

REWILD PANGAEA

Table of Contents

1. Foundation

At a glance

Nonprofit entities

2. Policy Plan

Mission and public-benefit purpose

Model

Activities and progress, 2025–2026

Priorities to 2030

Funding, assets and expenditure

Governance and remuneration

Legal and banking information

Supporting our work

3. ANBI Publication Requirement

General organisation details

Policy and activity information

Balance sheet

Statement of income and expenditure

REWILD PANGAEA

1. Foundation

Turning post-mining land from a liability into a productive natural asset

Rewild Pangaea is a public benefit organisation working to restore landscapes affected by mining and build durable local economies around their recovery.

Mining creates enormous economic value, but when extraction ends, communities can be left with degraded ecosystems, rehabilitation liabilities and disappearing livelihoods. The global transition to clean energy will increase demand for many minerals, making the question of what happens to mining landscapes after extraction increasingly important.

Rewild Pangaea exists to change what happens next.

Together with communities, scientists and industry, we develop long-term visions for post-mining landscapes that combine ecological restoration with productive new uses — from agriculture and clean energy to nature-based enterprise and ecotourism.

We then test what works and build the **Nature Data Infrastructure** needed to measure ecological and social recovery over time.

That evidence can make restoration investable: helping governments, companies, philanthropies and investors value benefits such as biodiversity recovery, carbon storage, water security and ecosystem resilience, and mobilise the finance needed to restore landscapes at scale.

Our objective is not simply to rehabilitate mines. It is to help build **post-extraction economies** in which restored landscapes generate lasting environmental and economic value, and in which a substantial share of that value remains with the communities who own and steward the land.

We are beginning in South Africa, working across very different mining landscapes to test a model that can ultimately be adapted around the world.

Our nonprofit entities

Pangaea operates through two registered nonprofit organisations.

Stichting Rewild Pangaea — The Netherlands

Dutch public-benefit foundation (ANBI)

RSIN: 868284348

KvK: 97907839

Ferdinand Bolstraat 18-3

1072 LJ Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Rewild Pangaea NPC — South Africa

South African Public Benefit Organisation (PBO)

Company registration: 2025/793240/08

Registered Non-Profit Organisation

Cape Town, South Africa

Together, the two entities support one mission: to demonstrate that restoring nature can become the anchor for diversifying local economies away from extraction.

www.rewildpangaea.org

team@rewildpangaea.com

REWILD PANGAEA

2. Policy Plan

Mission and public-benefit purpose

Rewild Pangaea exists exclusively to advance the public benefit.

Its statutory objectives include restoring ecosystems and biodiversity; supporting sustainable and inclusive development in rural and coastal communities; carrying out ecological restoration; raising finance for nature-based solutions; working with local and indigenous communities; supporting education and scientific research; and encouraging regenerative and circular-economy approaches that strengthen livelihoods and ecosystem resilience.

The Foundation (Stichting) does not aim to make a profit. Its income and assets are used to advance its public-benefit objectives and are not distributed for the private benefit of Board members or other individuals.

Our practical mission is:

To turn post-mining land from a liability into a productive natural asset.

We pursue this through three connected steps.

1. Reimagine the landscape

We begin by asking what degraded land can become after extraction ends.

Together with landowners, communities, scientists, conservation organisations, mining companies and public authorities, we develop a long-term vision for the landscape.

Depending on the place, that can combine ecological restoration with agriculture, renewable energy, tourism, conservation, nature-based enterprise and other productive uses.

The goal is not simply to return land to a technically compliant condition, but to create a landscape capable of supporting nature and livelihoods for generations.

2. Prove and measure what works

Restoration methods must work under real ecological conditions.

Pangaea therefore begins with field experiments, ecological baselines and long-term monitoring. We test different approaches, learn from failure and adaptation, and build the scientific evidence needed before attempting restoration at landscape scale.

At the same time, we develop the **Nature Data Infrastructure** needed to measure ecological and social improvement.

Depending on the landscape, this may include biodiversity, vegetation recovery, soil condition, carbon, water, erosion, ecosystem function and livelihood indicators.

Reliable measurement is central to our model: it tells us whether restoration is working and makes the value created by healthier ecosystems visible to communities, governments, companies and funders.

