OPPENHEIMER GENERATIONS

FINAL REPORT			
Name of partner / institution:	University of the Witwatersrand		
Programme Title:	Future Ecosystems For Africa (FEFA)		
Grant Period:	October 2021- October 2026	This reporting period:	October 2021- October 2026
Principal Researchers:	Prof Sally Archibald, Prof Laura Pereira	Report compiled by:	Sally Archibald, Laura Pereira, Odirilwe Selomane, Amy Chen

This report should cover the full duration of your programme. The suggested length of your report should be max 25 - 30 pages.

FUTURE ECOSYSTEMS FOR AFRICA

1 Executive Summary (please provide a short overview of your research project for a non-technical audience – Highlighting key successes, impact)

Over the five years of FEFA, the team has mobilised to become a recognised and powerful actor in Africa's sustainability agenda and worked at grass roots to enable positive interactions between people and nature in biodiverse ecosystems across the continent. FEFA achieved these goals through coordinating data and expertise to become accessible and recognised by policy makers and fellow scientists. We have done this though: i) building large field plot networks across the continent, ii) training researchers across 13 countries, and iii) producing 2 web tools that organise and share these data fairly. FEFA has also built connections in African and International policy spaces through partnerships with African policy bodies, international NGOs and with various government agencies. In particular we want to highlight our leadership in the Earth Commission Transformation Pathways and IPBES Task Force on Scenarios and Models (Laura Pereira), the UNEP Net Zero Nature Positive working group (Sally Archibald), and our advisory role to South African negotiators at the CBD: through these initiatives we are active in shaping the policy space within which conservation and development happens in Africa.

Through a range of consultations and six nature visioning workshops, we have also helped co-create desired futures with communities and fed these visions into scenario planning activities. These have not only informed the earth commission scenario work, but have also driven the creation of two African anthologies (Mombera rising and Africa Phambili) that share incredible fictional stories of aspirational African futures that reach an audience beyond traditional science and science-policy interfaces.

FEFA has also provided evidence bases quantifying and describing the trade-offs involved in land management and carbon sequestration interventions. We did this by developing ecosystem and carbon cycle models, which we used to inform VERRA carbon accounting standards, help our ReWild Capital partners develop their business model, and produce the African Landscape Futures Dashboard.

Lastly, we worked with partners on the ground to implement changed land use practices across a range of ecosystems. Our role here is to i) provide the data they need to demonstrate the sustainability and positive biodiversity consequences of their actions, ii) help them access the funding they need to implement their projects, iii) raise the profile of these projects so they can inspire similar actions elsewhere, iv) ensure the exchange of knowledge and practice between partners.

2 How did you utilise our Funding? (To be completed and sent by the end of October)

2.1 Compare overall project budget vs actual and explain significant variances.

The OGRC funding is fully spent and a final reconciliation of income and expenses will be submitted by the end of October. There were no major variances in our spending, which was split fairly evenly between i) meetings, workshops, and field activities; ii) salaries/bursaries, and iii) technical support for the decision tools and communications materials we have produced

2.2 How has this funding enabled you to leverage additional funding? (how much, from whom).

One of the major successes of FEFA is the credibility and recognition that has been achieved through the coordinated, long-term investment in building our brand and our partnerships. This is evidenced by the additional funding we have leveraged to expand and support the work of FEFA. In total this amounts to over R15 million (R37 million including the ERC synergy grant). See the funding table in our reporting spreadsheet for details on funding leveraged. Funding Leveraged.pdf

3 Objectives

3.1 List your key programme objectives.

FEFA was established around two overarching objectives: (i) to become a recognised and influential actor in Africa's sustainability agenda; and (ii) to enable positive interactions between people and nature from the grassroots level upwards. The five workpackages were designed to contribute to these objectives in complementary ways, with some workpackages primarily supporting FEFA's influence at the systems and policy level, and others translating this work into practical action on the ground.

1. Becoming a recognised and influential actor in Africa's sustainability agenda

To achieve its first objective, FEFA needed to develop evidence and data bases, tools and policy-relevant outputs that could contribute to sustainability discussions across Africa.

Workpackage 1 (Futures Thinking) provided the conceptual and engagement foundation for this objective. Through various stakeholder workshops, framing papers, policy briefs and research on issues such as public finance, tipping points and regenerative agriculture, FEFA developed alternative perspectives on Africa's sustainability pathways and created spaces for stakeholders to shape and engage with these futures. This work helped position FEFA within broader conversations about the direction of sustainable development in Africa and to build networks of changemakers across the continent.

Workpackage 2 (Decision Tools) translated these ideas into practical applications, data and decision-support tools. The African Roadmap, The AGNES Ocean and Land reports, The African Data Drive and Landscape Decision Dashboard have provided FEFA with tangible resources through which it can contribute to policy and landscape planning processes.

Workpackages 3, 4 and 5 provide the empirical evidence underpinning FEFA's contribution to the sustainability agenda. Workpackage 3 (Quantifying woodland growth rates under different levels of harvesting) has generated new understanding of how woodland harvesting and disturbance affect

ecosystem function; Workpackage 4 (Restoring previously ploughed lands) has developed evidence and practical approaches for restoring previously ploughed landscapes; and Workpackage 5 (Generating biodiversity datasets and quantifying biodiversity costs of different land use options) has advanced the measurement and spatial representation of biodiversity and the biodiversity costs of different land-use options. Together, these workpackages ensure that FEFA's broader policy and futures work is grounded in original research on African ecosystems rather than relying solely on existing knowledge.

2. Enabling positive interactions between people and nature

The second objective is focused on translating this knowledge into positive, practical and locally relevant interactions between people and nature. Here, the workpackages provide a pathway from understanding and planning to implementation.

The implementation projects themselves provide the most direct contribution to this objective. FEFA and its partners have activities across 11 landscapes on the continent where novel approaches to fire, woodland, and grazing management are being used to create sustainable livelihoods and improve ecosystem functioning. These projects bring FEFA's ideas, evidence and tools into specific landscapes, working with partners who are embedded in local contexts and who can continue conservation and landscape-management activities beyond the programme. They therefore provide an important mechanism through which FEFA's broader sustainability agenda can translate into tangible changes in how people interact with and manage nature.

