

Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project

2025-2026 PROJECT REPORT



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through our Forests for Life programme, The Greenpop Foundation forms long-term partnerships with small-scale, local organisations and provides support to plant trees, restore forest and woodland habitats, manage critical catchment areas, and improve the lives of communities that rely on forest resources in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Since 2011, Greenpop has implemented forest and landscape restoration projects across **four countries**, with **290,524 trees** planted across **147 hectares**. Over this period, we have collaborated with **15 implementation partners** in Sub-Saharan Africa and are currently actively implementing **three projects**. This annual project report focuses on one of those three projects: the **Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project**.

In collaboration with the Cape Parrot Project (a project of the Wild Bird Trust), Greenpop has been implementing the Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project since 2019 to improve land management and restore indigenous forests near Hogsback, South Africa. The project combines stakeholder engagement, alien vegetation management, assisted natural regeneration, enrichment tree planting and community participation to enhance habitat for forest-dependent species such as the endangered Cape Parrot.

In 2025, the Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project expanded restoration efforts to a new **7.4 ha** site in the Auckland State Forest, known as the Auckland Wattle Stand Extension, which builds on work initiated at the adjacent site in 2023. At this site, restoration activities focus on managing dense invasions of species such as Black Wattle, Bugweed, Australian Blackwood and Black Cherry, while supporting natural regeneration and, where necessary, actively planting **3,000** indigenous tree and shrub seedlings. These interventions aim to transition the disturbed servitude corridor and surrounding forest edge back to a resilient, indigenous forest community capable of providing ecosystem services, including climate regulation, soil stability and habitat for endemic, endangered and rare species like the Cape Parrot.



TABLE OF CONTENTS



INTRODUCTION	3
THEORY OF CHANGE	6
PROJECT LOCATION	8
OUR RESTORATION APPROACH	9
COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	10
PROJECT STATUS	11
MONITORING & EVALUATION METHODOLOGY	12
2020 - 2024 IN NUMBERS	13
MONITORING RESULTS	14
CARBON SEQUESTRATION	16
SPECIES PLANTED	17
COMPARATIVE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY	19
NORMALISED DIFFERTIATED VEGETATION INDEX	21
CLOSING WORDS FROM THE CAPE PARROT PROJECT TEAM	22
THANK YOU	23

INTRODUCING THE MISTBELT HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT

.....

The Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project is a collaboration between the Cape Parrot Project (an initiative of the Wild Bird Trust) and the Greenpop Foundation. It aims to enhance land management and restore indigenous forests near Hogsback, South Africa.

The Cape Parrot Project focuses on conserving the endangered and endemic Cape Parrot through research, habitat restoration to increase availability, and community involvement. The Cape Parrot is endangered with approximately 1,800 individuals left in the wild. They, along with many other species, are dependent on the Mistbelt forest habitat. However, this habitat near Hogsback, Eastern Cape, has been degraded through historical logging; previous conversion to exotic pine plantations; and forest margin degradation through alien invasive plants. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) is mandated to restore this land but does not have enough resources to do so. Villages surrounding these Mistbelt forests are poor and depend on the forests for firewood, and housing materials.

