



Impact summary

📅 25/6/2026

aroma
bewuste communicatie

Supports



1365

trees planted



774.76

tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



Reforestation in Baltimori 2024, Peru

 237 trees planted

In Baltimori, Peru, we're often not starting with a bare patch on the map but we're mainly talking about enrichment planting in a secondary forest (a forest where only a few tree species grow as survival technique). With enrichment planting, we are speeding up the introduction of species of trees that are useful for human needs, including endangered species. When trees are planted in a secondary forest, a broader range of biodiversity is introduced back into the landscape sooner. In practical terms, straight trails are created through the secondary forest and trees are planted all along those trails. Because of the shade provided by the pioneer trees' canopy, these enrichment strips only need to be weeded once or twice a year, savings in work compared to planting trees on a bare plot, where weed growth can require monthly maintenance clearing. How do we work? Seeds are first collected in the nearby forests. When the seeds have grown into little plants, the plants are stored safely. Then, they go through a process of hardening, so that they have a higher survival rate. Finally, when the time is right during the rainy season, the seedlings are planted in nature.

La Banda: On the map, the more southern parcel is called La Banda, covering approximately 7 hectares. It was the very first parcel planted with Go Forest's support, with reforestation efforts beginning in the second half of 2021 and completed by the end of 2024. This site boasts a wide diversity of native species. Notable highlights include rosewood, cacao, and several aromatic relatives of rosewood that hold promising potential for the fragrance industry. A particularly dominant species in this parcel is *Flemingia macrophylla*, locally known simply as *flemingia*. Though it's a relatively small tree, it plays a powerful role in the ecosystem. *Flemingia* is a prolific producer of organic matter and mulch, and also contributes by fixing nitrogen, attracting pollinators with its flowers, and possibly even improving soil health through its anti-nematode properties. What enables such a large number of *flemingia* trees to thrive in this parcel is a unique management technique known as radical pruning. Once a year, the trees are pruned back to tall stumps, and the resulting biomass is used as a nitrogen-rich mulch to cover and enrich the soil. While this method prevents the trees from growing large enough to store significant carbon in their trunks, it allows them to make meaningful contributions to soil carbon and overall soil fertility. Their rapid growth also makes them excellent tutor trees, helping to create a humid, shaded microclimate that supports the early development of more sensitive tree seedlings.

Ex Maxi: Further north on the map lies a smaller parcel known as Ex Maxi, spanning about 2.14 hectares. The land was previously deforested by its former owner for agricultural use, and was acquired by Camino Verde in 2022. The reforestation efforts were largely executed in 2024 (with some last trees planted in the beginning of 2025) and are focused specifically on the areas that had been cleared. Like La Banda, this parcel features a high planting density and a strong presence of leguminous tree species, prized for their ability to produce nitrogen-rich organic matter. In addition to *flemingia*, Ex Maxi also hosts a significant number of trees from the *Calliandra* genus—especially *Calliandra angustifolia*, known locally as *bobinsana* or *qori sacha*. This species is not only used medicinally in the Amazon, but is also beloved by pollinators and serves as a valuable tutor plant for supporting vine crops in agroforestry systems. While the species diversity in Ex Maxi is somewhat lower compared to other parcels—what we refer to as a "simple" agroforestry system—the species that are present are high performers. The system includes high carbon-density timber trees such as *Moena naranja*, *Shihuahuaco*, and *Tahuarí*, as well as fruit-bearing palms like *Huasaí* and *Sinamillo*, which also offer substantial carbon sequestration potential.

La Joya reforestation sites, Peru

 233 trees planted

On the La Joya reforestation site in Peru, we sometimes reforest from the ground up, as you might imagine: a bare, completely deforested parcel is planted with seedlings that then fill in the bare area on the map with the greenery of tree canopies. In our case, this style of planting is carried out on some of our managed parcels that are bare due to the activities of the past owners – mainly, slash-and-burn agriculture. Many of the areas where planting occurs, however, already possess some kind of tree cover at the time of planting. In other words, we're not starting with a bare patch on the map. In this case, we're mainly talking about enrichment planting in a secondary forest (a forest where only a few tree species grow as a survival technique). With enrichment planting, we are speeding up the introduction of species of trees that are useful for human needs, including endangered species. When trees are planted in a secondary forest, a broader range of biodiversity is introduced back into the landscape sooner. In practical terms, straight trails are created through the secondary forest and trees are planted all along those trails. Because of the shade provided by the pioneer trees' canopy, these enrichment strips only need to be weeded once or twice a year, savings in work compared to planting trees on a bare plot, where weed growth can require monthly maintenance clearing. How do we work? Seeds are first collected in the nearby forests. When the seeds have grown into little plants, the plants are stored safely. Then, they go through a process of hardening, so that they have a higher survival rate. Finally, when the time is right during the rainy season, the seedlings are planted in nature.

