



# Restoration Barometer

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## VMware

### 2022 Pledge Implementation Progress Report

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# 2022 1T.ORG PLEDGE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT

**VMware**

One Million Trees for a Thriving Planet

## Reporting period

January 2020 – July 2022

## Pledge status

Fully on track

## Intervention locations

**China, India, Kenya, Mexico, Uganda**

## Progress summary

Since joining 1t.org and committing to planting and protecting one million trees by 2030, VMware has planted 264,650 trees as of July 2022. The commitment has enabled us to accelerate our impact by bringing together disparate functional teams and business units internally with a shared goal. Our teams align to this initiative in a number of ways, whether planting trees on behalf of customers or on behalf of employees who have participated in our sustainability activities.

VMware is supporting four different afforestation, reforestation and/or revegetation projects through the voluntary carbon credit market, which include Kibale Forest restoration in Uganda, afforestation in China and we continue to invest in mangroves in Kenya and Mexico. The total CO2 VMware purchased is 34,850 tonnes. The total CO2 that all four projects sequester per year is 444,314 tonnes.

## Implementation method

Financial support to Climate Impact Partners and One Tree Planted.

## **Ecosystems and restoration interventions concerned**

### **Coasts and mangroves**

- Passive natural regeneration
- Reducing or eliminating the sources of degradation and allowing recovery time
- Assisted natural regeneration
- Planting of mangroves
- Site preparation (grazing exclusion, vegetation clearance and suppression)
- Land/water protection
- Site/area/habitat protection (establishment of community conserved areas/protected areas)

### **Forests and woodlands**

- Site/area/habitat protection
- Planting/seeding/natural regeneration of buffers (mixed stands of native species)
- Planting/seeding corridors of mixed stands of native species
- Restoring cultural forest ecosystems
- Reintroducing wildlife and bird species
- Passive natural regeneration
- Reducing or eliminating the sources of degradation and allowing recovery time (removing disturbances)
- Assisted natural regeneration
- Farmer-assisted natural regeneration
- Soil improvement (fertiliser, liming, biostimulants)
- Artificial natural regeneration
- Artificial regeneration (through planting of seedlings or seeds in mixtures)
- Reconnecting fragmented forests by planting mixed stands of native species

- Planting on steep slopes and along waterways to avoid or recover from erosion
- Silviculture
- Replacing non-native species with native species to increase diversity transformation (continuous cover, gap creation and natural regeneration or under planting)
- Retaining legacy trees and deadwood or creating artificial cavities, wounding, fell and leave etc. to create habitats
- Restoring natural fire regime (including re-introduction, fuel reduction, prescribed burning)
- Selective logging (manage/reduced impact logging)
- Watershed protection and erosion control
- Fire management (including controlled burning)
- Planted forests and woodlots (Philippines, Nicaragua, Colombia, Honduras)
- Planting or direct seeding with native spp. (interplanting w/ nurse crop, taungya, planting group, framework species, or Miyawaki methods) (Philippines, Nicaragua, Colombia, Honduras)
- Enrichment planting or underplanting
- Woodlot management (and controlled fuelwood gathering)
- Agroforestry/Silvopastoral systems
- Combining trees with crops and/or animals
- Combining trees with grazing on pastures, rangelands, or on-farms
- Watershed protection and erosion control
- Invasive/problematic species control
- Management of invasive native species (including diseases)



## Policies and strategies

We have partnered with our sourcing and courtesies teams to develop a policy that supports employees in sourcing and accounting for these projects. Developing this process enables us to keep accurate count of the initiatives and trees planted. This has expedited the process for everyone, as all of the information is in one place, and we can respond to tree planting requests from across the company in a uniform way and expeditiously. By being able to respond quickly to our teams' requests from around the world, we're able to take advantage of more requests and align more of our employees around our goals.