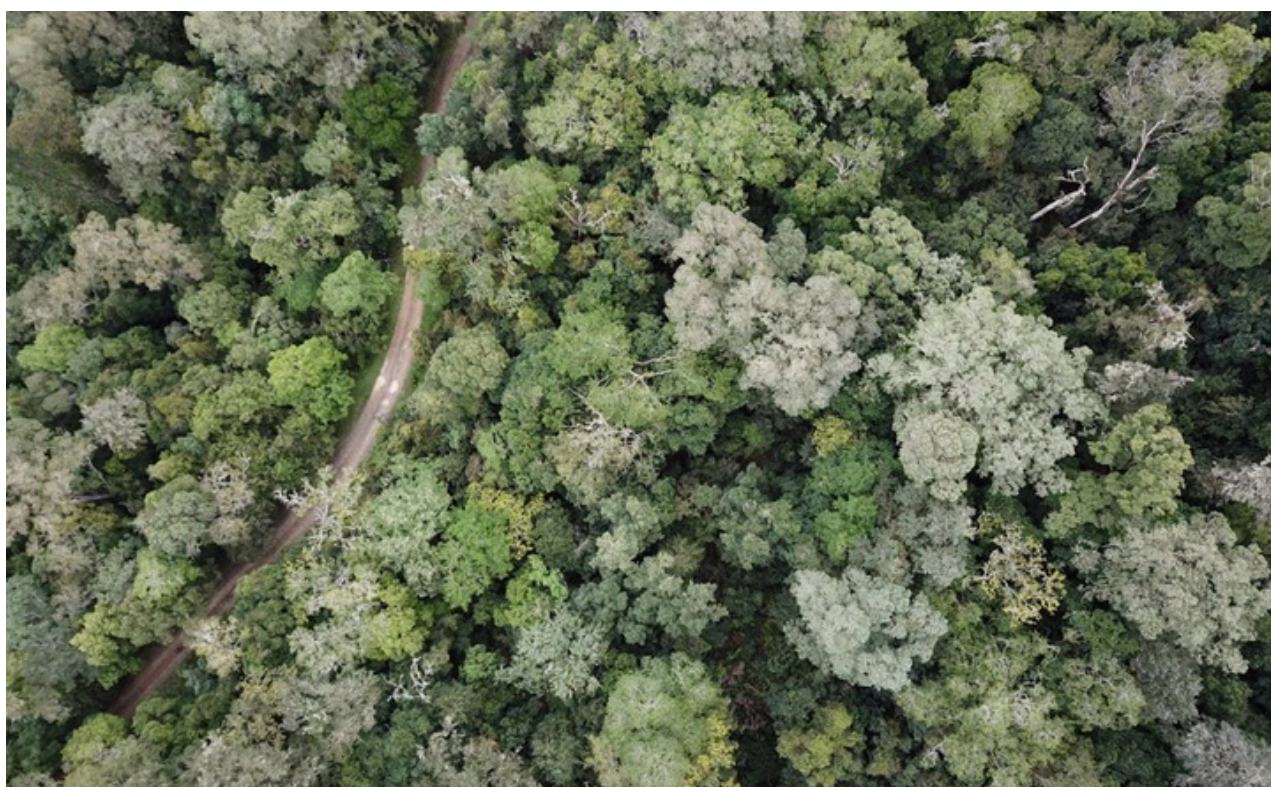
By improving forest land use, this project enhances several ecosystem services for local communities, including climate change adaptation, improved soil stability, increased species biodiversity, and reduced fire risk. Additionally, this project provides financial support to local communities by purchasing trees to be planted on restoration sites from community-based nursery growers; and by employing teams of local people to assist with project implementation.

The primary stakeholder for this project is the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), who have worked in collaboration on this project since 2017, aligning with the state's priority for forest restoration. The community of iZingcuka, with approximately 700 residents, is the second primary stakeholder. Engagement with this community is an active and ongoing aspect of the project, and began with local leaders attending a site visit with DFFE. The rural economy relies on natural resources, notably Black Wattle, harvested for subsistence and the pulp industry. Local leaders allocate harvesting areas and have been crucial in planning to ensure restored areas are protected from future harvesting. The project helps provide employment opportunities to the community through several different avenues.

INTRODUCING THE MISTBELT HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT

Since 2019, this project has restored and managed 37.96 hectares of protected Mistbelt forest land and planted 21,500 indigenous trees. The primary focus of the Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project involves activities such as alien vegetation clearing management, community engagement, and the annual planting of up to 5,000 indigenous trees to restore the natural habitat of the endemic Cape Parrot species. Since the project's inception it has expanded to include several of the local Mistbelt forests found in the Amathole region, including Auckland, Bowden, and Wolf River. The addition of these forests has enabled the project to create greater connectivity between the degraded and disparate forest patches that have been steadily degraded over time as a result of industrial and community activities.

Significant areas within these forests have become increasingly degraded due to the spread of alien invasive plants (AIPs), specifically Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*). While this species plays an important role in providing firewood and building materials for local communities, it is an aggressive invader, resulting in various adverse ecological impacts when unmanaged. This informal commercial market has led to the clear-cutting of mature Wattle stands along forest edges and river banks. While the socio-economic value derived from the use of this invasive species is significant, the unmanaged nature of this harvesting threatens to reverse the forest naturalisation underway within these mature Wattle stands and drive aggressive secondary invasion.



INTRODUCING THE PROJECT PARTNERS



THE GREENPOP FOUNDATION

Greenpop is an award-winning registered non-profit organisation based in Cape Town, South Africa. We are dedicated to restoring ecosystems and empowering environmental stewards through forest restoration, urban greening, food gardening, and environmental awareness projects across Sub-Saharan Africa. Since our founding in 2010, we have planted over 200,000 trees and inspired more than 356,000 active citizens across South Africa, Zambia, Malawi, and Tanzania.

As a UN Decade Restoration Supporting Partner, Greenpop is recognised as a leader in practical ecosystem restoration with considerable impact in terms of hectares restored and people engaged.

Greenpop is also a 1% for the Planet Environmental Partner, which shows that we are a vetted environmental organisation working toward a wide array of solutions, from climate justice and urban infrastructure to gender equality, conservation policy to environmental education, and beyond.

THE CAPE PARROT PROJECT

The Cape Parrot Project is an initiative of the Wild Bird Trust, committed to safeguarding the future of the Cape Parrot through conservation research, habitat restoration, and active community participation.

