

FOREST RESTORATION

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Restoring and protecting forest ecosystems across Sub-Saharan Africa using an integrated forest landscape restoration and sustainable development approach.

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1. THE GREENPOP FOUNDATION: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Greenpop Foundation situates all of our work within the theoretical framework of positive environmentalism. We interpret this framework to have four primary stances:

1. **Pro-Nature:** Nature should be conserved and restored both because it is inherently valuable and because it makes our planet habitable.
2. **Pro-People:** Ensuring equality of access to nature and its benefits for all people (present and future) is critical for a just world.
3. **Pro-Innovation:** Creativity, new technology and innovative design are key tools for tackling environmental challenges.
4. **Pro-Action:** Swift environmental action within every sphere (personal, economic & legislative) is essential for a sustainable future.

2. PROGRAMMATIC APPLICATION OF CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Greenpop Foundation applies the concept of positive environmentalism to all of our projects which fall within three focal areas:

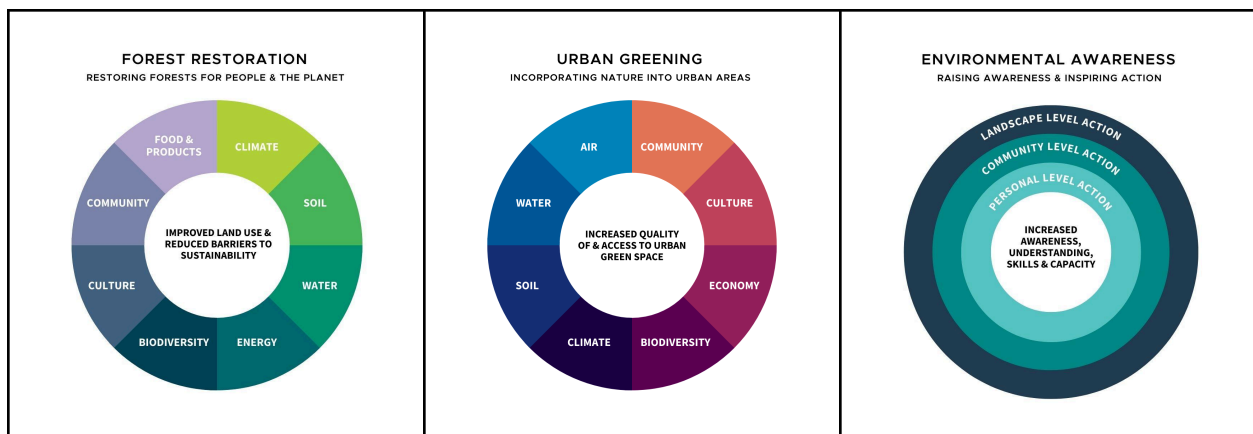


Figure 1. Greenpop's three focal areas of positive environmentalism, namely: Forest Restoration; Urban Greening; and Environmental Awareness

3. INTRODUCTION: FOREST RESTORATION PROGRAMME

“Deforestation and forest degradation continue to take place at alarming rates. [...] In absolute terms, global forest area decreased by 178 million hectares between 1990 and 2020, which is an area about the size of Libya.”¹

Forests provide vital services to both people and the planet, bolstering livelihoods, providing clean air and water, conserving biodiversity and responding to climate change. They act as a

¹ FAO and UNEP. 2020. The State of the World's Forests 2020. Forests, biodiversity and people. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca8642en>

source of food, medicine and fuel for more than one billion people. In addition to helping to respond to climate change and protect soil and water, forests hold more than three-quarters of the world's terrestrial biodiversity, provide many products and services that contribute to socio-economic development, and are particularly important for hundreds of millions of people in rural areas, including many of the world's poorest.²

However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, forest cover is decreasing at an alarming rate. The 2020 'State of the World's Forests Report' notes that Africa had the highest global net loss of forest area in the last 10 years, at an average loss of 3.94 million hectares per year. Whereas forest fragmentation elsewhere in the world may be driven by natural conditions and disturbances (climate, wildfire and pests), changes in southern Africa are largely attributable to rapidly changing land-use dynamics. Human activity is putting increasing and putting devastating pressure on forest and woodland ecosystems through unregulated logging, clearing for cash crops, urban expansion, and overuse/unsustainable use of trees for woodfuel. This loss is notably concerning in Africa, where the montane forests of the continent are designated as having amongst the highest 'biodiversity significance', where forest loss or degradation has particularly disproportionate effects on local ecology³.

