## ANNUAL REPORT MAY 2023 — APRIL 2024

### MIGUEL JERÓNIMO — COORD.





THE R.



## RENATURE Monchique







### "To be without trees would, in the most literal way, to be without our roots."

— Richard Mabey

## Desenha

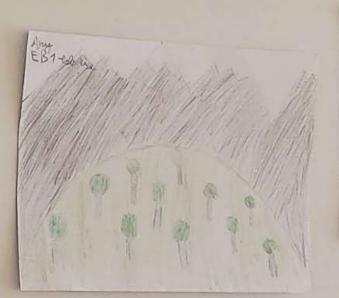


## floresta

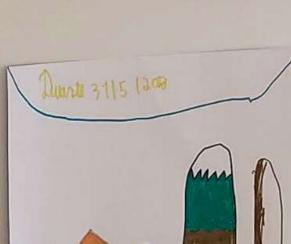


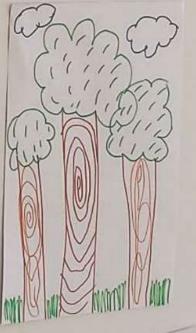
# teus sonhos



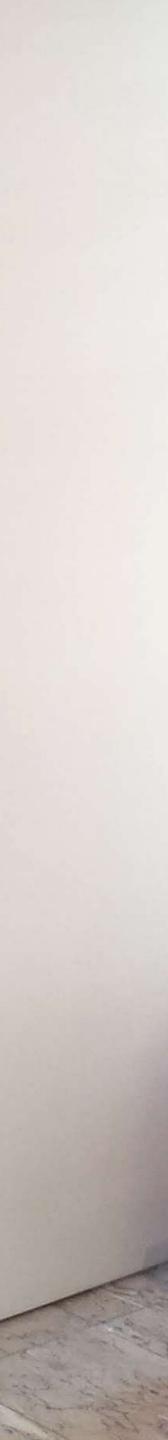










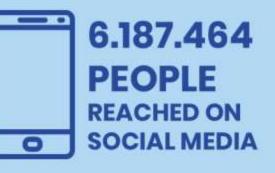


### Project overview

Unlike building a physical structure, such as a house, the intentional intervention of ecological restoration is akin to building a business. The model developed under Renature Monchique focuses on cost versus impact. By working through an NGO, Ryanair and their public partners have set the platform for private-publiccivil society partnerships - essential partnerships for large-scale restoration. Since 2019 the Renature Monchique project was able to reach out to landowners, initiating ecological restoration processes (social and/or physical) in 1 195 hectares of firedamaged land, planting close to 384 000 endemic trees consisting of 9 species from this region. These plantings take place between September and February during the rain season. There is an essential requirement to make these projects long-term. The opportunity to recover some of the 'past mischief' is clearly presented as an opportunity to restore lost and degraded habitats, to install hope in many landowners unable to carry out such large-scale restoration, to provide job opportunities, but most importantly, to leave a strong legacy for future generations and to restore lost intergenerational equity.

