

GREEN SOLUTIONS GROUP



REPUBLIC OF CONGO

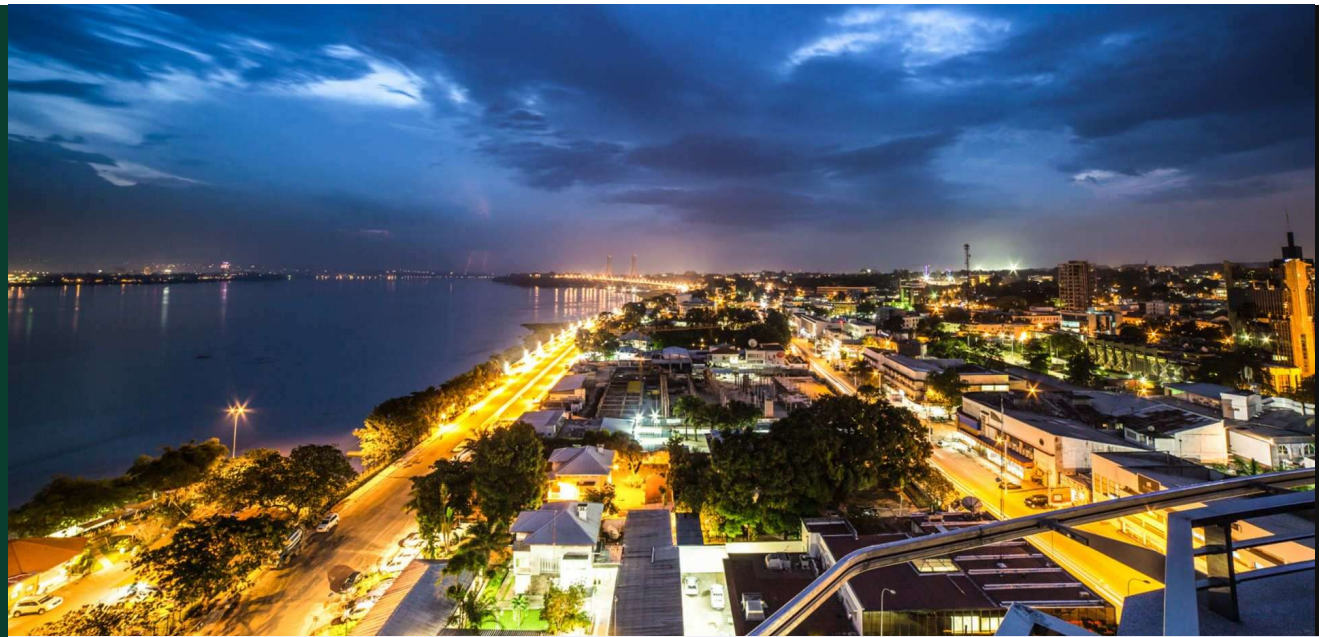
Congo-Brazzaville • 2026

Forest-smart agriculture, soil
regeneration and food sovereignty

ECOSORB® • ECOFERT® • NAPEMA® • PAULOWNIA



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Four chapters, one execution logic

Understanding Congo's productive base — then deploying technologies where they create immediate value.

01 The Congolese Context

Oil economy, forest wealth and a strategic need to diversify agricultural value chains.

02 Crops & Production Basins

Cassava, maize/soy, horticulture, plantations and agroforestry: where the demand is visible today.

03 The Food & Forest Equation

Boost production without accelerating deforestation: the decisive political constraint.

04 Our Response

ECOSORB®, ECOFERT®, NAPEMA®, Paulownia — a practical stack for resilient tropical production.

Congo agriculture at a glance

Three numbers explain why this is not a marginal agribusiness opportunity.

≈9.4 %

agri / forestry GDP

World Bank 2024 estimate

≈64 %

forest area

Natural capital and constraint

≈6.6 %

arable land

Limited cultivated footprint

The Congo opportunity is not desert irrigation.

It is tropical intensification: improving yields, protecting soils, managing water peaks and drought gaps, and creating forest-smart value chains without destroying the forest asset.

Three production corridors — one forest constraint

Congo's agricultural growth must be productive, traceable and compatible with forest protection.

