



Impact summary

22/6/2026



Yarns

Supports



GOFOREST
2070
trees planted

GOFOREST
200
trees gifted

GOFOREST
1058.60
tonnes of CO₂
absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support



La Joya reforestation sites, Peru

 20 trees planted

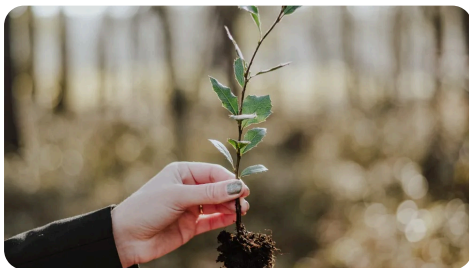
On the La Joya reforestation site in Peru, we sometimes reforest from the ground up, as you might imagine: a bare, completely deforested parcel is planted with seedlings that then fill in the bare area on the map with the greenery of tree canopies. In our case, this style of planting is carried out on 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.



Tree gifts that grow over time

 200 trees gifted

Want to give a gift that grows over time? Consider a physical tree that can be planted anywhere as a daily reminder of a growing, long-term collaboration. The shoots are protected by a gift box with a planting manual and a personalized message. You can gift Evergreen oak, English oak, European beech or Sugi.



Agroforestry in Madagascar, to be planted in 2026

 550 trees planted

In the course of 2026, these agroforestry trees will be planted in Akamasoa or Tamatave. Once the planting has taken place, this section will be updated with the correct geolocation. The trees introduced in this project are selected to generate benefits for the soil, biodiversity, and the local economy: - The chosen species act as natural soil conservation agents, helping prevent erosion and improving soil structure. - They support local biodiversity by offering habitat for wildlife and contributing to ecological balance. - Many of the planted species have commercial value, creating new economic opportunities for farmers and surrounding communities. This project combines cash crops, forest species, and fruit trees. The selection of tree species is guided by two key criteria: 1) Regional environment: Each intervention zone has its own characteristics. We choose species that can thrive in the local soil and climate while contributing to the restoration of the forest landscape. 2) Farmer needs: We work closely with partner farmers to identify species that support income-generating activities through the sale of their products.



Tamatave agroforestry project, Madagascar

 500 trees planted

The east coast of Madagascar is known for its vegetation and its abundant rains. This part of the island is known to be greener than the others, however, the Atsinanana region is currently facing all kinds of disturbances like massive deforestation and pollution. Bôndy started its activities in the area in 2021, with a focus on regenerative agriculture and cash crops such as cinnamon, clove, and coffee. 60% of the species planted on the agricultural plots of Go Forest are part of these species, which represents great alternative revenue opportunities for the partner farmers on the ground. The trees planted must benefit the soil, biodiversity, and the economy. - The species planted act as soil conservation agents, preventing erosion and improving the structure of the soil. - Selected trees contribute to local biodiversity, providing essential habitat for wildlife and promoting ecological balance. - The species planted can have commercial use, thus opening new economic opportunities for local farmers and communities. The tree species are chosen based on two factors: 1) The region and its environment: Each intervention zone has specific pedoclimatic conditions. We select species that can thrive in the soil type of the region and contribute to restoring the forest landscape of the area. 2) The needs of the partner farmer: We collaborate with farmers to select species that enable them to develop income-generating activities through the resale of their products. In this project, we plant - 60% cash crops, such as Coffee, Clove, and Cinnamon - 36% forest trees, such as Albizia - 4% fruit trees, such as Rambutan

Cabragh House Wood project, UK

 1000 trees planted

The woodland is part of a much larger block of woodland in the South Downs National Park on a prominent slope along one edge of a shallow valley. The project wants to replace diseased trees with an improved mix of native species with high wildlife benefits. A public right of way runs through part of the stand allowing users to enjoy the developing new woodland. Before, there was a composition of predominantly ash with some oak, beech, and field maple. The ash trees were either dead or dying due to ash dieback disease and were felled before the complete collapse of the stand. 1000 new trees are planted in the planting season of 2022-2023. The trees are planted in a random mixture within rows of 3mx2m (e.g: tree species mix, rows,...). The soil preparation activities exist of mulching the brush, and the stumps of sick/dead trees are being left in situ to provide habitats for wildlife (invertebrates, fungi). Lastly, a mulcher will be tracked to alleviate ground compaction We planted *Quercus robur*, *Sorbus terminalis*, *Prunus avium*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Tilia cordata*, and *Acer campestre*.

Care for communities