3. Make restoration investable

Restoring landscapes at meaningful scale requires more capital than philanthropy alone can provide.

REWILD PANGAEA

Pangaea therefore seeks to use credible ecological evidence to bring together different sources of finance: rehabilitation expenditure, philanthropy, public and development finance, corporate partnerships and, where appropriate, verified nature-related and outcome-based finance.

Our approach goes beyond carbon alone.

Many ecologically important landscapes — including deserts, semi-arid ecosystems and grasslands — store less measurable carbon than forests or wetlands, but can be exceptionally important for biodiversity, water security, climate resilience and local livelihoods.

We therefore seek to value natural capital more broadly and develop financing models that reward genuine ecological recovery.

Where Pangaea projects generate nature-finance revenues, our model is designed so that a majority of those revenues are reinvested locally, while the remaining share supports restoration, stewardship and further scaling.

The principle is simple:

the people who own and steward a landscape should have a meaningful stake in the value created through its recovery.

Activities and progress, 2025–2026

The period from 2025 to 2026 marked Pangaea's transition from an idea into an operating restoration initiative with projects taking shape across South Africa.

Building the Richtersveld project

In 2025, Pangaea began developing its first project on South Africa's Diamond Coast, south of the Orange River between the Atlantic Ocean and the Ai-Ais Richtersveld Transfrontier Park.

By September 2025, we had identified an initial project area of approximately 10,000–50,000 hectares and built support among the leadership of the Richtersveld Community Property Association, representing around 3,000 community landowners.

The objective from the outset was larger than ecological rehabilitation alone.

Diamond mining along the lower Orange River is declining, creating an urgent question for both the landscape and the communities whose livelihoods have long depended on extraction.

Pangaea began exploring whether restoration could instead become the foundation of a diversified post-mining economy: restoring degraded land while supporting locally rooted agriculture, stewardship and new nature-based industries.

During 2025, we began developing the project with community, scientific and industry partners. This included collaboration with scientists from the University of Cape Town and SANParks, locally led socio-economic work, engagement with Richtersveld Growers, and discussions with Baken Mine on land that would not be re-mined and on the potential reuse of mining materials in restoration.

Turning the vision into a fundable project

The final quarter of 2025 focused heavily on fundraising and project development.

From Amsterdam and London, Pangaea's co-founders contacted more than 200 foundations, family offices and impact investors, primarily seeking grant funding for the first scientific restoration pilot.

REWILD PANGAEA

The process forced us to make the model more concrete.

The wider vision was broken into practical components around evidence-based rewilding, indigenous stewardship, biodiversity and carbon monitoring, community-owned agriculture and new bioeconomic opportunities.

By December, a number of substantive funder conversations were under way, while scientists, conservation practitioners and post-mining experts continued to contribute significant pro-bono support.

The organisation nevertheless remained predominantly founder-funded, creating a clear need for catalytic early-stage finance.

At the same time, the ecological deadline was approaching: planting had to take place before the Richtersveld's winter rains in June 2026 or an entire growing season would be lost.

Community mandate and co-design

At the beginning of 2026, Pangaea returned to the Richtersveld for community workshops in Kuboes and Sanddrift.

Over several days, we presented the proposed project, listened to local priorities and began identifying restoration areas and next steps together.

Following the workshops, local community landowners voted unanimously to work with Rewild Pangaea over the following year to begin restoring the land.

The agreed approach was phased: first demonstrate tangible ecological and social results through an initial pilot and then, if successful, work toward a long-term community land agreement covering at least 10,000 hectares.

Community ownership is fundamental to the project.

The land is communally owned, and Pangaea's approach depends on restoration being developed with local landowners rather than delivered to them.

Proceeding despite a funding setback

During Q1 2026, the Richtersveld project faced its first significant setback.

Despite months of fundraising, Pangaea did not secure the external funding originally sought before the ecological planting deadline.

Rather than postpone implementation for another year, the team reduced the scale and cost of the pilot and proceeded using founder resources and extensive pro-bono support.

This allowed the project to continue learning in the field despite the financing gap.

Our first scientific restoration pilot

In Q2 2026, Pangaea planted its first scientific restoration pilot on the Diamond Coast.

