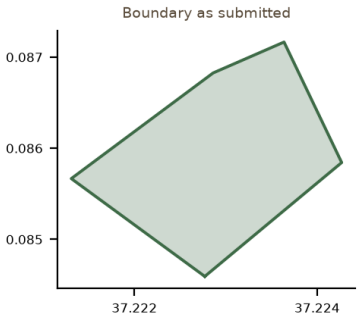
GREEN CREDITS KENYA

Vegetation history report

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

Site	Mia Moja Primary School
Location	Not resolved
Area	11.91 acres
Query	General query (no specific claim)
Report date	31 October 2026
Report ID	8D7F6A45



Finding

Claim supported — NDVI consistent with standing forest maintained throughout

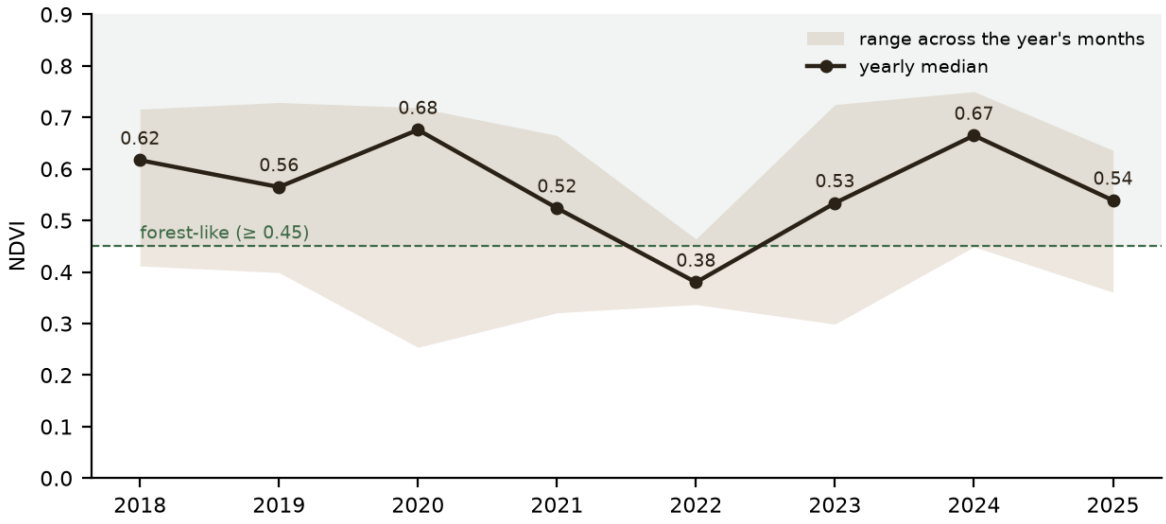
The vegetation history fits the story. That is consistent with the claim, not proof of it.

Detail: NDVI stayed high (median 0.552; 88% of years at or above 0.45), with no sustained decline. Dip year(s) flagged: 2022. NDVI fell well below the site's median but recovered; worth checking against rainfall and fire records.

Detailed classification: Supports protection

Seasonality (moderate): Greenness varies moderately through the year, which is typical of dry-season woodland or savanna. (typical seasonal range 0.21 NDVI)

Vegetation history



Year	Median NDVI	Range (min–max)	Months used	Note
2018	0.617	0.41 – 0.72	11	
2019	0.565	0.40 – 0.73	12	
2020	0.676	0.25 – 0.72	12	
2021	0.524	0.32 – 0.67	12	
2022	0.380	0.34 – 0.46	12	

Year	Median NDVI	Range (min–max)	Months used	Note
2023	0.534	0.30 – 0.72	12	Strong seasonal swing
2024	0.665	0.45 – 0.75	12	
2025	0.539	0.36 – 0.64	12	

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.