Baltimori reforestation sites, Peru

 236 trees planted

On these reforestation sites in Peru, we sometimes reforest from the ground up, as you might imagine: a bare, completely deforested parcel is planted with seedlings that then fill in the bare area on the map with the greenery of tree canopies. In our case, this style of planting is carried out on some of our managed parcels that are bare due to the activities of the past owners – mainly, slash-and-burn agriculture. Many of the areas where planting occurs, however, already possess some kind of tree cover at the time of planting. In other words, we're not starting with a bare patch on the map. In this case, we're mainly talking about enrichment planting in a secondary forest (a forest where only a few tree species grow as a survival technique). With enrichment planting, we are speeding up the introduction of species of trees that are useful for human needs, including endangered species. When trees are planted in a secondary forest, a broader range of biodiversity is introduced back into the landscape sooner. In practical terms, straight trails are created through the secondary forest and trees are planted all along those trails. Because of the shade provided by the pioneer trees' canopy, these enrichment strips only need to be weeded once or twice a year, savings in work compared to planting trees on a bare plot, where weed growth can require monthly maintenance clearing. How do we work? Seeds are first collected in the nearby forests. When the seeds have grown into little plants, the plants are stored safely. Then, they go through a process of hardening, so that they have a higher survival rate. Finally, when the time is right during the rainy season, the seedlings are planted in nature.

Agroforestry in Peru

📍 Madre de Dios, Peru

🌳 233 trees planted

In Peru, the agroforestry project in cooperation with Camino Verde focuses on successional agroforestry (farming with trees). In successional agroforestry, you take into consideration not only the physical dynamics of a forest's shape (how trees grow with each other compatibly in space) but also the importance of the factor of time when designing your agroforestry system. Different species appear in the system (or disappear from the system) at different times. For example, in many successional agroforestry systems, annual or short-lived perennials (such as maize and bananas) are planted in the system at the beginning, later harvested, and then disappear from the system. Trees are planted at the beginning of the system's establishment, but other trees (especially shade-loving ones) are planted into the system later in its lifespan. In many of our agroforestry areas, we plant trees under the established canopy of trees that were planted back in the beginning of the system. Trees like cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) and huasaí (*Euterpe precatoria*) benefit from the forest-like conditions and do better when established in shade versus when established in a clear, open patch. As a result, we often plant trees in areas that already have some established trees, sometimes even 5- or 10-year-old trees as the canopy overhead. While many of the trees planted in the understory are relatively small (like cacao), others, like huasaí, grow up into the canopy eventually and are structurally compatible with interplanting among other trees. Huasaí is a palm tree and therefore always grows straight, never branching, allowing it to be placed in the system in a way that is harmonious with already established trees. In several areas, bananas are planted at the beginning of the system's life span. But these giant herbs are productive for only a few years and then are removed from the system. The gaps formerly occupied by the bananas are then planted with new trees, including large, long-lived species like Brazil-nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*).



Mangrove plantation in Majunga, April 2025

🌳 294 trees planted

On three sites (1.58 ha, 1.48 ha & 0.34 ha), in the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Amparemahintsy (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we're planting new mangrove trees to restore the mangrove forest. In April 2025, 22,104 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Mangrove plantation in Majunga, May 2026

 365 trees planted

In the Bombetoka Bay located in the North-West of Madagascar, more specifically in the village of Nosy Kabija (Belobaka municipality, Boeny), we've planted new mangrove trees on a site of 0.2 ha to restore the mangrove forest. In May 2026, 1284 mangrove trees of two species were planted here: *Ceriops tagal* and *Rhizophora mucronata*. The overall objective is to restore degraded lands and promote better management of the mangrove ecosystem to improve the living conditions of the local communities. Moreover, the mangroves provide spawning grounds for shrimps, crabs, and fish, which helps to boost the economy of the community.

Care for communities

