

Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project

2025-2026 PROJECT REPORT



Greenpop

JOIN THE TREEEVOLUTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Through our Forests for Life programme, we form long-term partnerships with small-scale, local organisations and provide 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 **Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project**.

In collaboration with Mulanje Mission Hospital, Greenpop has been implementing the Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project since 2019. This project involves stakeholder engagement, assisted natural regeneration, enrichment tree planting and community engagement in order to improve land management and restore indigenous forests in Mulanje District, Malawi.

In 2025, the project focused on strengthening relationships with existing village partners through natural regeneration management, non-monetary incentives, and, where necessary, the active planting of **3,400 tree seedlings, 1,000 bamboo plants, and 4 tonnes of vetiver grass** (*Chrysopogon zizanioides*) for riverbank stabilisation in target catchment areas. The project also promoted 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.

In 2025, Mount Mulanje's inscription as a UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape, together with a bioregional field assessment and multi-stakeholder strategy workshop, helped position the project within a broader landscape-level vision that links forest restoration, regenerative livelihoods, and stronger local governance across the Mulanje bioregion.

All of the above interventions contribute to addressing key drivers of forest loss in Malawi, driven by over-harvesting of forest resources for fuel wood for cooking and heating, while contributing to building social, ecological and economic resilience of those most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.



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INTRODUCING THE MULANJE LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROJECT

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Many of the world's ecosystems, those in Malawi included, have undergone significant degradation, resulting in negative impacts on both biological diversity and the livelihoods of communities dependent on natural resources. High population growth, 3,2% in Malawi, coupled with illiteracy rates higher than 50% and poverty levels reaching 60%, has led to an increase in unsustainable resource utilisation throughout much of the country (SNDP Environmental Action Plan - Malawi). Poor agricultural practices, overutilisation of natural forests and charcoal production have continued to increase the vulnerability of the natural environment and the ecosystem goods and services it provides.

Multiple barriers exist preventing effective solutions from being implemented, including: i) a lack of adequate scientific data and information on natural systems in Malawi; ii) a lack of knowledge of the importance of protecting the natural environment; iii) poverty; and iv) insufficient funding of conservation activities. Land degradation, as one of the major contributors to climate change, and climate change as a critical driver of biodiversity loss, act in a compounding and interconnected manner that is expected to lead to a reduction in crop yields of 10% globally and up to 50% on the African continent if left to proceed unchecked. It is thus critical to address these barriers to sustainable development and to reduce/prevent the large-scale impacts that these drivers of change will have on the local communities, their livelihoods and the natural environment on which they depend.

The continuation of the Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project in Mulanje will assist in reducing the effects of climate change through the active planting of a range of tree species, the encouragement of natural regeneration of trees, restoration of soil by implementing relevant soil restoration and water conservation activities and training community members in novel, sustainable income-generating activities. Appropriate interventions will provide more sustainable sources of income, food and wood, help communities regenerate forests naturally and increase soil fertility and crop yield for small-scale farmers by reducing soil erosion. These interventions will increase the economic benefit received by 1,382 households within the villages surrounding the project area through training/capacity building, active forest restoration, environmental education and the improvement and protection of the surrounding natural environment.

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 to urban infrastructure to environmental education, and beyond.

MULANJE MISSION HOSPITAL (MMH)

Mulanje Mission Hospital runs several social development programmes in the Mulanje District. Under their Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, the hospital works to uplift the general living conditions in the catchment area. Using the Model Village Approach, rural communities are engaged in conservation agriculture and empowered to develop sustainable sources of income. Activities include agroforestry, beekeeping and honey production, solar fruit drying, soil and water conservation, riverbank protection, and the development of small-scale irrigation schemes. These schemes are used to produce cash crops such as vegetables and chilli peppers, leading to increased incomes in the area. Ten Model Villages have been targeted so far, and reforestation is undertaken in various areas.



MULANJE LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROJECT: THEORY OF CHANGE

WITHIN OUR MULANJE LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROJECT, WE...



PROVIDE FUNDING TO MULANJE MISSION HOSPITAL (MMH)



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



SUPPORT MMH IN FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION BEST PRACTICE

SO MULANJE MISSION HOSPITAL CAN...

MAINTAIN
COMMUNITY TREE
NURSARIES

PLANT TREES
(ACTIVE
RESTORATION)

PLANT BAMBOO &
VETIVER GRASS
(ACTIVE
RESTORATION)

TRAIN
COMMUNITIES ON
NATURAL
RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

PROVIDE TRAINING
IN SUSTAINABLE
LIVELIHOODS



**GROW
TREES**

IN DEGRADED
FORESTS, AGRICULTURAL
LAND, AND VILLAGES



**PROTECT FORESTS
& RIVERS**

FROM UNSUSTAINABLE HARVESTING
AND EROSION

INCREASE KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, AND
INCOME



**EMPOWER
PEOPLE**

TO STEWARD THEIR
ENVIRONMENT &
SUPPORT THEIR
FAMILIES

IN ORDER TO...