The Cape Parrot Project partners with communities to restore forest habitat. They do this by supporting community members to grow seedlings which the Project then buys back. Together with members of these local communities, they plant these seedlings back into appropriate degraded forest habitat. Through this, they strengthen local social-ecological resilience through creating livelihood opportunities in local communities that are dependent on a healthy ecosystem and their surrounding indigenous forest. The project also engages with schools in the nearby local communities for education drives for children to be agents of positive environmental change and increase appreciation for the indigenous forests and all the species that call these forests home.

THEORY OF CHANGE

WITHIN OUR MISTBELT HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT, WE...



PROVIDE FUNDING TO THE CAPE PARROT PROJECT (CPP), A PROJECT OF THE WILD BIRD TRUST

SUPPORT CPP IN FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION BEST PRACTICE



COLLABORATE WITH CPP TO CONDUCT TRANSPARENT AND EFFECTIVE MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING



SO THE CAPE PARROT PROJECT CAN...

PLANT TREES
(ACTIVE
RESTORATION)

MANAGE NATURAL
REGENERATION
(PASSIVE
RESTORATION)

MANAGE ALIEN
VEGETATION &
WILDFIRE

ENGAGE WITH
COMMUNITIES ON
NATURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

ESTABLISH
RESTORATION-
RELATED
EMPLOYMENT



**GROW
TREES**

IN DEGRADED
FOREST PATCHES



PROTECT FORESTS

FROM THREATS SUCH AS
DEGRADATION, WILDFIRE, AND
ILLEGAL LOGGING

INCREASE KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND
INCOME



**EMPOWER
PEOPLE**

TO STEWARD THEIR
ENVIRONMENT &
SUPPORT THEIR
FAMILIES

IN ORDER TO...

UPLIFT
COMMUNITIES

MITIGATE
CLIMATE
CHANGE

INCREASE THE
HABITAT OF THE
CAPE PARROT

AND RESTORE HEALTHY & SUSTAINABLE FOREST LANDSCAPES

ALIGNMENT WITH LOCAL & GLOBAL GOALS

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

Our work contributes to SDGs 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land) through the restoration of forest ecosystems which are vital in combatting the impacts of climate change.



STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FORESTS (2017-2030)

Our work contributes to the Strategic Plan's Goal 1: Reverse forest cover loss & Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits by restoring forest ecosystems and working with local communities to identify economic opportunities related to forest restoration and conservation.



UN DECADE ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Our work contributes to Goal A - The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species - of the UN Decade by strategically planting indigenous trees to restore connectivity to degraded forest ecosystems.



BONN CHALLENGE

Our work contributes to the Bonn Challenge's goal to bring 350 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2030 by restoring degraded forest landscapes.



10 NYDF GOALS

Our work contributes to the global effort aimed at bringing 350 million hectares of land under restoration activities by 2030 #5 "Restore forests" by restoring degraded forest landscapes.



AFR100

Our work contributes to the AFR100 goal to bring 100 million hectares of land in Africa into restoration by 2030 by restoring degraded forest landscapes



DFFE 10 MILLION TREES PROGRAMME

Our work contributes to the DFFE initiative to plant 10,000,000 trees across South Africa to restore degraded forest ecosystems and landscapes.



KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Our work contributes to Goal A: Protect and Restore of the KMGBF by restoring degraded forest landscapes and educating local communities on the importance and benefits of protecting natural ecosystems.