## Key outcomes What was accomplished!









## 383910 TREES PLANTED



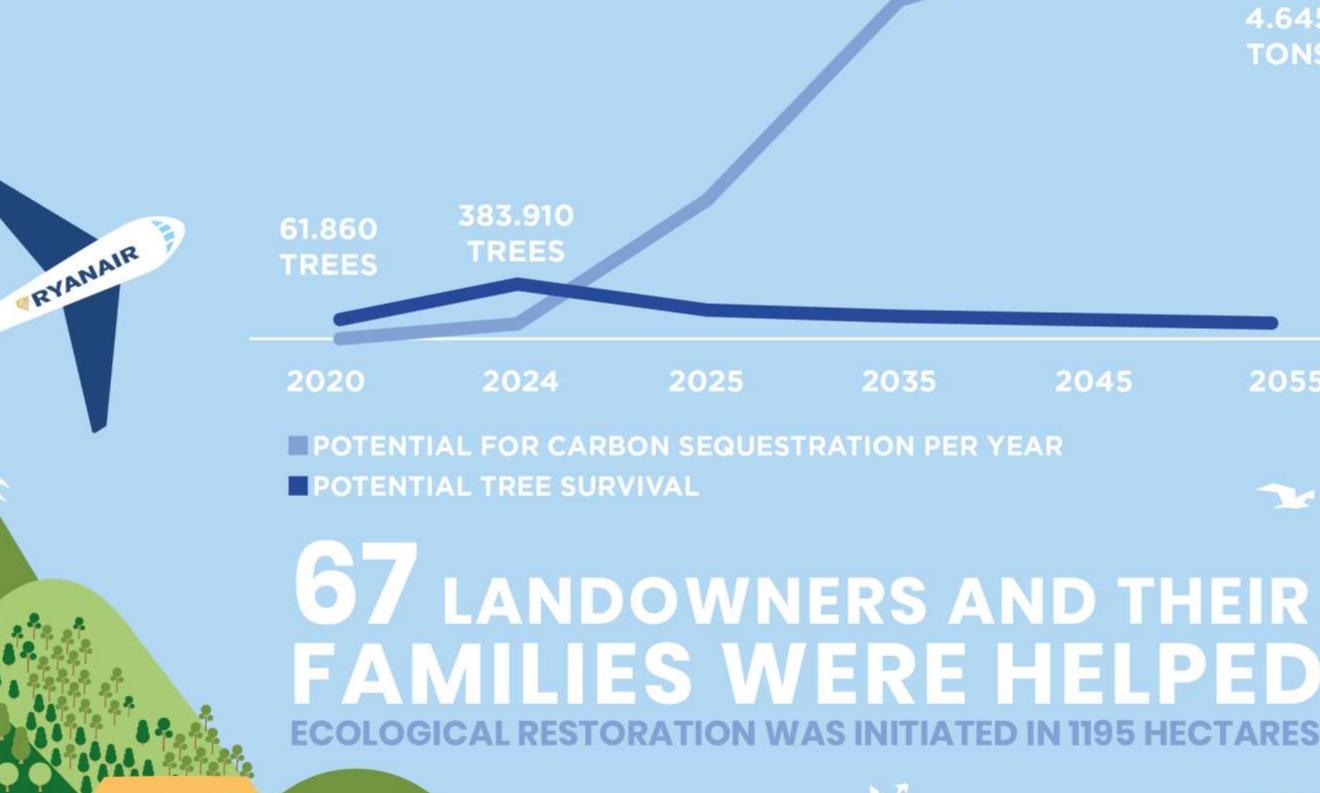




DUBLIN **TO FARO** 1.800 KM 0,124T CO2 THE TREES PLANTED SHOULD **BEABLE TO OFFSET THE CARBON FOOTPRINT PER YEAR:** 

2055 - 37.459 PASSENGERS FLYING DUBLIN - FARO

### **POTENTIAL IMPACT OF ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PER YEAR**





TONS

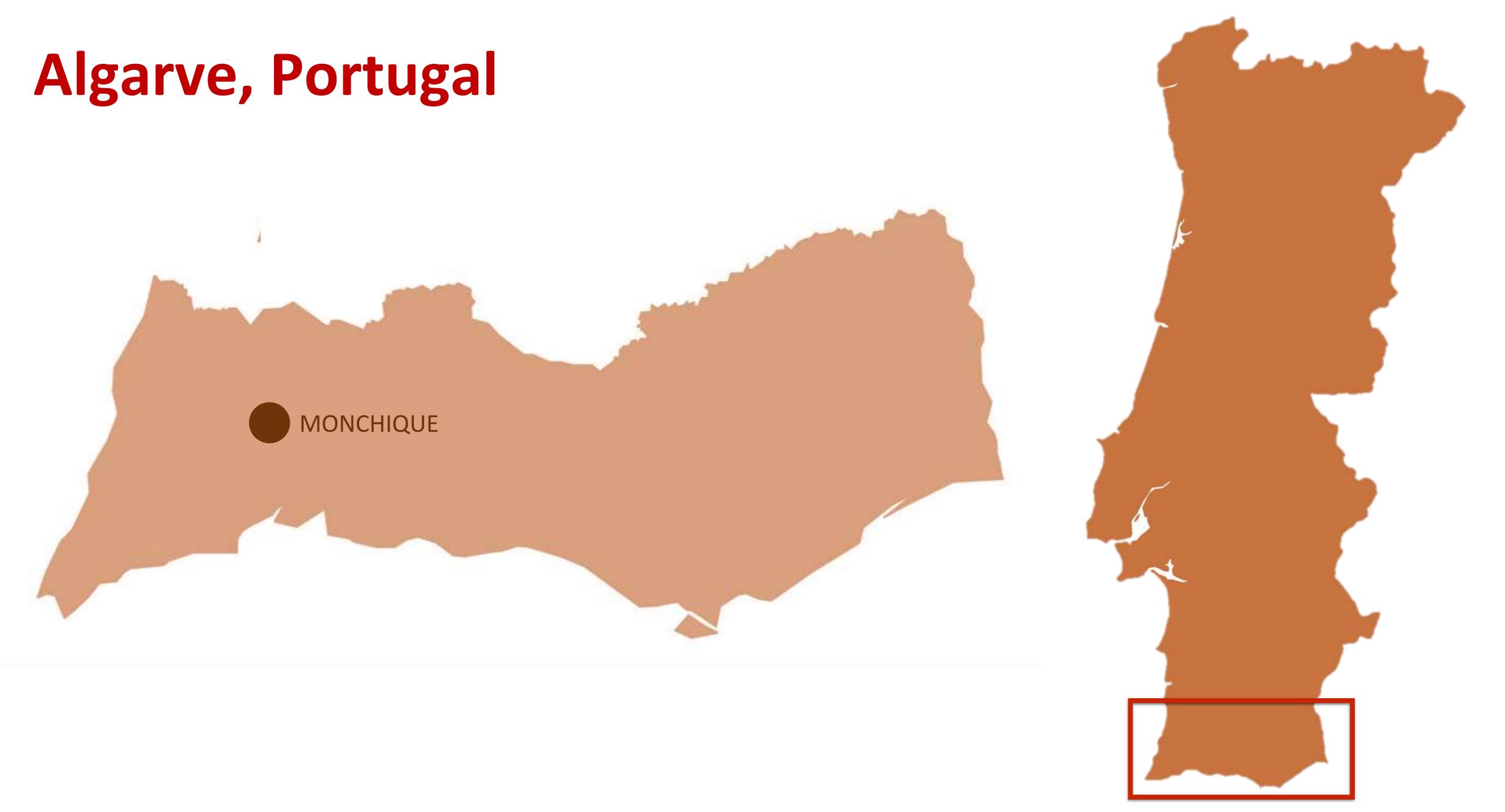
2055





# 01. Public Relations.02. Implementation.03. Financial Execution.

		•	•							•	•	•	•	•	•								•	•			•	•											•		9					
(				•	•	•	•	•	•				D	•		•	•	•	•	•		) (		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		) (			•	•		•	•	L	8	3	
	•	•	•	•	•					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	) (		•	•	•		) (		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			3		3				



# **01. Public Relations**

Strategize first, implement second.

