



2023

ANNUAL REPORT



Regreening the earth without planting a single tree?

Foreword

Awaken Trees is not about afforestation in the traditional sense. We don't plant trees. Everything we need is already in the ground. The method we are promoting is called "FMNR" – how this approach looks like will be described at the beginning of this report.

Awaken Trees is a non-profit association founded in Austria in 2021. From there we support initiatives of visionary people in Ghana, Tanzania and Senegal. We support people, who want to take responsibility for their community and get them excited about regreening through FMNR. The ideas and strategies of these persons are implemented in our projects. With our funding, they can realize their visions of regreening and reach as many people as possible.

Their goals are also our goals.

- *Josef Ertl, 22, President*



Njamasi Chiwanga, Josef Ertl & Tony Rinaudo

Accelerating Nature Based Solution Conference, Zambia 2024

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Reviving trees – stopping deserts

Our solution

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) is a simple and low-cost method to grow trees. The important point: The trees are not planted - everything is already in the ground.

In many arid regions of the world, the landscape is covered with small bushes. Often these are actually trees, that have been either ignored or cut down. However, only through a little care and protection, these trees can start growing quickly.

Trees fertilize the soil. Trees protect the soil from drought and harsh winds. They give us shade, firewood, fruits and fodder for livestock. Especially in drylands, trees on farmland can bring huge benefits for the local population.



In the African country Niger farmers could double their crop yields through FMNR. Even in years of drought they were able to harvest a surplus. That's why 200 million trees have been regenerated throughout the country and over 5 million hectares have been restored. The method has been spreading independently from farmer to farmer. This movement hasn't stopped until the present day.

That's why Awaken Trees supports initiatives of people, that are spreading the knowledge about FMNR - in the past year in Ghana, Tanzania & Senegal. It is our goal, that this story of hope will repeat in other parts of the world. With the mission to combat both food scarcity and harsh climatic conditions.

FMNR in 4 steps

1. **Observe the land:** Wild growing trees are often mistaken for small bushes – if you take a closer look, you can identify them by their leaves.



2. **Select trees:** Numbers and types of trees can vary from person to person – the decision depends on your own individual needs.



3. **Pruning:** To stimulate new growth, cut away all shoots except three to five of the strongest ones.



4: **Protect & care:** A small red ribbon signals, that the desired shoots should not be removed. Prune new branches every two to six months.