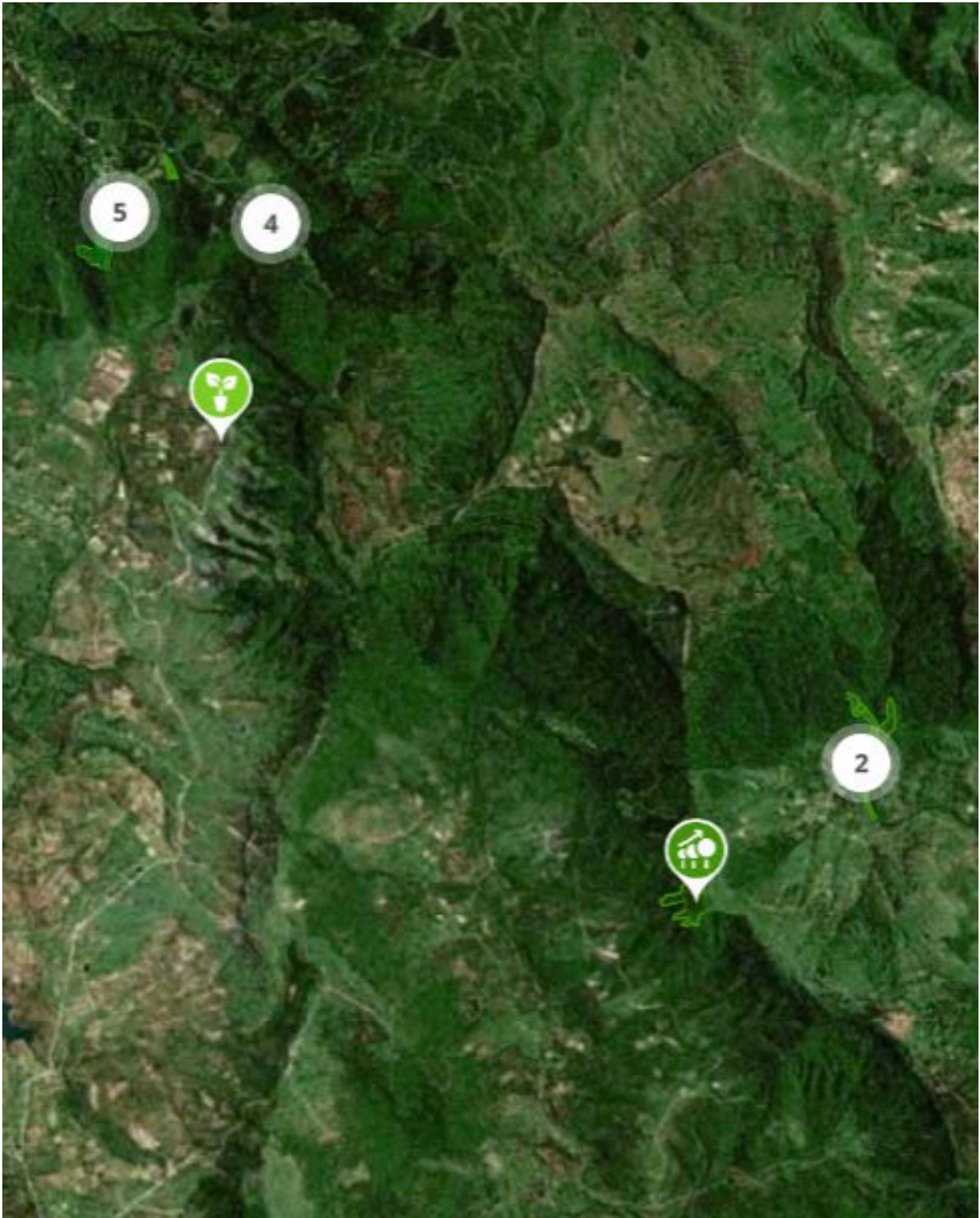


PROJECT LOCATION

The Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project is located near Hogsback, Amathole District, Eastern Cape, South Africa.

GPS: 32° 34' 60"S 26° 56' 60"E

View our interactive map on explorer.land.



OUR RESTORATION APPROACH

This project utilises the Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) approach, which is the ongoing process of regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being across deforested or degraded forest landscapes. FLR goes beyond merely planting trees; it involves restoring an entire landscape to meet present and future needs, offering multiple benefits and land uses over time.

Greenpop's specific approach to FLR involves ensuring that all species selected for planting are indigenous to the ecosystem and are sourced locally. We work with nurseries run by local community members, who collect seed stock from the local forest ecosystems in which we are working. We plant our seedlings in dense clusters, often with taller nurse trees, so as to mimic natural conditions as much as possible and to facilitate natural regeneration. We also support our planting by conducting alien vegetation management to ensure that the indigenous species have the strongest chance of survival often using an approach of ring barking existing invasives to maintain forest structure and provide nursery like conditions for the planted indigenous species to establish.

Funding and implementing actions to restore degraded areas will eventually lead to improved forest management and associated co-benefits, such as:

- Biodiversity conservation by increasing habitat availability for forest-dependent species
- Enhanced soil stability and health
- Improved water regulation
- Increased carbon sequestration
- Economic benefits derived from eco-tourism and sustained forest productivity

Restoring forests and forest landscapes is a vital step in regaining the health and functionality of these ecosystems.



COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Cape Parot Project takes a holistic approach to community and stakeholder engagement, ensuring that stakeholders desires and concerns are both taken into account during project design and development. Specific community and stakeholder activities include:

- Meeting with all relevant stakeholders in the planning phase of the restoration work to ensure that activities are appropriately developed in the context of a multi-use landscape.
- Scoping community meetings with executive committee members of the local community to introduce the project, its aims and activities.
- Recruiting, training and employing community members to engage in restoration activities such as alien vegetation management and tree planting.
- Regular feedback meetings with executive community committee to keep community members updated on the status and progress of the project; and
- Establishing community nurseries from which trees for restoration activities can be sourced.