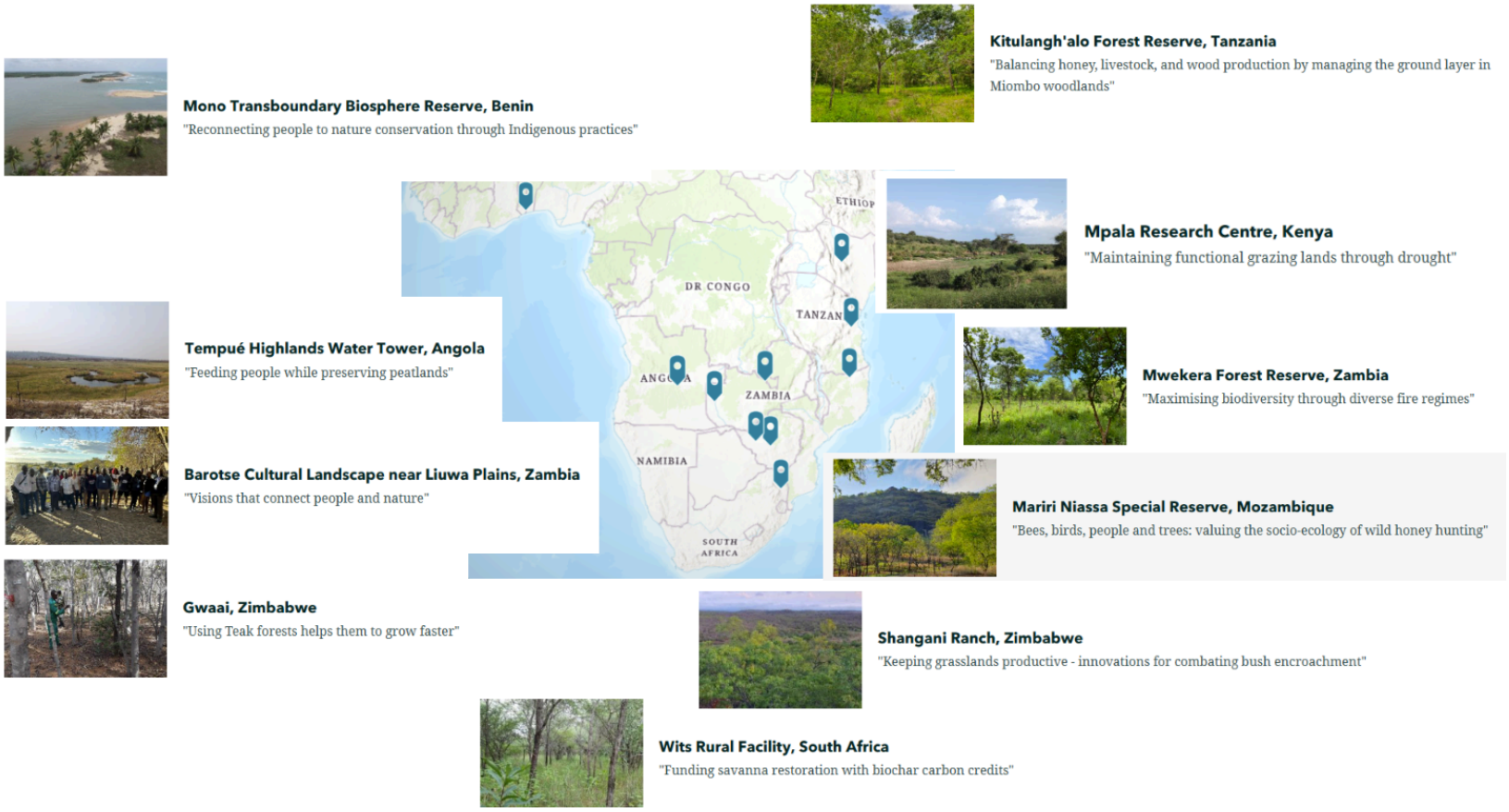


Figure 1: The landscapes and land management projects where FEFA works.

Workpackage 2 (Decision Tools) is central to this objective because it provides the data and tools needed to identify where and how interventions can have positive outcomes. The African Data Drive brings together spatial information relevant to African landscapes, while the Landscape Decision Dashboard allows users to explore different landscape decisions and their potential consequences. The identification of priority spaces for implementation has also provided a bridge between FEFA's research and practical conservation action.

FUTURE ECOSYSTEMS FOR AFRICA

Workpackage 3 (Quantifying woodland growth rates under different levels of harvesting) contributes by examining how human use of natural resources can, under appropriate management conditions, be compatible with ecosystem functioning and local livelihoods. Its research on fuelwood harvesting and woodland structure provides evidence for approaches that seek to balance human needs with the maintenance of healthy woodland ecosystems.

Workpackage 4 (Restoring previously ploughed land) addresses the objective directly by developing practical approaches for restoring degraded and previously cultivated landscapes. By identifying key plant functional groups, developing restoration protocols and testing interventions in the field, this workpackage seeks to create pathways through which degraded landscapes can once again support both biodiversity and human needs.

Workpackage 5 (Generating biodiversity spatial datasets and quantifying costs of different land use options) provides the evidence required to understand the consequences of different land-use choices for biodiversity. By developing spatial biodiversity datasets and approaches for quantifying biodiversity impacts, the workpackage enables decision-makers to better account for nature when considering alternative land-use and development pathways.

Workpackage 1 (Futures Thinking) also contributes to this objective by ensuring that local and stakeholder perspectives are incorporated into thinking about alternative relationships between people and nature. Its participatory approach helps move beyond purely technical solutions by creating opportunities for different stakeholders to consider what desirable and sustainable futures might look like and how they could be achieved.

3.2 What activities have you completed since the start of the programme? (describe progress according to your workplan).

FEFA has achieved and exceeded its major objectives, as detailed in the table and text below, which provides a comprehensive record of activities and outputs since the programme's inception.

FEFA Outcomes and Deliverables		
Deliverables	Outcomes	Associated outputs
WP 1: Futures thinking		
A user informed framework document	Framing paper sent to Oppenheimers Feb 2022, 6 principles paper	Future Ecosystems for Africa - Framing Paper_2…
A series of stakeholder engagement	Ocean workshop in Cape Town (2022)	Nature-Futures-Framework-High-Seas.-Worksh…
		Nature-Futures-Framework-High-Seas.-Worksh…
		High-Seas-Report-2022__-final.pdf
		Pereira et al 2023 - Imagining sustainable future…
		Pereira et al 2023 - The living infinite - Envisioni…
		Stories written from the workshop
	Rwanda workshop (March 2025)	AFRICAN FUTURES Regional Scenarios report …
		Journal article and Biosphere Futures page in progress
		African Phambili anthology series
	~~Barotse workshop (June 2024)~~	Barotse Workshop Report.pdf

		kabisa_etal2026_BarotseWorkshopPaper.pdf
		Kabisa and Pereira 2025_Barotse.pdf
		One more paper in development (Kabisa, M., and L. M. Pereira. 2026. Biodiversity and climate seeds of Zambia: how bottom-up initiatives contribute to global and national biodiversity and climate commitments. Ecology and Society)
	Malawi workshop (July 2022)	Mombera rising book
		Biosphere Futures Page
		Mzimba Futures Workshop report.pdf
		carpenter-urquhart_etal2026MomberaRisingPaper
	Kenya workshop (March 2026)	Kenya workshop update
		Workshop report and papers in progress
	Benin workhop (Jan 2025)	Benin Future Workshop Report.pdf
		tcheton_etal2025_BeninPaper1.pdf
		tcheton_etal2026_BeninPaper2.pdf
		tcheton_etal2026_BeninPaper3.pdf
		Visual 1: Local deities (Zangeto) in mangrove ecosystem conservation
		Visual 2: Local deities (Zangbeto) in mangrove ecosystem conservation