## Why a public relations strategy?

140,000 ha burned on average every year between 2009 and 2018);

transmedia campaign;

Project with no immediate visible results - trees take 15-years to grow;

crowd;

The possibility of showing the process - it's not just about planting trees!



- The urgency for developing renature projects in a context for change in Portugal -
- Taking advantage of innovative tools by creating a communications model based a

- Areas of intervention with low visibility and difficult access the need for a bigger



### **RIBEIRA DE SEIXE** RENATURE Ż **GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE** MONCHIQUE MONCHIQUE **ECOSYSTEMS PERNA DA NEGRA** LANDSCAPE **NATURA 2020 CARVALHO DE MONCHIQUE**



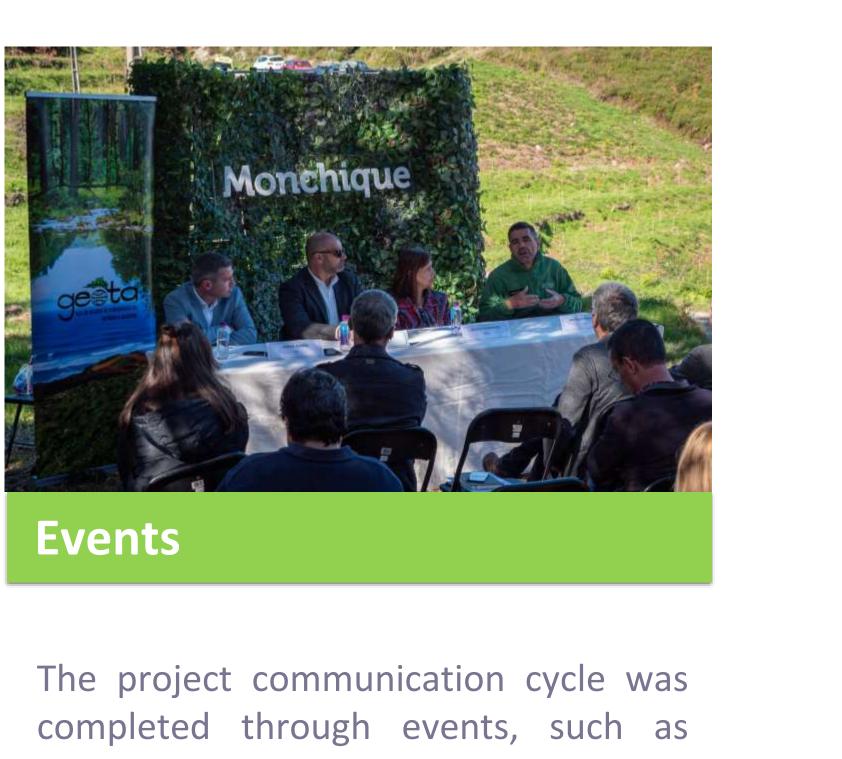
Web Series & Influencers

The campaign of content adapted to each medium of communication, allowing the user to have a more immersive experience according to the amount of content viewed. The central narrative was composed as a web series. Continuing last years strategy 'influencers' were invited to visit the project – Rita Tapadinhas – thus allowing the project to reach a broader audience.



**Field** activities

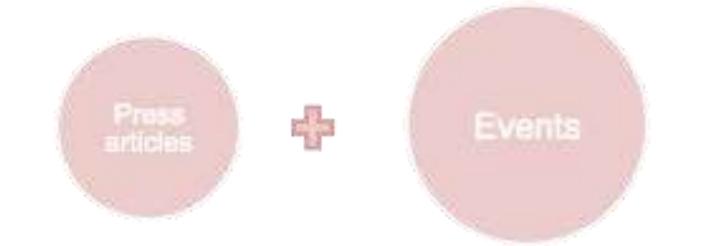
Content to make known the territory and the ecosystem of the Monchique region and that discloses the process of renaturalization (based on projet actions). The specialized field team consists of 15 people mainly from the local community.