Restoration activities conducted by the Cape Parrot Project (CPP) in the area have generated temporary income-earning opportunities for community members and served as a platform for engagement on environmental matters. In 2021, a community nursery was established, allowing members to gain skills and earn income through the sale of indigenous tree seedlings. This project offers an opportunity for further engagement with the iZingcuka community, centred on ecological restoration. Over the years, we have learned that this community is well-organised and eager to participate, providing a valuable opportunity for this project to exemplify participatory forest restoration. Community members continue to play an active role throughout all stages of the project, from planning to monitoring and we look forward to leveraging existing engagements and the site's proximity to the village to pursue this process. A community liaison has been established to assist with coordination and ongoing community engagements.



MISTBELT HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECT

STATUS

The forest restoration work conducted under this project has continued to result in project sites with evident decreases in the density of invasive alien stands, increased growth of planted trees and increased ground cover, building on trends observed in previous years. Monitoring and field observations show that planted trees are establishing well at key sites such as Wolf River and Auckland Wattle Stand, and that ring-barked Black Wattle stems are progressively dying off, while ground cover is increasingly comprised of indigenous species and early-succession plants that are part of post-disturbance recovery. These are promising signs of the ecological recovery of the project sites and confirm that long-term restoration trajectories remain positive.

Swales and other simple water-harvesting structures continue to play an important role in slowing runoff, retaining moisture and reducing soil loss on disturbed slopes, complementing the establishment of ground cover vegetation in stabilising banks and promoting soil health. While the management of alien invasives primarily involves their removal, enough trees have been retained to sustain the nurse stand function they have often played in the ecosystem and are gradually thinned over subsequent years, with experience at Auckland Wattle Stand showing that trees planted within created canopy gaps benefit from increased light but require careful management to prevent secondary invasion. Shade-intolerant indigenous species planted in these gaps tend to create visible “green clusters” across the site, while more conservative thinning in other areas helps suppress regeneration of invasive species such as Black Wattle and Bugweed.

The local community has been engaged through every phase of the project, from site scoping and selection through to ongoing AVM, planting and monitoring, with relationships in particular with the isiKhululweni and iZingcuka communities strengthened through nursery support, employment and participatory mapping processes. Engagement with DFFE remains central, with regular permitting, coordination and joint discussions on site-level plans helping to align restoration with state forest management priorities, while tools such as fixed-point photography, transect monitoring, Survey123 and iNaturalist are increasingly used to document change and open up opportunities for broader citizen science participation.



MONITORING & EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Monitoring and Evaluation tools for the project include vegetation monitoring methodologies, satellite data, fixed-point photography, and records maintained by project managers (e.g., purchase and activity records). Vegetation monitoring was conducted by CPP staff using methodologies collaboratively developed by Greenpop and CPP. These methodologies assess vegetation cover and tree growth, including height, basal circumference, and canopy diameter, according to an established schedule. Additionally, fixed-point photographs are captured by CPP to visually document changes in the landscape over time. Out of the field, Greenpop is able to access satellite data to determine indicators such as the Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) for the site over time, through the Restor platform.





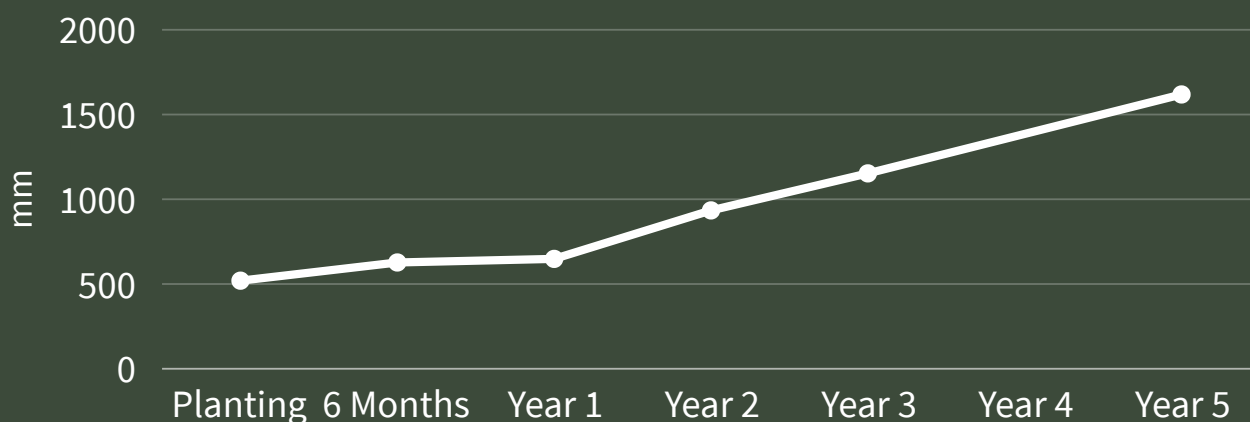
2020-2025 IN NUMBERS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
TREES PLANTED	2,500	NA	6,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	21,500
HA UNDER RESTORATION	1.56	NA	17	3.5	8.41	7.4	37.96
# OF SPECIES PLANTED	14	NA	14	12	23	12	23
COMMUNITIES CONSULTED	1	NA	1	2	3	3	3
LOCAL PEOPLE EMPLOYED	8	NA	8	10	30	6	30
COMMUNITY NURSARIES	1	NA	1	2	3	3	3
GROWERS SUPPORTED	14	NA	14	39	43	44	44
CAPE PARROT SIGHTINGS	93	NA	140	169	200	180	782