UPLIFT
COMMUNITIES

MITIGATE
CLIMATE
CHANGE

REDUCE IMPACT
OF NATURAL
DISASTERS

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.

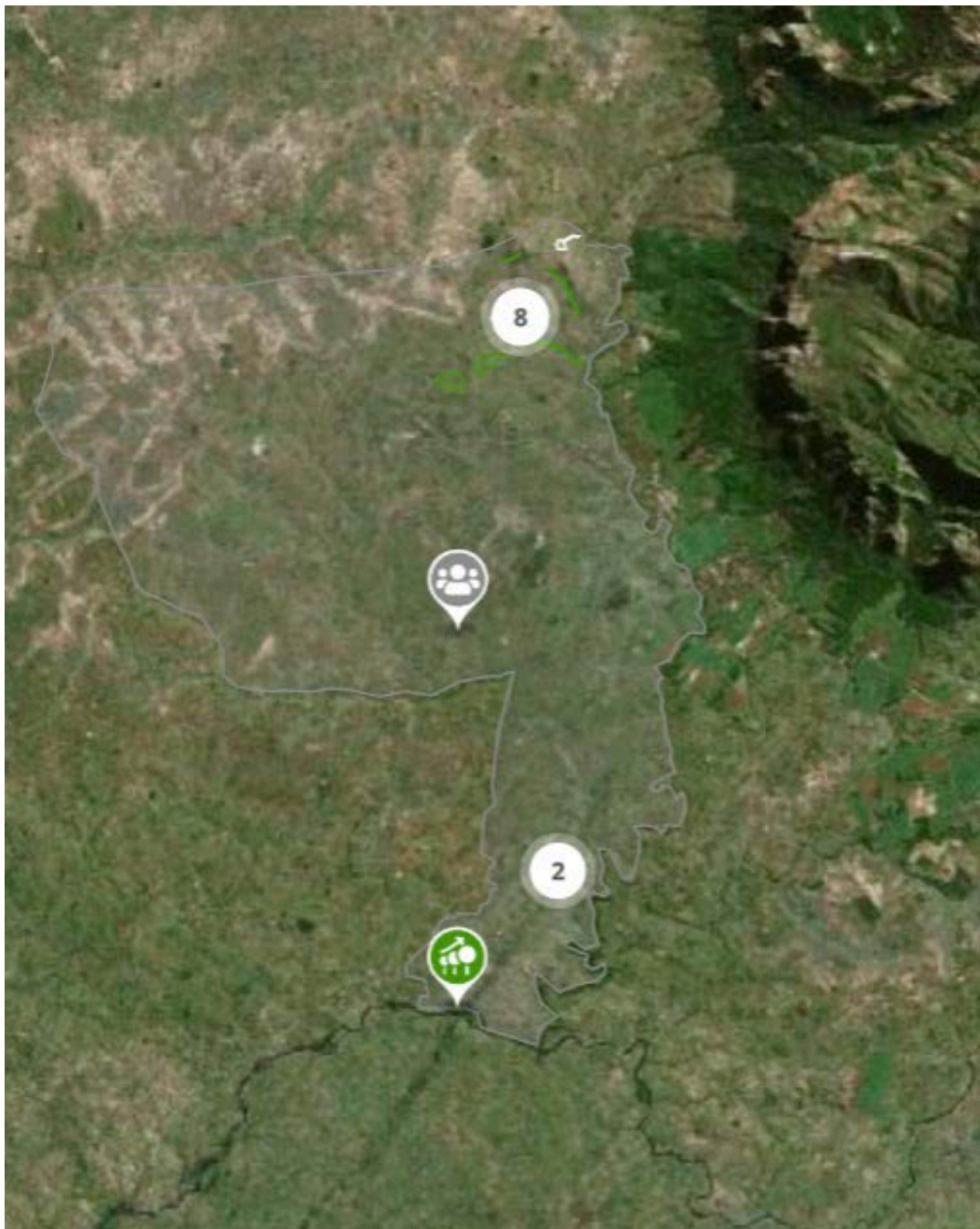


PROJECT LOCATION

The Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project is located near Mulanje District, Southern Region Malawi.

GPS: 15° 57' 32"S 35° 27' 42"E

View our interactive map on explorer.land.