	AGNES Evidence base reports	Land-Evidence-Base.pdf Ocean-Evidence-Base.pdf Nature-Based-Action-Africa.pdf
High-level publication on nature-society interactions and rethinking economic and other value-based approaches to biodiversity and conservation	2 economic papers	Selomane_etal2025_Public finance allocation do… Biodiversity Debts & Burdens paper in prep
An African case study for the IPBES taskforce on scenarios and models	4 African case studies	IPBES Malawi workshop report AFRICAN FUTURES Regional Scenarios report … Barotse Workshop Report.pdf Benin Future Workshop Report.pdf
Policy briefs on sustainable and equitable approaches to expanding regenerative agricultural production, identifying tipping points and leverage point for change, urban food systems etc.	Terrestrial report, Tatenda's woodland policy brief, Global tipping points report (and executive summaries), African Tipping points	Land-Evidence-Base.pdf FEFA_Woodlands_PolicyBrief.pdf Pereira_etal2024_Equity and Justice shopuld un… Six-principles-to-get-natural-climate-solutions-rig…
WP 2: Decision tool		
A framework for guiding ecosystem intervention decisions, in the form of a descriptive document (supported where appropriate by peer-reviewed	African roadmap, Ocean and land report	Africa Roadmap.pdf

scientific papers produced by the team		Land-Evidence-Base.pdf
		Ocean-Evidence-Base.pdf
		Knowles_etal2025_Viability-and-desirability-of-fi…
		Archibald_etal2026_The Too-few Elephant Probl…
		High-Seas-Report-2022__-final.pdf
A software-based decision tool and its associated databases	African Landscape Futures Dashboard	Will be launched in October 2026, press release and promotional videos to come
		Futures Dahsboard Press release
A first iteration prioritised list and broad location of interventions	Implementation project list	Implemetation projects.pdf
WP 3: Quantifying woodland growth rates under different levels of harvesting		
Maps of stem growth rates under 3 levels of human utilisation, elephant utilisation, all compared with plantation forestry production rates in the same environment	Tatenda's paper in BioTropica, Sally's paper in Ecosystems	Gotore2026 - Tree Growth Rates and Their Dete…
		Archibald_etal2026_The Too-few Elephant Probl…
	Tree Growth Rate App	African Species Growth Rate Atlas

A demographic model which predicts the most appropriate size class and species for harvesting to attain maximum rates of recovery.	Fezile's published paper	FezileBioScience_2026.pdf
	One more paper from Fezile still in prep	submitted end June
Two scientific publications on this topic	Four published (Mtsetfwa, Gotore, Donaldson, Archibald), and four more papers in prep (Mtsetfwa, Gotore, Gotore Godlee, Lloyd Jones).	FezileBioScience_2026.pdf
		Gotore2026 - Tree Growth Rates and Their Dete…
		Donaldson et al - Glade creation concentrates herbivory and slows tree recovery in encroached savannas
		Archibald_etal2026_The Too-few Elephant Probl…
Revised policy guidelines for Total Allowable Cut across 9 southern African countries	Policy brief	FEFA_Woodlands_PolicyBrief.pdf
WP 4: Restoring previously ploughed landscapes		
New spatial data to update global threatened ecosystems databases	New field data from 54 sites across southern Africa added to the GGG database, and data from 12 sites added to the SEOSAW database. Spatial biodiversity data linked to spatial data on the threat of land conversion to identify conservation priorities (African Data Drive tool)	https://globalgrassygroup.github.io/
		ADD Tool
		https://seosaw.africa/

Define key plant functional types in Highveld grasslands in relation to their a) response to disturbance and b) modes of recovery post disturbance	Data from high rainfall grasslands in South Africa and arid adapted savannas in Kenya	Siebert et al 2024 Past Present and Future of Fo…
		Angila et al 2026 Sporadic rainfall and herbivory …
Develop protocols for restoring key functional groups in highveld grasslands	Frances' papers on seeds?	Lehmann_etal2022_Counting grass GGG guide …
Set up 3x long term restoration sites to test efficacy of these interventions	Wits Rural Facility (South Africa),Kitwe (Zambia), Lisimia (Angola)	Wieczorkowski et al 2024 Fire facilitates ground …
3x research papers across a range of topics (from applied to basic research)	Paper in the SAJS - and media outputs	Nerleker 2026 Grassland destruction causes shifts in plant traits that persist during recovery
		ESlootenAnnalsOfBotany2026.pdf
		Plants People Planet - 2025 - Pilon - Open letter…
		Njoghomi and Valkonen 2025 Pathways towards…
		ESlooten_etal2023_South African grasslands an…
		Siebert et al 2024 Past Present and Future of Fo…
Engage with the media (global and local) on the biodiversity value and conservation risks of highveld grasslands.	> 10 media engagements both local and international	Interviews on SABC, BBC and Voice of the Cape. Public lectures at Melville Koppies. Online webinars with the Royal Society, OGRC, and Ecological Society of America

WP 5: Generating spatial biodiversity datasets and quantifying biodiversity costs of different land use options		
Herbaceous plot database (for Africa to start, later incorporate data from other continents)	Online database of herbaceous plot biodiversity data	Global Grassy Group
Expanded capacity and networks within the region (training courses, exchange between herbaria)	Kitwe Herbarium	Sampling herbaceous composition at the Mwekera fire experiment 2022
		Zambia Permanent Vegetation Plots Workshop 2025
		Field training - building capacity for grassland ecosystem monitoring 2025-2026
	Lubango Herbarium	Temlo Antonio research into changing agricultural practices in The Peatlands
		Fire workshop in Angola 2023
		Field campaign in Bicuar National Park 2024
	TAFORI	SEOSAW-GGG Herbaceous Protocol Training workshop 2022
	SANParks herbarium	Biochar Bush management protocol 2025
	Exchanges and Training workshops	GGG Workshop and Herbaceous sampling in Telperion 2022
		GGG protocol used in Robert Ngila PhD
		GGG fieldwork for Eulalia and Elaine 2023
		African Dendrochronological Field School 2025

		EFTON, CSIR, SANPARKS, Wits and SEOSAW field training and resampling campaign in KNP 2026
A workable approach for quantifying biodiversity impacts in terms of natural capital (in collaboration with other members of the FEFA team)	This is the African Roadmap for People and Nature, and the underlying research papers that informed this are linked here	ESlootenAnnalsOfBotany2026.pdf Schieter et al 2024 Managing Southern African … Plants People Planet - 2025 - Pilon - Open letter… ESlooten_etal2023_South African grasslands an…
Scientific papers, policy briefs, social media engagement	> 10 media engagements both local and international	The ADD was launched in October 2025, read by over 8000 people and showcased in 7 media reports. This will form an important part of our policy work planned for FEFA2 where we bring in partners to engage with local and provincial governments on their land-use planning.
	Other media engagements by Sally and FEFA	Wits_University_SallyArchibald_MediaEngagem… Wits_University_FEFA_MediaEngagements.pdf