Four experimental blocks measuring 50 × 50 metres were established. Within each block, nine 5 × 5 metre plots were laid out, creating **36 restoration experiments** to be monitored over the following year.

The pilot tests the establishment of two native succulent species adapted to the area's extreme wind and drought:

REWILD PANGAEA

- *Mesembryanthemum pseudoschlichtianum*
- *Mesembryanthemum arenosum*

It also tests two simple interventions inspired by the landscape itself:

- sandbag wind barriers to create more sheltered microhabitats; and
- termite dung as a locally available organic fertiliser.

The purpose of the experiment is not to prescribe a restoration solution in advance. It is to compare different approaches under real field conditions and establish what works.

Local stewardship and scientific monitoring

In 2026, Rewild Pangaea appointed its first ranger, **Reginald Christiaan**, formerly with South African National Parks, who returned home to Sanddrift to lead the monitoring and care of the pilot.

The scientific coalition expanded at the same time.

Dr. **Johanna von Holdt** and students from the **University of Cape Town**, together with Dr. **Clement Cupido** and Master's students from the **Agricultural Research Council**, joined the fieldwork to establish the first ecological baselines.

Each experimental plot now forms part of a longer-term monitoring programme intended to understand not only whether vegetation returns, but why particular interventions succeed or fail.

For Pangaea, this combination of **scientific rigour, community-owned land and local stewardship** represents the core of the restoration model being tested in the Richtersveld.

Learning from the first season

The first months of monitoring have already produced useful lessons.

Germination of the two target species has been more difficult than anticipated, while other seasonal vegetation responded to rainfall and local site conditions.

The team has therefore begun adapting the methodology, including trials using vegetative propagation through cuttings and other establishment techniques.

These results are not regarded as a failure of the pilot.

They are its purpose: to understand the ecological constraints, identify promising restoration methods and build evidence before attempting restoration at landscape scale.

By the winter rains of 2027, Pangaea's ambition is to have the community, scientific and funding coalition in place to begin restoring its first **10,000 hectares** in the Richtersveld.

Developing a second restoration landscape

While the Richtersveld project moved from design into implementation, Pangaea began refining a second post-mining model in eastern South Africa.

During Q1 2026, Pangaea was invited by the **Mpumalanga Green Cluster Agency**, an official implementer of South Africa's Presidential Just Energy Transition in the province, to explore a restoration project in Mpumalanga.

Mpumalanga lies at the centre of South Africa's coal economy and energy transition. It contains extensive coal-mining areas alongside important agricultural land, wetlands and strategic water catchments.

REWILD PANGAEA

With support from the **Land Rehabilitation Society of Southern Africa**, Pangaea began exploring a potential 10,000-hectare pilot in a strategic headwater landscape.

The concept combines mine rehabilitation with wetland and grassland restoration to recover hydrological function and create the conditions for new economic activity downstream, potentially including regenerative agriculture, renewable-energy co-location and ecotourism.

The broader aim is to explore whether restoration can become part of a new bioeconomy capable of supporting communities as employment linked to coal declines.

The Limpopo River Basin

By Q2 2026, Pangaea's eastern work had also expanded into a wider river-basin context.

The organisation was invited by the **Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM)**, together with **UNDP South Africa** and researchers from the **University of the Witwatersrand**, to contribute to the development of the next phase of a transboundary restoration programme in the Limpopo River Basin.

The work concerns a critical-minerals landscape upstream of a strategic dam.

Pangaea is exploring restoration interventions that could reduce erosion, improve water quality and establish the evidence needed for a future Payments for Ecosystem Services model benefiting downstream water users.

The ecological context differs substantially from the Diamond Coast, but the underlying question is the same:

Can restoring nature become part of the economic future of a landscape shaped by extraction?

Priorities to 2030

Pangaea's work between now and 2030 is intended to move the organisation from experimental projects toward a tested and replicable model for post-mining restoration.

Our priorities are to:

Prove the model at landscape scale.

Move from experimental restoration plots to large-scale implementation across post-mining landscapes, beginning with the Richtersveld.

Demonstrate the model in different mining contexts.