OUR RESTORATION APPROACH

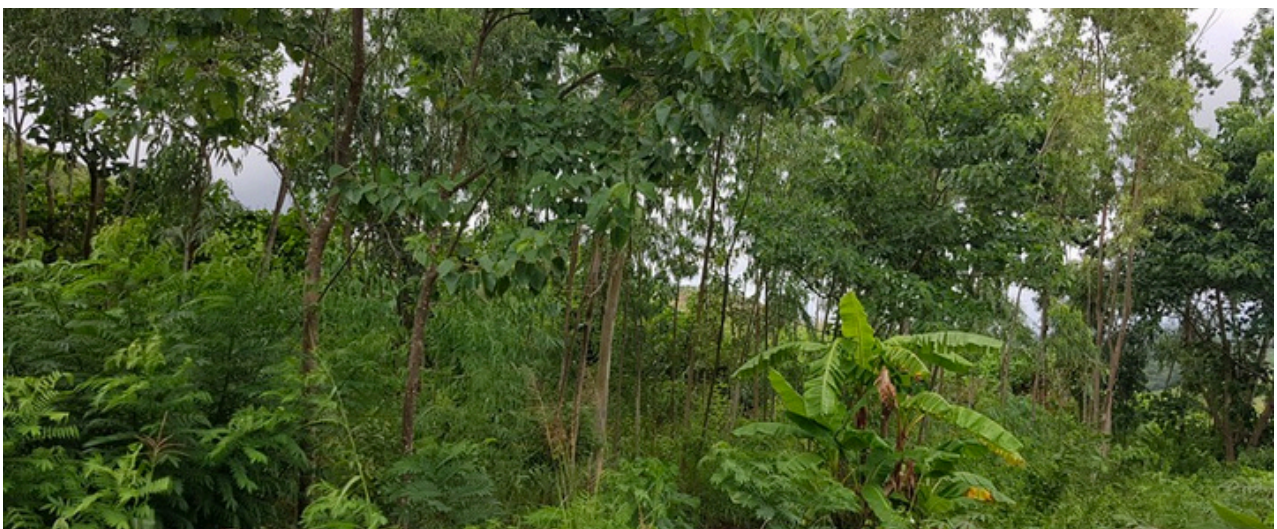
This project utilises the Forest Landscape Restoration approach which is the ongoing process of regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human well-being across deforested or degraded forest landscapes. FLR is more than just planting trees – it is restoring a whole landscape to meet present and future needs and to offer multiple benefits and land uses over time.

Greenpop's specific approach to FLR involves ensuring that all species selected for planting are indigenous and endemic to the ecosystem and are sourced locally. Where possible 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 often with taller nurse trees, so as to mimic natural conditions as much as possible and to facilitate natural regeneration.

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

Community members and relevant stakeholders are engaged throughout the project from problem identification to implementation and project monitoring. All villages involved have already undergone training and sensitisation meetings and the work continues to develop the intervention activities established within the associated villages.

The Sustainable Livelihoods Project team along with relevant government departments (Forestry and Agriculture) actively participate and lead the ongoing management and oversight of all project activities, especially the training of community members and monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

The relevant communities are involved in decision-making from the onset of the project and are also the focus of training sessions, workshops, capacity building and environmental education. As the primary beneficiaries of all project activities, the communities remain the most valuable resource in ensuring project success. Decisions within most of the Mulanje communities are based on village representatives being an integral part of the process. These potential projects are subject to buy-in from village leaders and general community members in order to be successful and impactful.

A strong focus is placed on engaging female community members in various aspects of the project and female individuals are encouraged to participate in the village committees (Beekeeping committee and Efficient Cookstoves committee) as they are most likely to be affected by the issues at hand within these communities. Therefore, it is critical that they are involved in the decision-making processes to ensure the appropriate problems are addressed.



MULANJE LANDSCAPE RESTORATION PROJECT STATUS

The Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project has proven to be a great success among the target communities as it has imparted knowledge and practical experience to community members on how they can protect and restore their landscapes, while benefiting from it sustainably. It has also helped these communities to understand the impacts and effects climate change has on them thanks to the advocacy which forms a key component of MMH's project implementation.

Ecosystem restoration is progressing across the project sites, however national inflation coupled with rising costs of fertiliser and operational costs has reduced the impact of project activities and what could be implemented during 2025. A key focus of the work moving into the 2026 project cycle will be developing a robust financial strategy to ensure project activities can be funded effectively and that the project can deliver on its projected outcomes.

The work of the project has also started to change attitudes within the local communities towards the environment, with communities undergoing natural resource management training and creating community-based natural resource management committees, as the sense of project ownership has increased, to ensure that project interventions are properly managed.

The recurrence of cyclones and dry spells in Malawi for the past five years, and the likelihood for these to increase in frequency and intensity, make the project's work to teach and equip communities about climate change and how to adapt to it all the more vital.



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 Mulanje Mission Hospital staff using methodologies developed by Greenpop.

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 MMH staff 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.