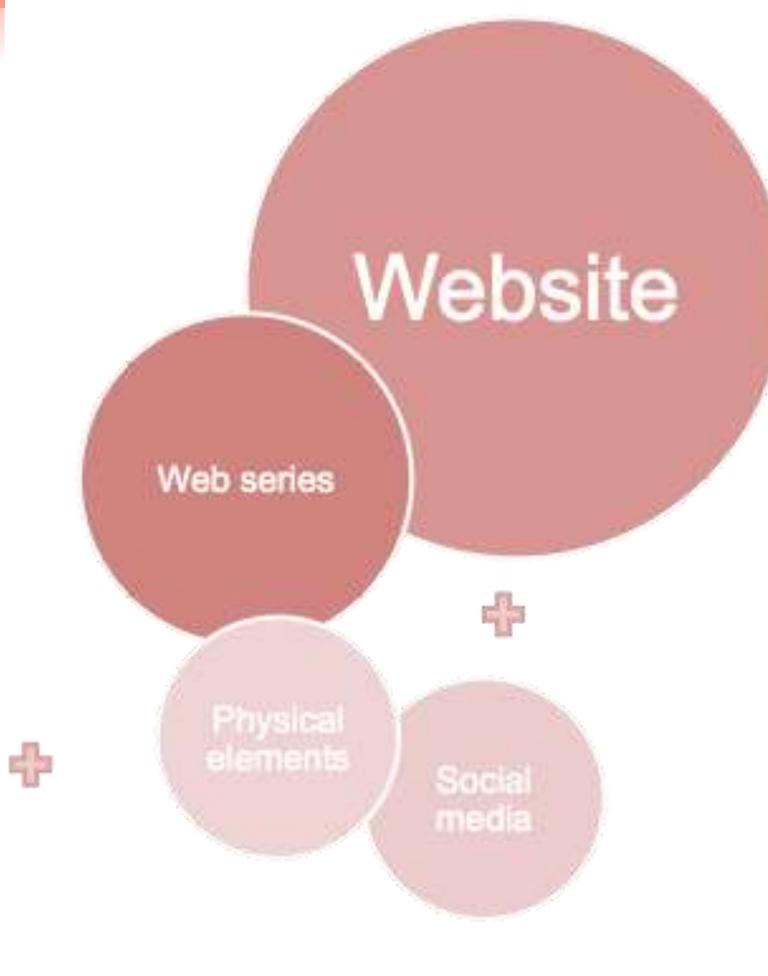


volunteer activities, project exhibition and public relations via both media and project partners.



### Transmedia Narrative







## 1.189.094 people Reached via social media 218.621 views On the project web series & influencers vídeos **30 volunteers** Participated in project activities



## More impact on social media, traditional media and awards winnings



### THE PORTUGAL

### **Planting for the future**

On the ground since 2019, "Renature Monchique" was relaunched in the middle of the Monchique mountains on Forest Day, November 23rd.

By Kate Sreenarong, in News, Algarve, Environment, Renature, Sustainability. 30 Nov 2023 -0 Comments





PRINT EDITION CLASSIFIEDS PROPERTIES NEWSLETTER CAREERS CONTACTS ADVERTISE LATEST



# RENATURE / geota.pt



### Influencers trips



Renature Monchique is a project to restore Natura 2000 key habitats, supporting local well-being and mitigating against the future impacts of climate change in the Monchique area of the Algarve, an area devastated by the largest wildfire in Europe in 2018. We produced two influencers videos this year.