OUR PROJECTS

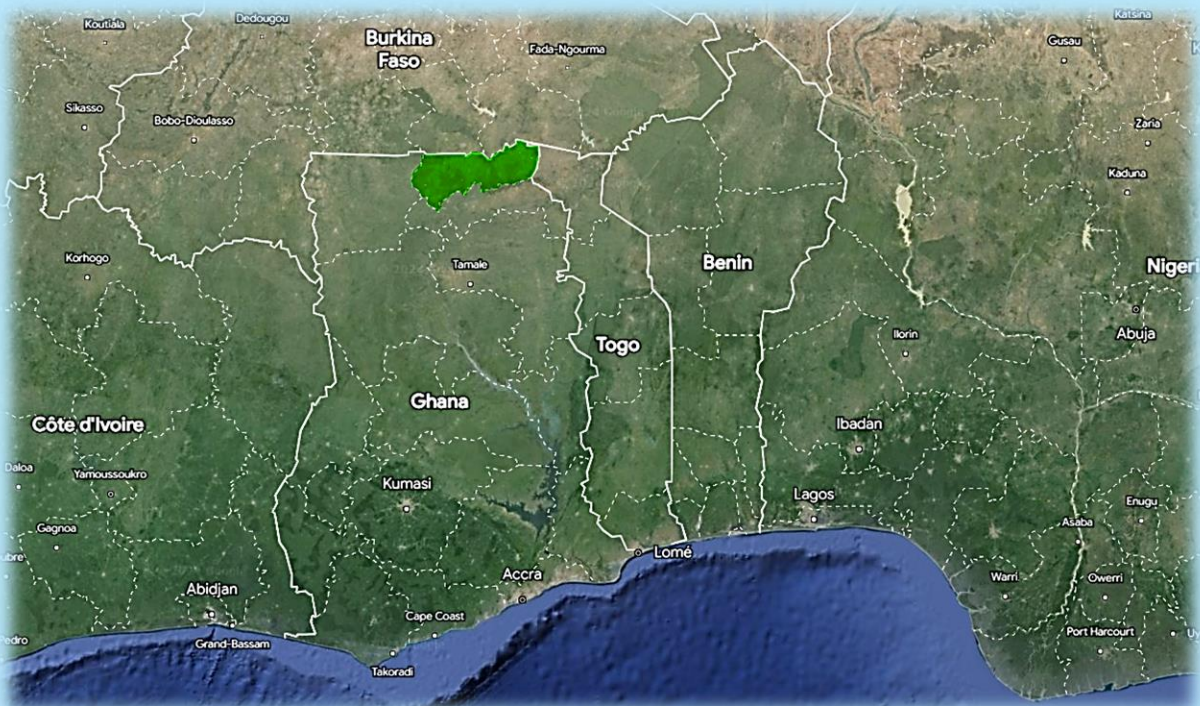
SENEGAL - GHANA - TANZANIA





Ghana

Upper East Region



From village to village

NABDAM COMMUNITY FMNR PROJECT

In 2023 we began implementing a two-year 'Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration for Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (**FMNR4WELIP**)' in Nabdam District of the Upper East Region of Ghana together with our partner organization FONAR. The project goal is to safeguard and enhance women's land-based livelihoods through sustainable use of natural resources using the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) land restoration technique.

FMNR4WELIP's specific objectives are to:

1. enhance the capacity of farmers in target communities to adopt FMNR for improved household food and livelihoods security
2. increase farmers, particularly female farmers, access to alternative livelihoods that reduce pressure on woodlands



The project promotes uptake of the FMNR model alongside a few viable complementary livelihood activities, targeting vulnerable female farmers, widows, female-headed households and other disadvantaged groups. The project adopted the Lead Farmer (LF) approach for FMNR extension service delivery and to accelerate upscaling of the technique and related good agricultural practices. The project facilitated the formation of two FMNR Lead farmer groups of 10 members (10 females/10 males) in each of the two project target communities (villages). They were trained to lead their communities for collective action on land restoration using the FMNR technique. In turn, the trained FMNR lead farmers are to train and mentor other farmers either on their own farms or on community FMNR demonstration sites for replication. This approach is intended to increase FMNR adoption among individual farmers in the project communities and beyond.

Empowering Women for Community Resilience



Women are the backbone of rural smallholder agricultural production in Northern Ghana, where the project is being implemented. However, they don't have direct access to land and their voices don't matter much in community natural resources management (NRM) decision-making and discussions. This FMNR project facilitates social inclusion and creates the space for women/girls to voice their opinions in NRM discussion. The

project increased women's participation in FMNR and related good agricultural practices (GAPs) training and tree pruning activities to empower them as equal partners in building resilient households and communities. The status of women in the community is elevated when they participate in household and community decision-making, in particular if they are able to take on leadership roles, which leads to an increase in their social standing and agency. Equal numbers of women and men are selected as project lead farmers in each community, and some are also members of the executives of the groups. Women, girls and children in the project area are primarily responsible for collecting fuelwood for household energy needs and income. Because FMNR increases firewood supply and reduces the time required by women and children to collect firewood, their burden is reduced. Women have more time to pursue other economic activities and children have more time for education and play. FMNR implementation contributes towards addressing gender inequality, resource access, benefits sharing and inclusive representation.



Important Project Steps...

There are many inter-related benefits for promoting on-farm uptake of FMNR among smallholder farmers besides sustaining yields of annual crops. But it should be pointed out that in trying to restore the productivity of degraded agricultural lands using FMNR, the primary concern of poor subsistence farming communities is to increase food production for survival. The perceived benefits of tree regeneration on-farms such as reduced soil erosion, nutrient recycling, soil conservation, increase soil organic matter, risk reduction, weed control, integrated pest management, provision of shade to livestock, etc., will be more valued if food production is increased or at least maintained. Hence, at inception the project sensitized and trained community leaders, lead farmer groups, community members (young and old) and local government agency partners on the FMNR principles as well as its shorthand long-term benefits for food security.



Stakeholder engagement and training are key elements of FMNR implementation success. We sensitized all stakeholders on the threats of soil degradation through tree cover loss on efforts to ensure food security, emphasizing the importance of retaining trees on farms to check top soil erosion, loss of soil organic matter and loss of soil biodiversity. Many of these threats impact food security negatively by decreasing agricultural yields, through a reduction of the land area available for food

crop production in the project communities. Soils in the project area are visibly unhealthy mainly due to unsustainable farming practices, livestock overgrazing and annual bushfires.