In order to contribute towards addressing this challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Greenpop Foundation developed its forest restoration programme. This programme takes a Forest Landscape Restoration approach to **protect existing forests through sustainable development activities and/or assist in restoring forest ecosystem function and biodiversity through active and passive reforestation**. As a South African organisation, Greenpop is acutely aware of the complex challenges associated with indigenous forest management in Sub-Saharan Africa. This approach embraces context-driven restoration, taking into account the unique characteristics of forest landscapes, barriers which prevent forests from being protected or restored without our intervention, current best practices and research, stakeholder (community, local NGOs, local government) goals, and advice from expert advisors. Projects are designed with a pro-community stance that recognises the local threats to reforestation success, identifies local community needs, and incorporates solutions that benefit both forests and people.

Greenpop's vision for Forest Restoration is to see small-scale organisations across Sub-Saharan Africa connected with funding and support to plant trees, restore forest and woodland habitats, effectively manage forest landscapes, and improve the lives of communities that rely on forest resources.

² FAO and UNEP. 2020. The State of the World's Forests 2020.

³ FAO and UNEP. 2020. The State of the World's Forests 2020.

Greenpop’s goals for its Forest Restoration programme are the following:

1. Restore and protect forest landscapes across Sub-Saharan Africa using the Forest Landscape Restoration approach; and
2. Plant 500,000 trees by 2025 and 1 million trees by 2030.

4. FOREST RESTORATION FRAMEWORK

Globally, increased recognition is being given to the importance of a landscape approach to land management which achieves social, environmental and economic goals to overcome some of the most severe challenges of the 21st century. By adopting a landscape-oriented approach, local projects can address the drivers of degradation from a holistic perspective which achieves both ecological and social outcomes, while better addressing the trade-offs between conservation and development. Additionally, this approach can increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change and land-use change.

Much work has been done globally to develop processes and strategies for effective landscape restoration with a focus on forest systems. One such approach, known as Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR), has received international attention as a method for addressing global forest loss and landscape degradation over the past 20 years. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) defines FLR as “the ongoing process of regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being across degraded or deforested forest landscapes” (IUCN online). FLR and restoration projects more generally contribute to a host of global objectives and conventions including the Sustainable Development Goals, The Paris Agreement, the Bonn Challenge, the Aichi targets and more⁴.

The principles and approaches of FLR are also well suited for application across a diversity of landscapes, including those with limited forest systems present in the landscape. This is well illustrated by the commonalities that FLR shares with guidelines such as the Society For Ecological Restoration’s (SER) “International Standards For the Best Practise of Ecological Restoration.”

While Greenpop’s projects are generally on a smaller scale than typical FLR projects (characterised by encompassing at least 2 different ecosystems), we do follow the 8 FLR guiding principles⁵:

1. **Focus on landscapes.** It restores entire landscapes, not individual sites. Restoration typically entails balancing across the landscape a mosaic of interdependent land

⁴ Stanturf, John & Mansourian, Stephanie & Kleine, Michael. (2017). Implementing Forest Landscape Restoration – A Practitioner’s Guide.

⁵ <https://www.wri.org/initiatives/global-restoration-initiative/forest-landscape-restoration-principles>

uses—such as protected forest areas, ecological corridors, regenerating forests, other natural ecosystems, agroforestry systems, agriculture, improved fallow systems, well-managed plantations, and riparian strips—to meet a variety of human needs.

2. **Restore ecological functionality.** It restores the ecological functionality of the landscape, such as its richness as a habitat, its ability to contain erosion and floods, and its resilience to climate change and various disturbances. This can be done in many ways, one of which is to restore the landscape toward the pre-human disturbance or “original” vegetation, but other strategies may also be used.
3. **Allow for multiple benefits.** It generates a suite of ecosystem goods and services by intelligently and appropriately increasing tree cover across the landscape. In some places, trees are added to agricultural lands without forming a forest canopy in order to enhance food production, reduce erosion, provide shade, and produce firewood. In other places, trees are added to create a closed canopy forest capable of sequestering large amounts of carbon, protecting downstream water supplies, and providing rich wildlife habitat.
4. **Recognize that a suite of interventions are possible.** It embraces a wide range of strategies for restoring trees on the landscape. For instance, some strategies make way for “nature to take its course” (e.g., curtailing livestock grazing to allow trees to spontaneously regrow), while others involve very active human intervention (e.g., tree growing).
5. **Involve stakeholders.** It actively engages local stakeholders — including landowners, land managers, communities, civil society, governments, and the private sector—in decisions regarding restoration goals, implementation methods, and trade-offs. It is important that the restoration process respects local stakeholders’ rights, aligns with their land management needs, and provides them with benefits. Active, voluntary involvement of local stakeholders can lead to better buy-in, greater access to local knowledge, motivated land managers, and less need for external resources.
6. **Tailor to local conditions.** It adapts to fit local social, economic, and ecological contexts; there is no “one size fits all.”
7. **Manage adaptively.** It adjusts restoration strategies over time as environmental conditions, human knowledge, and societal values change. It leverages continuous monitoring and learning to make adjustments as the restoration process progresses.
8. **Avoid conversion of natural ecosystems.** It does not call for increasing tree cover beyond what would be ecologically appropriate for a particular location, and should not cause any loss or conversion of natural forests, grasslands, or other ecosystems (e.g., into tree or crop plantations). Restoration should complement, not undermine, ecosystem conservation efforts.