Workpackage 1: Futures Thinking
We promised to drive progress in defining and identifying sustainable and equitable futures for Africa. Key achievements and deliverables include:

1. Developing and publishing the programme's framing paper.
2. Convening a series of stakeholder-engagement workshops over the past five years, including in Cape Town, Rwanda, Barotse, Malawi, Kenya and Benin, as well as through AGNES.

   a. 8 papers published and 3 workshop reports have been published, with 2 papers in prep (Barotse and Kenya workshop), 2 papers under review (Benin workshop) and 1 workshop report in progress (Kenya workshop).
   b. 3 story series created from the workshops (The Living infinite, Mombera rising and Africa Phambili)
3. Publishing a paper on public finance, with a second paper currently in preparation.
4. Producing five policy briefs and reports addressing topics including tipping points and sustainable and equitable approaches to expanding regenerative agricultural production.

Workpackage 2: Decision Tools
We promised to create a decision tool that would inform restoration activities on the African continent. We have exceeded our goals by further developing a range of evidence bases and decision-support tools to help translate research into practical applications. Key achievements include:

1. The African Landscape Futures Dashboard - our original deliverable providing data on the restoration interventions available in different contexts and their consequences for livelihoods and carbon.
2. The *African Roadmap for People and Nature* and the AGNES *Ocean and Land Evidence Bases*, which were a response to requests from African partners for evidence base to inform Natural Climate Solutions and direct climate mitigation funding to appropriate activities.
3. The African Data Drive which provides the best available African biodiversity and land conversion datasets to identify high value and high risk landscapes to inform land use planning in Africa. The Tree Growth Rate tool which provides data on the distribution and growth rate of African savanna tree species to inform sustainable timber harvesting and carbon projects.
4. All of these tools are supported by a rich set of peer reviewed scientific publications and case studies from a range of implementation projects where we work with partners to demonstrate the value of these tools and management approaches.

The data to produce these tools was provided through activities in Workpackages 3, 4, and 5 as detailed below.

Workpackage 3: Quantifying Woodland Growth Rates Under Different Levels of Harvesting
This workpackage has generated important evidence on the ecological effects of harvesting and its potential role in supporting both ecosystem function and local livelihoods. Three papers have been produced by FEFA students, Tatenda Gotore and Fezile Mtsetfwa, with four more in prep.

Tatenda Gotore's research demonstrated that teak timber production in Zimbabwe can be compatible with community fuelwood harvesting on gazetted land. The study found that *Baikiaea plurijuga*, the main timber species, grows faster when woodlands are maintained in a more open structure with lower tree-on-tree competition. A policy brief and poster were subsequently produced to communicate these findings to forestry stakeholders and highlight opportunities for local communities to benefit from sustainable woodland management.

Fezile Mtsetfwa's research compared the effects of human woodfuel harvesting with other major disturbance agents in Africa, including elephants, cyclones and fire. Published in *BioScience*, the research showed that there are extensive regions where human impacts may compensate for the ecological functions historically provided by elephants, highlighting that human disturbance does not necessarily result in ecosystem degradation and can, under some conditions, contribute to maintaining ecosystem function.

Workpackage 4: Restoring Previously Ploughed Landscapes
FEFA has advanced both the knowledge base and practical approaches needed to restore previously cultivated landscapes. Key achievements include:

1. Adding spatial data on globally threatened ecosystems to the African Data Drive.
2. Collaborating with partners including TAFORI, the Global Grassy Group (GGG) and SEOSAW to identify key plant functional types in Highveld grasslands, develop protocols for restoring these functional groups, and establish experimental plots to test the effectiveness of different restoration interventions.
3. Generating research outputs (three so far and three more in prep) and engaging with the media to communicate findings and increase the visibility and impact of restoration research.

Workpackage 5: Generating Spatial Biodiversity Datasets and Quantifying Biodiversity Costs of Different Land-use Options
FEFA has strengthened the evidence base and capacity needed to quantify biodiversity impacts associated with different land-use options. Key achievements include:

1. Publishing a report on the herbaceous plot database in collaboration with the Global Grassy Group.
2. Expanding research capacity and networks across Africa through workshops, training schools and exchanges with institutions including the Kitwe Herbarium, Lubango Herbarium, TAFORI and SANParks.
3. Publishing two papers that provide a practical approach for quantifying biodiversity impacts in terms of natural ecosystems, with two additional papers currently in preparation.

Together, these activities demonstrate FEFA's progress in linking futures thinking, scientific research, data and decision-support tools, restoration, and biodiversity assessment to address complex environmental and development challenges across Africa.

4 Who participated? (each will have a table)

4.1 Describe Community participation (if applicable).

4.2 Describe Collaborations with other institutions.

Conservation International	NGOs & Conservation Organisations	Co-leading the African Roadmap for Natural Climate Solutions
The Nature Conservancy	NGOs & Conservation Organisations	Contributing to NatureBase and writing papers on forest restoration
The African Forest Forum	NGOs & Conservation Organisations	Developing policy guidelines for forest management and restoration
Wild Bird Trust	NGOs & Conservation Organisations	Fires and agriculture in peatlands in the Kavango catchment
The Wildlife Conservation Society	NGOs & Conservation Organisations	Evidence base for sustainable fire and honey harvesting (Niassa Carnivore project), co-host of African futures workshop in rwanda
Natural State	NGOs & Conservation Organisations	Developing better guidelines for grazing and soil carbon
SLiNCA: Sustainable Livelihood and Nature Conservation Alliance, Ghana	NGOs & Conservation Organisations	Evidence base for biodiversity and livelihood implications of NCS interventions
The Socio-Ecological Observatory for Studying African woodlands	Research Organisation	Integrating field plot data for policy and decision making
Copperbelt University	University	Biodiversity implications of different fire regimes
ISPT: Institute for Sustainable Process Technology, Lubango, Angola	Research Institute	Grassland conservation and biodiversity
SAEON Ndlovu node	Research Organisation	Testing biochar bush clearing project at Wits Rural Facility

TAFORI	Research Organisation	Woodland management and sustainable use data guidelines for livestock production in Miombo woodland
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (Directorate of Biodiversity Risk Management)	Government Organisation	Evidence base for South African Negotiators
Zimbabwe Forestry Commission	Government Organisation	Woodland management and sustainable use data
UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Africa, Kenya	Global Scientific Body	Contributing to African Roadmap, Blue Africa project and related syntheses
Earth Commission (Future Earth and Global Commons Alliance)	Global Scientific Body	Future scenarios and bottom-up pathway analysis and Earth system governance
IPBES Task Force on Scenarios and Models	Global Scientific Body	Biodiversity and ecosystem services scenarios and modelling case studies
Rewild Capital	Private Sector	Decision tools for funding conservation and rewilding projects
uBoomi	Private Sector	Biodiversity finance flows analysis & conservation debts assessment
AWEI	Private Sector	Promoting wildlife economy and integrating BII into decision tools
The African Group of Negotiators Expert Support	Technical Support Organisation	Evidence base for African Negotiators
The Global Grassy Group	Research organisation	Integrating field plot data for policy and decision making
Copperbelt University, Zambia	University	Biodiversity and carbon monitoring in Zambia - developing a working group.