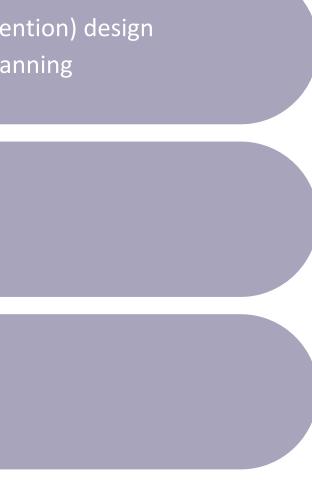
# 02. Implementation

### From Planning to Planting



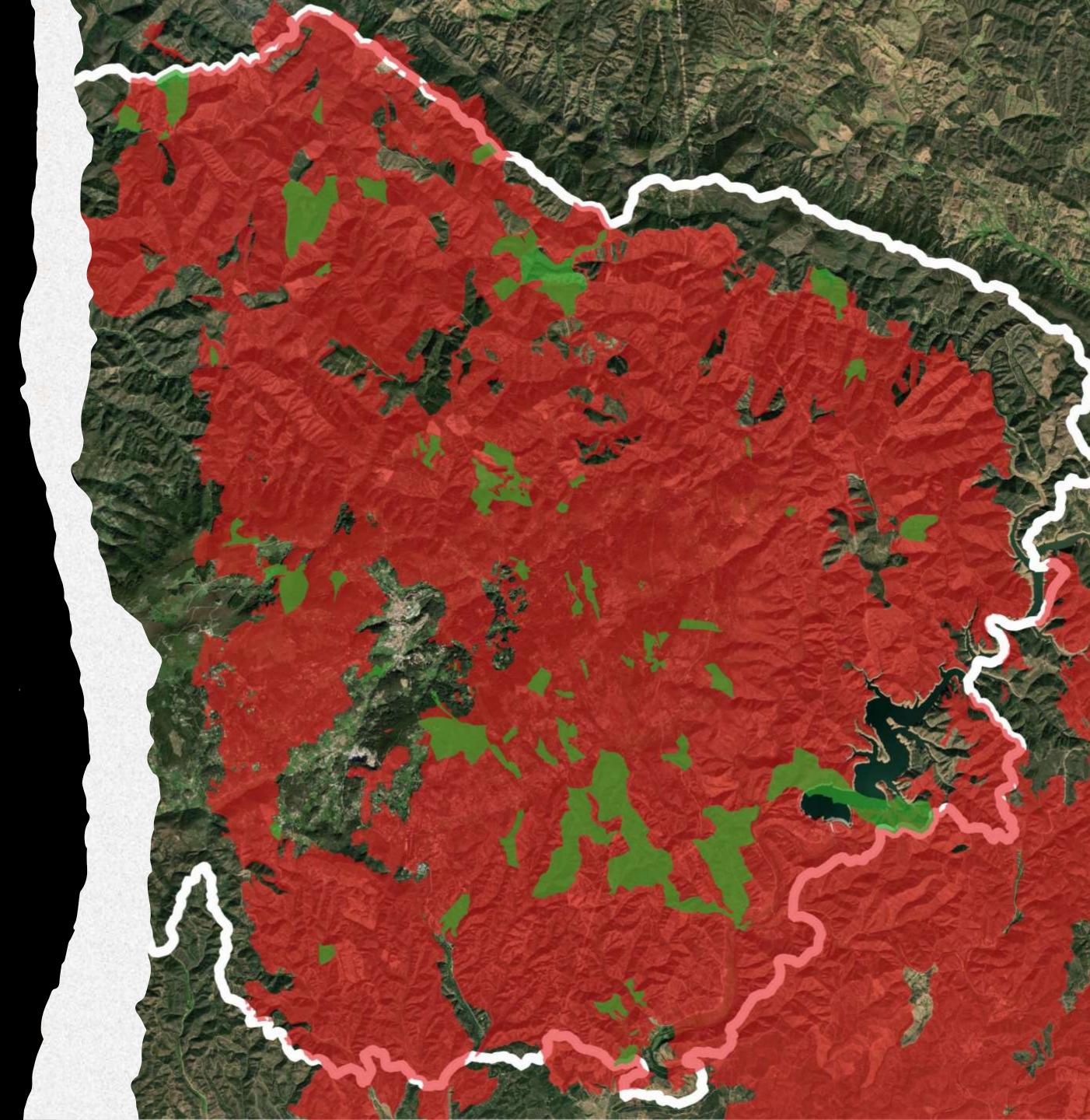
## The process

1. Planning & Design	<ul> <li>Establishing partnerships</li> <li>Area selection, survey and analysis</li> </ul>	<ul><li> Project (intervent</li><li> Operational planr</li></ul>
2. Planting	<ul> <li>Site recovery and preparation</li> </ul>	• Planting
<b>3. Aftercare</b>	<ul> <li>Monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	• Replanting