The FLR paradigm is valuable as it leads to a host of practical tools and approaches which can enable the development of projects that align well with a landscape approach to land management more generally.

5. FOREST RESTORATION OUTCOMES

The specific intended outcomes for our forest restoration projects differ based on the local problems the project seeks to address. However, in order to map possible outcomes for our forest restoration projects, we make use of the World Resources Institute Restoration Wheel (Figure 2).

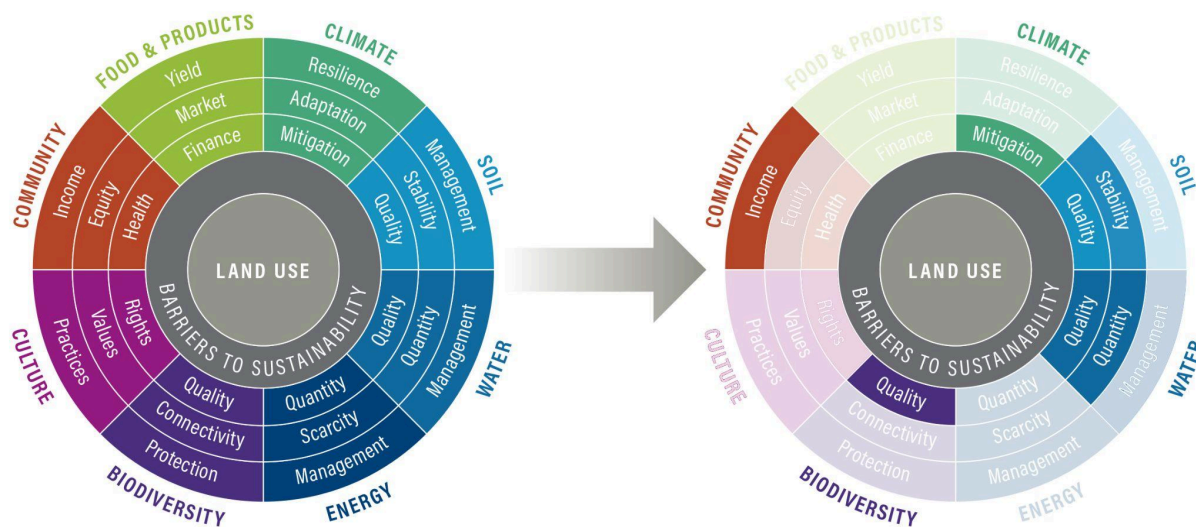


Figure 2: Restoration Wheel (FAO and WRI, 2019) - The left circle includes all 24 goal themes. The right circle provides an example of specific goal themes which might be selected for a specific project.

The following table lists the themes and outcomes outlined in the WRI Restoration Wheel and identifies indicators and metrics which can be utilised to ensure these outcomes are achieved.

Table 1: Restoration goals, sub-themes, indicators and metrics and methods for evaluating their success

RESTORATION GOALS	GOAL SUB-THEMES	INDICATORS	METRICS	POTENTIAL MONITORING METHODS
Biodiversity	Quality	Community Composition	Indigenous woody species richness & abundance	Vegetation Growth & Health Monitoring
				Vegetation Cover Monitoring
			Invertebrate species richness & abundance	Invertebrate Monitoring (Above-Ground)

			Bird species richness & abundance	Bird Monitoring
			Living Planet Index	Camera Trap Surveys
			Red List Index	Camera & Physical Monitoring
	Connectivity	Connection Between Habitats	Structural Connectivity	Satellite Data: QGIS
			Functional Connectivity	Satellite Data: QGIS
	Protection	Protected Area Coverage	Area of Key Biodiversity Areas Protected	Project Reports
Climate	Mitigation	Biomass & Carbon Sequestration	Above-Ground Biomass Stock	Satellite Data: Restor
			Soil Organic Carbon	Satellite Data: Restor
			Estimated Sequestered GHG Emissions	Vegetation Growth & Health Monitoring
				Satellite Data: Restor
	Adaptation	Impact of Shocks and Stressors	% of local population experiencing food shortage	Community Surveys
			% of local population affected by natural disasters	Community Surveys
	Resilience	Ability to Deal with Shocks and Stressors	Existence of local risk reduction strategies	Community Surveys
			Share proportion of top 3 crops	Community Surveys
Community	Income	Economic benefits from restoration	Income from restoration related activities	Project Reports
			Number of people employed in restoration related activities	Project Reports
	Equity	Restoration benefits for women and marginalised communities	Yield of non-timber products	Community Surveys
			Reduction in energy and water burden	Community Surveys
	Health	Improvements in nutrition	% of people experiencing food shortage	Community Surveys
	Culture	Practises	Use of knowledge, innovations and practises	Proportion of people using restoration methods informed by indigenous knowledge
Values		Perception of restoration	Proportion of people that perceive restoration as beneficial	Community Surveys
			Number of people engaging in restoration	Community Surveys
Rights		Land and natural resource tenure	Proportion with knowledge of land tenure security	Community Surveys
			% of local community with access to natural resources	Community Surveys