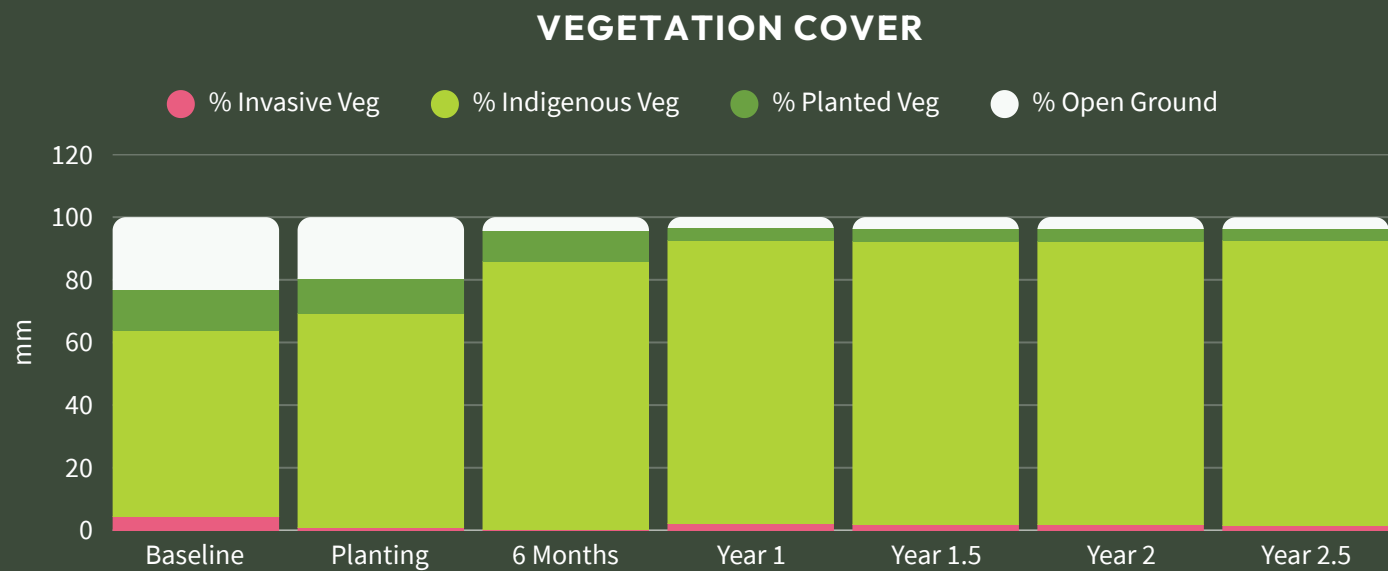
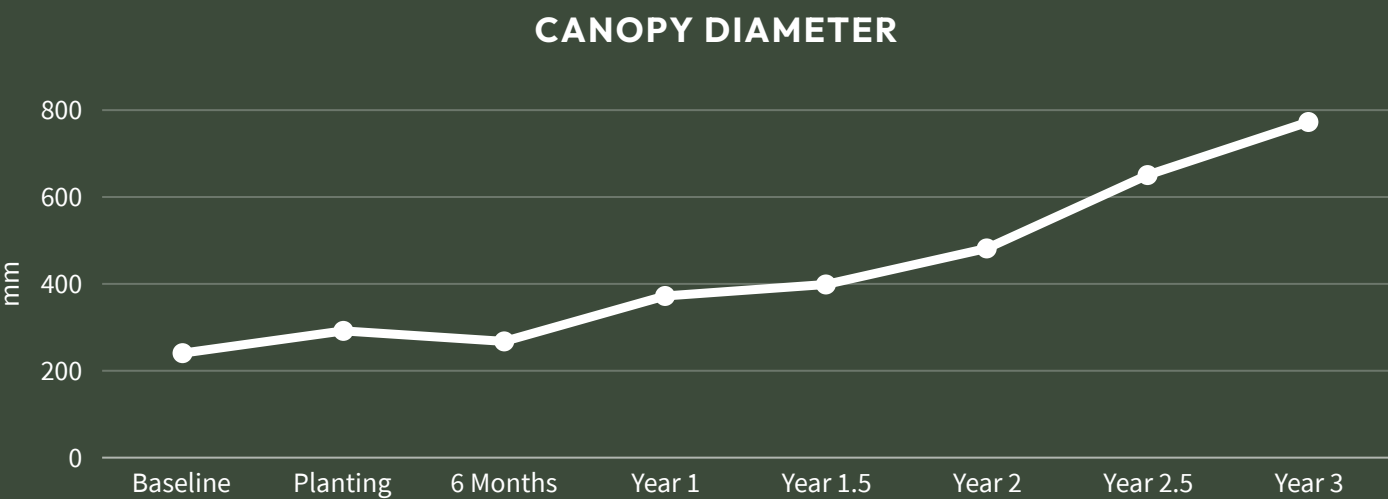
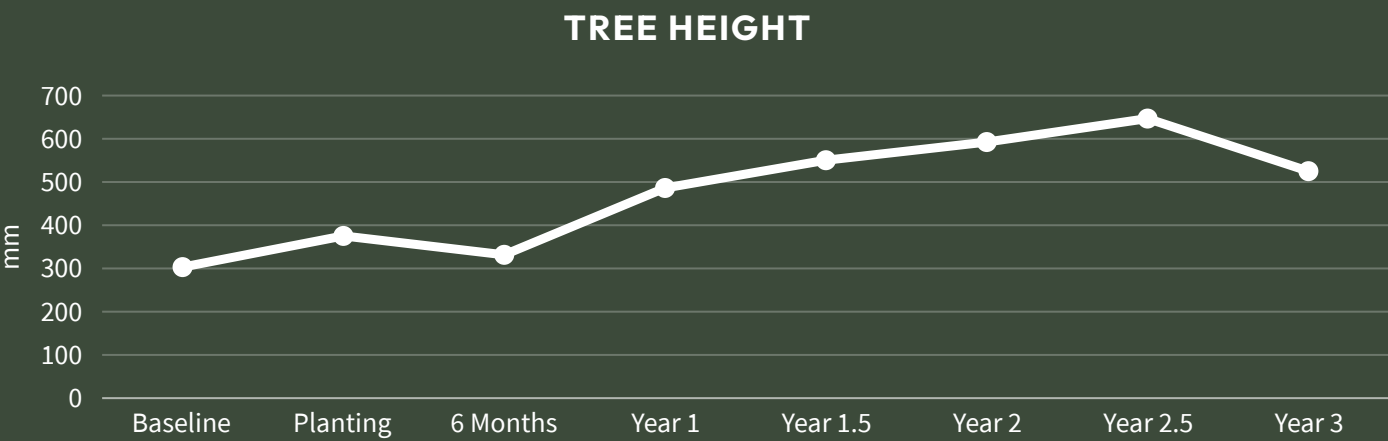
2019-2025 IN NUMBERS