Important Project Steps....

FMNR is basically a traditional on-farm tree management practice, which is part of the broader land management practices of many agriculture-dependent societies at some point in time. These dynamic practices are influenced by socio-cultural and economic considerations of land users and by external factors such as growing population and land use policies. Hence, any intervention aimed at restoring degraded landscapes should first try to understand and influence the mindsets of stakeholders at various levels. At the lowest community level, the values and actions of men, women and youth who manage land for their livelihoods will determine the form and rate of its restoration. These communities are the first to gain from land restoration as well as the first to lose without it. Thus, FMNR is not just a tree management practice, it is also a social movement for regreening mindscapes and empowering communities to value and work with nature to meet their needs in a mutually beneficial way.

FMNR practitioners try to understand the barriers and facilitators of tree regeneration behaviour, and how to influence them. So that farmers and other land users in rural farming communities can be facilitated in implementing practices that are supportive of regreening. At the project inception, we engaged the communities to reflect on historical land management practices, and how their relationships with trees and vegetation have changed over time. Then,



we facilitated the communities to identify and select their FMNR lead farmers, who were trained and equipped to lead the project implementation. The project supported practical FMNR training of farmers on community demonstration plots and on farmer fields. In less than six months after introducing the project, many FMNR champions (both females and males) have emerged. Many farmers in the two project villages have embraced the technique in their fields, and are sharing FMNR knowledge and skills with their peers.

Overview

- 1) The project established Community FMNR demonstration plots for knowledge and skills transfer.
- 2) The project arranged a peer learning visit for the lead farmers to the celebrated Yameriga FMNR Restoration Hills in nearby Talensi District. Yameriga is about 25km away from the project communities in Nabdham District.
- 3) The project formed two community fire volunteer squads of 20 members (10 females/10 males), trained and supported them with basic fire-fighting hand tools to manage small bushfire outbreaks.
- 4) The project added complementary activities to provide benefits in the short-term (before benefits can be felt from the trees themselves) in order to reduce pressure on wood resources.



Facts & Numbers

- ⇒ **150 people** (88 females/62 males) introduced to FMNR in the two project communities during community sensitization sessions at project start.
- ⇒ Two FMNR lead farmer groups, comprising of **20 farmers** (10 females/10males) formed, trained and equipped in the two project communities.
- ⇒ More than **100 community members** (youth, men, women and elders) sensitized and trained on FMNR techniques in the two target project communities.
- ⇒ **45 female FMNR lead farmers**, female household heads, widows and other identified vulnerable groups trained on Group Savings and Loans Associations (GSLA) approach.
- ⇒ Eight Executive members of the FMNR Lead Farmer Groups trained on leadership skills.
- ⇒ Two community **fire volunteer squads** of 20 members (10 males/10 females) formed, trained and equipped in the two project communities.
- ⇒ Two **FMNR demonstration plots** (sites) established for practice.



Fighting bushfires



Semi-arid northern Ghana experiences a consistent cycle of annual bushfires, often caused by human activities coupled with long dry season and climate change. These rural fires burn vast stretches of land, destroying vegetation and altering the natural balance of ecosystems. Crops, often ready for harvest in November/December are frequently burned. Livestock grazing areas and FMNR restoration sites are not spared, further threatening the fragile livelihoods of agriculture-dependent communities. Besides, bushfire contributes to the degradation of farmlands,

resulting in declining crop yields. More importantly for FMNR projects, bushfires disrupt vital ecosystem services that are integral to agroforestry systems, including insect pollination and nutrient cycling. As fires alter the composition of vegetation, the delicate balance that supports thriving agricultural landscapes are disturbed. Persistent fires in the project communities makes it increasingly difficult for farmers to plan and implement sustainable agricultural practices, including the adoption of FMNR practices.

To contribute towards breaking this 'jinx', the project formed community fire volunteer squads (CFVS) to encourage local people to participate in basic bushfire prevention and control measures. The 20 fire volunteers (10 females/10 males) were trained by personnel of the Nabdram District Office of the Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS). The project presented basic firefighting equipment (rakes, cutlasses, wellington boots, hand gloves and branded T-shirts) to the fire volunteers for their work.