Energy	Quantity	Woodfuel produced	Quantity of woodfuel produced	Community Surveys
			Number of people harvesting wood for fuel	Community Surveys
	Scarcity	Extent of energy needs met	Energy burden	Community Surveys
			Proportion of households using biomass	Community Surveys
	Management	Sustainable sourcing of energy	% of households with access to sustainable energy	Community Surveys
			% of households with access to woodlots	Community Surveys
Food & Products	Yield	Products harvested	Volume of products harvested	Community Surveys
	Market	Access to markets	Producers share of final price	Community Surveys
			% of producers with access to markets	Community Surveys
	Finance	Access to financial services	Proportion of households accessing formal financial services (banks, village savings and loans, etc.)	Community Surveys
Soil	Quality	Soil Health	Soil organic carbon	Decomposition Rate Test
				Satellite Data: Restor
			Soil faunal richness & abundance	Earthworm Test
				Invertebrate Monitoring (Below-Ground)
			Soil pH	Soil pH Test
		Satellite Data: Restor		
	Stability	Soil Compaction & Permeability	Bulk density	Bulk Density Test
			Infiltration rate	Infiltration Rate Test
	Management	Use of soil conservation practices	% of farmers/ landowners using conservation practises	Community Surveys (Farmers)
				Project Reports (Landowners)
		Capacity to implement soil conservation practices	Community Surveys	
Water	Quality	Sedimentation	Suspended Sediment Level in Reservoir	Turbidity Test
	Quantity	Water Balance	Flow Rate	Flow Rate Tests
			Infiltration Rate	Infiltration Rate Test
	Management	Use of water conservation practices	% of farmers/ landowners using practises	Community Surveys (Farmers)
				Project Reports

				<i>(Landowners)</i>
			Proportion of buffer zones with vegetation	Community Surveys
Land Use	Growth	Forest growth	Mean Canopy / Vegetation Cover	Vegetation Growth & Health Monitoring
				Satellite Data: Restor
			Tree Growth & Health	Vegetation Growth & Health Monitoring
				Satellite Data: Restor
	Visual Change	Fixed-Point Photography		
		Satellite Data: Restor		
	Quality	Forest quality	Species Diversity Index	Vegetation Growth & Health Monitoring
	Density	Forest density	% Tree Canopy Cover	Vegetation Cover Monitoring
				Satellite Data: Restor
	Management	Forest management	Area of land under improved management	Project Reports
Barriers to Sustainability	Disturbance	Alien invasion	Alien woody species richness & abundance	Vegetation Growth & Health Monitoring
				Vegetation Cover Monitoring
		Wildfire	Area of planted trees negatively affected by fire	Vegetation Cover Monitoring
				Historic burning & Fire return interval of bordering vegetation
	Enforcement	Legal rules	Existence and application of legal rules	Project Reports
	Engagement	Funding	Amount of funds allocated to ongoing restoration	Project Reports

6. FOREST RESTORATION STRATEGIES

6.1. Programme Interventions

To achieve the above outcomes, Greenpop’s forest restoration projects rely on a suite of interventions including tree planting, assisted natural regeneration, and a range of other land management and sustainable development interventions which reduce local drivers of degradation and barriers to sustainability.

6.1.1. Planting Trees

Trees are a core aspect of our projects and are planted in four types of projects, namely:

- Forest and woodland restoration – restoring catchments, riparian zones, and habitats;
- Homestead tree planting – providing weather protection/stormproofing;
- Woodlots and orchards – growing sustainable sources of food, wood and income; and
- Agroforestry – improving soil fertility and crop yields for small-scale farmers.

Although not a panacea, or appropriate in all settings, tree planting can provide benefits within a wide array of ecological systems, habitats, and social and political frameworks. This intervention is easily understood, familiar in many contexts and is the ultimate ‘Chameleon’; adapting to local contexts, needs and opportunities. It usually doesn’t require specialised equipment and can often take advantage of local knowledge, experience and industry in implementation and maintenance.

Greenpop’s approach to tree planting prioritises sound ecological principles and habitat restoration, that is evidence- and expert-driven. We tailor our planting methodology within each project to local conditions with the guidance of local experts. We don’t include “seed bombs”, monocultures, drone planting or invasive species in any of our Forest Restoration projects. In reforestation projects, Greenpop only supports the planting of [indigenous, locally sourced trees](#). For other types of tree planting, Greenpop utilises [this species selection tool](#) from World Agroforestry.)

