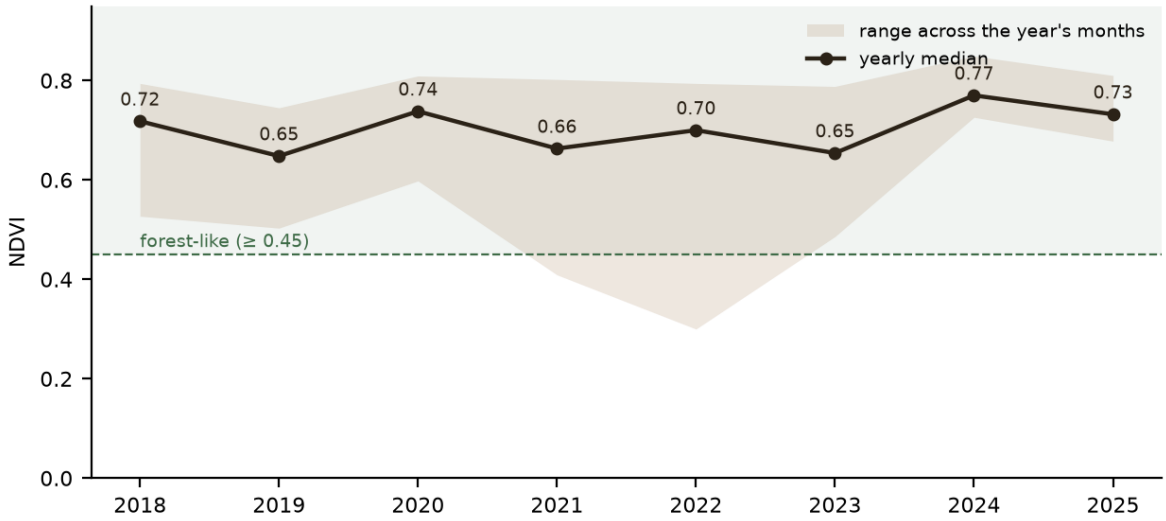
**Claim supported — NDVI consistent with standing forest maintained throughout**

The vegetation history fits the story. That is consistent with the claim, not proof of it.

**Detail:** NDVI stayed high (median 0.709; 100% of years at or above 0.45), with no sustained decline.

**Seasonality (stable):** Greenness is steady through the year, which fits evergreen or dense woody cover. (typical seasonal range 0.19 NDVI)

## Vegetation history




| Year | Median NDVI | Range (min–max) | Months used | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 0.718 | 0.53 – 0.79 | 12 | |
| 2019 | 0.648 | 0.50 – 0.74 | 9 | |
| 2020 | 0.738 | 0.60 – 0.81 | 12 | |
| 2021 | 0.663 | 0.41 – 0.80 | 12 | |
| 2022 | 0.700 | 0.30 – 0.79 | 9 | |
| 2023 | 0.654 | 0.49 – 0.79 | 9 | |
| 2024 | 0.770 | 0.73 – 0.85 | 10 | |

| Year | Median NDVI | Range (min–max) | Months used | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | 0.732 | 0.68 – 0.81 | 10 | |

## Method and limits

**Method.** For each month of each year, the clearest Sentinel-2 L2A scene is used. Cloud, cloud shadow, cirrus and snow pixels are removed with the scene classification layer, and a month counts only if at least 60% of the site is clear. NDVI = (NIR – Red) / (NIR + Red) is computed at 10 m and averaged over the submitted boundary. Each year is summarised by the median of its usable months (the headline figure), the minimum and maximum, and the seasonal range (90th minus 10th percentile). A year needs at least 4 usable months to count. Imagery is from the European Space Agency's Copernicus programme.

**What this report does and does not show.** NDVI measures how green and dense vegetation is. It does not count trees, identify species, tell native forest from plantations or crops, or measure carbon stored, and it cannot tell invasive bush (for example Prosopis) from indigenous trees. NDVI also levels off in dense canopy, so it cannot separate a closed shrubland from a mature forest. Each month uses a single scene, which can still be affected by haze, drought or harvest timing. Claims dated before 2018 cannot be checked with this method. This report is a desk screening and is not a verification, certification or carbon credit assessment; 'supported' means the pattern is consistent with the claim, not that the claim is proven.