Impact summary

25/6/2026

BEDDELEEM

Supports

GOFOREST

GOFOREST

1228

trees planted

GOFOREST

361.15

tonnes of CO_2

absorbed during lifetime

Projects we support

GOFOREST

Florenville - Muno project, Belgium

559 trees planted

Florenville is a French-speaking town located in the Walloon region in the province of Luxembourg, more precisely in the Gaume region, on the border with the Ardennes and France. The project started with the first plantation activity in March and April 2022 and is finished one year later. The trees are planted in diversified and mixed hardwood species: chestnut trees, maples, sessile oaks, and wild cherry trees. The plot has a private owner. The plantation fulfills a triple objective: Reforestation of neglected/abandoned land, without satisfactory natural regeneration. Diversified reforestation after a health crisis: spruce bark beetle. Increase of the forest area by the conversion of neglected areas. The plantation obviously contributes to all the ecosystem benefits of a balanced and functional forest (CO_2, soil, water…). In particular, the presence of chestnut trees will contribute to the development of biodiversity; the plantation also provides a landscape interest given the touristic character of the region. Extra: Type of soil: silty / sandy Altitude : +/- 320 m Work: crushing of the soil (brushwood and shapeless coppice) - planting and treatment with Trico (natural product based on sheep fat) to keep animals away Organization of the plantation by mixed blocks in great density of +/- 2.500 trees / Ha

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Lasne Maransart project of 4200 trees, 2023-2024

25 trees planted

Location: Lasne Maransart (40 km from Brussels) Project: reforestation of 1.7 hectares with 4200 trees Timing: planting season winter 2023-2024, last additions in 2024 Reason for reforestation: Replanting is necessary as there are no natural seedlings (other than birch) on the plot. Diversification of species is necessary for resilience to climate change. Tree species: 80% Sessile oak, 10% Small-leaved lime, 10% Byzantium hazelnut Planting organization: In the center of the plot we plant mixed rows of 3 oaks and 1 lime tree, in a staggered pattern (2x2.5m). At the edge of the plot we plant 4 rows along the road to the North.

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Lasne Maransart project of 550 trees, 2023-2024

194 trees planted

Maransart is a small village part of the commune of Lasne. The village is located 40 km from Brussels and forests are not abundant in the region. This project is a plantation of 550 trees on a surface of 0.28 hectares, during the winter of 2023-2024. We plant sessile oak, Alisier torminal, and mountain ash (Rowan). Long ago, the plot only had birch trees used for coppicing, which is the repetitive cutting down of multi-stemmed trees, in this case, birch, creating a stump (a coppice stool), which will regrow from. Replanting is very important because there are no natural seedlings on the plot. Species diversification is necessary for resilience to climate change. Other details: Altitude – 150 m Soil type – Sandy-loamy with mainly favorable natural drainage Other support – Forêt résiliente Nursery – Pirothon

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Agroforestry in Peru

Madre de Dios, Peru

450 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).


Care for communities