## Area of Intervention Area burned

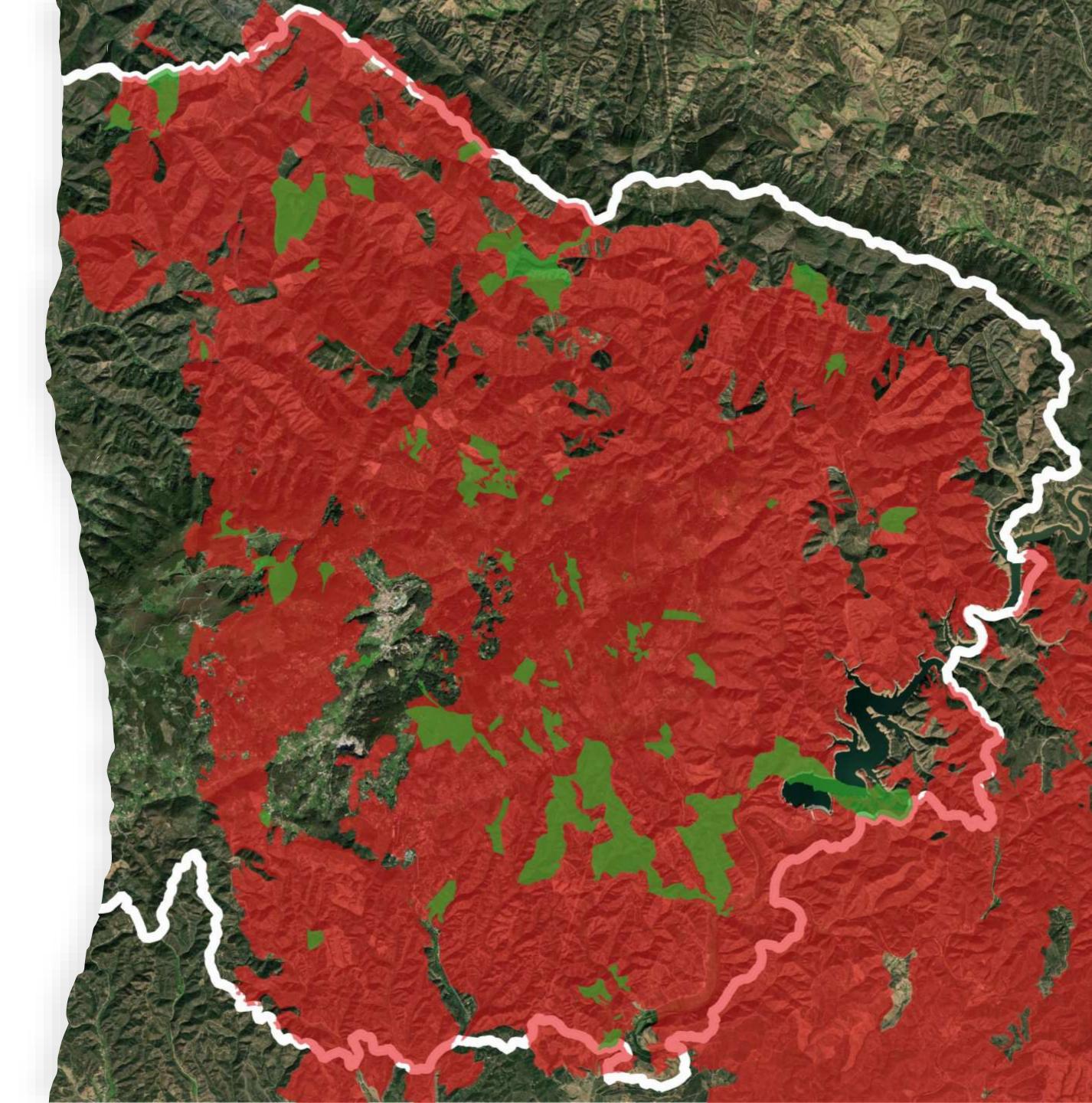


# **113.749 trees planted** 310 hectares were added to the project area..

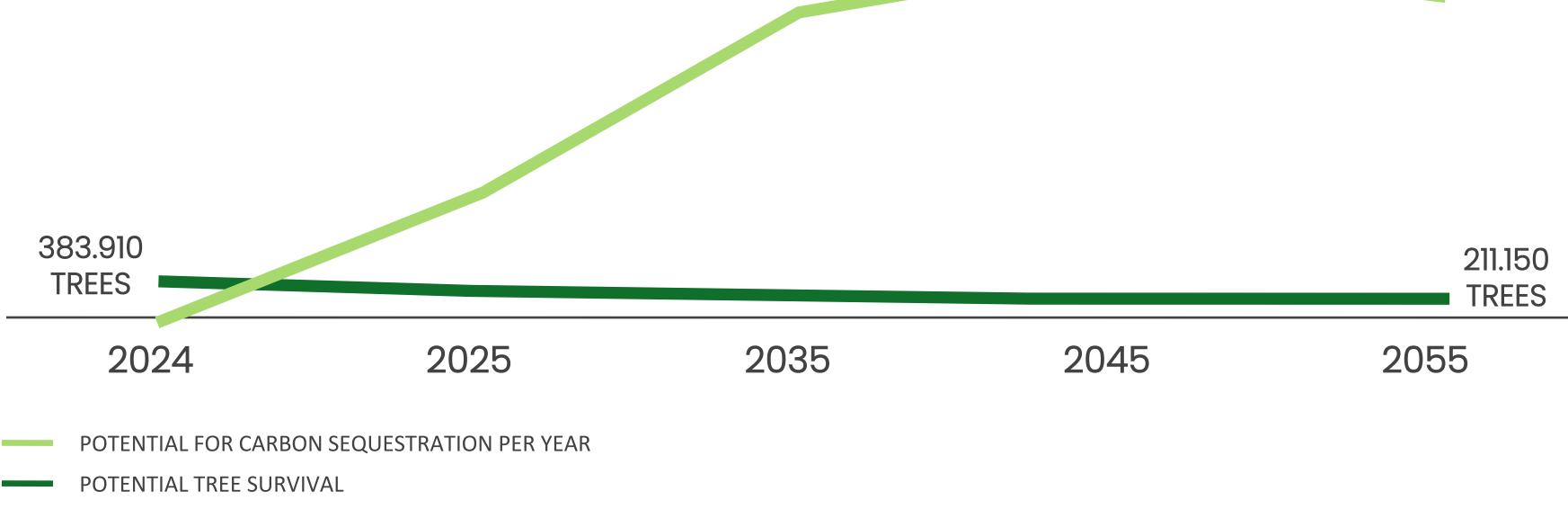
# **7 and owners** and their families Were helped.

Ecological restoration is both a social process and a physical process. Social because it requires the cooperation and the capacitation of private landowners/community. Physical because it needs intervention on the land, i.e., carry out activities relating to the preparation of plots, such as marking access routes, stabilising eroded areas, removing invasive species, setting markers where planting will take place and finally planting. Not all the areas required intervention, a selection that was crucial in order to maximize the impact of the interventions. Ecological restoration is a medium to long term process that can take 15 to 20 years to complete.

Species	Number of trees planted
Cork Oak	24 063
Strawberry tree	87 209
Holm oak	<b>1266</b>
Monchique oak	1211



## The potential impact of ecological restoration



Tree mortality estimated at 45% (an uncertain and unpredictable factor)<sup>[1]</sup> Carbon sequestration calculated @ 22kg/year for adult trees (0.02 tonnes)<sup>[2], year</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> Detailed knowledge of tree mortality (death) and its causes are limited by some practical considerations such as: the reaction of young trees being removed from a nursery environment into the field; the life span of tree species; and, the infrequency, as well as episodic nature of tree mortalities and reasons for this, such as rainfall and temperature, wind and fire, pests and diseases, specific of the Mediterranean region. <sup>[2]</sup> Source: Trees help tackle climate change (European Environment Agency 2012). Available at: <u>https://www.eea.europa.eu/articles/forests-health-and-climate-change/key-facts/trees-help-tackle-climate-change</u>.