4.3 List key Researchers (add rows as needed):

Name of Researcher	Role on Project	Highest Qualification	Associated Institution	Gender	Age	Nationality
Caroline Lehmann	Collaborator on GGG biodiversity network	PhD	Royal Botanical Garden Edinburgh	Female	>45	UK

Name of Researcher	Role on Project	Highest Qualification	Associated Institution	Gender	Age	Nationality
Anya Courtenay	Database manager for the GGG biodiversity network	MSc	Royal Botanical Garden Edinburgh and University of Edinburgh	Female	<30	UK
Batlhalifi Nkgothoe	FEFA PhD student	PhD (in progress)	University of the Witwatersrand	Male	<30	South African
Duncan Kimuyu	Collaborator and co-supervisor on project exploring management of grazed systems for biodiversity and livelihood benefits	PhD	Karatina University	Male	30-45	Kenyan
Elaine Slooten	FEFA PhD student	PhD (in progress)	NorthWest University	Female	<30	South African
Elisha Elifuraha Njoghomi	Collaborator on grazing-driven tree recruitment and ground layer benefits for honey in Miombo.	PhD	Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI)	Male	30-45	Tanzanian
Eulalia Jordaan	FEFA MSc student	MSc (in progress)	Mpumalanga ParksBoard	Female	<30	South African
Fezile Mtsetfwa	Postdoc working on tree	PhD	University of the Witwatersrand	Female	30-45	South African

Name of Researcher	Role on Project	Highest Qualification	Associated Institution	Gender	Age	Nationality
	sustainable use and regeneration					
Frances Siebert	Collaborator and co-supervisor on grassland recovery	PhD	NorthWest University	Female	>45	South African
Geethen Sing	Contractor working on ADD tool	PhD	University of the Witwatersrand	Male	30-45	South African
Joseph White	Collaborator working on ADD tool and grassland mapping	PhD	University of the Witwatersrand	Male	30-45	South African
Kim Zoeller	Postdoc working on the African Roadmap and FEFA programme coordination	PhD	University of the Witwatersrand	Female	30-45	South African
Laura Pereira	FEFA co-PI	PhD	University of the Witwatersrand	Female	30-45	South African
Michelle Fourie	Contractor working on nature financing	MSc	uBoomi	Female	30-45	South African
Mohammed Armani	Contractor working on an evidence base of	PhD	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology	Male	30-45	Ghanaian

Name of Researcher	Role on Project	Highest Qualification	Associated Institution	Gender	Age	Nationality
	case studies for trade/offs and co-benefits of NCS					
Mulako Kabisa	FEFA PhD student	PhD	University of the Witwatersrand	Female	30-45	Zambian
Nicola Stevens	Collaborator on Landscape Decision Dashboard	PhD	Oxford University	Female	30-45	South African
Odirilwe Selomane	FEFA co-PI	PhD	University of Pretoria	Male	30-45	South African
Robert Ang'ila	FEFA PhD student	PhD	Karatina University	Male	<30	Kenyan
Sally Archibald	FEFA co-PI	PhD	University of the Witwatersrand	Female	>45	South African
Sènanpkon Tcheton	FEFA PhD student	PhD (in progress)	University of the Witwatersrand	Male	<30	Beninese
Tapiwa Gumbo	OPALS PhD student co-supervised by Sally	PhD (in progress)	University of Exeter	Male	<30	Zimbabwean
Tatenda Gotore	FEFA PhD student	PhD (in progress)	University of the Witwatersrand	Male	30-45	Zimbabwean

Name of Researcher	Role on Project	Highest Qualification	Associated Institution	Gender	Age	Nationality
Telmo Antonio	PhD student co-supervised by Sally Archibald	PhD (in progress)	University of Coimbra	Male	<30	Angolian
Therezah (Terry) Achieng	PhD student co-supervised by Laura Pereira	PhD (in progress)	University of Exeter	Female	<30	Kenyan

5 Key Findings and Results.

5.1 Describe your key findings (supported by tables, charts where applicable).

The FEFA program is not, at its core, a scientific program, and was focused on impact pathways to achieve real change on the ground. Despite this we did run several research programs answering key questions for policy and filling data gaps.

Savanna tree growth rates: We showed that competition from other trees slows growth of key timber species, and that growth is increased at higher atmospheric CO2 (first time this has been demonstrated in African savannas) (Gotore et al 2026).

Savanna tree resilience: We demonstrated that some savanna trees lose their resprouting response as they age, while others continue to vigorously resprout even at very large sizes (Fezile et al in review). This is essential information for Dynamic Global Vegetation Models and sustainable harvesting guidelines.

Grassland carbon: We showed that below-ground stocks of carbon in grasslands are under-estimated by a factor of ~8, and that high altitude grasslands in Africa can store up to 40 t/ha of below-ground biomass - which is equivalent to a dense woodland of trees (Slooten et al 2026).

Grassland biodiversity: We showed that biodiversity and community composition does not recover from ploughing, even after 50 years of protection. Alien plant species and grasses dominate the biomass and exclude “old growth” grassland species (Jordaan et al in prep). We showed that the ground-layer in miombo contains unique light-loving biodiversity that require late-season fire and are distinct from the dambos and geoxyle grasslands (Courtenay et al in prep).

Sustainable grazing: We showed that the timing of grazing impacts during and after drought affect the rangeland recovery and that the post-drought period requires careful livestock management (Ang'ila et al 2026).

Rewilding and restoration: We calculated that elephants knock down between 3 and 8% of the tree stems in an ecosystem annually across a range of conditions in Africa, and compared this biomass loss to data from SEOSAW on primary productivity to identify situations where elephant impacts are unsustainable (Archibald et al 2026).

FEFA has also created various outputs through our Implementation projects, for a more detailed view of these findings, please look at the following pdf: Implemetation projects.pdf

5.2 List and/or describe your research outputs, including theses/dissertations, peer reviewed papers, popular articles, conference presentations, data. Attach or include links where appropriate.

FEFA has published 77 papers and 5 policy briefs which can be viewed in this pdf FEFA Papers_Reports_PolicyBriefs.pdf. We have also listed events in the policy space and ecological work that we have done over the last 5 years in Public impact.pdf as well as a list of FEFA media engagements (Wits_University_FEFA_MediaEngagements.pdf).