## Area of land

Many of our contributions are with projects that use carbon finance and issue carbon credits. We know the total size of the carbon project but cannot allocate our pro-rata share of the area. We have attempted to determine the approximate number of trees planted which can be attributed to our purchase of carbon credits based on the MTCO<sub>2</sub>/tree/year and volume of credits we purchase. The MTCO<sub>2</sub>/tree/year is calculated based on estimated carbon storage potential of each project for its entire crediting life span divided by the total number of trees planning to be planted. We are continuing to refine our ability to convert this into hectares under restoration.

The four projects we have purchased credits from are doing everything ranging from active tree planting, assisted and passive natural regeneration, prevention of wildfires, debarking of invasive tree species, and creating habitats for wildlife. Given that the quantity of species of trees being planted for each project is too great to document, we are listing below a small sample of the type of native species being planted for each project:

1. India afforestation: *Acacia nilotica*, *Citrus sinensis*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Toona ciliata*
2. Kibale (Uganda): *Celtis Africana*, *Chrosophyllum albidum*, *Albizia zygia*, *Colar gigantia*, *Melitia dura*, *Parinari*, *Antidesma*, *Monodora*
3. Zhangye afforestation (China): *Salix babylonica*, *Ulmus pumila L.*, *Armeniaca sibirica*, *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, *Populus L.*
4. Fresh breeze teak afforestation (Mexico): *Tectona grandis*

### Supporting documentation

All documents (project design documents and monitoring reports) for each project can be found on the relevant Verra project summary web page:

- [TIST India afforestation project](#)
- [Kibale Forest reports](#)
- [Chinese afforestation reports](#)
- [Mexico teak afforestation documents can be found here](#)





## Climate

VMware is supporting four different afforestation, reforestation, revegetation projects through the voluntary carbon credit market. We are basing the total carbon sequestered on the number of offsets purchased during 2020 and 2021. The total CO2 VMware purchased is 34,850 tonnes. The total CO2 that all four projects sequester per year is 444,314 tonnes. It is important to note that each project is at different stages in terms of when planting took place, which influences the sequestration rate (for instance, young trees sequester less carbon than a fully mature tree). However, for sake of simplicity, we are reporting on the average carbon storage per year across the entire crediting period for each project, which spans 30 years to 60 years, depending on the project.

The estimated CO2 sequestration is helping to buy and retire carbon credits.

### Estimation method

- Independent carbon certification standard(s): VCS

### Supporting documentation

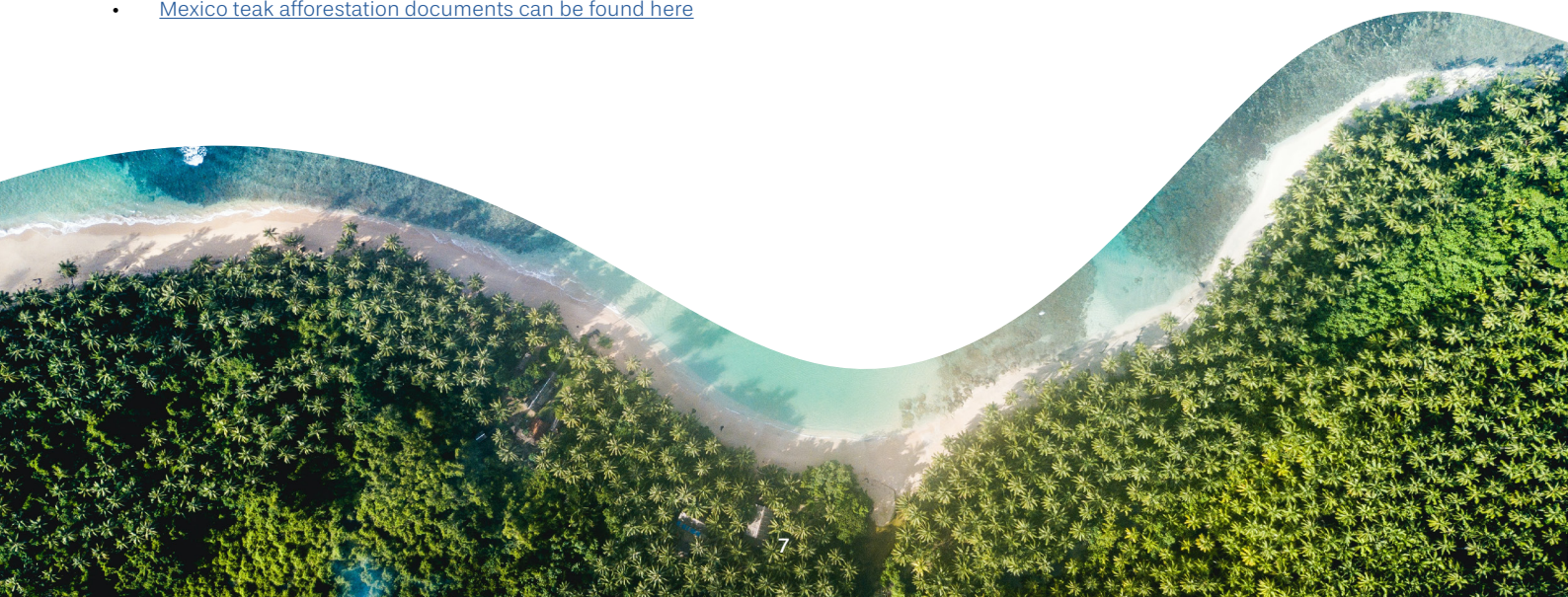
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## Biodiversity