Test the approach across contrasting ecological and economic landscapes, including diamond, coal and critical-mineral regions.

Build robust Nature Data Infrastructure.

Develop the monitoring systems required to measure ecological and social recovery credibly over time.

Mobilise blended finance for restoration.

Bring together philanthropy, public and development finance, mine-rehabilitation funding and credible nature-related finance to fund restoration at scales conventional grant funding alone cannot reach.

REWILD PANGAEA

Strengthen locally rooted post-extraction economies.

Connect restoration with long-term stewardship, employment, community-owned enterprise and other productive uses of restored landscapes.

Develop a model that can travel.

Document the ecological, institutional and financial lessons from our South African projects so that successful approaches can ultimately be adapted to post-mining landscapes elsewhere.

Our longer-term ambition is that mine closure should cease to mark the end of a landscape's productive life.

It should become the beginning of its recovery.

Funding, assets and expenditure

Rewild Pangaea seeks to finance its public-benefit activities through donations, grants and subsidies, partnerships with public and private institutions, and other lawful sources of income consistent with its objectives.

As projects mature, the Foundation may also develop or participate in verified nature-related and outcome-based financing mechanisms where these directly support ecological restoration and community benefit.

All income and assets are used in pursuit of the Foundation's objectives.

Expenditure may include ecological restoration, scientific research and monitoring, community engagement, project development, education, communications, fundraising and the reasonable administrative costs necessary to operate the Foundation.

The Foundation does not seek to accumulate capital for its own sake. Reserves may be maintained where reasonably necessary for continuity or multi-year projects, but remain dedicated to the Foundation's public-benefit objectives.

No profits or assets are distributed to Board members or private individuals.

Detailed financial information for Stichting Rewild Pangaea is contained in the official ANBI Publication Requirement appended as Section 3 of this document.

Governance and remuneration

Stichting Rewild Pangaea — The Netherlands

Stichting Rewild Pangaea is governed by its Board.

As of August 2026, the Board consists of:

- **Elias Kühn von Burgsdorff — Chair**
- **Luca Kühn von Burgsdorff — Treasurer**
- **Victor van Dooren — Secretary**
- **Mick ter Reehorst — Board Member**
- **Sevim Aktas — Board Member**

The Board is responsible for the Foundation's governance, strategy, finances and compliance with its statutory objectives.

REWILD PANGAEA

Board members receive no remuneration for serving on the Board. They may only be reimbursed for documented expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of their duties.

Rewild Pangaea NPC — South Africa

Rewild Pangaea NPC is incorporated in South Africa as a Non Profit Company without members and is registered as a Non-Profit Organisation (NPO) and Public Benefit Organisation (PBO).

Its directors are:

- **Elias Kühn von Burgsdorff, Chair**
- **Abram Stefanus Hanekom, Treasurer**
- **Slovo Magida, Secretary**

The South African entity provides the principal legal structure through which Pangaea develops and implements its work in South Africa.

Legal and banking information

The Netherlands

Stichting Rewild Pangaea

RSIN: 868284348

KvK: 97907839

Ferdinand Bolstraat 18-3

1072 LJ Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Bank: Triodos Bank

IBAN: NL22 TRIO 0321 1779 91

South Africa

Rewild Pangaea NPC

Company registration: 2025/793240/08

10 Guinea Fowl Way

7979 Cape Town

South Africa

Bank: First National Bank

Account number: 63189377518

Branch code: 210554

SWIFT: FIRZAJJ

Supporting our work

Pangaea welcomes support from individuals, foundations, companies and public institutions that share our ambition to transform the legacy of extraction into long-term ecological and social value.

Donations may be made directly to either of our registered nonprofit entities using the banking details above.

3. ANBI Publication Requirement

The official Dutch ANBI publication form, including Stichting Rewild Pangaea's financial disclosure, follows this Policy Plan.

Standard form

publication requirement

General ANBI

1 General organisation details

Name

Contact details. Please fill in at least 1 of the fields: Address, Telephone number or E-mail address.

Address

Country

Telephone number

E-mail address

Web address (*)

RSIN (**)

Operating in sector (*)

In which countries does your organisation operate? (*)

Number of employees (*)

Paid staff in average number of FTEs during the financial year.