6.1.2. Assisting Natural Regeneration

While we do include tree planting in most of our forest restoration projects, we recognise that overuse of this approach may be unnecessary and expensive in certain contexts. Therefore our Forest Restoration programme includes aspects of natural regeneration, in addition to or as an alternative to tree planting, to help communities and ecosystems regenerate forests naturally.

This includes interventions such as:

- Assisted Natural Regeneration
- Alien Vegetation Management
- Fire Management

6.1.3. Reducing Barriers to Sustainability

Our tree planting and natural regeneration, as a necessity, centre the needs, interests and contributions of local communities to promote the sustainability of forest restoration. This is further assisted through complementary interventions to reduce threats to restored areas by

providing training and support in locally relevant, project-specific sustainable development activities. These include:

- Alternative Livelihoods – providing sustainable sources of income that do not harm forests;
- Good Agricultural Practices – helping farmers use trees and increase their yields;
- Climate Change Adaptation – helping communities build resilience to extreme weather events and a changing climate;
- By-law Development – assisting communities to develop local laws that protect forests and reducing the risk of unsustainable forest use;
- Community Nursery Development – assisting communities to establish tree nurseries which produce locally relevant tree species; and
- Reduction of direct-use pressures on forests through introduction of improved cookstove technology

6.1.4. Gender and Social Inclusion

It is necessary and valuable to recognise that the link between gender and the environment is key in determining various roles and responsibilities in sustainability and conservation. Projects that involve women and address gender from the planning and design stages have better outcomes, as detailed in a 2017 report on gender and sustainable forest management⁶.

Within our Forest Restoration projects, a gender-responsive approach will be achieved through taking proactive steps to ensure representative participation of men and women in stakeholder consultations, to ensure that gendered needs, interests and responsibilities are taken into consideration. Where available, research in the visioning process will be comprehensive to capture formal and informal livelihoods, drivers of degradation, cultural and social forest use, and so forth. In monitoring and evaluation, indicators will be sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive to ensure transparent reporting and to allow for ongoing and responsive adaptive management.

7. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

Greenpop's FLR approach aims to integrate a variety of tools and approaches to landscape restoration that will be best suited to the local context, while being recognised internationally for their suitability for landscape restoration and rehabilitation. Our approach is thus based upon the range of guidelines, methodologies and tools for developing, implementing and monitoring landscape-level restoration projects that have already been developed and tested.

⁶

https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/knowledge-documents/gender_and_sustainable_forest_management.pdf

At the core of these is the “Project Cycle Management” concept described by Stanturf et al. (2017)⁷ to outline a systemic pathway to move from an initial project idea to a measurable result in a particular landscape within a flexible and adaptive framework. Project Cycle Management, when applied to FLR, consists of 4 phases – **visioning, conceptualising, acting and sustaining**.

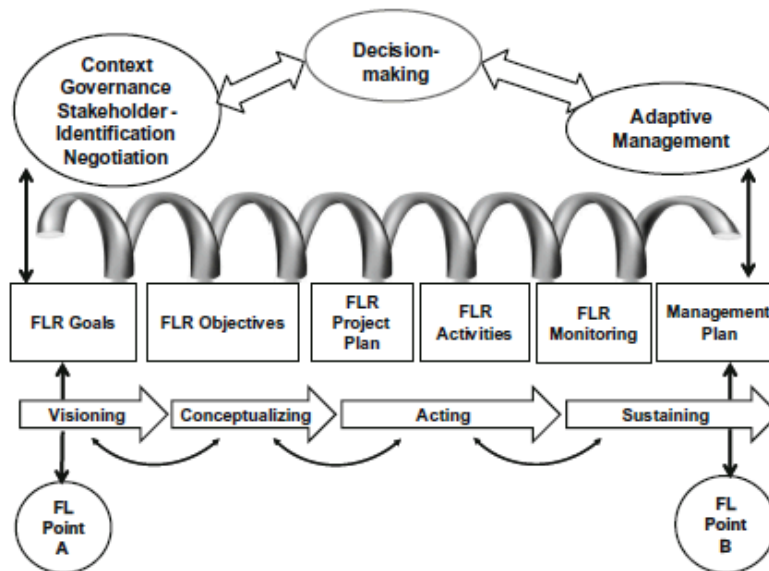


Figure 3: Systematic development path “from the project idea to measurable results”⁸

To design robust and long term projects, we aim to integrate a selection of tools and techniques into each of the phases identified within the project cycle management framework. Most of these approaches emphasise the need for locally attuned, adaptive and goal-oriented projects that can draw from international structures while being relevant to local stakeholders and landscape conditions, which remains the core intention of our work.