MONITORING RESULTS ACROSS ALL SITES

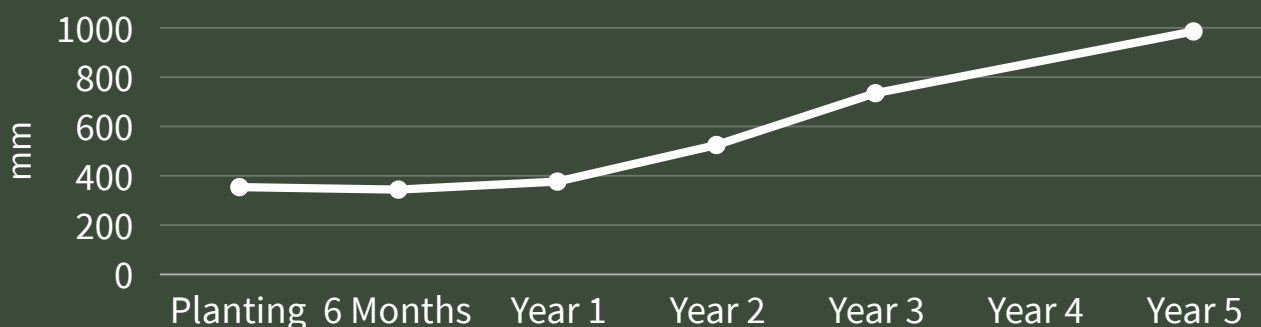


TREE HEIGHT



Over the 5-year monitoring period, average tree height in the Mistbelt restoration plots around Hogsback increased steadily from approximately 519 millimetres at planting to just over 1.6 metres by the end of Year 5, indicating consistent growth and successful establishment of young indigenous forest in these formerly degraded sites. This upward trajectory shows that, on average, planted trees are progressing from seedling to small-tree size within half a decade under Amathole Mistbelt conditions, which is in line with expectations for cool, high-rainfall Afro-montane forest recovering on previously invaded, nutrient-poor slopes, and suggests that the combination of alien vegetation management, species selection and aftercare used in the project has been effective.

CANOPY DIAMETER



Over the same 5 year period, average canopy (crown) diameter expanded from around 354 millimetres at planting to roughly 1 metre by Year 5, showing that individual trees are not only getting taller but are also occupying more horizontal space in the stand. This increase in crown size reflects improving tree vigour and greater leaf area, which in turn supports higher carbon uptake, shading and microclimate benefits within the recovering forest, and indicates that the restoration sites are developing more complex canopy structure over time.

