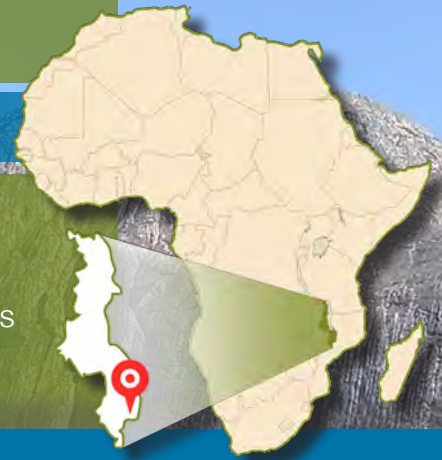


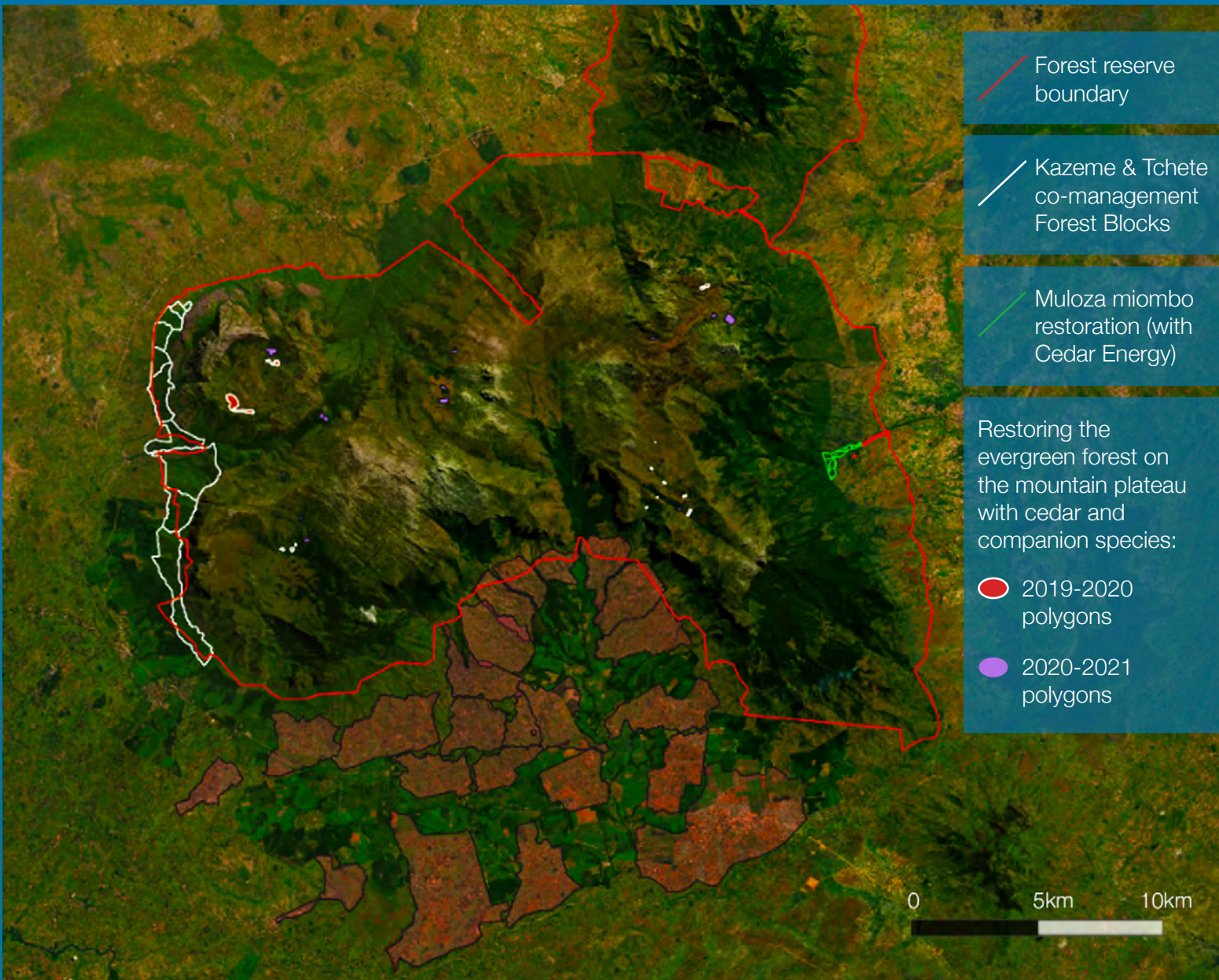
# Mount Mulanje Malawi

Mid-Year Update 2022

The first six months of 2022 in Malawi saw the close of one planting season and preparations beginning for the next.



Map showing the different components of the Mount Mulanje project





Restoring the evergreen forest inside the Mulanje forest reserve means planting on the high mountain plateau – most challenging logistically! 27 sites were planted at the close of the 2021-2022 planting season: 23 restoration sites like the one pictured below were planted, and an additional four research trial sites were established in partnership with Botanic Gardens Conservation International. The research trials aim to better define the ideal growing conditions for Mulanje cedar, measuring several variables for both the site (shade, aspect of slope, adjacent species, soil type, temperature and moisture) and the seedlings (source, root collar diameter, height, internode length, leaf isotope analysis).



Eight nurseries are raising seedlings to be ready for the new planting season starting the end of 2022. Following a challenging start to the year with cyclone Anna, activities are now well underway. Prolonged cold weather we experienced may impact germination rates, and regular monitoring will keep the team informed to make any adjustments ahead of planting season.





In the last few months, firebreak construction and maintenance started in Kazembe and Tchete blocks, where we are restoring 1319 ha (approximately 1 360 000 trees) of native miombo forests. Firebreaks are a crucial part of successful forest management. Wildfires can occur, and these large breaks in vegetation stop the spread of fires.



400 new beehives have been handed over to beekeeping groups (Kazembe, Mangombo, Nakhonyo, Mwanyali, Nkanda) who are hanging the hives inside the Forest Reserve. Honey produced by the hives will be sold to create incomes for local families.



## How do we know our restored forests are growing and making an impact?

Every hectare under restoration is mapped with GPS points to generate polygons (areas on a map) that are assigned to sponsors. Permanent monitoring plots are established in our sites and our forestry and science teams conduct surveys to monitor progress of biomass growth, tree density, survival rate and species diversity, among other indicators. Where social impacts are also critical, we measure socio-economic indicators such as the number of individuals or families directly benefiting, people trained, and income generated from forest-friendly livelihood activities.

Please visit our [Why and How](#) webpage for more information.