Tools used include:

- [The Road To Restoration: A Guide To Identifying Priorities and Indicators for Monitoring Forest and Landscape Restoration](#), and World Resources Institute (WRI) Stakeholder tool;
- [The Restoration Diagnostic](#);
- [International Standards For The Practise of Ecological Restoration](#)

7.1. Visioning

⁷Stanturf, John & Mansourian, Stephanie & Kleine, Michael. (2017). Implementing Forest Landscape Restoration-A Practitioner's Guide.

⁸ Stanturf, John & Mansourian, Stephanie & Kleine, Michael. (2017). Implementing Forest Landscape Restoration-A Practitioner's Guide

The first phase of the project cycle management approach is the stakeholder-driven **visioning** phase which identifies the goals of the project, including the appropriate scale and the core drivers of landscape degradation in the focal area. Rather than being an end goal in itself, restoration is a means to achieving various socio-ecological goals. The outcome of the visioning phase is a clear understanding of the given landscape and how actions can be designed and implemented to achieve long term project goals, informed by national data, socio-ecological assessments and baseline understanding of the following factors:

- Socio-political context
- Land use
- Vegetation
- Geology & soils
- Climate
- Conservation challenges
- Regulatory frameworks
- Stakeholders

We will use a combination of tools in this phase including a goal and monitoring setting process developed by the WRI and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), a diagnostic tool for assessing what key constraints and opportunities exist in the landscape called The Restoration Diagnostic developed by IUCN and basic mapping and stakeholder engagement techniques to gather data and inform the process further.

7.2. Conceptualising

The second phase is known as the **conceptualising** phase, where priority landscapes and project objectives are identified, and restoration activities designed to meet the goals of the visioning phase. In order for forest landscapes to be productive, resilient and restored, measures must be contextually feasible and effective. This stage will be driven chiefly by the use of The Road To Restoration tool to determine objectives and indicators, in combination with elements of the process for restoration planning and development suggested by SER's "International Standards for The Practise of Ecological Restoration", regarding specific site-level interventions that include site identification, restoration strategies and monitoring protocols.

7.3. Acting

Once goals, objectives and interventions have been established through consultative processes, and sufficient context has been developed in terms of local governance, ecological and social baselines, a project can move towards its **acting** phase of implementation where activities (tree planting, assisted natural regeneration etc.) are conducted.

7.4. Sustaining

Finally, the **sustaining** phase of the project will ensure that the long term goals are met by applying the monitoring framework to provide regular feedback to inform adaptive management of project activities and project progress is communicated to stakeholders and donors. The monitoring framework will be developed in conjunction with the identification of impacts, outcomes and impacts in the conceptualisation phase. The indicators and data collection strategies will be developed according to the Road to Restoration Process in combination with the International Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration.

7.4.1 Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

Greenpop's Forest Restoration projects are monitored and evaluated in accordance with detailed M&E Plans to ensure that expected impact is achieved (reporting indicators at outcome and objective level, with robust means of verification). If a project is expected to be unsuccessful in creating its intended impact at any point, an adaptive management strategy is adopted to improve outcomes. Projects are generally monitored and reported on annually, including ecological monitoring data (tree health, survival rates etc), images, and stories from each project to create impactful narrative reports on the impact of the work. Depending on the project, M&E will be undertaken by Greenpop or by our project partners.

Our monitoring falls into several categories, namely:

- Implementation monitoring evaluating if the project is unfolding according to the agreements made by stakeholders (including partners, donors, local communities, suppliers etc.);
- surveillance monitoring observing how ecological properties change through time;
- effectiveness monitoring assessing whether the project met/is meeting its goals; and
- socio-ecological monitoring determining if the actions result in social or ecological benefits.

7.4.2. Transparent Reporting

To communicate our effectiveness and legitimacy, Greenpop was inspired by Mongabay's recent database and methodology⁹ for transparent reporting, to publicly disclose the criteria that experts say are keys to success. Since no formal third-party certification or verification process currently exists for restoration projects, it is the responsibility of restoration practitioners to self-report the specifics of their activities. Transparency is a signal that Greenpop is aware of the complexities involved in a successful restoration project and has the capacity to organise, monitor, and report back on its results. Through our communications and reporting, Greenpop publicly reports/publishes the following for each project, at a minimum:

⁹<https://news.mongabay.com/2021/05/how-to-pick-a-tree-planting-project-mongabay-launches-transparency-tool-to-help-potential-supporters-decide/>

- Explicit location of project - GPS, area shapefiles/polygons etc.
- Number of trees planted/area of land
- Species planted (and origin), including suitability and justification with regards to objectives/goal

Where this information is not publicly reported/available, Greenpop commits to account for reasons for omitting data, whether due to confidentiality, reporting lags, or gaps from historic projects.

7.4.3. Exit Strategy/Sustainability

Greenpop’s Forest Restoration projects are designed with sustainability in mind, focusing on long-term, hands-on relationships to support the protection and restoration of indigenous systems through sound ecological principles and habitat restoration, working closely with local communities and forest users. This means that our progress may be slower than other alternatives, but our impact is more sustainable as a result.