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
TREES PLANTED	2,500	3,500	4,000	12,000	4,500	4,500	3,400	34,400
HA UNDER RESTORATION	3.6	4	12	5	6	3.6	10	44.2
# OF SPECIES PLANTED	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
TONNES OF VETIVER PLANTED	0	0	5	15	3	6	4	33
COMMUNITIES ENGAGED	7	8	10	13	13	13	13	13



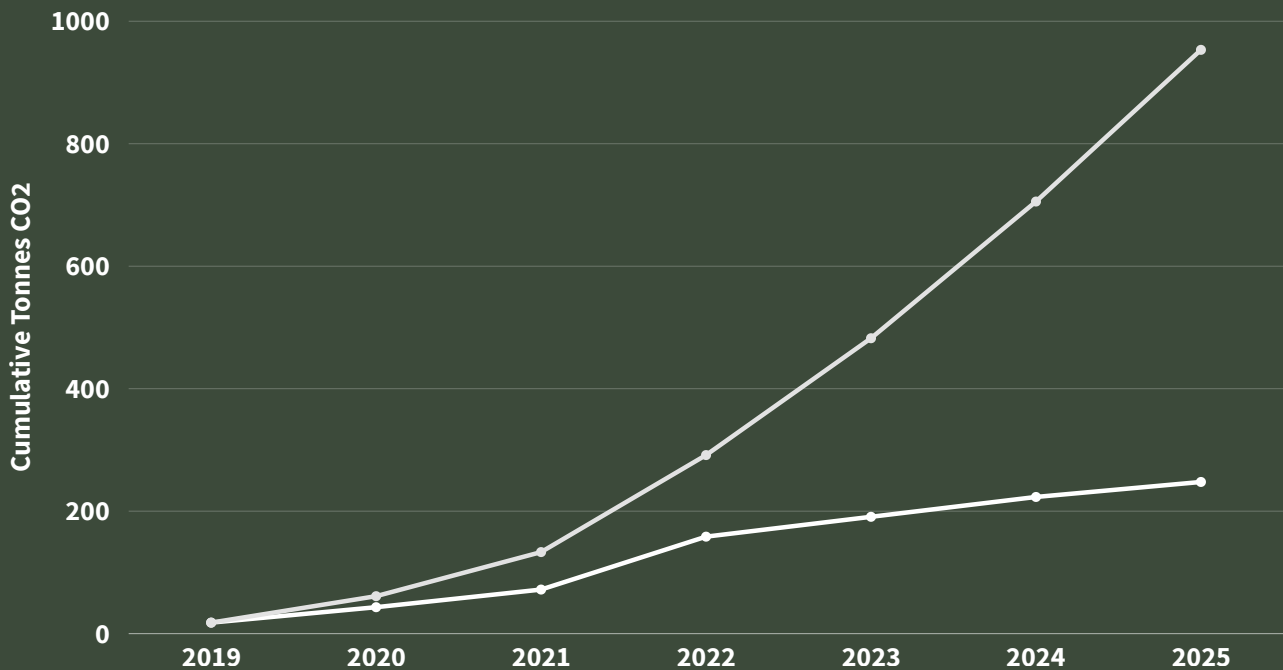
MONITORING RESULTS ACROSS ALL SITES*

*Our monitoring data for 2025 is still being undertaken by our project partners and will be updated here once we receive the latest data and insights.