MONITORING RESULTS ACROSS ALL SITES



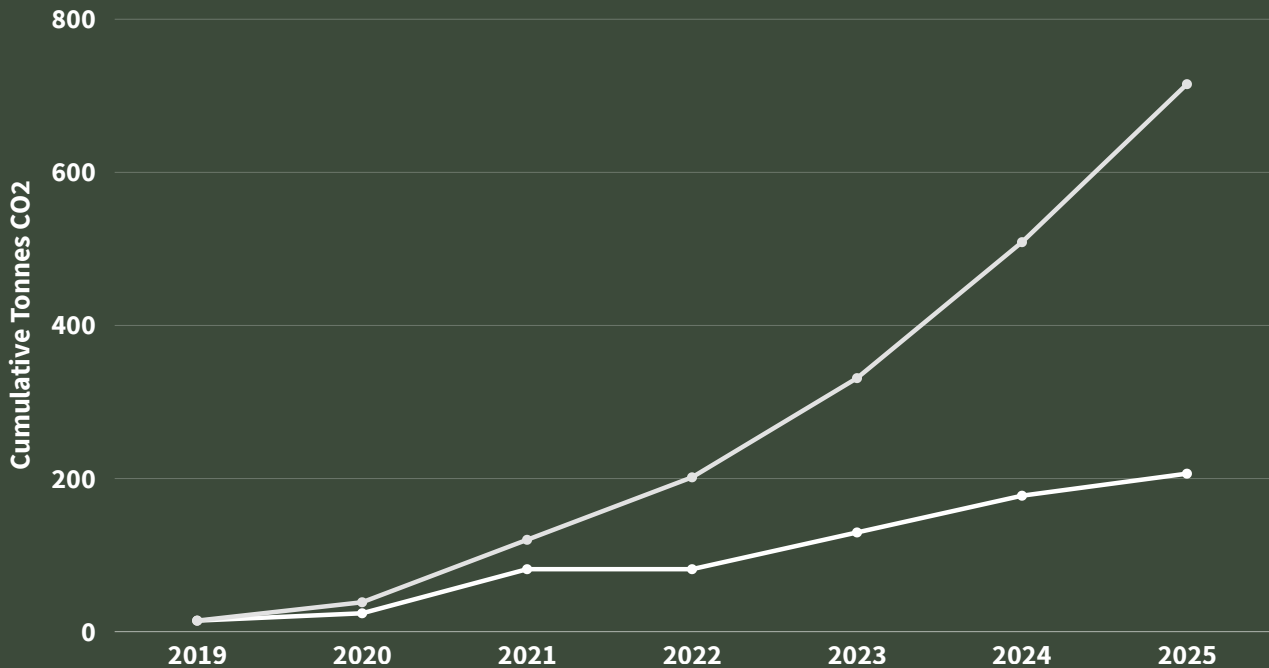
VEGETATION COVER



Over the first three years of monitoring in the Mistbelt Habitat Restoration Project, vegetation cover data show an important shift away from dense invasive stands towards a more open landscape that is ready for indigenous forest recovery. Invasive vegetation declined from an initial 47.56% of ground cover at baseline to 16.90% by Year 3, while indigenous vegetation increased modestly from 13.69% to 16.94% and planted trees now occupy a further 12.12% of the site. Over the same period, open ground increased from 38.75% to 53.79%, reflecting recent clearing of invasive stands and the creation of space and light for planted trees and natural regeneration to establish. Taken together, these trends show that aggressive alien cover is being replaced by young indigenous trees and open microsites, laying the groundwork for future closed-canopy Mistbelt forest and the ecosystem benefits it will bring for soils, water and forest-dependent species such as the Cape Parrot.

CARBON SEQUESTRATION

ESTIMATE CARBON SEQUESTRATION 2019-2025 12 KG PER TREE PER YEAR AT 80% SURVIVAL RATE



For the Hogsback mistbelt forest project, the data show a steady increase in estimated carbon sequestration from 2019 to 2025, reflecting both expanding planting efforts and the cumulative effect of surviving trees continuing to sequester carbon over time. Using a cautious interim rate of 12 tonnes of CO₂ per 1 000 trees per year (that is, 12 kg CO₂ per surviving tree per year) over a 20-year period. Under this assumption, total annual sequestration for the Hogsback site rises from about 14.4 tonnes CO₂ in 2019 to roughly 206.4 tonnes CO₂ in 2025, with the cumulative total reaching an estimated 715.2 tonnes CO₂ by 2025 as each year's sequestration is added to all previous years.

As with our other projects, these values should be understood as indicative estimates rather than precise measurements, because they rely on a generic per-tree rate, an assumed 80% survival, and simplified growth dynamics rather than Hogsback-specific growth and biomass data. Our monitoring team and local partners are therefore working towards a more tailored mistbelt forest carbon methodology that will derive sequestration estimates directly from field measurements, growth monitoring, and the particular mix of indigenous species used at Hogsback, so that future reporting better reflects the actual performance of this restoration work.

SPECIES PLANTED ACROSS ALL SITES



AFROCARPUS FALCATUS



OLEA EUROPAEA AFRICANA



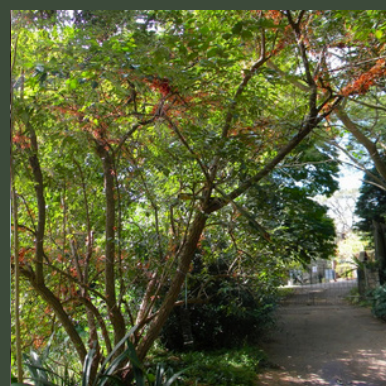
CALODENDRUM CAPENSE



CELTIS AFRICANA



ROTHMANNIA CAPENSIS



HALLERIA LUCIDA



CARISSA BISPINOSA



CURTISIA DENTATA



CASSINOPSIS ILICIFOLIA



DIOSPYROS WHYTEANA



DIOSPYROS SPP



EKEBERGIA CAPENSIS

SPECIES PLANTED ACROSS ALL SITES

.....