Our exit strategy begins on Day 1, working with stakeholders to ensure our interventions continue to support existing livelihoods and create opportunities for new ones. In this way, we foster a vested interest in maintaining the reforestation and expanding in years to come, so activities can continue, even once we ‘close’ a project.

8. PAST/CURRENT PROJECTS

8.1 Current & ongoing projects

Project	Location	Years	Description
FFL1: Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project	Hogsback, South Africa	2019-present	A collaboration between the Cape Parrot Project (a project of Wild Bird Trust) and the Greenpop Foundation, the Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project project aims to improve land management in Bowden Forest near Hogsback, South Africa. The project will focus on restoring 14 hectares of land through alien invasive plant management, natural regeneration management, and, where needed, active planting of 6000 indigenous tree seedlings. The expected outcomes of this project are climate change mitigation, improved soil quality and stability, increased species biodiversity, decreased alien invasive vegetation, and increased community income. Following implementation, the project will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis for the first 4 years and every 5 years thereafter.

<p>FFL3: Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project</p>	<p>Mulanje, Malawi</p>	<p>2020-present</p>	<p>A collaboration between the Mulanje Mission Hospital and the Greenpop Foundation, the Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project aims to continue to improve land management in the Mlatho and Chole Hills catchment areas in the Mulanje districts Southern region of Malawi. In 2023, the project will focus on strengthening relationships with existing village partners through natural regeneration management, non-monetary incentives and, where needed, active planting of 4500 tree seedlings, 1000 bamboo plants and 3 tonnes of vetiver grass (<i>Chrysopogon zizanioides</i>) for riverbank stabilisation in the two catchment areas. The project will also promote sustainable forest management through the maintenance of the community nurseries established during previous projects activities as well as community training on community-based natural resource management, improved cookstove technology, and forest beekeeping. Additionally, crop diversification will be one of the main focal areas and will be encouraged through the non-monetary incentives program by providing various cash crop seeds (Bird Eye Chillies, Sesame, Soy bean and Various Vegetable Seeds) and by providing fertiliser starter-kits that will enable communities to produce more organic fertiliser from the starter kits. The expected outcomes of this project are increased forest growth, quality and density, climate change mitigation, improved soil and water management, increased species biodiversity and protection, and community benefits including increased income, increased participation in restoration, increased honey yields, increased access to sustainable cookstoves and decreased need for woodfuel collection (with particular benefits for women). Following implementation, the project will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis for the first 3 years, again during the 5th year and every 5 years thereafter.</p>
<p>FFL7: Khoinania Forest Restoration Project</p>	<p>Nature's Valley, South Africa</p>	<p>2019-present</p>	<p>A collaboration between Khoinania farm and Greenpop foundation, the Khoinania Forest Restoration Project aims to restore degraded areas of previously forested land adjacent to the Tsitsikamma National Park in Nature's Valley, South Africa. Since 2019, this collaboration has managed 1,65ha through AVM, earthworks (swales) and planted 3720 indigenous tree seedlings. In 2023, restoration activities will focus on natural regeneration management, and, where needed, active planting of 500 indigenous tree seedlings in a newly cleared site totalling 0.15ha. The expected outcomes of this project are increased forest growth, quality and density, climate change mitigation, improved soil and water management, increased species biodiversity and protection and improved land management. Following implementation, the project will be monitored and evaluated based on the schedule outlined for the first 5 years and every 5 years thereafter.</p>

FFL9: Uilenkraal Forest Restoration Project	Overberg, South Africa	2012-present	A collaboration between Tree Liberation Front, Platbos Conservation Trust, Bodhi Khaya Retreat (Purple Plum Properties), Kleinbos and the Greenpop Foundation, the Uilenkraal Forest Restoration Project aims to improve land management in the Uilenkraal valley just outside of Gansbaai, Western Cape, South Africa. The project aims to restore 45 ha of degraded forest patches at the Platbos Forest Reserve, Purple Plum Properties (PPP) and Kleinbos farm, through alien vegetation management, natural regeneration management, and, where needed, active planting of 150 000+ indigenous tree seedlings. The expected outcomes of this project are climate change mitigation, improved soil quality and stability, increased species biodiversity, decreased alien invasive vegetation, and increased community income.
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8.2 Completed & closed projects