CARBON SEQUESTRATION

ESTIMATE CARBON SEQUESTRATION 2019-2025 9 KG PER TREE PER YEAR AT 80% SURVIVAL RATE



The Mulanje data show a clear increase in estimated carbon sequestration from 2019 to 2025, reflecting both the scaling up of tree planting and the cumulative effect of surviving trees continuing to sequester carbon over time.

For this project we apply a conservative interim rate of 9 tonnes of CO₂ per 1 000 trees per year (that is, 9 kg CO₂ per surviving tree per year), chosen to provide a cautious estimate in the absence of a locally verified per-tree factor equivalent to the Credible Carbon standard used at Uilenkraal. Under this assumption, total annual sequestration rises from about 18.0 tonnes CO₂ in 2019 to roughly 247.7 tonnes CO₂ in 2025, with the cumulative total reaching an estimated 953.3 tonnes CO₂ by 2025 as each year's sequestration is added to all previous years. These values should be interpreted as indicative estimates rather than precise measurements, since they rely on a generic per-tree rate, an assumed 80% survival, and simplified growth dynamics rather than site- and species-specific allometric data.

Our monitoring team and partners in Mulanje are therefore working towards a more location-specific methodology that will derive carbon sequestration estimates directly from field measurements, growth monitoring, and the particular mix of indigenous and agroforestry species used in the project, so that future reporting better reflects the true carbon performance of the Mulanje restoration work.

SPECIES PLANTED

SPECIES	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Afzelia quanzensi / Pod Mahogany	300	500	300	1400	600	500	200	24,000
Albizia adanthifolia / Flat Crown Albizia	600	800	400	2500	900	500	500	22,000
Piliostigma thonningii / Camels foot	350	200	500	1000	250	500	100	4,000
Faidherbia albida / White monkey thorn	350	700	1000	2500	700	500	500	200
Khaya anthotheca / African mahogany	600	400	500	1100	500	1000	600	4,000
Moringa oleifera / Moringa	200	600	900	1500	650	500	500	4,000
Oxytenanthera abyssinica / Bandura bamboo	100	300	400	2000	900	1000	1000	3,200

SPECIES PLANTED

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AFZELIA QUANZENSI



ALBIZIA ADIANTHIFOLI



PILIOSTIGMA THONNINGII



FAIDHERBIA ALBIDA



KHAYA ANTHOTHECA



MORINGA OLEIFERA



OXYTENANTHERA ABYSSINICA

COMPARATIVE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographs taken from satellite imagery from 2019 - 2024 indicate a steady improvement in vegetation cover within the project's first restoration site established in 2019.