Savings Groups and Financial Inclusion



The FMNR project seeks to support poor rural farmers restore lost tree cover quickly for improved livelihoods and incomes. By practicing FMNR, farmers can improve and diversify their incomes from the sale of nontimber forest products (NTFPs), instead of depending heavily on wood harvesting. Income from the sale of honey, wild edible fruits, thatch grass, mushrooms and wild vegetables contribute significantly to the well-being of rural households in the project area. Hence, Project is supporting women's groups in target communities to develop and diversify local agro-processing and NTFPs

microenterprises for financial inclusion and economic empowerment. The project introduced Group Savings and Loans Associations for Socio-Economic Empowerment (GSLA4SEE) that allowed women and community members to build micro savings and learn basic financial literacy skills. During emergencies, group members can secure low interest loans to support themselves and their families.

Both FMNR and Savings Groups build trust and cooperation skills, so they fit easily together. The GSLA4SEE activity is also aimed at developing the culture of savings and loans to build resilience of vulnerable people in the project communities to shocks. With additional funding from EKÖ (US-based NGO), the project sensitized 50 female FMNR lead farmers, female household heads, widows and other identified vulnerable groups in the two project communities on the Savings Groups concept. Subsequently, the project facilitated the target groups to form their own GSLAs based on trust and ability to commit to small regular savings. Two groups have been formed with a total of 45 members. They have been provided with Starter Kits (i.e., a secure savings box and records books) and trained. The groups meet every two weeks to purchase shares, grant loans to members and repay their loans.



From student to student

FMNR ECO CLUB SCHOOL PROJECT

The goal of FONAR and Awaken Trees school kids FMNR eco clubs programme, being implemented in primary schools of Ghana's Upper East Region (UER) is to empower young people to become change agents for environmental restoration in their communities. The programme began as a two-year project in August 2021 by reviving and strengthening 15 school kids FMNR eco clubs established by the then World Vision Ghana (WVG) Talensi FMNR Project in primary schools. We revived the eco clubs, trained teachers and children on the FMNR technique, provided pruning tools, supported the schools to establish FMNR demonstration sites and facilitated the clubs to conduct community outreach activities on various local environmental issues. Through these activities, the eco clubs have raised awareness among the target communities to sustain FMNR practices. The project reached 385 (207 girls/178 boys) and 32 teachers directly as club members and club teachers by the end of July 2023. Increasing environmental literacy of young people through environmental education (EE) is pivotal for success and sustainability of ecosystem restoration efforts.

The schoolbased FMNR environmental restoration programme will instill knowledge and skills on, and values for biodiversity conservation on the next generation for food security and sustainable livelihoods. FONAR is transitioning the FMNR eco clubs project to a programme in line with and supportive of Ghana's new standards-based school curriculum as well as global EE best practices. To this end, FONAR's eco clubs program strategy will connect tree growing and environmental education generally across a wide range of subjects and topics in the school curriculum. The programme elements are intended to increase children's environmental knowledge and awareness, promote positive attitudes towards the environment, develop critical thinking skills, stewardship intentions and behaviours, and enjoyment among young people. We recognize the critical role of teachers and the importance of a holistic approach that actively engages learners (pupils/students) in a complete learning experience. We trained and supported our eco club teachers to apply best practices that appear to drive positive results in environmental knowledge, awareness, skills, attitudes, intentions and behavior.



Facts & Numbers

Key findings from the project evaluation suggest that the school kids FMNR Eco-clubs achieved significant intermediate outcomes after two-years' of implementation from August 2021 to July 2023 as follows:

- Eco club pupils (members) and teachers have gained **environmental restoration understanding**, knowledge and skills relating to natural regeneration of native trees and shrubs.
- The direct project beneficiaries (eco club members and teachers) were applying **tree growing knowledge** and skills in their schools and communities.
- Other children and teachers not directly involved in the project reported benefiting from the project.
- The eco clubs project fostered **closer relationships** among children, teachers and other community stakeholders, helping to build friendships, teamwork and trust.
- The 15 project FMNR eco club schools regenerated a total of 377 trees on their FMNR demonstration plots and planted a total of 184 trees on school grounds.
- In all, the clubs grew a total of **561 trees** during the two-year project.



Anti Bushfire Awareness Campaigns



In November 2023, FONAR in collaboration with the Rural Fires Department of Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS) in the UER launched the 2023/24 bushfire season school and community bushfire awareness and preparedness campaign under the theme: "Be bushfire ready; bushfire prevention is everyone's responsibility". The campaign was launched at Tongo-Balungu Primary school and attended by the chiefs and people of the community, regional and district officers of GNFS, representatives of Ghana Education Service (GES), school teachers,

journalists, eco club members and school pupils. Personnel of the GNFS educated the community members and school children on the good and bad uses of fire and the associated risks on lives, property and livelihoods when fire is used unwisely. The people were also trained on the use of basic firefighting hand tools for fighting small bushfires outbreaks at the community level.