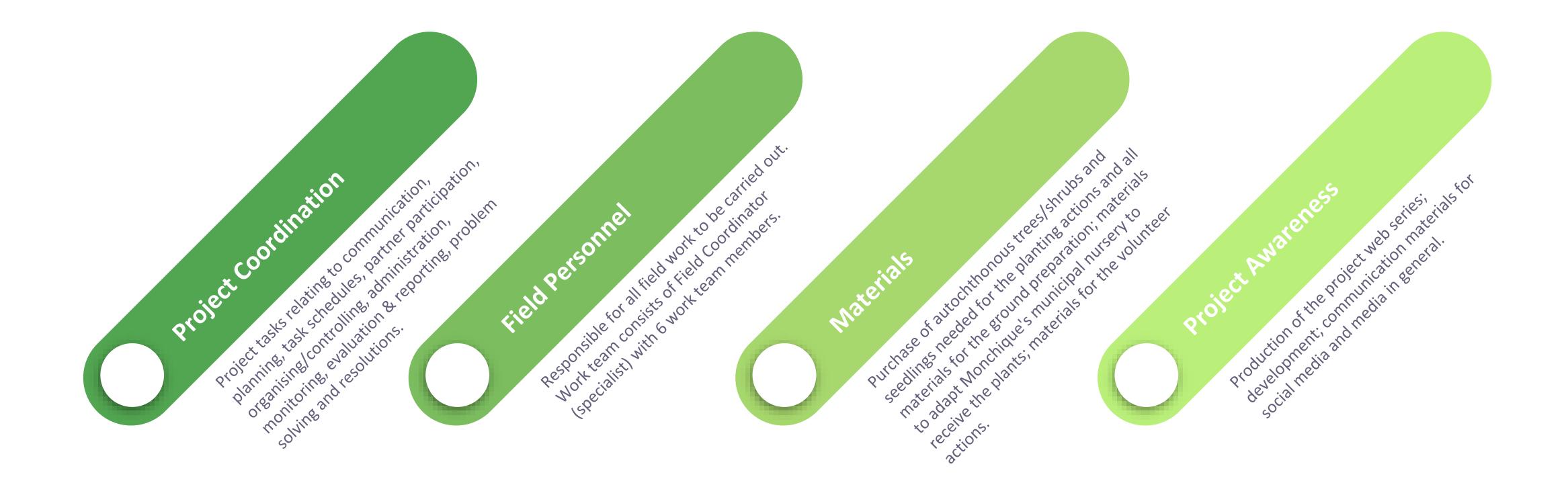




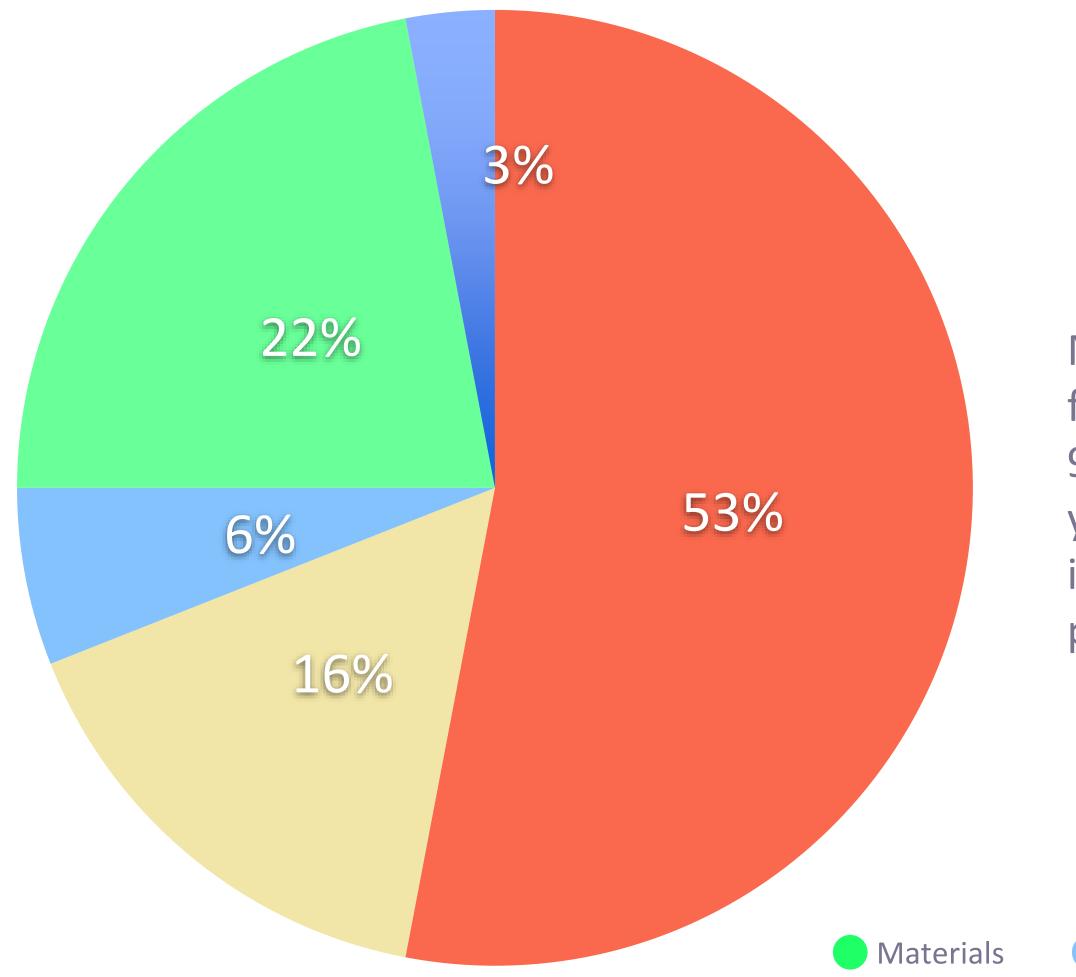
## **03. Financial Execution**

**Turning cost into investment** 

### Main cost centres



### Main cost centres



### Most of the investment is linked to materials (trees) and field team (human labour and machinery). A total of 404 934€ are expected to be spent (March and April are not yet closed). A total 12 795€ remain. And it will be included in the Investment Plan for the sixth year of the project, i.e., May 2024 to April 2025.