5.3 What have been the effects/results of your work? (select and describe your results where they are aligned with the following OGRC outcomes):

Outcomes	Description of Results
☐ Research demonstrates practical application	FEFA's research has been translated into practical applications through its implementation projects and partnership with Rewild Capital. The implementation projects have provided real-world contexts in which FEFA's research, data and decision-support approaches can be tested and applied to landscape-level conservation and management challenges. Through its partnership with Rewild Capital, FEFA has also applied its research to the development of practical approaches for nature-based investment and carbon projects. This includes the development and testing of case studies and contributions to the development of Verra standards, helping to translate scientific understanding of ecosystem functioning, restoration and carbon dynamics into frameworks that can guide investment and project implementation. These activities demonstrate how FEFA's research can move beyond academic outputs to inform practical conservation, landscape management and nature finance.

Outcomes	Description of Results
☐ Research develops best practices around climate adaptations	FEFA's research has contributed to the development and dissemination of best practices for climate adaptation by combining scientific evidence with stakeholder engagement, policy development and international knowledge exchange. Through its work with AGNES, FEFA produced reports and a policy brief and engaged with stakeholders to strengthen African perspectives on climate adaptation and sustainable development, including through engagement at UNFCCC COP27. FEFA also contributed to the Conservation International Africa Roadmap, supported by three stakeholder workshops in Nairobi and Johannesburg, as well as engagement through Africa Climate Week and UNFCCC COP30. These activities helped translate research and evidence on nature-based approaches into practical guidance for climate action across African contexts. Research on ecological tipping points further contributed to understanding how climate change can alter ecosystems and where interventions may help maintain or restore resilience. The tipping points work resulted in a dedicated report, peer-reviewed papers and extensive engagement through UNFCCC COP28, media activities and expert panels, helping to communicate the implications of tipping points to both scientific and policy audiences. Building on this, FEFA will continue its legacy as a co-lead on the African tipping points report to be launched at UNFCCC COP32 in Addis Ababa in 2027. A range of peer-reviewed research has further strengthened the evidence base for climate adaptation and resilience, including papers on reforestation, fire, ecological tipping points, the Six Principles for Nature-based Solutions in Africa, and the relationship between positive tipping points and just transformations in social-ecological systems. Collectively, these outputs have helped develop and communicate approaches to climate adaptation that are grounded in African ecosystems and social contexts, while connecting scientific research to policy and practice.
☐ Research uses or develops innovative / novel solutions	FEFA has developed and supported a range of innovative approaches that bring together research, technology, finance, conservation practice and creative engagement to address complex sustainability challenges. The implementation projects have provided opportunities to test novel approaches in diverse African contexts. Insights from long-term fire experiments in Zambia that late season fires are a necessary component of fire regimes to maximise biodiversity were shared with colleagues in Angola, Zimbabwe and Madagascar, where

Outcomes	Description of Results
	communities were developing fire management plans focused on applying fire to achieve particular outcomes. These have been hugely successful, especially in Angola and Madagascar, which have both had a strong no-fire policy. The African Landscape Futures Dashboard and African Data Drive (ADD) represent important technological innovations that are open-access and free for anyone to use and explore. The ADD brings together a wide range of spatial environmental data relevant to African decision-making, while the LDD combines real-world data with ecosystem modelling to allow users to explore different landscape scenarios and their potential consequences. Together, these tools provide new ways of connecting scientific evidence with landscape-level decision-making. FEFA has also contributed to innovative thinking around biodiversity finance. Odirilwe Selomane's work on reframing the concept of *biodiversity debt* highlights the role of finance as both a major challenge and a potential lever for achieving global biodiversity goals. The research demonstrates that countries continue to prioritise nature-negative expenditure both domestically and internationally, despite commitments to global biodiversity targets, and argues for a more coordinated global finance mechanism capable of supporting net positive sustainability outcomes. This reframes biodiversity finance from simply increasing investment in nature to also addressing the broader financial systems and expenditure patterns that contribute to biodiversity loss. Finally, FEFA has explored creative and participatory approaches to climate engagement through the Mzansi Climate Justice Digital Games. The initiative brought together 12 South African and 12 Dutch participants for a game jam in which participants developed games exploring climate justice and imagining alternative climate futures. By using game design as a medium for collaboration and storytelling, the initiative created an innovative space for participants to engage with complex climate issues and develop new perspectives on possible futures. Together, these activities demonstrate FEFA's commitment to developing solutions that are not limited to conventional research outputs, but instead combine technology, applied research, finance, participatory approaches and creative practice to address sustainability challenges in new ways.
☐ Rehabilitation / Restoration of ecosystems (incl rewilding)	FEFA has partnered with Rewild Capital to test the efficacy of the African Landscape Futures Dashboard as a tool for supporting ecosystem rehabilitation, restoration and landscape management. A notable example is the Munywana Conservancy in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, where Rewild Capital used the data and ecosystem

Outcomes	Description of Results
	models developed for the LDD to explore how a decision-support tool could help land managers identify appropriate management interventions. Munywana Conservancy faces challenges associated with woody encroachment, which can alter vegetation structure and affect ecosystem functioning. Using the LDD data and models, managers were able to better identify areas where management interventions may be needed and explore how different changes to the landscape could affect ecosystem characteristics and processes. This provides a practical example of how combining spatial data with ecosystem modelling can support more informed restoration and management decisions, rather than relying on a single prescribed intervention. The Munywana case study demonstrates the potential for the LDD to support adaptive landscape management by allowing users to consider different management pathways and their potential consequences before implementing changes on the ground. A more detailed walkthrough of the case study is available through the “Explore Conservation Futures” tab within the LDD. FEFA’s research has also demonstrated that restoration needs to account for the ecological processes that historically maintained African ecosystems, rather than simply aiming to increase tree cover. Research on elephant impacts showed that elephants were historically a major driver of tree mortality across African landscapes, knocking down an average of approximately 5.4% of trees per year. The widespread decline and spatial contraction of elephant populations has therefore removed an important ecological disturbance from many ecosystems. The research estimated that elephant-driven tree turnover historically accounted for, on average, around one-third of annual woody biomass production, and could locally exceed production. FEFA’s research also demonstrates the need to investigate the changes in vegetation characteristics across a grazing intensity gradient in order to redefine overgrazing and critically assess whether it is occurring in our vast landscapes. This research is incredibly important for rangeland management and helps to identify degradation before it becomes severe or irreversible. The development of a critical and objective way of assessing overgrazing will also help debunk some of the myths surrounding land use options such as pastoralism and communal land use. FEFA has also demonstrated that successful restoration requires the insights from Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK) bases. Research by Sènankpon Tcheton on ILK in the mangrove ecosystems of the Mono