The campaign was carried out in five bushfire prone communities in the project area aimed at educating children and community members on the dangers of bushfires and how they can contribute to prevent them. A total of **567 community members**, children and teachers attended the participatory and practical learning sessions in the five communities. The activity created awareness on the dangers of bushfires among school children and community members and empowered them to act as agents of change in taking actions to prevent and control bushfires. The campaign increased knowledge of school children, teachers and communities about bushfire hazards.



Success stories

Bakpemye Yen is a 52-year-old female FMNR lead farmer in Dasang community. She is a widow with six children. During the 2023 farming season (May to December), she cultivated groundnuts on her 3.5-acre farm, and allowed many shrubs of different species to grow on the farm following FONAR's introduction of FMNR in the area. With increased understanding of the benefits of on-farm trees, Bakpemye is determined to prune the shrubs on her farm, which she used to clear during land preparation in the past. She regenerated 15 young trees of different species on her farm. Bakpemye said; "I am allowing these trees to regrow on the farm to improve soil fertility, for medicinal uses, firewood and wild fruits (food) to supplement diets of my family".



Joel Yen-Nyeya is a lead farmer and FMNR Champion in Dasang Community. Joel had more than 10 mature trees of different species and a few young regenerating trees on his maize farm. He explained that the trees on his farm were many, but elephants invaded the farm last cropping season and destroyed many of them. On observation, Joel is regenerating more shea trees on the farm for their fruits and the nuts for shea butter production. Joel says the shrub (shown in the photo) is a useful medicinal plant in the community. The leaves of the shrub are used as herbs to prevent certain

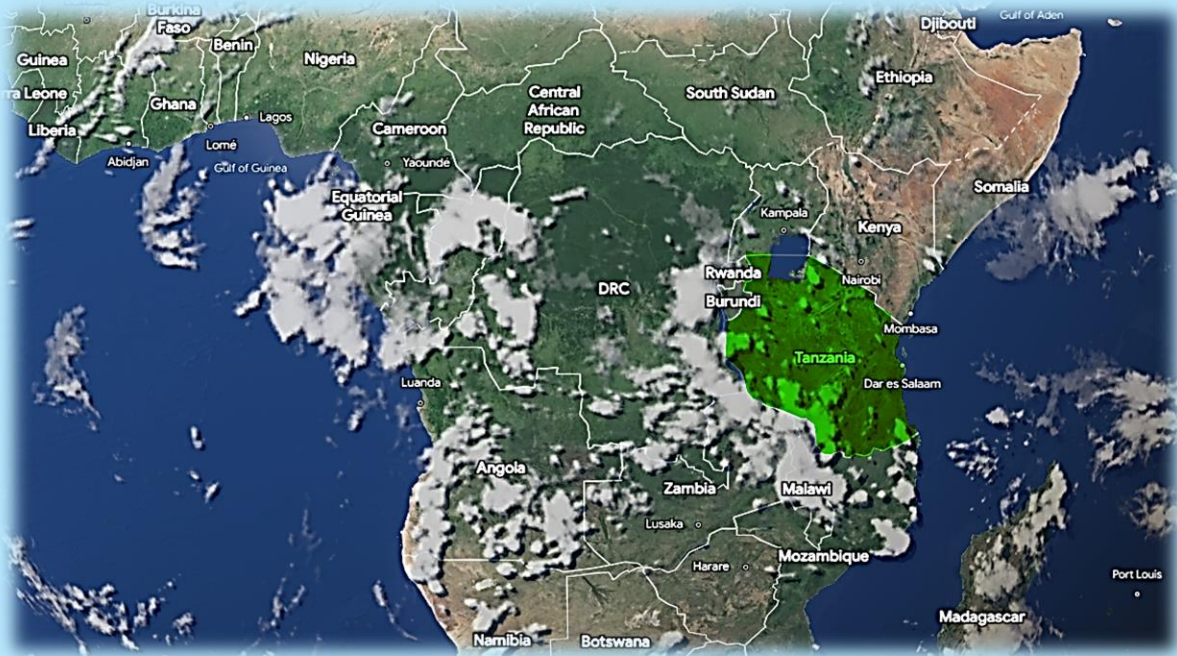
childhood diseases among babies. Joel says FMNR is more practical because they already know the uses and values of native trees in their community, and the concept is not new to them.