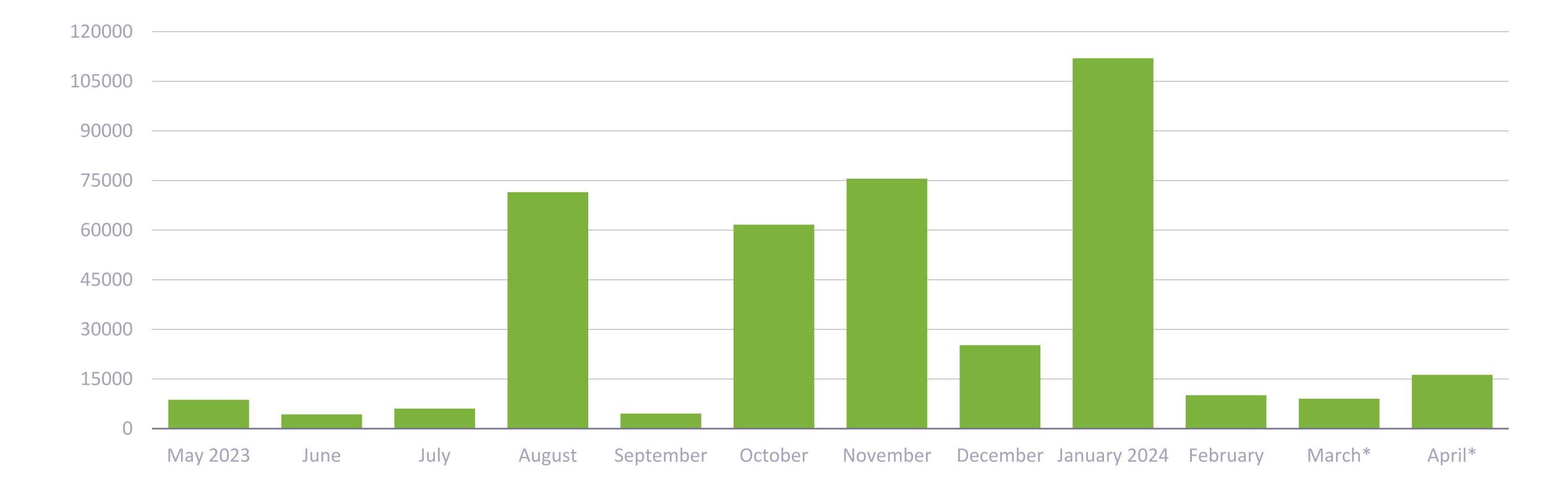








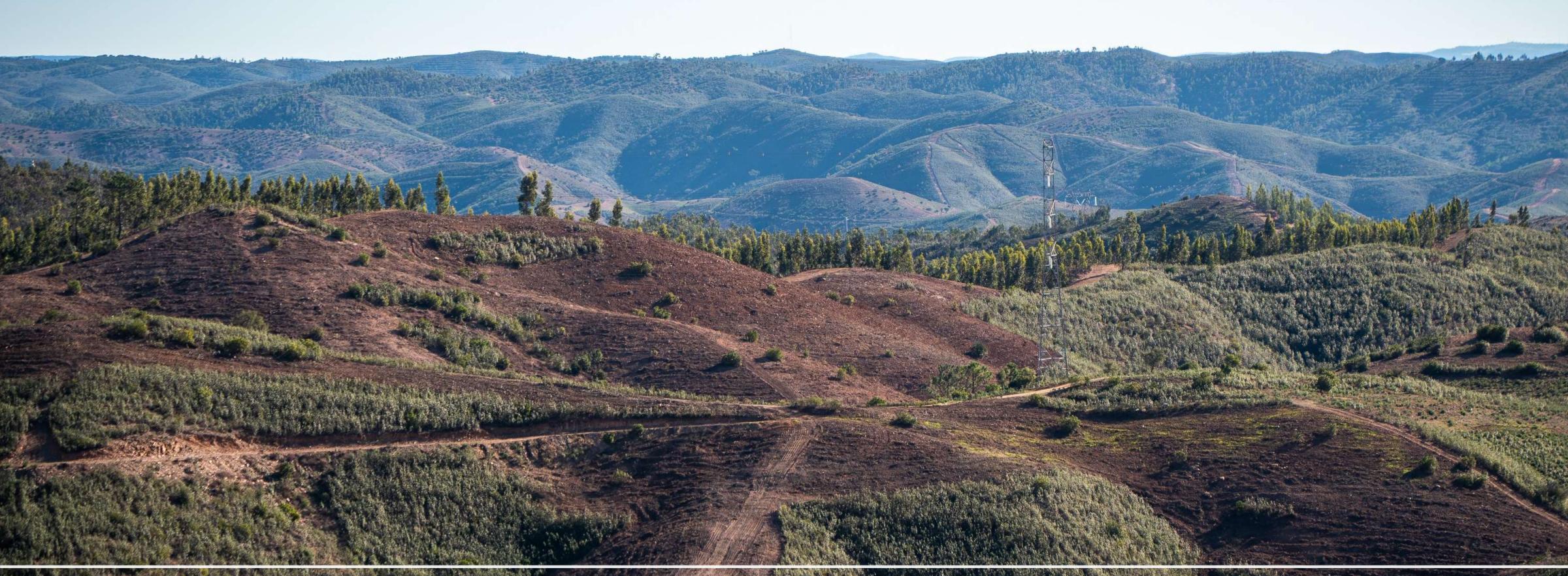
## Monthly distribution



## **Turning cost into investment**

Travelling from Dublin to Faro  $-1800 \text{ km} - 0,124t \text{ CO}^2$  per passenger.

By 2055 the trees planted since 2019 should be able to offset (every year) the carbon footprint equivalent of **37.459 passengers** flying from Dublin to Faro.



### A strong team with a common purpose.

