Impact summary

31/10/2026

Bouw-ID

Supports

GOFOREST

GOFOREST

1750

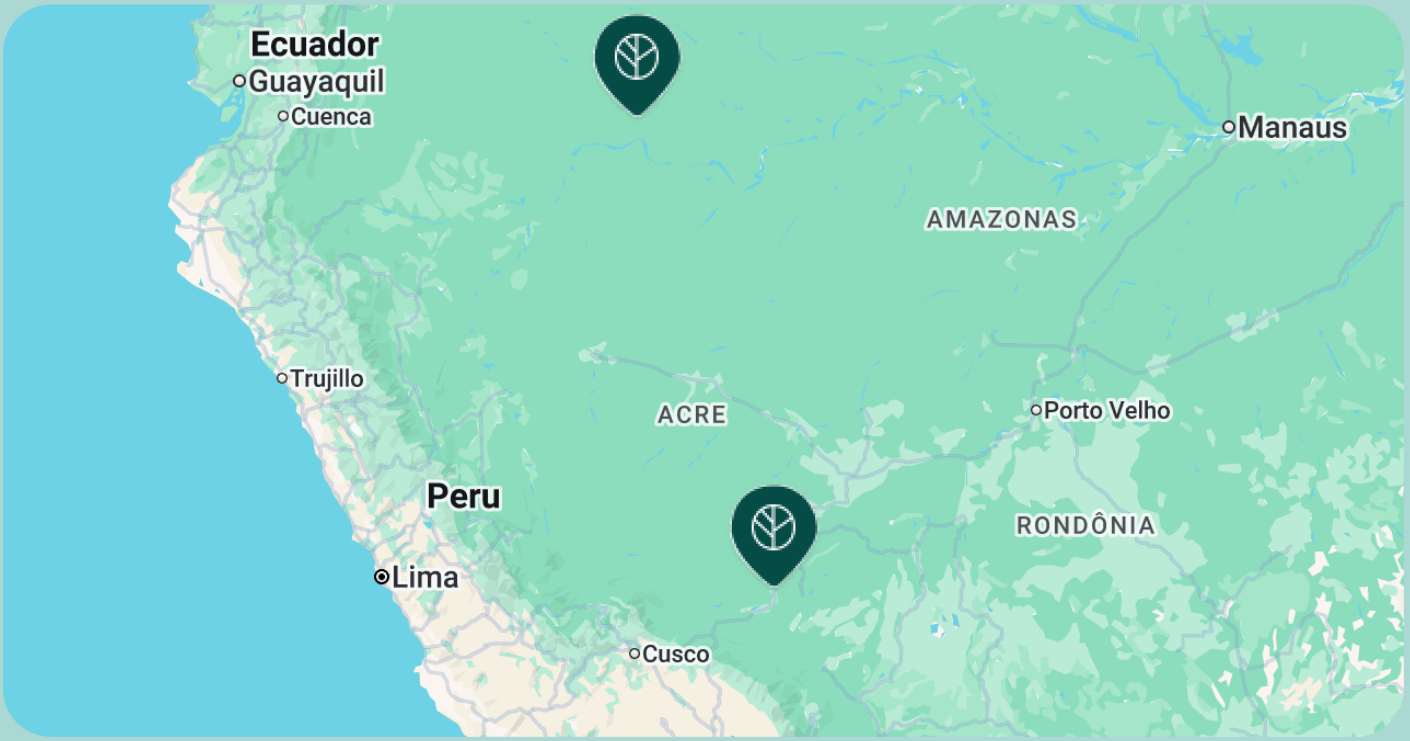
trees planted

GOFOREST

875.00

tonnes of CO_2

absorbed during lifetime



Projects we support

GOFOREST

Reforestation in Baltimori - Ex Maxi plot (Peru), 2024-2026

500 trees planted

On a parcel known as Ex Maxi, spanning about 2.14 hectares, 22,964 trees were planted with the help of Go Forest clients. The land was previously deforested by its former owner for agricultural use, and was acquired by our technical partner in 2022. Reforestation efforts were largely carried out in 2024, with the last trees planted in early 2026, focusing specifically on the areas that had been cleared. 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, such as flemingia. 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. 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 valued by pollinators and serves as a useful tutor plant for supporting vine crops in agroforestry systems. In total, 13 different species have been planted on this parcel: Moena naranja, Cacao, Huasaí, Shihuahuaco, Huayo blanco, Metohuayo, Cinamillo, Tahuarí negro, Charichuelo, Chimicua, Copaiba, Aceituna tropical, and Flemingia.







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Reforestation in La Joya (Peru), 2021-2026

1000 trees planted

La Joya is Camino Verde's younger reforestation center, established in 2017, a decade after Camino Verde Baltimori was founded. The site hosts our technical partner's largest tree nursery, supplying seedlings to farmers, native communities, researchers, NGOs, government projects, and the local municipality for urban tree planting in Puerto Maldonado. La Joya produces over 100 tree species each year, with capacity for 100,000 seedlings at a time. It is also the main location for farmer-facing workshops on tree nursery management, agroforestry, and Melipona beekeeping, and offers paid internships to Indigenous women in native species propagation and integral nursery management. The demonstration areas at La Joya showcase native species diversity across both agroforestry and reforestation plots. Over 200 tree species have been registered on site, part of the Living Seed Bank program for the conservation and propagation of native species. This diversity is the result of years of restoration work. When our local partner took over the site, it showed the effects of decades of cattle farming: compacted soils, annual burning, and invasive exotic grass that choked out young trees. Rebuilding La Joya took sustained management. Even now, a significant share of the trees planted on site serve to rehabilitate the soil, generating organic matter quickly to support the rest of the planting. Between 2021 and 2026, 78570 trees were planted at La Joya with the help of Go Forest clients, through two approaches, agroforestry and reforestation, covering 167 species in total. Reforestation species planted include Palo brasil, Caoba, Tahuari amarillo, Huayo blanco, Tahuarí flor negro, Shihuahuaco, Bolaina, Espintana, Yacushapana, Shaena, Palisangre, Cedro, Pashaco, Puma quiro, Palo capitán, Quillabordon, Ajosquiro, Requia, Courbaril, Oreja negra, Capirona, Tornillo, Misa, and Quinilla.







GOFOREST

Agroforestry in Loreto (Peru), March 2026

250 trees planted

Between January and February 2026, our technical partner in Peru organized a large-scale plant distribution in the Amazon. A total of 9,934 tree seedlings, sponsored by Go Forest clients, were delivered to 5 communities of the Ampiyacu River Basin. The agroforestry systems established with these communities are centered around rosewood (Aniba rosaeodora), an endangered species valued for its aroma, with essential oil widely used in the perfume industry. Rosewood serves as a key productive and income-generating species within the agroforestry parcels. It is complemented by 15 additional species, including a diverse mix of fruit, medicinal, and hardwood trees that together form resilient agroforestry systems. These include endangered ironwood (Dipteryx micrantha), andiroba (Carapa guianensis), mahogany (Swietenia macrophylla), copaiba (Copaifera sp.), chacruna (Psychotria viridis), capirona (Calycophyllum spruceanum), avocado, and a variety of citrus species. The systems also incorporate previously established nitrogen-fixing guaba trees (Inga edulis), along with other native species. Our technical partner, together with a small group of volunteers, spent approximately 10 days traveling from one community to the next, distributing plants to all participating families. Community members carried out the planting in the following weeks. In March 2026, our technical partner returned to each community to monitor planting progress and provide additional guidance, training, and hands-on workshops, particularly for more delicate species such as rosewood. Follow-up visits are planned going forward to continue monitoring efforts alongside participating families.