Joseph Mpumbire is Chairperson of Dasang FMNR lead farmers group. He has more than 15 years of farming experience, cultivating mostly maize, millet and sorghum on his homestead farm. Joseph started pruning some young trees and shrubs on his farm after the FMNR community engagements and training, which looked good and promising. "Before FMNR was introduced into our community, I used to cut the whole tree or shrub off when preparing the land for a new farming season", he added. FONAR advocacy and training has changed his attitude and he has pruned all the shrubs that have sprouted again and used the leaves to mulch the crops in the farm.



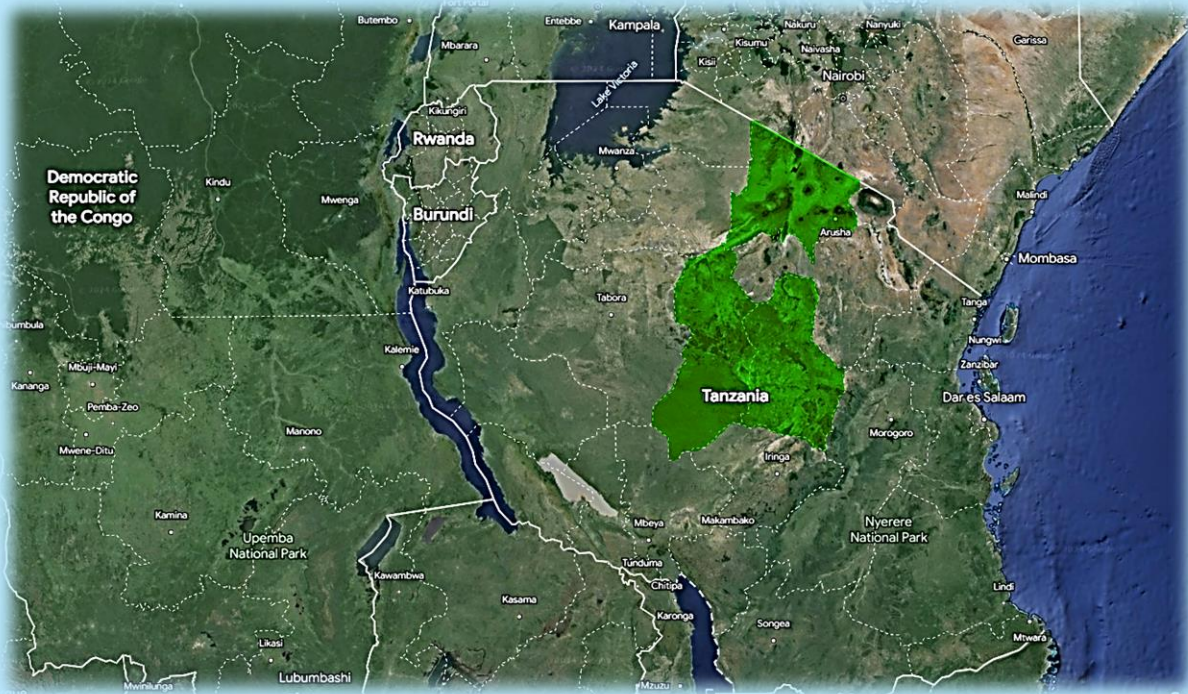
Teni Nagpogbil, a lead farmer in Dasang, is in her early 40s. Teni's groundnuts farm of about 2.5 acres is live fenced with various native tree species. She said the live fence served as a boundary marker and to protect her crops. She pruned some of the tree branches to provide more fencing material, which will be used as fuelwood after harvest. Nagpogbil said the FMNR training FONAR organized for community members has increased her understanding of the importance of onfarm trees. Though there are many trees surrounding the farm, she still maintained and pruned shrubs inside the farm. The pruned parts of the shrubs she left on the farm to rot and serve as organic manure. Nagpogbil has regenerated four new shrubs on the farm in addition to 12 existing shea trees. Nagpogbil admiring a

regenerated shrub "When you dress (prune) a tree now, it will be become big tree in one year and it would help us".



