

Sources

1.

Barima, Yao Sadaïou Sabas ; Kouakou, Akoua Tamia Madeleine ; Bamba, Issouf ; Sangne, Yao Charles ; Godron, Michel ; Andrieu, Julien ; Bogaert, Jan "Cocoa crops are destroying the forest reserves of the classified forest of Haut-Sassandra" *Global Ecology and Conservation*, October 2016, Vol.8, pp.85-98

In this article the satellite images of a protected forest, made before and after it was infiltrated by local populations and immigrants who started growing cacao on the land, are being compared and studied, using 360 observation points in areas of 250 square meters. Before the infiltrations, almost 100% was covered with forest, after only 30%. The other 70% consisted out of bare soil and crops.

This was very useful because this study took place in a living area of someone my teammates interviewed on the streets, and it concluded what he had said and what we had seen on the google earth images we found ourselves already. Now we had scientific evidence for what we thought and had briefly researched already, which is very important when you want to make a good project.

2.

Barsimantov, James ; Navia Antezana, Jaime "Forest cover change and land tenure change in Mexico's avocado region: Is community forestry related to reduced deforestation for high value crops?" *Applied Geography*, 3/2012, Vol.32(2), pp.844-853

An article about how forest cover change to avocado orchards was facilitated by policy changes made by the government. Results show that 33,1% of forest cover was lost in a 16-year-period, and in other communities 86,5% and 92,4%. This indicates that the resilience of local governance to policy changes may be a determinant of a community's ability to manage natural resources. They also conclude that if deforestation is facilitated by governmental changes in forestry and trade, the path to deducing deforestation will require participation and co-responsibility of different sectors to strengthen governance structures.

This was useful because this, too, was a study that took place in Mexico, where one of the people we questioned was from. It showed us that our assumptions weren't just assumptions but were actually true. I investigated that the Netherlands is the number 2 top buyer of avocado's in the world, and most grocery stores import them from Mexico. Thus our consuming behavior affects the environment over there, which was our main point of research.

3.

Kristensson, Per ; Wästlund, Erik ; Söderlund, Magnus "Influencing consumers to choose environment friendly offerings: Evidence from field experiments" *Journal of Business Research*, July 2017, Vol.76, pp.89-97

In this article some ways to influence consumer behavior toward making more environmentally friendly choices are being examined. Results show that when you ask a consumer a question in different ways, they are differently influenced and make significantly more environmental friendly purchases.

This was useful because we are looking for a way to make people aware of the problems their buying behavior causes in other parts of the world. It gave us the idea to not only test trying to make the people feel guilty, but also communicate to them in a positive way and using different kinds of media, for example Instagram, but also an analog way to communicate.