Brazzaville Hinterland

High demand market and logistics hub. Cassava, horticulture and peri-urban production can be professionalized quickly.

Niari & Plateaux

Agricultural expansion zones with potential for maize, soy, livestock feed and structured mechanized projects.

Bouenza / Loudima

Cassava and maize basin serving Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire; relevant for flour, feed and local processing.

Forest Edge Zones

Agroforestry, palm, cocoa, fruit trees and carbon-sensitive land-use projects require strict deforestation control.

The core question: how to increase production without converting the forest into low-productivity agriculture.

Water is abundant — but not always useful

The Congo case is about retention, drainage, soil structure and disease pressure, not only irrigation volume.

— Rain peaks

runoff, erosion and nutrient leaching reduce the productive value of rainfall.

— Dry gaps

seasonal stress cuts yields, especially for cassava establishment, vegetables and young trees.

— Humidity pressure

fungal and bacterial pressure rises when plant health and air circulation are not managed.



ECOSORB® is not only for deserts. In Congo it converts irregular rainfall into a more stable root-zone reserve.

A diversification agenda with a real agricultural pillar

Agriculture is one of the strategic axes of the National Development Plan 2022–2026.

Oil

dominant economy

volatility pushes diversification

NDP

2022–2026

agriculture as a priority pillar

Cities

Brazzaville / Pointe-Noire

demand concentration

The right positioning for Green Solutions is not as a commodity input vendor. It is as a technology partner for productivity, import substitution and forest-smart rural employment.

Cassava — the national food-security anchor

The crop that links family farming, urban food supply and industrial processing.



Cassava is the country's main food crop — produced across northern and southern regions.

Food

household staple

security first

Flour

processing opportunity

import substitution

The commercial case is clear: cassava already exists at scale. Green Solutions must raise establishment success, root development and soil fertility, then connect production to flour-processing units and urban demand.

ECOSORB® + ECOFERT® creates the agronomic base for higher root weight, better dry-season survival and more predictable raw material supply.

Maize & soy — the feed and protein corridor

A direct route to import substitution in poultry, livestock and processed food.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 01 | Maize | cereal crop and livestock feed base; limited output still forces dependence on imports. |
| 02 | Soy | protein source for animal feed and oil; relevant for poultry value-chain development. |
| 03 | Irrigation | FAO investment proposals include irrigated maize and soy using surface water and solar energy. |
| 04 | Processing | local feed mills and oil/cake units convert farm output into industrial supply. |

Green Solutions role: yield stabilization, soil recovery and root-zone management at establishment — not a theoretical agronomic lecture.

QUICK WIN

Horticulture — the fastest visible proof of concept

Vegetables, nurseries and peri-urban supply can demonstrate results within one season.

90 days

visible crop cycle

pilot results fast

Urban

market proximity

Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire

Low capex

nursery + drip

scalable farmer blocks

Premium

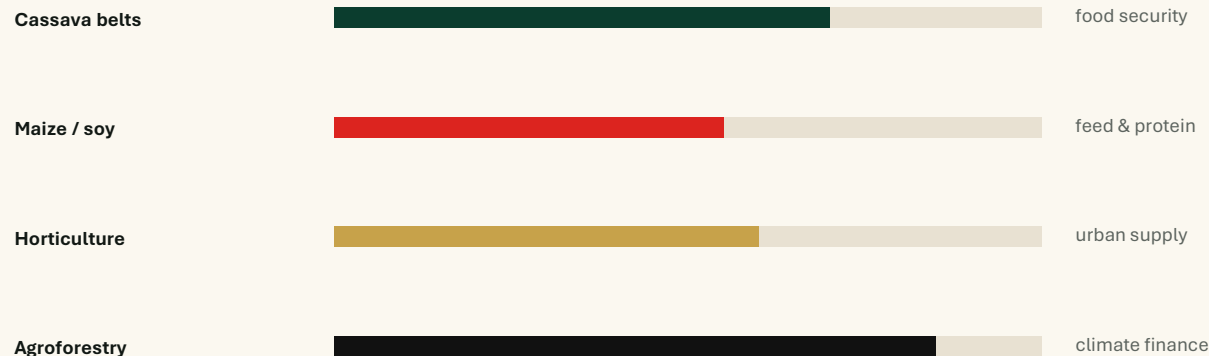
fresh supply

quality beats imports

Greenhouse and open-field horticulture around cities can become the first demonstration window: ECOSORB® for water buffering, ECOFERT® for soil structure, NAPEMA® for residue-free plant health.