Tanzania

Singida, Arusha & Dodoma Region



From student to student

KISIKI HAI FOR SCHOOL PROJECT

Efforts and determination are crucial in nurturing a population with a profound sense of environmental stewardship. Awaken Trees, in collaboration with LEAD Foundation, has been at the forefront of empowering communities with the knowledge to restore their lands. Through the Kisiki Hai for School Project, they aim to engage students in greening efforts using Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR). Recognizing that changing children's mindsets can lead to broader community change, this project targets schools to instill environmental conservation values from an early age. Kisiki Hai means living tree stump in the local language Swahili. Among other activities, the project aims at forming Kisiki Hai clubs in the selected schools. The clubs are ideal channels for preparing young citizens to understand and practice responsibilities and participate in a collective understanding of life situations which has a direct bearing on their quality of life. In these clubs, students voluntarily perform various activities as a form of enrichment, recreation, and social interaction.





Facts & Numbers

The project spans three regions — Singida, Dodoma, and Arusha — encompassing **9 districts** and forming **39 clubs** with **850 students** across primary and secondary schools. A total of **23,656 trees** have been brought under regeneration.



Key activities

Printing and Distribution of Kisiki Hai T-shirts

The project procured **850 branded T-shirts** for active members of Kisiki Hai clubs in 39 schools. These T-shirts serve as motivational tools and increase awareness about the project, with ongoing distribution across schools.

Coaching Kisiki Hai Clubs

Coaching sessions were conducted in all 39 schools to assist students in understanding and implementing FMNR practices. District coordinators visited each school to provide guidance, with a focus on training non-club members to expand knowledge dissemination. Coaching and mentoring of club members was done also through Environmental Teachers and Champion farmers. The content of information provided depended on the level of education of students.

Progress Visits

District coordinators conducted regular monitoring visits to all 39 schools to assess activity implementation. These visits involved mentoring sessions, discussions on pressing issues, and data collection on tree regeneration efforts. During the visits, coordinators met with club members, champion farmers of the respective villages and environmental teachers to share experience, mentor and discuss issues that needed urgent intervention

Distribution of Pruning Materials

In this reporting period, about **175 pruning tools** were successfully purchased and distributed to all 39 Kisiki Hai Clubs across districts within a program. This equipment will help club members to prune FMNR trees within demo plots and woodlots in their respective areas. Teachers and club members were happy to receive them as they will aid them in pruning exercises.

Success Stories

Ngo'ngosoro Primary School in Ikungi District, Singida Region, exemplifies the success of the project. Transitioning from conventional tree planting to FMNR, the school formed a Kisiki Hai Club and revamped its strategy, resulting in the nurturing of 8000 Kisiki Hai trees within nine months.



Also, Muheme Primary School located in Chamwino District, Dodoma Region stood out. Through the efforts of Coordinator and environmental Teachers of this school, club members were able to construct a vegetable garden. The garden is made of nylon sheet filled with sand to grow varieties of vegetables in small areas with maximum yield. The garden is expected to produce up to 30 kg of vegetables per week. This is a self-sustaining program which will enable Club members and school in general to get fresh vegetables with essential nutrients. This will increase not just health benefits, but also economic benefits.

All 39 school clubs participated actively in the program. During the third quarter of 2023, regeneration of trees has increased compared to the previous quarters. About 10,723 new trees have been regenerated making the total number of trees restored to reach 23,656. This increase might have been contributed by the rain season which started early during this reporting period and provision of pruning tools to the clubs.





Senegal

Kaffrine Region



From farmer to farmer

FMNR TRAINING AND FOLLOW UP



In the Kaffrine region of Senegal is a local group of volunteers called JEBBI. JEBBI spreads knowledge about FMNR and assists farmers for implementing the practice. Awaken Trees supports JEBBI in their mission to reach as many farmers as possible. Together we are conducting **sensitization activities** to train new farmers in FMNR as well as well as **monitoring** to assist farmer who already practice FMNR and to follow up their progress.



Facts & Numbers

Sensitization Activities

Sensitization sessions were conducted in **36 villages** across 6 communes in the Kaffrine region. A total population of **3522 actively participated** in raising awareness about the role of trees in soil restoration and enhancing the resilience of rural households. Notably, women and youth accounted for significant participation,



FMNR Monitoring

56 villages were visited by 6 facilitators to monitor FMNR activities in fields. These activities took place in 8 communes of the Kaffrine region, covering **299 farmers** across 986 hectares. A total of **36,574 trees and shrubs** were counted, reflecting varying levels of engagement among farmers and areas.