Project	Location	Years	Description
FFL2: Kraaibos Forest Restoration Project	Knysna, South Africa	2020-2022	A collaboration between the Pachamama Projects NPC and the Greenpop Foundation, the Kraaibosch Forest Restoration Project aims to improve land management at Pachamama near Knysna, South Africa. The project will focus on restoring .35 hectares of land through alien invasive plant management, natural regeneration management, and, where needed, active planting of 800 indigenous tree seedlings. In addition, 200 high value trees will be planted in an agroforestry plot. The expected outcomes of this project are climate change mitigation, improved soil quality and stability, increased species biodiversity, decreased alien invasive vegetation, increased food and product yield, and increased community income. Following implementation, the project will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis for the first 4 years and every 5 years thereafter.
FFL4: Platbos Forest Restoration Project	Overberg, South Africa	2012-present	Subsumed under FFL9: Uilenkraal Forest Restoration Project
FFL5: Heartland Forest Restoration Project	Sedgefield, South Africa	2018-2022	A collaboration between the Heartland School of Self Sufficiency and the Greenpop Foundation, the Heartland Forest Restoration project aims to improve the land management for the Heartland Organic Farm in Sedgefield, South Africa. The project will focus on restoring 0.31 hectares of land through alien invasive plant management, natural regeneration management, and, where needed, active planting of 1500 indigenous tree seedlings. The expected outcomes of this project are climate change mitigation, improved soil quality and stability, increased water quality and quantity, increased

			species biodiversity, decreased alien invasive vegetation, and increased community income. Following implementation, the project will be monitored and evaluated on an annual basis for the first 4 years and every 5 years thereafter.
FFL6: Purple Plum Forest Restoration Project	Overberg, South Africa	2020-present	Subsumed under FFL9: Uilenkraal Forest Restoration Project
Tea Landscapes Adaptation Project	Mulanje and Thyolo, Malawi	September 2017-September 2019	<p>As part of the Rainforest Alliance/UTZ Sector Partnership Programme, the Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) and Greenpop implemented a project entitled: 'Landscape Management in the Smallholder Tea Sector' targeting 83 smallholder tea growers (SHTG), primarily men and women from Thyolo and Mulanje Districts.</p> <p>The project took a holistic approach to climate change adaptation and natural resource management including the smallholder tea growers, as well as all stakeholders within specified catchment areas. The project focused on the development of landscape adaptation plans to facilitate climate change adaptation within tea-growing communities.</p> <p>An outcome of improved resilience of women and men smallholder tea growers to climate change impacts was advanced through activities/outputs to map and select of institutional structures and SHTG groups; map natural assets to understand available resources (asset-based community development); identify capacity needs in landscape management; develop training materials/curriculum for pilot communities in natural resource management, good agriculture practices, and alternative livelihoods; develop landscape-based gender-sensitive adaptation plans with SHTG, and learning and dissemination. The National Smallholder Tea Growers Association (NSTGA) and Trusts also received training in gender-sensitive climate change adaptation, advocacy and lobbying, and was supported in developing and implementing an advocacy strategy for smallholder farmers.</p>
Livingstone Sustainable Landscapes Project	Livingstone and surrounds, Zambia	2012-2018	<p>Between 2012 and 2017, Greenpop hosted an Annual Zambia Festival of Action (previously Trees for Zambia) - that included a diversity of interventions across various landscapes, working with communities, schools, local cooperatives and tourist sites. In addition to the festival, Greenpop conducted complementary/ concurrent activities in Zambia until 2018. The major activities are outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation - Dwamba, Vic Falls, Biogas - High-Value Trees (HVT) - SOT - Urban Greening

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food Gardens - Sustainable development - Beekeeping, FMNR, ABCD
Udzungwa Forest Project	Udzungwa Forest Project, Tanzania	2016	Greenpop funded 1000 trees in Udzungwa Forest Project's tree planting initiative that focussed on forest conservation and sustainable usage of forest resources in order to support communities in preventing rare forest degradation.
Hogsback Reforestation Project	Hogsback, South Africa	2013-2018	Between 2014 and 2018, Greenpop co-hosted a 'Hogsback Festival of Trees' with Terra Khaya Eco Backpackers, building upon our earlier planting there and at surrounding sites in the area.
Featherbed Project	Knysna, South Africa	2018	During the 2018 Eden Festival of Action, Greenpop reforested 1600 trees at the Featherbed Nature Reserve, which had been particularly affected by the 2018 Garden Route fires.
Garden Route Botanical Gardens	George, South Africa	2019	Greenpop planted 1350 trees at the Garden Route Botanical Gardens, during the Eden Festival of Action 2019
Redbud Farm Project	Wilderness, South Africa	2013	A local reforestation success story can be found in Wilderness at the Redbud Farm. Redbud Farm is owned by the Koehorst family, who organised a plant day in collaboration with social enterprise, Greenpop, and SailCycleTrek, a local adventure company. In a single day, 1000 trees (locally grown and sourced) were planted, with the help of 100 volunteers. The purpose of planting these trees was to reintroduce important indigenous tree species into the Wilderness Heights in order to provide a habitat for animals as well as to reinvigorate the indigenous vegetation populations of the area. Although the project is still in it's infancy, the trees have shown significant growth and greater numbers of animals and animal tracks have been spotted on the property since the trees were planted in July 2013.