Of the four projects, the first has planted nearly 1.4 million indigenous trees, restoring ~2,000 hectares of land. The trees include threatened species that are on the IUCN Red List. The second, in Kibale National Park, Uganda has also restored approximately 4,000 hectares and established and protected nearly 74 kilometres of trenches to minimise human-animal conflict. It has also created and protected habitat for other threatened wildlife species, such as the chimpanzee and African golden cat. The third is in early stages and the monitoring report is not yet available, while the fourth is a sustainable teak plantation.

### Supporting documentation

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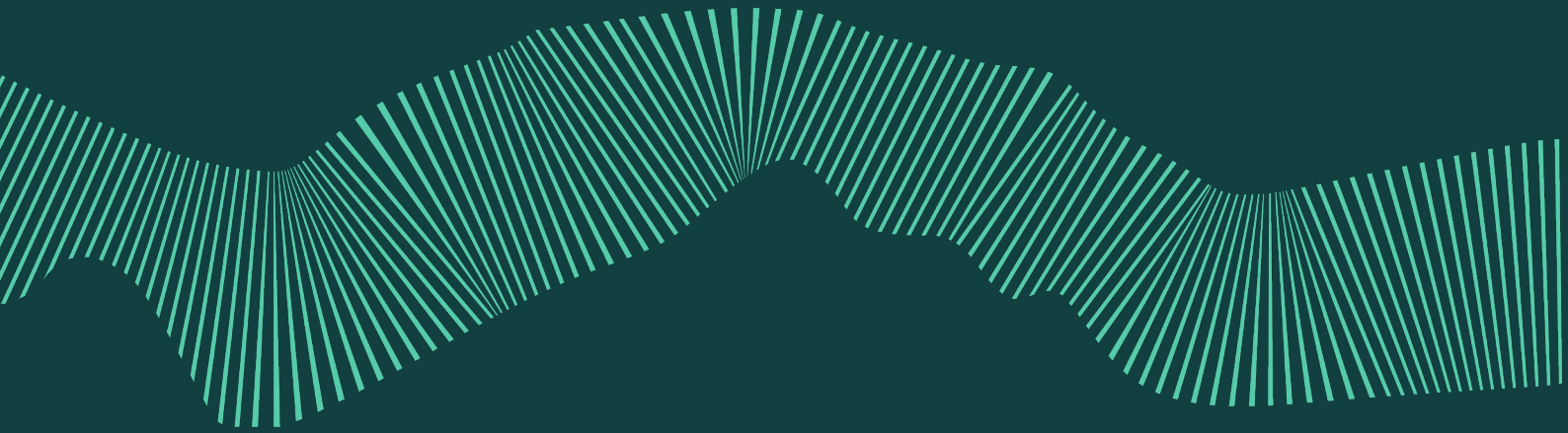


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