ELAEODENDRON ZEYHERI



GREWIA OCCIDENTALIS



PITTOSPORUM VIRIDIFLORUM



PODOCARPUS LATIFOLIUS



RHAMNUS PRINOIDES



GYMNOSPORIA GRANDIFOLIA



SCUTIA MYRTINA



SCOLOPIA MUNDII



SEARSIA CHIRINDENSIS



VIRGILIA OROBOIDES



VEPRIS LANCEOLATA



XYMALOS MONOSPORA

COMPARATIVE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographs taken from satellite imagery from 2019 to 2023 indicate a steady improvement in vegetation cover within the 2019 planting site (left of the road).

2019



COMPARATIVE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

2023



NDVI

The Normalised Difference Vegetation Index tracks plant health (NDVI) over time, showing how it changes across years. Higher values indicate healthier plants.

NDVI EXTRACTED FROM RESTOR ONLINE PLATFORM



The Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a satellite-derived indicator that compares how much red and near-infrared light the land surface reflects, providing a simple measure of vegetation greenness and vigor. NDVI values range from about -1 to 1, where values near 0 or below indicate little to no live vegetation (such as bare soil, rock, burnt areas, or water), values around 0.2-0.4 indicate sparse or stressed vegetation, and values above about 0.6 typically indicate dense, healthy plant cover. Because it can be calculated consistently over large areas and long time periods, NDVI is widely used to monitor ecosystem recovery, track the effects of restoration interventions, and detect early signs of degradation or stress. At our restoration sites, NDVI values have increased steadily from approximately 0.7 to 0.9 since 1985, indicating a clear improvement in vegetation density and health, consistent with successful restoration and canopy development.

CLOSING WORDS



REFLECTIONS ON THE PROJECT

The Mistbelt Forest Restoration Project has been instrumental for the Cape Parrot Project (CPP) in planting 21,500 trees as part of their efforts towards Cape Parrot and Mistbelt Forest habitat conservation. The project facilitates multiple sites within an overarching Mistbelt forest conservation programme, enabling broad and cohesive planning that centres on community engagement. This focus has significantly contributed to the growth of CPP's work and the expansion of the CPP team.

PARTNERSHIP WITH GREENPOP

CPP has developed a strong relationship with Greenpop, which has facilitated collaborative work and supported CPP's global contributions, such as the Bonn Challenge and the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. Our partnership provides access to resources and supports the development and refinement of our monitoring and evaluation programme.

HOW THINGS WENT IN 2025

Thanks to the support of our donors, CPP were able to deepen restoration work across multiple Mistbelt forest sites in 2025, with a strong focus on sustained alien vegetation management and long-term monitoring. Follow-up AVM was carried out across key areas at Madonna & Child, Bowden, Auckland Wattle Stand and Wolf River, alongside initial clearing and planting at the new Auckland Wattle Stand Extension site, where 3,000 trees from 48 community growers were established and large Black Wattle and Bugweed stands brought under control. Monitoring and learning were advanced through upgraded fixed-point photography stands, medium-term M3-M5 monitoring milestones, and piloting tools such as Survey123 and iNaturalist to strengthen data capture and citizen science engagement, while community and stakeholder relationships with groups such as the iZingcuka and isiKhululweni communities, landowners and DFFE were further consolidated through ongoing collaboration and participatory activities.

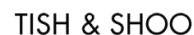
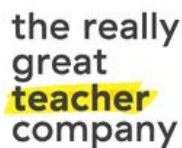
PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

CPP plan to build on the work completed in 2025 by continue linking existing sites through ongoing restoration, focusing on three key Cape Parrot forests in the Hogsback area - Hogsback State, Wolf River, and Auckland Forest Reserve - and conducting ongoing maintenance and monitoring to ensure the continued success of these sites. Furthermore, CPP aim to revamp and rebuild all three community nurseries for better long-term sustainability and to engage with a broader range of stakeholders.

THANK YOU

PLEDGE PARTNERS

The Greenpop Foundation is proud to be partnered with the following donors who have all pledged to support our forest restoration work on a monthly/quarterly basis. The consistent and ongoing support from these companies allows us to plan our restoration impacts and financial budgets accurately each year. These partnerships are our bread and butter, and we are so grateful for the ongoing relationships we have with you all. Thank you.



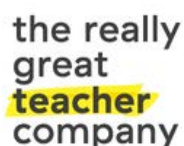
THANK YOU



THANK YOU

NOTEWORTHY DONORS

We would love to give special thanks to a few of our notable Pledge Partners who have contributed significantly to our Forest Restoration work. Your ongoing support and investment in communities and spaces allows us to push the boundaries of impact in the work that we do. From the bottom of our hearts, thank you.



INDIVIDUAL AND ONCE-OFF DONORS

And a HUGE thank you to the countless individuals and businesses who supported this programme through one-off donations, monthly donations, Tree Certificates, green gifting purchases, GivenGain campaigns and more over 2025.

Every single donation is seen and appreciated, and we are grateful for all of the trust and support that we receive from our TREEvolutionary community.

Together, as this report can attest, we have made an incredible impact.