Outcomes	Description of Results
	Transboundary Biosphere Reserve found that ILK provides valuable insights into the past and present human-nature relationships while also helping communities imagine desirable futures. This research demonstrates that mangrove restoration is not only an ecological concern but also involves transforming how local communities relate to and value nature, how knowledge is incorporated into decision-making and how communities can participate in local governance. These findings have important implications for restoration. They demonstrate that higher tree cover or biomass should not automatically be interpreted as ecosystem recovery or improved condition, particularly in ecosystems that evolved with substantial disturbance and tree turnover. The research therefore provides a basis for developing more ecologically appropriate restoration targets that account for the disturbance regimes and ecological processes that historically maintained ecosystem structure and diversity.
☐ Reduction in biodiversity losses, prevention of species extinctions	FEFA has contributed to reducing biodiversity loss by improving the ability to identify, quantify and anticipate the impacts of land-use change on biodiversity. Through the Global Grassy Group (GGG) and SEOSAW, FEFA has helped develop and expand biodiversity datasets that provide new insights into how different components of biodiversity respond to land-use change. This work has highlighted relationships and impacts that were previously poorly recognised, providing a stronger evidence base for assessing the biodiversity consequences of alternative land-use decisions. The ADD further contributes by bringing together spatial biodiversity and environmental data that can be used to identify areas at risk of future biodiversity loss. By making these data more accessible, the ADD provides a resource for identifying potential hotspots of biodiversity risk and supporting more informed decisions about where conservation and management interventions are needed. FEFA has also contributed to understanding the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss through its engagement with the IPBES Transformative Change Assessment (TCA). This work situates biodiversity loss within the wider social, economic and institutional systems that drive environmental change, helping to identify opportunities for transformative action rather than addressing biodiversity decline only after losses have occurred.
☐ Increasing evidence to support the business case for conservation (incl wildlife economies)	By “business case”, FEFA means people benefiting from the land together with nature- i.e. how has FEFA enabled a “people with nature” approach: - Odi’s papers - African Landscape Futures Dashboard - ReWild Capital collaboration - Natural State collaboration

Outcomes	Description of Results
	- Niassa: enabling communities to benefit from the natural resources to have a functioning rural economy - Shompole and Olkirimatian conservation/co-existence business model/communal arrangement (tourism, pastoralism, carbon-credits and local beading) - Gwaai - sustainable harvesting - Lele'enok resource centre-communally women-led initiatives (Research and best land cases)
☐ Global recognition of African scientists	FEFA has contributed to increasing the visibility and recognition of African scientists and African-led research within international sustainability and environmental policy spaces. Through direct support from FEFA and its communications activities, individual African researchers have been able to share their ideas and research with wider audiences, increasing the reach and recognition of their expertise. Examples include the work of Sènankpon Tcheton and Mulako Kabisa, whose research and perspectives have been amplified through FEFA's networks and communications platforms. FEFA has also sought to ensure that collaboration with larger international organisations is conducted equitably, creating opportunities for African researchers and institutions to contribute their expertise to international agendas rather than simply participating as recipients of externally generated knowledge. Collaborations with organisations such as Conservation International (CI) have provided platforms through which African perspectives and research can reach broader global audiences and influence international discussions. The programme's networks and reputation have further opened opportunities for African researchers to contribute directly to major international scientific and policy processes. FEFA researchers and partners have been invited to participate in global bodies and initiatives including IPBES, the Earth Commission and the IPCC. These opportunities provide pathways for African expertise and evidence to shape global assessments and sustainability debates, while strengthening the international recognition of African scientists as contributors to, rather than simply users of, global environmental knowledge.
☐ Improved Conservation and Land Management which are replicable and scalable	This is described in detail in section 5.1 (on the ground implementation), key documents here include: - Feedback on new VERRA standards - New maps for reforestation opportunities globally Fesenmeyer - We have also engaged on the SBSTA policy - Provided data and inputs ot the SA Forestry Masterplan is being reassessed by DFFA - Commentary on Global South Tipping points by Bernardo Flores

Outcomes	Description of Results
☐ Research data contributes to larger African data bases	FEFA has made a significant contribution to strengthening African environmental data resources by generating new datasets, expanding existing databases, supporting data collection and building the capacity of African researchers to use these resources. A key example is the development of the Nature-based Solutions (NCS) Evidence Base, which FEFA developed and implemented through the African Data Drive (ADD). FEFA has also directly supported the expansion of biodiversity datasets through SEOSAW, including funding the resampling of numerous vegetation plots and supporting African researchers to use these data to undertake research driven by African priorities and questions. Similarly, through the Global Grassy Group (GGG), FEFA funded the sampling of new plots, supported training and helped build a network of researchers working on African grassland biodiversity. An important component of this work has been capacity building and data collection infrastructure. FEFA has supported multiple training workshops focused on standardised sampling protocols and field campaigns, as well as exchanges between African herbaria. These activities have helped strengthen the skills, networks and institutional capacity required to continue generating high-quality biodiversity and ecosystem data across the continent. FEFA has also sought to extend this model beyond terrestrial ecosystems. The programme helped stimulate the development of the Blue Africa synthesis project, applying a similar approach to building African-led research networks, data and capacity in ocean and marine systems. In this way, FEFA has leveraged its funding and partnerships to catalyse broader investment in African environmental data infrastructure.
☐ Data findings used to enforce/enable obligations of governments, other role players	FEFA has engaged in many policy spaces, some include: - A Care Approach to Achieving Gender Justice in Southern African Food Systems in the Context of Climate Change - Barney engagement with the CBD - participate and provide the evidence base. - AGNES engagement - provided the evidence base - Wits is now an observer organisation to the UNFCCC and CBD - Sena worked with the Benin IPBES focal point - Terry is working with KEMFRI (Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute) - Presidential Climate Commission

Outcomes	Description of Results
	- Highlighting policy mismatches between forestry and other government agencies: across a range of countries: TAFORI, ZCC, Forestry Commission Ghana, DFFE (Savanna Stakeholder Network in Ghana, links to livestock in Tafori, links to water and biodiversity costs in the DFFE) - Frances' work highlighting the costs of agricultural transformation - South Rift Association of Landowners- *Prosopis juliflora,* policy report.

6 How will the results be sustained? Describe how the programmes' impact will continue beyond the funding period.

FEFA's impact is designed to extend beyond the funding period through the people, partnerships, networks, tools and initiatives that the programme has enabled. A key strength of FEFA's unique design has been its ability to bring together partners who contributed their own resources, expertise and ideas, which were then mobilised, connected and expanded through the programme. Rather than creating activities that are dependent on FEFA alone, the programme has strengthened the capacity of independent actors across the continent to continue this work beyond the funding period.

FEFA's relationships with its partners will continue beyond the programme, providing a strong foundation for ongoing collaboration and the development of new initiatives. The networks established through the programme, including those connecting African herbaria, the Global Grassy Group (GGG) and SEOSAW, are already being sustained through the continued efforts and engagement of the African partners involved. Similarly, the implementation projects have key partners on the ground who are positioned to continue driving conservation and landscape-management actions into the future.