2019



2021



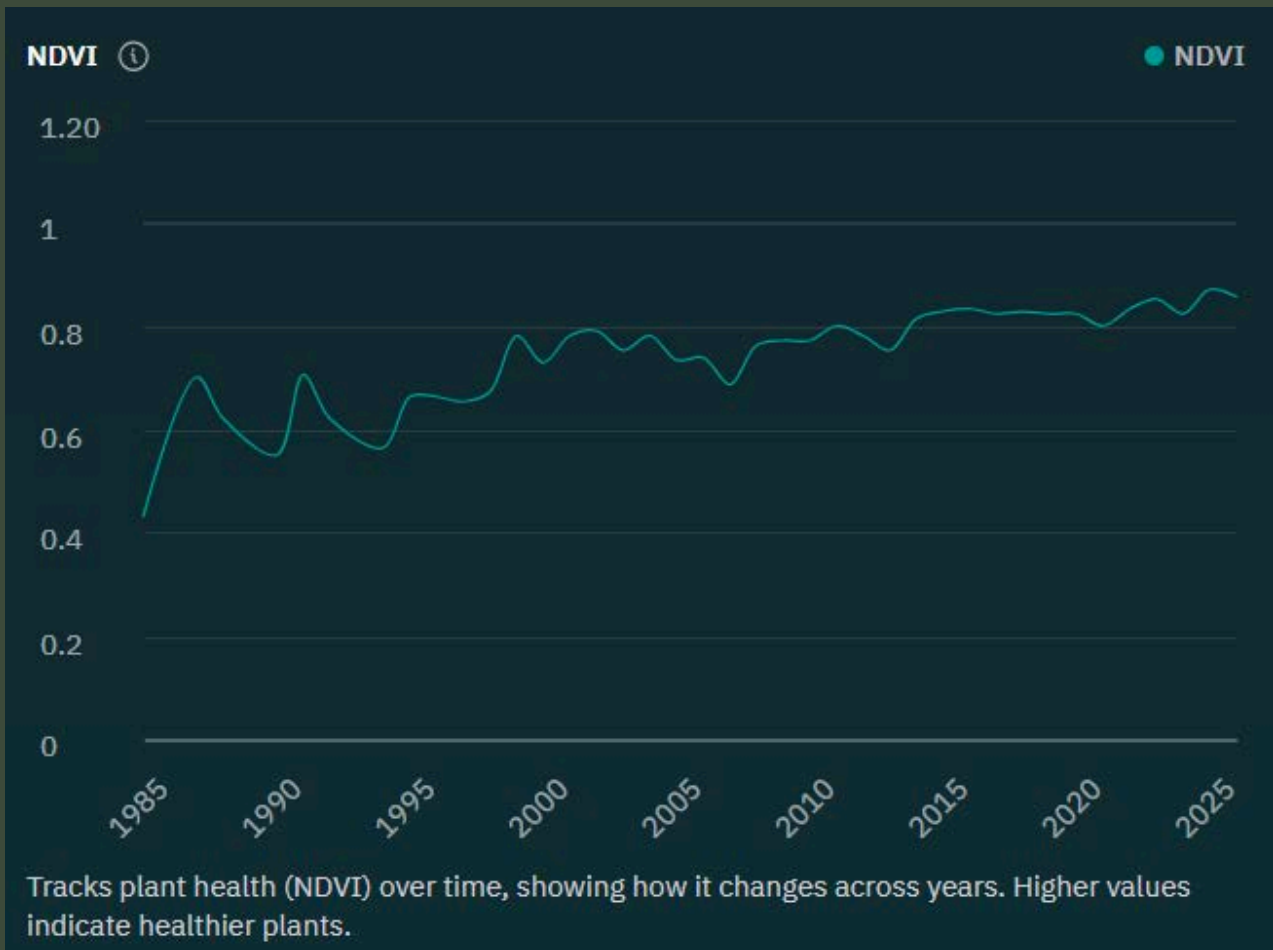
2024



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 vigour. 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 in Mulanje to monitor ecosystem recovery, track the effects of restoration interventions on hillslopes and riverbanks, and detect early signs of degradation or stress. At the first Mulanje restoration site established in 2019 near Mlatho Hills (FFL3A), long-term satellite data show that mean NDVI values have increased from approximately 0.43 in 1985 to about 0.84 in 2025, indicating a substantial improvement in vegetation density and health consistent with successful forest recovery and canopy development in the wider landscape.

2025 FIELD TRIP

In August 2025, Greenpop and Mulanje Mission Hospital undertook a bio regional mapping field trip to assess historical project sites, engage partners, and deepen understanding of the Mulanje landscape. Visits to villages that have participated in restoration and livelihood activities since 2019 revealed both ongoing challenges and notable success stories.

Salamba Village, which has graduated from MMH's sustainable livelihoods programme, has formed a women-led cooperative of about 150 members, restored 5 km of riverbank, installed beehives and banana plantations, and established a savings and loans programme that is enabling investment in diversified agriculture. Kangoma Village has restored a 4-6 km forest corridor through tree planting and natural regeneration, with community members crediting reduced cyclone damage to the protective role of these trees, supported by strong local bylaws and income from beekeeping. Other villages, including Mazwika, Malamvula, and Kando, showed encouraging progress in agroforestry, erosion control, and diversified food production despite climate and economic pressures.



BIOREGIONAL STRATEGY WORKSHOP

On 11 August 2025, a Multi-Stakeholder Bioregional Strategy Workshop brought together approximately 45 participants from Greenpop, Mulanje Mission Hospital, Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust, WeForest, the Department of Forestry, Traditional Authorities, Village Natural Resource Management Committees, beekeeping associations, youth groups, and tourism representatives. Together, they mapped strengths and challenges, discussed risks such as deforestation, soil erosion, and water scarcity, and co-created a shared vision for a “Beautiful Mulanje” with healthy forests, clean rivers, fertile soils, strong local governance, and thriving, climate-resilient livelihoods.

KEY INSIGHTS FOR THE PROJECT:

The baseline assessment and field work confirmed that the Mulanje bioregion is under severe pressure from deforestation, climate change, and poverty, but also highlighted clear opportunities to scale proven solutions. Forest loss remains significant, driven by fuelwood demand, agricultural expansion, and the impacts of extreme weather events such as Cyclone Freddy. At the same time, community-led successes show that when local bylaws, savings groups, beekeeping, agroforestry, and restoration are combined, communities can improve their livelihoods while actively protecting and restoring their landscapes.

Beekeeping has emerged as a high-potential livelihood, providing income while incentivizing forest protection. Expanding agroecological practices, including syntropic agroforestry, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), and soil health interventions, was identified as essential for long-term food security and resilience. Watershed management and simple water harvesting structures can reduce erosion, protect fields and riverbanks, and improve water availability. The workshop also emphasized the importance of engaging Mulanje’s large youth population by combining environmental training with digital skills and enterprise development.

These insights confirm the value of the project’s integrated approach, linking forest restoration, sustainable livelihoods, and climate adaptation, and highlight the need for stronger coordination and longer-term, flexible financing at a landscape scale.



