

THE IMPACT RESULTS OF THE *GREEN BELT MOVEMENT* IN KENYA

Founded in 1977 by [Wangari Maathai](#) in collaboration with the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK), the Green Belt Movement (GBM) has a network composed of more than 4,000 community groups who plant trees and protect the environment. Wangari Maathai was the first African woman and the first environmentalist receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004.

The Movement focuses on environmental protection by empowering rural African women and their families to take action and create sustainable livelihoods for themselves. In 34 years, 6,500 tree planting sites in critical watersheds across Kenya have been created and more than 51 million trees planted.

In the [2011 Report of the Green Belt Movement](#) you can see the results achieved during the year: 3,987,520 trees planted (70% average survival rate) and 476 Green Volunteers who worked directly with local communities.

These impressive results raised the interest of other countries and the Green Belt Movement created a special branch called the [Green Belt Movement International](#) to provide support to those countries interested in reproducing the innovative methodologies adopted in Kenya.

In this framework, the Green Belt Movement (GBM) trained in December 2012, 17 teams of university fellows and mentors totaling 45 participants from 9 African countries in best practices for participatory conservation work with a local community and the application of mapping and GPS methods to plan, monitor and report progress of reforestation sites. The [training activities](#) included a morning spent in a reforestation site practicing GPS skills and various methodologies for measurement and monitoring biodiversity, biomass and forest restoration.



To know more

[Green Belt Movement](#)

[Teaching materials](#)