Success Stories



Advocacy Through Juice Production

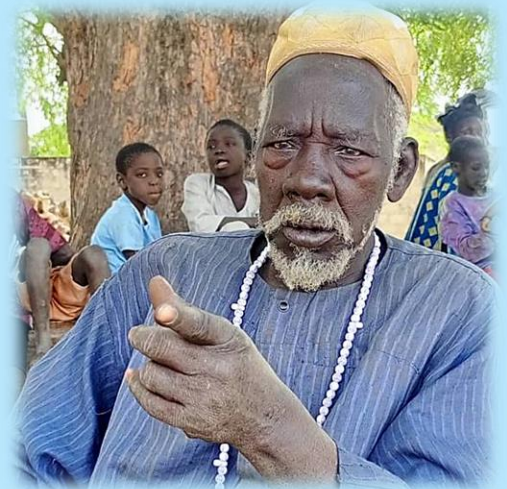
In Mbané, a small village in Darou Minam, women's groups engage in income-generating activities. These women have committed to practicing FMNR on their horticultural plots, with 828 trees per hectare. Their observation that plants in fields were greener and denser than those outside led to increased appreciation and adoption of FMNR. These women serve as potential advocates for FMNR promotion in the region.

Voluntary Engagement in Maka Bellal

In Maka Bellal village, populations have committed 47 hectares to FMNR adoption to restore their valley and revive fishing opportunities. The adverse effects of deforestation due to wood harvesting for fuel and construction led to erosion and valley silting, impacting livelihoods. FMNR adoption aims to mitigate these effects and restore local ecosystems.

Motivation for FMNR adoption

In Ndiobène village, a father initially opposed FMNR, perceiving it as obstructive to farming activities. However, faced with challenges in sourcing firewood, he eventually embraced FMNR. His commitment resulted in well-organized FMNR practices in his field, offering not only firewood but also potential agricultural yield improvements.



Thank you!

The Austrian association Awaken Trees is run exclusively by volunteer men and women.
Thank you to all our volunteers!

We thank all ambassadors for spreading our message!

We thank our advisors!

We thank our partners:

LEAD Foundation in Tanzania, JEBBI in Senegal, FONAR in Ghana

We thank all other organizations that have cooperated with us!

Awaken Trees is a non-profit organization. The work of Awaken Trees is funded by donations.
Thank you to all donors!



Financial report 1

Source of funds

I. Donations **44 629, 96 EUR**

a. Undedicated **39 429,96 EUR**

b. Dedicated **5 200,00 EUR**

II. Membership fees

III. Operating income

a. Operating income from public funds

b. Other operating income

IV. Subsidies and grants from the public sector

V. Other Income

a. Asset management

b. Other forms of income, unless included under points I. to IV

40 000,00 EUR (bank deposits from 2022)

2,25 EUR (interest income)

VI. Reversal of liability items for items not yet used for their intended purpose

donations or subsidies

VII. Release of reserves

VIII. Annual loss **2 345,38 EUR**

= 86 977,59 EUR

Financial report 2

Use of funds

I. Payments for statutory purposes	46 736,93 EUR	
II. Fundraising		
III. Administrative expenses	218,43 EUR	
IV. Other expenses, unless listed under I. to III.	22,23 EUR	(bank charges)
V. Allocation to liability items for donations or subsidies not yet used as intended	40 000, 00 EUR	
VI. Allocation to reserves		
VII. Annual surplus 2023	0 EUR	
		= 86 977,59 EUR
+ Annual surplus 2022	2 689,93 EUR	
+ Bank balance 2023	344,55 EUR	

Awaken Trees forwards donations directly to their partner organizations, which implement the respective programs. This year these included **Forum for Natural Regeneration (FONAR)** in Ghana, **LEAD Foundation** in Tanzania and **Association Regionale Jebbi** in Senegal. All organizations are legally independent institutions in their respective countries, their goals overlap with the statutory purpose of Awaken Trees.

In 2023, **46 736,93 EUR** were spent directly on our programs. The administrative expenses were **218,43 EUR**, this included the production of our annual report 2022. The administrative costs remain low, because the association Awaken Trees has neither paid employees nor a rented office. The association also did not spend any funds on fundraising. **22,23 EUR** were bank charges.

Additional costs in connection with the association, such as travel expenses to project countries, were entirely covered privately by the board members.

The remaining funds were stored to finance our programs in 2024.

Imprint

Awaken Trees

association for the greening of drylands of the Global South

Awaken Trees is a registered non-profit association under Austrian law. The activity of the association is of public utility or charitable and not aimed at profit.

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