Agroforestry — production without forest sacrifice

Cocoa, palm, fruit trees, timber buffers and carbon-smart plantations must be designed as systems.



The strategic choice is not slash-and-burn expansion. It is high-yield blocks, soil restoration and tree-crop systems that can be verified, financed and replicated.

Green Solutions response

- ECOSORB® for tree establishment
- ECOFERT® to rebuild soil biology
- NAPEMA® for crop protection
- Paulownia for edge buffers and biomass

Food dependency — the hidden cost of an oil economy

A country can be rich in forests and water while remaining dependent on food imports.

Cassava

local staple

stabilize raw material supply

Maize

feed bottleneck

support poultry and livestock

Soy

protein gap

oil + cake processing

Veg

urban freshness

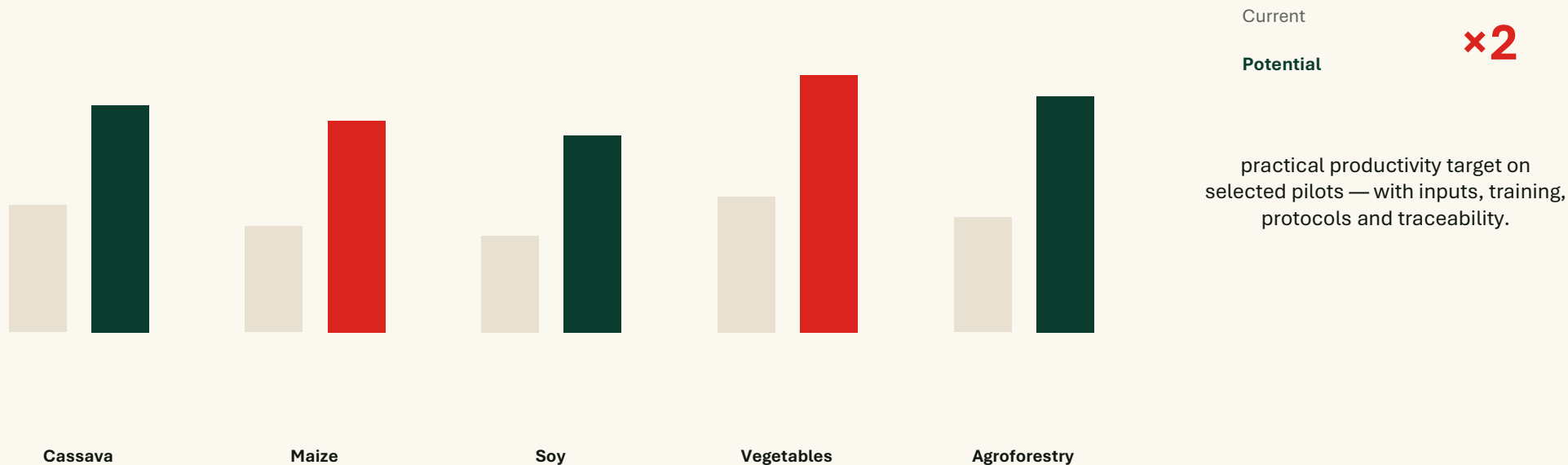
short-cycle pilots

The geopolitical exposure

Imported wheat, rice, vegetable oils, poultry inputs and processed food are paid for with an economy still exposed to hydrocarbons. Agriculture is therefore not a charity sector; it is a diversification hedge.

Yield potential per sector — the gap to close

What local production does today versus what it can do when soil, water and plant health are treated together.



The unvarnished finding: Congo has water and land; it lacks organized, soil-based productivity systems.

ECOSORB® — rainfall converted into root-zone capital

The hydro-retentive polymer that stores water and releases it to roots on demand.