The programme's decision-support tools and datasets have different pathways for sustainability. The Landscape Decision Dashboard (LDD) will be maintained through FEFA's partnership with ReWild Capital, ensuring that the tool can continue to support landscape-level decision-making. With additional funding, the LDD could be expanded to applications well beyond carbon-credit projects. The African Data Drive (ADD) has created an important resource for making African environmental data more accessible, but its continued maintenance and development will require substantial additional investment. There is potential for Ascend to support its growth in the short to medium term, while longer-term sustainability will depend on securing further funding.

FEFA's case studies and research outputs are also being taken forward through other initiatives. In particular, the case studies are feeding into programmes at the Earth Commission and provide a foundation that could contribute to the development of an Integrated Assessment Model (IAM) for Africa if further funding becomes available and the development of a regional network for generating the new generation of climate

scenarios under the Scenario Evolution Programme. These linkages create opportunities for FEFA's research, tools and approaches to continue informing larger-scale modelling and decision-making beyond the programme.

While many of FEFA's networks, partnerships and activities have therefore developed their own momentum, a further phase of funding would be important to consolidate these achievements, maintain and expand the programme's shared infrastructure, and build on the opportunities that have emerged through the first phase. Additional investment would allow FEFA to move from establishing these foundations to scaling their application across the continent, while continuing to support the African-led networks and initiatives that are now driving much of the programme's impact.

7 Describe any additional value you have contributed to any Opp-Gen Property (if applicable).

FEFA has only contributed to Shangani through Tapiwa Gumbo's research that was co-supervised by Sally Archibald and funded through OPALS.

8 Provide recommendations including possible further research objectives etc.

FEFA2 will grow impact in two areas we have identified as essential for achieving positive change: financing and decision making. We have identified areas where we - with our growing networks and evidence bases - have capacity to lead.

The data gap: The growth of generative AI will exacerbate the existing inadequacy of African data in global tools and decision-making platforms. We need to shape the conceptualisation, pipelines, and application of these data if we are to ensure useful outcomes. FEFA2 will address this gap by: *i) creating local ownership and management of the platforms and networks for data sharing, ii) leading the thinking on how biodiversity data can be used to inform financing and decision-making, iii) developing pipelines and mechanisms to ingest African data into global tools and policy environments.*

The valuation gap: There is a disconnect between investments that support nature, and investments that undermine natural capital, often resulting in perverse outcomes for nature and society. Conventional economic models inadequately capture the full value of African natural and social systems. Biodiversity debts incurred by developed countries are not accounted for and skew the economic discourse on debt in Africa FEFA2 will address these issues by: *i) Exposing investment contradictions and reframe the nature economy and debt ii) Developing an African Integrated Assessment Model, which will drive the next round of Shared Socioeconomic Pathways in the Earth Commission iii) Embedding financing solutions into case studies using the Landscape Decision Tool (FEFA 1*).

The integration gap: African land managers confront ecological, economic, and social dimensions as inherently interconnected challenges. Alternative economic thinking depends on data platforms capable of capturing diverse values, and effective decision-support tools require economic approaches that extend beyond conventional cost–benefit analysis to reflect diverse understandings of human well being. FEFA2 will address this gap through *i) Implementation hubs that combine policy engagement and economic modelling with case studies, supported by expanded partnerships in policy and financing. ii) transforming the Landscape Decision Dashboard (LDD) from a primarily biophysical tool into a comprehensive decision-support system that integrates ecological, economic, social, and cultural dimensions of landscape management.*

For a more detailed breakdown of our proposed research, please see our FEFA2 proposal FEFA2 Proposal.docx.pdf

9 Mention any acknowledgements including funders, research support etc.

We would like to thank and acknowledge our wonderful funders for helping us support students, organise workshops and fund other support:

- Climate Resilience of African woodlands for support on our research on sustainable use of African woodlands
- NCEO for supporting the Science manager for SEOSAW
- EC resilience grant for supporting the Science manager for SEOSAW
- IPCC PhD scholarship for co-funding the Zambia Visioning workshop
- Formas, Sweden for co-funding the African regional workshop
- Earth Commission for co-funding the African regional workshop
- Tellus Foundation for co-funding the Benin regional workshop
- Tellus Foundation for co-funding Tatenda Gotore's PhD research (WP4)
- ASCEND/BAOBAB synthesis for funding the Blue Africa synthesis project
- NERC SECO grant on fire emissions modelling for helping us build African networks and guide natural climate solutions
- ERC climate resilience grant for supporting the SEOSAW data scientist
- Conservation International for funding the African Roadmap data collation
- ERC Synergy Grant for funding social-ecological systems research
- Biodiversa for funding Futures Thinking research
- Solving FCB SSHERC grant for funding Future Visioning workshops in West Africa
- Greenstem grant for co-funding the Kenya Visioning workshop and Senankpon Tcheton to attend NFF in Lagos.

10 Please attach (as separate files) 7 - 10 high resolution photographs illustrating your work. In the section below, write a short description of each photo, referencing the file name.

The images can be found in the following file:

1. Story Series depicts two of the anthology series created from the Futures thinking workshops held in Malawi 2022 and Rwanda 2025. The stories were written by participants of the workshops and were based on aspirational African futures that were discussed in these workshops.

2. KenyaWorkshop2026 Shows participants of the Beading the future workshop held in Kenya 2026 in which many of the Maa community gathered to envision future scenarios surrounding Maa culture, stewardship and prosperous livestock systems.

3. Fieldwork_Angola shows Telmo Antonio and a few other colleagues in the field after conducting some of the fieldwork that fed into a lot of the research conducted in FEFA related to fire regimes and the role they play in socio-ecological systems.

4. SavannaFieldwork_Students shows a beautiful grassland landscape in which many of our students have conducted their research with a few photos of some of the students in the top right corner (Top left: Tanaya Nair, top right: Telmo Antonio, bottom left: Ruth Francisco, bottom right: Anya Courtenay).

5. ImplementationProject_FieldPhoto shows one of our sites in the implementation projects with cattle moving within a savanna landscape, depicting our main goal of helping people live with nature.

6. InternationalTeam shows our growing network of partners and collaborators as FEFA aims to continue advancing African-led research through interdisciplinary collaboration.

7. PolicyBriefs shows some examples of the policy briefs that FEFA has created in the last 5 years, with the “Principles for getting Natural Climate Solutions right in Africa” created by our team on the left and a poster infographic showing the summarised findings of Tatenda Gotore’s research tree growth rates and the management implications on the right.

8. BeninWorkshop_Participants shows the participants of our Benin workshop held in Benin 2025 along with our team members Laura Pereira and Senankpon Tcheton. This depicts one of many workshops where we aimed to help local communities envision their preferred sustainable futures through the Natures Futures Framework.

9. BeninWorkshop_Envisioning Session shows an example of a Futures thinking session with the Benin workshop participants.

10. FEFAVisionBanner is an illustration created to show FEFA's overarching goals, how they feed into many of our deliverables and the people who made it possible.