Number of volunteers (*)

Volunteers who regularly (more than 3 times a year) work for your institution.

Statutory board of the organisation

Names of the boardmembers

Position (for example: chairman, treasurer or secretary)

Additional information on governance (*)

Target groups (*)

(several options possible)

- ☐ General public
- ☐ Single parents
- ☐ Illiterate people
- ☐ Chronically ill people
- ☐ Homeless people
- ☐ Animals
- ☐ Prisoners
- ☐ Religious groups
- ☐ Communities
- ☐ Youth

- ☐ Children
- ☐ Lhbtqi+
- ☐ People with disabilities
- ☐ Environment
- ☐ Minorities
- ☐ Minimum income households
- ☐ Nature reserves
- ☐ Oceans and seas
- ☐ Senior citizens
- ☐ Patients

- ☐ Victims of violence
- ☐ Victims of natural disasters
- ☐ Victims of war
- ☐ Victims of sexual abuse
- ☐ Students
- ☐ Addicts
- ☐ Refugees
- ☐ Women and girls
- ☐ Unemployed people
- ☐ Wildlife
- ☐ Other

(*) Optional field, not mandatory (**) Institutions located in- and outside the Netherlands must fill in the RSIN number

1

General (continued)

Objective
Statutory objective
of the organisation.
What does the
organisation seek
to achieve?

Outline of the policy plan
Please answer the questions below or provide an URL to the policy plan after the last question about the policy plan.
The online policy plan should at least provide answers to the questions about the policy plan asked here.

What are the
institution’s activities?
When are which
activities to be carried
out? And how do the
activities contribute
to achieving the
institution’s objective?

How does the
organisation generate
income or revenue?

1

General (continued)

How and for what purposes are the revenues spent?
If your organisation holds capital, please fill in here where and how this capital is held (e.g. savings account, investments, etc.)

URL of the policy plan
Enter the link to the policy plan.

Remuneration policy
Remuneration policy for the statutory board, for the members of the policy-making body and for staff (e.g. collective labour agreement or salary scheme).

Activity Report
List the activities that have been carried out. Alternatively, under the next question, enter the URL to the activity report, or to the financial statements if they clearly describe the activities of the financial year in question.

URL of the activity report
Enter the link to the activity report.

2 Balance sheet

Balance sheet date - - Enter the balance sheet date. If you continue, the years will automatically appear above the columns.

Assets

Intangible fixed assets	€	€
Tangible fixed assets	€	€
Financial fixed assets	€ +	€ +
	€	€
Stocks	€	€
Accounts receivable & accrued income	€	€
Securities	€	€
Liquid assets	€ +	€ +
	→ €	→ €
	+	+
Total	€	€

Liabilities

Continuity reserve	€	€
Earmarked reserve	€	€
Revaluation reserve	€	€
Other reserves	€ +	€ +
	→ €	→ €
Earmarked funds	€	€
Provisions	€	€
Long-term liabilities	€	€
Current liabilities	€	€
	+	+
Total	€	€

Explanation

Provide an explanation of the balance sheet or fill in the URL to the annual accounts if an explanation is included.

Income

Government grants

€

€

Grants from other not-for-profit organisations

€

€

Other grants

€

€

+

+

Income from grants

€

€

Sponsorship income

€

€

Gifts and donations from private individuals

€

€

Inheritances

€

€

Contributions from lotteries

€

€

Other donations

€

€

+

+

Donations

€

€

Income generated through the delivery of products and services (turnover)

€

€

Financial income

€

€

Other income

€

€

+

+

Total income

€

€

Expenses

Purchase value of products supplied (cost price)

€

€

Grants & donations given

€

€

Purchases and acquisitions

€

€

Communication costs

€

€

Staff costs

€

€

Housing costs

€

€

Depreciation

€

€

Financial expenses

€

€

Other expenses

€

€

+

+

Total expenses

€

€

Balance of income and expenditure

€

€

3

Statement of income and expenditure (continued)

Explanation
Provide an explanation of the statement of income and expenditure here or fill in the URL to the financial statements if an explanation is included.

URL of the annual accounts
Enter the link to the annual accounts if you have published these..