

Discover WeForest's Forest and Landscape Restoration Programmes

WeForest develops holistic and multi-stakeholder reforestation projects, also known as 'Forest Landscape Restoration' (FLR), aiming at regaining ecological functionality and enhancing human wellbeing in degraded landscapes.

Our long-term impacts are measured in different ways:

- Forest and biomass growth
- Carbon sequestration in trees and soil
- Wildlife conservation
- Soil and water conservation
- Community resilience and poverty alleviation

The restoration takes place across four programmes.

WeForest's Great Green Wall programme reaches from Senegal to Ethiopia.

Since its launch in 2007, the global Great Green Wall movement to grow 8000km across the entire width of Africa has demonstrated limited success. It is now regaining international interest for its potential and global symbol for humanity overcoming its biggest threats.

In Northern Ethiopia

Species dive

tons of soil are washed away each year, leaving thousands of small farming families already living in extreme poverty struggling to feed their families. Our focus is to reverse this vicious cycle of poverty and degradation by restoring the degraded forest landscape to improve water access and reverse soil erosion, building more resilient communities. We are aiming to restore 48 000 ha by 2030, to support over 34 000 families from 27 villages, ensuring better lives for these remote and hard-working farming communities.

In Senegal

WeForest is driving a unique consortium of international and African partners with decades of experience, regional presence and complementary knowledge to pilot test an effective and cost-efficient restoration model which is both ecologically suitable and socially accepted.

This project has the potential to be replicated across the Sahel in partnership with pastoralist experts AVSF and research institutions (CIRAD and ISRA). This project is being launched in 2022.



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	Programme characteristics		Programme characteristics
Location Type ecies diversity	Tigray and Amhara, Northern Ethiopia Afforestation, restoration and conservation 104 native species (2 threatened)	Location Type	3 pastoral units of Labgar, Younouféré and Vélingara Ferlo Restoration
Methods Livelihoods	Assisted natural regeneration, conservation and active planting including agroforestry Poultry, honey production, efficient stoves	Scale Methods	Pilot 1000 ha for the first 3 years, scaling to 10 000 ha Natural regeneration, direct seeding, planting seedlings and planted grafted seedlings
Key partners	The Tigray Bureau of Agriculture, Mekelle University, district and local committees, GIZ- EnDev, Mekelle University, ICRAF, and FAO (Mekelle office). The Hunger Project, Amhara Agriculture & Natural Resource Management	Livelihoods	Non-timber forest products (mainly fruits and gum) processing and value chain development Scientific research by CIRAD
	Bureau, Finance and Economic Development Bureau, Local Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Offices, Amhara Region Agriculture Research Institution	Key partners	AVSF (Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières), Pôle Pastoralisme zone sèche (PPZS), ISRA, CIRAD, Universities of Dakar and Thiès

The Miombo Belt programme

Missing from the global dialogue on deforestation, climate change and biodiversity, the incredible African Miombo forests form a 2.7 million km² belt across southern Africa – from Angola in the west to Tanzania in the east – and are a significant global carbon stock. Supporting the lives of over 65 million people and still home to iconic wildlife, the forests provide fuel (wood, charcoal), food (fruits, honey, caterpillars, mushrooms), medicinal plants and fodder for livestock.



Programme characteristics

Location	Five focal landscapes within Copperbelt, Central and Muchinga provinces of Zambia, the Mulanje region of Malawi and the Mara region of Tanzania
Туре	Restoration and conservation
Scale	150 000 ha
Methods	Assisted natural regeneration, conservation, tree planting and agroforestry
Species diversity	118 native vegetation species; 6 threatened animal species
Livelihoods	Non-timber forest products – honey, agroforestry, sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry
Key partners	Government departments of Forestry and Agriculture, local universities, traditional authorities, community forest groups, International organizations (FZCS, BCGI), local organizations (Kasanka Trust, WECSZ, Birdlife Zambia, MMCT)

Since 2017, WeForest has established over 20 000 ha of forest regeneration through community-based forest management such as Joint Forest Management and Community Forest Areas, and farmer-managed assisted natural regeneration.

Our objectives are to:

- Develop strong and effective forest governance partnerships with the national forestry department;
- Increase income and improve food security through livelihoods with financial returns, conservation agriculture and agroforestry;
- Support fair and equitable carbon financing in focal landscapes.



The Wildlife Corridors programme

No other large tropical forest ecosystem has suffered as much loss as the Mata Atlântica, or Atlantic Forest. It is now one of the most threatened biomes in the world. The forest that remains has been reduced to green fragments, often with great distances between them. As a consequence, many plant and animal species in this biodiversity hotspot are marked as endangered, vulnerable or near threatened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Since 2016 we have been working with local partners to restore the forests, protect water bodies from soil siltation and herbicides and pesticides runoff and bring back wildlife. By reconnecting forest fragments, we're creating more space and migration routes so that endangered species such as black lion tamarins, jaguars, tapirs and macaws can thrive again.







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	Туре
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	Methods
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	Tree species diversity
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	Livelihoods Key partners

Programme characteristics

Pontal do Paranapanema & Ibitinga, São Paulo, Brazil. Launching in 2022: Misiones Province, Argentina

Restoration

Over 8000 ha

Active planting and Assisted Natural Regeneration

Jaguar (*Panthera onca*, CR), Red Macaw (*Ara chloropterus*, CR), Black Lion Tamarin (*Leonthopithecus chrysopygus*, EN), Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*, EN), Puma/Cougar (*Puma concolor*, VU), Maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyrurus*, EN) and Giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*, VU)

194 species. 6 threatened and 3 nearthreatened species including *Aspidosperma polyneuron* (EN), *Apuleia leiocarpa* (VU), *Cariniana legalis* (VU), *Cedrela fissilis* (VU), *Zeyheria tuberculosa* (VU)

Nurseries run by female entrepreneurs

IPÊ, AES Brasil, São Paulo University, São Carlos University, CEIBA

The Blue Carbon programme

In Senegal, WeForest is restoring over 7000 hectares of degraded mangroves and planting almost 31 million new trees in the estuaries of the Saloum and Casamance rivers in the south of Senegal, supporting sustainable and profitable mangrove-based production systems for local fishermen.

A double certification (VCS and CCB) will generate carbon credits over 30 years and verify positive benefits to communities and biodiversity.



What will it achieve?

- Protect the valuable community wetland against erosion
- Mitigate climate change by removing greenhouse gasses
- Ensure stable fish and shellfish productivity that allows for sustainable off-take.
- Create breeding grounds for 30,000 pairs of royal tern



Programme characteristics

Location	n Sine-Saloum and Casamance	
Scale	Phase 1: 7000 ha. Phase 2: 6000 ha (starting 2023)	
Species diversity	Two main species, <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> & <i>Avicennia</i>	
Methods	Active planting	
Livelihoods	Oyster and honey production	
Certification	VCS + CCB	
Key partners	Oceanium, Eclosio, Red Cross, Agresta	

Find out more at www.weforest.org

Contact us at sponsorship@weforest.org