300×

own weight in water

released as soil dries

40–60 %

irrigation reduction

target range by crop and soil

3–5 yrs

active duration

single soil application

Roots

establishment insurance

cassava, trees, vegetables

For Congo: ECOSORB® buffers rainfall variability, reduces drought gaps, lowers transplant losses and improves establishment in cassava, horticulture and young tree crops.

ECOFERT® — soil regeneration for tropical productivity

Correcting nutrient leaching, low organic matter and biological exhaustion.

Congo’s production systems often suffer less from lack of rain than from poor soil structure, nutrient leaching, acidic soils, weak root development and insufficient agronomic protocols. Mineral fertilizers alone do not rebuild a living substrate.

The result is not cosmetic fertility — it is a stronger biological base for cassava, maize, soy, vegetables and tree crops.

ECOFERT START	Seedling start-up & germination
ECOFERT GROW	Vegetative growth
ECOFERT BLOOM	Flowering & fruit-set
ECOFERT SOIL	Organic soil recovery
ECOFERT STRESS	Dry spells and heat resistance

NAPEMA® — natural protection in humid systems

Residue-free crop protection for vegetables, nurseries and tree crops under disease pressure.

Tropical humidity creates fungal and bacterial pressure that erodes yield and discourages premium buyers. NAPEMA® combines plant extracts and essential oils in a systemic formulation that stimulates the plant's own immune defenses.

Antifungal protection

Systemic coverage against common tropical fungal and bacterial pressure.

Residue-free positioning

Natural formulation aligned with premium buyers and institutional programs.

Durable plant immunity

Protection continues beyond the application date through stimulated defenses.

Paulownia — biomass, timber and buffer systems

A fast-growing tree for farm protection, biomass corridors and selected commercial plantations.

5–7 yrs

commercial timber

if managed with irrigation discipline

6–8 m

first-season growth

under appropriate establishment conditions

CO₂

carbon asset logic

if monitoring is rigorous

Buffer

soil & wind shield

protects high-value production

Congo does not need symbolic tree planting. It needs productive agroforestry: field edges, erosion control, biomass/timber corridors and verified carbon-sensitive plantations that complement, not replace, food production.

The Congo partnership model

Three pillars — exclusive distribution, agronomic support, institutional positioning.

Exclusive Distribution

- Territorial exclusivity — Republic of Congo
- Launch stock for first commercial season
- Logistics via Pointe-Noire / Brazzaville
- Premium margins on technical products

Agronomic Support

- Certified technical training
- Field advisory and crop-cycle monitoring
- Pilot plots in cassava, vegetables, maize/soy
- Seasonal protocol updates

Institutional Positioning

- Alignment with NDP 2022–2026
- Dialogue with agriculture, forestry and climate bodies
- Reference projects in Bouenza, Niari, Plateaux
- World Bank, FAO, IFAD and carbon-finance positioning

GREEN SOLUTIONS GROUP



Congo has water, land, forests and a strategic need to diversify.

What it needs is productivity without deforestation.

No empty development rhetoric. No miracle promises. A disciplined technology transfer on cassava, maize/soy, horticulture and agroforestry — with products designed for soil regeneration, root-zone water control and natural crop protection.

Green Solutions Group seeks a Congolese partner of institutional standing to carry this opportunity at scale. The window is open — the forest-smart race has already started.

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Selected sources & working assumptions

The deck is designed as a commercial strategy document; figures should be refreshed before official submission.

World Bank WDI / Country Overview

Agriculture share of GDP, forest area, population profile and economic diversification context.

FAO GIEWS Congo Brief

Cassava as main food crop; maize as limited cereal crop and livestock-feed input.

FAO Hand-in-Hand Congo

NDP 2022–2026 agriculture pillar, cassava flour, maize/soy and aquaculture investment opportunities.

World Bank Congo Basin Forest Accounts

Forest-smart agricultural development and ecosystem-service value logic.

World Bank Sustainable Congo Basin Forest Economies Program

2026 regional investment momentum, forest economy, agroforestry and SME opportunity.

Global Forest Watch / FAOSTAT

Forest-cover and forest-risk framing; exact figures to be refreshed before final governmental submission.