2025-2030 STRATEGIC FOCUS

Guided by the findings of the workshop and field trip, the Mulanje Landscape Restoration Project is aligning its work with a broader bioregional strategy. From 2025-2030, key focus areas will include:

- Supporting regenerative value chains, particularly honey and other non-timber forest products, through cooperative development, local processing, and improved market access.
- Scaling proven community models from villages such as Salamba and Kangoma, and facilitating peer-to-peer learning to inspire and guide other communities.
- Strengthening local governance and monitoring by working with Traditional Authorities, Village Natural Resource Management Committees, and government structures to support bylaws and community-led forest stewardship.
- Expanding training in climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry, farmer-managed natural regeneration, soil health, and watershed management through a train-the-trainer model with field officers and local champions.
- Exploring youth-centred initiatives, including Agri-Eco Digital Education Hubs that combine digital literacy, environmental education, and demonstration sites for regenerative practices.
- Contributing to coordinated fundraising efforts for a potential Mulanje Bioregional Financing Facility, blending climate finance, philanthropy, and private investment to support long-term restoration and livelihood programmes.

Through this evolving bioregional lens, the project aims to deepen its impact in partner communities while contributing to a shared landscape-scale vision for a resilient, regenerative, and thriving Mulanje bioregion.



CLOSING WORDS FROM MMH

PROJECT REFLECTIONS

Since 2019, the project has made significant strides, conserving over 50 hectares and planting more than 30,000 trees. The impact is clear across various sites.

The planting of indigenous trees and tree crops, as well as stabilisation species in Kandewu and Namputu villages, has begun showing promise for increased sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience. The project has reduced soil erosion and boosted agricultural yields. Beekeeping and tree nurseries have become valuable income sources, with some communities achieving self-sustainability and opening bank accounts linked to nursery profits.

Community-led monitoring has expanded site reach and sustainability. Despite challenges like political influence, bylaws developed with communities and the forestry department ensure effective resource management. Additionally, a mindset shift has occurred, with farmers recognising the long-term financial benefits of conservation over short-term gains from tree cutting.

PARTNERSHIP WITH GREENPOP

We greatly value our partnership with Greenpop. Without their funding, initiating many activities would be challenging. What makes this partnership unique is the exchange of technical expertise. For instance, while we previously planted trees, we struggled with monitoring. Greenpop introduced more effective monitoring techniques, which we now apply to all other tree planting initiatives in the area.

HOW THINGS WENT IN 2025

In 2025, the project initiated restoration at the new Namputu and Kandewu sites and focused on building strong community foundations for the work ahead. All planned capacity-building activities were successfully implemented, including soil and water management training and the establishment and management of community nurseries. A total of 40 community members (double the target) were trained in beekeeping, 200 individuals in improved cookstove production, and 20 in forest, land, and water management, while two new community nurseries were constructed and equipped. Tree planting of the 3,400 targeted seedlings in early December 2025 was undertaken, building on this groundwork and the positive shift in community attitudes towards conservation across the project sites.



CLOSING WORDS FROM MMH



PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

Our work is far from complete. While tree planting and conservation remain priorities, we aim to expand our focus to broader land restoration strategies to enhance soil health and watershed resilience. These efforts will align with the Malawian government's MWASIP programme and emerging bioregional strategies to accelerate soil conservation and protect critical catchments around Mount Mulanje.

A key priority moving forward is to increase the economic resilience and sustainability of the project, given the context of market fluctuations. To this end, we intend to invest in further sustainable enterprise development with which we can use to fund project activities such as mango drying operations and further development of our beekeeping initiative.

The economic benefits from tree planting, including honey, beeswax, nurseries, and grafted fruit trees, have been successful. We aim to empower more communities to establish businesses and cooperatives, particularly in honey and other non-timber forest products, and to strengthen savings and loans schemes that support local investment in regenerative agriculture. Building on successes in villages such as Salamba and Kangoma, we will support peer-to-peer learning, value chain development, and explore opportunities linked to Mulanje's UNESCO World Heritage Cultural Landscape status, so that conservation, local enterprise, and cultural heritage can reinforce one another across the Mulanje bioregion.

THANKS TO DONORS

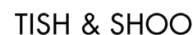
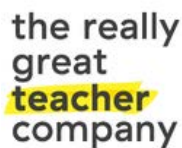
To the donors who have supported this project, the message is clear: your contributions are having a lasting impact. On a large scale, restoring degraded tropical forests is one of the most effective ways to mitigate climate change. Locally, these efforts are visibly transforming communities. In a country increasingly affected by cyclones and droughts, conservation initiatives like these are crucial for protecting current and future livelihoods. You are helping communities adapt and realise the benefits of conservation. Your support is making a significant difference in the lives of many.

Hastings Chitengu, SL Project Officer
Thomas Van Acker, M&E

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.



Our Teachers. Our Future.



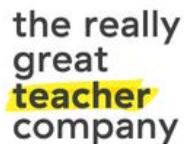
THANK YOU



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.